## Year Book of Doing Business in Iran

2017 Newsletters

Wr?tei By.

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## Introduction

Investing in a foreign country is always a challenge. "Year Book of Doing Business in Iran" in-tends to reduce the challenges by way of explaining not only the legal system and key legislation but also the differences in culture that exist. Further, it seeks to stress elements that are of partic, 'ar importance when choosing a local partner so a o en ure that proper agreements are drafted that cover not only in duration of the cooperation, but also any potent of exist from the market as well as implementing a procedure for dispute resolution.

As always, operating in a foreign mark it is not only a matter of translations so as to ade the ensure that the parties intentions and expectation are vindicated. It requires a genuine under-standing of the the ral differences to ensure a long-standing cooperation for the mutual benefit of both parties. It is crucial to ligise with local advisors who understand the background and expectation of the foreign investor and who can communicate effectively with both parties in order to avoid potential misunderstandings and future conflicts.

There is a well-established legal system in IRAN with judicial courts offering protection as well as the opportunity to appeal court decisions. IRAN has also ratified the NEW YORK Arbitration Convention and has established several local arbitration tribunals and recognizes international arbitration awards.

Starting a business in IRAN does not require joint ownership with a local partner or a minimum level of local interest in the business. On the other hand, it is recommended always to consider joining forces with a local partner who will be able to facilitate entrance into the Iranian market through a profound understanding of the local marketpla. • ike any cooperation in business a joint venture, whether as a partnership or in corporate form, require, a well drafted joint venture or shareholders agreement.

IRAN as a main rule recognize the principle of freedom of contract in commercial matters. Although oral agreements are also legally valid it is idv. able always to make written agreements so as to ave a imsunderstandings and to secure proof of what has been agreed. That is particularly important where there is a oftenace in language, culture and religion.

To overcome the uncertainty of the implications of local law and motive, it is possible to agree that a particular law shall be decided by arbitration and that the arbitration shall make its ruling according to a legal system

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other than Iranian Law. It is important to draft such clauses carefully and to take advice on the execution of the agreement.

Business income generated in Iran is subject to tax in Iran. There are a number of double taxation treaties in force between Iran and OECD countries that mitigate the effect of global taxation in the home country and local taxation of foreign businesses.

Local labor law must always be considered when operating in a foreign jurisdiction and Iran is no exception to this principle.

An important element of doing busines in a foleign jurisdiction is the protection of products through proper intellectual property registration, such as a ade mark registration. Possible conflicting registrations should be investigated before entering the man etcl in has joined several international conventions for a confection of IP rights.

An important element in the projection of foreign investments in Iran is the Foreign In 1981, nent Promotion and Protection Act (FIPPA) 2002 which projects both certain protection and advantages to direct and indirect foreign investments in Iran. Although son etimal licences are required, the FIPPA assists a foreign investment in the process of receiving such licenses.

Investment in Iran cannot be explained without mentioning the international economic sanctions that have been enforced for various reasons over the years. It must be emphasized that there is a difference in the nature and extent of the economic sanctions enforced by the US Office of Foreign Assets Control (OFAC) under the US Department of Treasury and the UN Security Council economic sanction that are also supported by the European Union through its regulations. Although the sanctions were eased through the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA) effective from 16 January 2016, there are still areas in which companies and persons are subject to either OFAC rules or UN/EU rules - or both - and therefore, in these circumstances, such companies and persons cannot operate with Iran or Irania, par ners or alternatively government consent is required in order to do so. It must also be mentioned that financial to asset ons are in fact impacted by, in particular, the CFA? a ministration of financial transactions and by the set t at the JCPOA includes a "snap back" clause that a lov s a party to the JCPOA to terminate its participation with agreement and reintroduce more stringent economic anctions. Any foreign party should be prepared for this possibility with adequate contract clauses.

"Year Book of Doing Business in Iran" written by ESK Law Firm and educed by Sam Jalaei, head of Magnusson Law Firm India, Desk.

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