

- (i) movable and immovable property and any other property rights such as mortgages, liens or pledges;
- (ii) shares, stocks and debentures of companies or interests in the property of such companies;
- (iii) Claims to money or to any performance under contract having a financial value and loans;
- (iv) copyrights, knowhow, (goodwill) and industrial property rights such as patents for inventions, trade marks, industrial designs, and trade names;
- (v) rights conferred by law or under contract, including licence to search for, cultivate, extract or exploit natural resources.

(Alternative B)

'Investment' includes every kind of asset such as:

- (i) shares and other types of holdings of companies;
- (ii) claims to any performance under contract having a financial value, claims to money and loans;
- (iii) rights with respect to movable and immovable property;
- (iv) rights with regard to patents, trade marks, and any other industrial property; and
- (v) contractual rights relating to exploration and exploitation of natural resources.

(Alternative C)

'Investment' means:-

- (i) in respect of investment in the territory of _____ (First Party).
- (ii) in respect of investment in the territory of (Second Party).

- (b) 'National'

(Alternative A)

'National' in respect of each Contracting Party means a natural person who is a national or deemed to be a national of the Party under its constitution or relevant law.

(Alternative B)

'National' in respect of (First Party) means _____
and in respect of (Second Party) means _____.

- (c) 'Companies'

(Alternative A)

'Companies' means corporations, partnerships or associations incorporated, constituted or registered in a Contracting Party in accordance with its laws (and includes such entities in which nationals of a Contracting party have substantial interest and majority shareholding.)

(Alternative B)

'Companies' means in respect of the (First Party) _____
and in respect of the (Second Party) _____.

- (d) 'State Entity' means a department of government, corporation, institution or undertaking wholly owned or controlled by government and engaged in activities of a commercial nature.
- (e) 'Returns' includes profits, interest, capital gains, dividends, royalties or fees.
- (f) 'Host State' means the country in whose territory the investment is made.
- (g) 'Territory' means:
 - (i) in respect of the (First Party) _____;
 - (ii) in respect of the (Second Party) _____.

Article 2**Promotion and encouragement of investments**

- (i) Each Contracting Party shall take steps to promote investments in the territory of the other Contracting Party and encourage its nationals, companies and State entities to make such investments, through offer of appropriate incentives, wherever possible, which may include such modalities as tax concessions and investment guarantees.
- (ii) Each Contracting Party shall create favourable conditions for the nationals, companies or State entities of the other Contracting Party to promote investment in its territory.
- (iii) The Contracting Parties shall periodically consult among themselves concerning investment opportunities within the territory of each other in various sectors such as industry, mining, communications, agriculture and forestry to determine where investments from one Contracting Party into the other may be most beneficial in the interest of both the parties.
- (iv) ^{*}(Each Contracting Party shall duly honour all commitments made and obligations undertaken by it with regard to investments of nationals, companies or State entities of the other Contracting Party.)

Article 3**Reception of Investments**

- (i) A national, company or State entity of a Contracting Party intending to make investment in the territory of the other Contracting party including collaboration arrangements on specific projects, shall submit his or its proposal to a designated authority of the Party where the investment is sought to be made. Such proposals shall be examined expeditiously and so soon after the proposal is approved, a letter of authorisation, shall be issued and investment shall be registered where appropriate, with the designated authority of the host State.
- (ii) The investment shall be received subject to the terms and conditions specified in the letter of authorisation. Such terms and conditions may include the obligation or requirement concerning

^{*} There were some differences of views on the need for inclusion of this clause.

employment of local personnel and labour in the investment projects, organisation of training programmes, transfer of technology and marketing arrangements for the products.

- (iii) The host State shall facilitate the performance of the contracts relating to the investments through suitable administrative measures and in particular in the matter of expeditious clearance of authorisation or permits for importation of goods, employment of consultants and technicians of foreign nationality in accordance with its laws and regulations.
- (iv) The Contracting Parties shall make every endeavour through appropriate means at their disposal to ensure that their nationals, companies or State entities comply with the laws and regulations of the host State and also carry out in good faith the obligations under taken in respect of the investments made in accordance with the terms and conditions specified by the host State.

Article 4**Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment**

- (i) Each Contracting Party shall accord in its territory to the investments or returns of nationals, companies or State entities of the other Contracting Party treatment that is not less favourable than that it accords to the investments or returns of nationals, companies or State entities of any third State.
- (iii) Each Contracting party shall also ensure that the nationals, companies or State entities of the other Contracting Party are accorded treatment not less favourable than that it accords to the nationals or companies or State entities of any third State in regard to the management, use, enjoyment or disposal of their investments including management and control over business activities and other ancillary functions in respect of the investments.

