

UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

**BILATERAL INVESTMENT TREATIES
1995–2006:
TRENDS IN INVESTMENT RULEMAKING**



**UNITED NATIONS
New York and Geneva, 2007**

NOTE

As the focal point in the United Nations system for investment and technology, and building on 30 years of experience in these areas, UNCTAD, through DITE, promotes understanding of key issues, particularly matters related to foreign direct investment and transfer of technology. DITE also assists developing countries in attracting and benefiting from FDI and in building their productive capacities and international competitiveness. The emphasis is on an integrated policy approach to investment, technological capacity-building and enterprise development.

The term "country" as used in this study also refers, as appropriate, to territories or areas; the designations employed and the presentation of the material do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. In addition, the designations of country groups are intended solely for statistical or analytical convenience and do not necessarily express a judgement about the stage of development reached by a particular country or area in the development process.

The following symbols have been used in the tables:

Two dots (..) indicate that data are not available or are not separately reported. Rows in tables have been omitted in those cases where no data are available for any of the elements in the row.

A hyphen (-) indicates that the item is equal to zero or its value is negligible.

A blank in a table indicates that the item is not applicable.

A slash (/) between dates representing years (e.g. 1994/1995) indicates a financial year.

Use of a dash (–) between dates representing years (e.g. 1994–1995) signifies the full period involved, including the beginning and end years.

References to "dollars" (\$) are to United States dollars, unless otherwise indicated.

Annual rates of growth or change, unless otherwise stated, refer to annual compound rates.

Because of rounding, details and percentages in tables do not necessarily add up to totals.

The material contained in this study may be freely quoted with appropriate acknowledgement.

UNCTAD/ITE/IIT/2006/5

UNITED NATIONS PUBLICATION
Sales No. E.06.II.D.16
ISBN 92-1-112710-6
ISSN 1814-2001

Copyright © United Nations, 2007
All rights reserved
Printed in Switzerland

PREFACE

The secretariat of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) is implementing a programme on international investment arrangements. It monitors the trends in IIAs and analyzes the emerging issues and development implications. It seeks to help developing countries participate as effectively as possible in international investment rulemaking. The programme embraces policy research and development, including the preparation of a series of issues papers; human resources capacity-building and institution-building, including national seminars, regional symposia, and training courses; and support to intergovernmental consensus-building.

The programme is implemented by a team led by James Zhan. The members of the team include Victoria Aranda, Amare Bekele, Anna Joubin-Bret, Hamed El-Kady, Joachim Karl, Marie-Estelle Rey and Jörg Weber. The members of the Review Committee are Mark Koulen, Peter Muchlinski, Antonio Parra, Patrick Robinson, Karl P. Sauvant, Pierre Sauvé, M. Sornarajah and Kenneth Vandevelde. Khalil Hamdani provides overall guidance to the programme.

This paper is part of the programme's research and policy analysis on international investment policies for development. This research builds on, and expands, UNCTAD's *Series on Issues in International Investment Agreements*. Like that series, the paper is addressed to government officials, corporate executives, representatives of non-governmental organizations, officials of international agencies and researchers.

The main objective of this paper is to update UNCTAD's 1998 study entitled *Bilateral Investment Treaties in the Mid-1990s* and to identify trends in the normative developments of each of the elements typically addressed in BITs since this last stocktaking in 1998. The study traces and explains the new issues that have emerged in recent BITs and also sets out the implications of those developments for developing countries.

The study was prepared by Roberto Echandi and Anna Joubin-Bret. Joachim Karl, Amare Bekele, Bertram Boie, Hamed El-Kady and Jörg Weber finalized the paper. Comments at various stages were provided by Victoria Aranda, Rudolf Dolzer, Marie-France Houde, Mark Kantor, Karl P. Sauvant, M. Sornarajah, Ken Vandevelde and Christopher Wilkie. Desktop published by Teresita Ventura.