Article 5**National Treatment**

- (i) Each Contracting Party shall accord in its territory to the investments or returns of nationals, companies or State entities of the other Contracting Party treatment that is not less favourable than that it accords to the investments or returns of its own nationals, companies or State entities.

^{*} Some countries do not favour 'National Treatment' for foreign investments.

- (ii) Each of the Contracting Parties shall extend to the nationals, companies or State entities of the other Contracting Party, treatment that is not less favourable than that it accords to its own nationals, companies or State entities in regard to management, control, use, enjoyment and disposal in relation to investments which have been received in its territory.)

Article 6

Repatriation of capital and returns

- (i) Each Contracting Party shall ensure that the nationals, companies or State entities of the other Contracting Party are allowed facilities in the matter of repatriation of capital and returns on his or its investments in accordance with the terms and conditions stipulated by the host State at the time of the reception of the investment.
- (ii) Such terms and conditions may specify:-
- the mode and manner of repatriation of profits and returns as also the requirement, if any, concerning re-investment;
 - the extent to which the capital invested may be allowed to be repatriated in each particular year;
 - any requirement concerning the currency in which repatriation is to be made and the place or places of such repatriation;
 - the nature of restrictions that may be imposed by the host State on repatriation of capital and returns in its national interest during any period of exceptional financial or economic situations.
- (iii) The stipulations concerning repatriation of capital and returns shall be set out in the letter of authorisation referred to in Article 3. The terms and conditions so specified shall remain operative throughout the period of the investment and shall not be altered without the agreement of the parties.

Article 7

Nationalisation, expropriation and payment of compensation in respect thereof

(i) (Alternative 1)

A Contracting Party may exercise its sovereign rights in the matter

of nationalisation or expropriation in respect of investments made in its territory by nationals, companies or State entities of the other Contracting Party upon payment of appropriate compensation, subject however, to the provisions of its laws. The host State shall abide by and honour any commitments made or assurances given both in regard to nationalisation or expropriation and the principles for determination of appropriate compensation including the mode and manner of payment thereof.

(Alternative 2)

Investments of nationals, companies or State entities of either Contracting party shall not be nationalised, expropriated or subjected to measures having effect equivalent to nationalisation or expropriation in the territory of the other Contracting Party except (for a public purpose) (in national interest) of that party and against prompt payment of appropriate compensation.

(ii) (Alternative 1)

*(Unless stipulations are made to the contrary at the time of the reception of the investment, the expression 'appropriate compensation' shall mean compensation calculated on the basis of recognised principles of valuation).

(Alternative 2)

Unless stipulations are made to the contrary at the time of the reception of the investment, the expression "appropriate compensation" shall mean compensation determined in accordance with equitable principles taking into account the capital invested, depreciation, capital already repatriated and other relevant factors.

Article 8

Compensation for Losses

The nationals, companies or State entities of one Contracting Party who suffer losses in the territory of the other Contracting Party resulting from:

- requisitioning of their property by its forces or authorities; or
- destruction of their property by its forces or authorities which

Some delegations had reservations on this provision.

was not caused in combat action or was not required by the necessity of the situation;

shall be accorded restitution or adequate compensation (and the resulting payments shall be allowed to be repatriated.)

Article 9

Access to courts and tribunals

(Alternative 1)

The nationals, companies or State entities of one Contracting Party shall have the right of access to the courts, tribunals, both judicial and administrative, and other authorities competent under the laws of the other Contracting Party for redress of his or its grievances in relation to any matter concerning an investment including judicial review of measures relating to nationalisation or expropriation, determination of compensation in the event of nationalisation or expropriation or losses suffered and any restrictions imposed on repatriation of capital or returns. The local remedies shall be exhausted before any other step or proceeding is contemplated.

***(Alternative 2)**

Any difference or dispute between the investor and the host State in relation to any matter concerning an investment including those relating to nationalisation or expropriation, determination of compensation in the event of nationalisation or expropriation or losses suffered and any restrictions imposed on repatriation of capital and returns shall be settled through recourse to appropriate courts and tribunals, judicial or administrative and other authorities competent under the local laws of the host State. Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channel any such matter until the local remedies have been exhausted.)

Article 10

Settlement of investment disputes

- (i) Each Contracting Party consents to submit any dispute or difference that may arise out of or in relation to investments made in its territory by a national, company or State entity of the other

* Several participants considered this provision to be inappropriate.

Contracting Party for settlement through conciliation or arbitration in accordance with the provisions of this Article.

- (ii) If any dispute or difference should arise between a Contracting Party and national, company or State entity of the other Contracting Party, which cannot be resolved within a period of _____ through negotiations, either party to the dispute may initiate proceedings for conciliation or arbitration after the local remedies have been exhausted.
- (iii) Conciliation shall take under the UNCITRAL Conciliation Rules 1980 unless the parties have reached agreement to refer the dispute to conciliation under the provisions of the International Convention for the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States 1965.
- (iv) Where the conciliation proceedings have failed to resolve the dispute, it shall be referred to arbitration at the instance of either party to the dispute within a period of three months.
- (v) Any reference to arbitration shall be initiated under the provisions of the International Convention for the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, 1965 or "The Additional Facility Rules" of ICSID, whichever may be appropriate. In the event of neither of these procedures being applicable, the arbitration shall take place in accordance with the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules of 1976, and the appointing authority for the purposes of such rules shall be _____.
- (vi) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channel any matter referred to arbitration until the proceedings have terminated and a Contracting Party has failed to abide by or to comply with the award rendered by the arbitral tribunal.

Article 11

Settlement of disputes between Contracting Parties

- (i) Disputes or differences between the Contracting Parties concerning interpretation or application of this agreement shall be settled through negotiations.
- (ii) If such disputes and differences cannot thus be settled, the same shall upon the request of either Contracting Party be submitted to an arbitral tribunal.

- (iii) An arbitral tribunal shall be composed of three members. Each Contracting Party shall nominate one member on the tribunal within a period of two months of the receipt of the request for arbitration. The third member, who shall be the chairman of the tribunal, shall be appointed by agreement of the Contracting Parties. If a Contracting Party has failed to nominate its arbitrator or where agreement has not been reached in regard to appointment of the chairman of the tribunal, within a period of three months, either Contracting Party may approach the President of the International Court of Justice to make the appointment.
- (iv) The arbitral tribunal shall reach its decision by majority of votes. Such decision shall be binding on both the Contracting Parties. The tribunal shall determine its own procedure and give directions in regard to the costs of the proceedings.

Article 12

Subrogation

If either Contracting Party makes payment under an indemnity it has given in respect of an investment or any part thereof in the territory of the other Contracting Party, the latter Contracting Party shall recognize:

- (a) the assignment of any right or claim from the party indemnified to the former Contracting Party or its designated Agency; and
- (b) that the former Contracting Party or its designated Agency is entitled by virtue of subrogation to exercise the rights and enforce the claims of such a party.

Article 13

Exceptions

Neither Contracting Party shall be obliged to extend to the nationals or companies or State entities of the other, the benefit of any treatment, preference or privilege which may be accorded to any other State or its nationals by virtue of the formation of a customs union, a free trade area or any other regional arrangement on economic co-operation to which such a State may be a party.

Article 14

Application of the agreement

The provisions of this agreement shall apply to investments made after the coming into force of this agreement.

Article 15

Entry into force

*(This Agreement shall into force on signature.)

or

*(This Agreement shall enter into force as from _____.)

or

*(This Agreement shall be ratified and shall enter into force on the exchange of instruments of ratification).

Article 16

Duration and termination

This agreement shall remain in force for a period of _____ years. Thereafter it shall continue in force until the expiration of twelve months from any date on which either Contracting Party shall have given written notice of termination to the other. (Provided that in respect of investments made whilst the agreement is in force, its provisions shall continue in effect with respect to such investments for a period of _____ years after the date of termination.)

In Witness whereof the undersigned, duly authorised thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Agreement.

Done in duplicate at _____ this _____ day of _____ 198 (in the _____ and _____ languages, both texts being equally authoritative.)

For the Government of
the _____

For the Government of
the _____

* Alternative provisions.

MODEL AGREEMENT FOR PROMOTION AND PROTECTION
OF INVESTMENTS

MODEL C

Note

The provisions for incorporation in the text of this model draft would be identical with the provisions set out in Model 'A' with the exception of the definition of 'Investment' in Article 1 (a) and the text of Article 14. The suggested texts for these provisions are as follows:-

Article 1

Definitions

(a) '*Investment*' means:

capital and technology employed in projects or industries in specified sectors of national importance as set out in the schedule to this Agreement and includes the following in relation there to :

- (i) shares and other types of holdings of companies;
- (ii) claims to any performance under contract having a financial value, claims to money and loans;
- (iii) rights with regard to patents, trade marks and any other industrial property; and
- (iv) contractual rights relating to exploration and exploitation of natural resources.

Article 14

Application of the Agreement

The provisions of this Agreement shall apply to investments made after the coming into force of this Agreement where the investments has been made in specified sectors set out in the schedule to this Agreement.

**X. JURISDICTIONAL IMMUNITY OF
STATES**