Supachai Panitchpakdi
Secretary-General of UNCTAD

Geneva, February 2007

Contents

	Page
PREFACE	iii
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	xi
INTRODUCTION	1
MAIN PROVISIONS OF BILATERAL INVESTMENT TREATIES: RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN RULEMAKING	3
A. Preamble.....	3
B. Scope of application.....	4
1. Scope of application clause	5
2. Definition of terms	7
a. Investment	7
(i) Asset-based definition of investment.....	8
(ii) Tautological element in the definition of investment	10
(iii) Closed-list definition of investment.....	10
(iv) Limiting the scope of the definition of "investment"	11
1. Assets used for non-business purposes	11
2. Financial transactions that do not entail a real acquisition of interests.....	12
b. Investor	13
(i) Natural person.....	13
(ii) Legal entities.....	15
(iii) Clarifying the link between the investment and the investor: The issue of direct and indirect ownership and control.....	16
3. Geographical application.....	17
4. Application in time	19
a. Application to existing investments.....	19
b. Duration and termination.....	20
C. Admission and establishment of investment	21
1. The use of the “admission clause”	21
2. Right of establishment.....	22
a. The granting of national treatment and most-favoured nation treatment.....	22
b. The granting of most-favoured nation treatment only	25
D. Investment promotion	26
E. General standards of treatment.....	28
1. Absolute standards: fair and equitable treatment, full protection and security, and the minimum standard of treatment according to customary international law	28
2. Relative standards: Most-favoured-nation treatment and national treatment	33
a. National treatment	33
(i) Scope of the national treatment standard.....	33
1. Agreements with no national treatment standard.....	33
2. Agreements with national treatment applying to established investment	33
3. Agreements with national treatment applying in the pre-and post-establishment phase	35

(ii) Application of the national treatment standard	36
1. Content and meaning of the national treatment standard.....	36
2. Application of the national treatment standard in federal systems of government.....	37
b. Most favoured nation treatment.....	38
(i) The MFN standard in relation to dispute settlement.....	39
(ii) Exceptions to the MFN standard	42
F. Expropriation	44
1. Definition of expropriation: From nationalizations to regulatory takings.....	44
2. Conditions for lawful expropriation	47
a. The concept of due process	47
b. Compensation.....	48
c. Applicable interest.....	49
d. Currency in which compensation has to be paid	50
e. Risk of devaluation.....	51
G. War and civil disturbance.....	52
1. Scope of the compensation for losses.....	53
2. Protection provided	54
H. Transfer of funds	56
1. Scope of the transfer provision.....	57
a. Coverage of inbound and outbound transfers of funds?	57
b. Open-ended vs. closed list of covered transfers	58
c. Should the scope of the guarantee be limited only by the agreement and other applicable international rules or also by domestic legislation?	59
2. Standards of protection.....	59
a. Type of currency.....	59
b. Exchange rate	60
c. Timing of transfer.....	61
3. Exceptions	62
I. Other specific clauses.....	64
1. Performance requirements.....	64
a. BITs with no explicit restriction on performance requirements	65
b. BITs with disciplines on performance requirements	66
2. Entry and sojourn of foreign nationals	69
3. Top managerial personnel	72
4. “Umbrella” clauses.....	73
5. Denial of benefits	75
J. Transparency	76
K. Treaty exceptions and emerging issues	80
1. General treaty exceptions	80
a. Taxation	81
b. Essential security and public order.....	83
c. Protection of health and natural resources.....	87
d. Cultural exceptions	89
e. Prudential measures for financial services.....	90
f. Miscellaneous exceptions	91
g. MFN exceptions	92
2. Emerging issues	92
a. Protection of public health and safety	93
b. Protection of the environment	94
c. Protection of labour standards	96

L. Dispute resolution	99
1. Investor-State dispute settlement.....	100
a. Traditional elements addressed in investor-State dispute settlement provisions.....	101
(i) Scope of the investor-State dispute settlement procedures.....	101
(ii) Legal standing.....	104
(iii) Pre-requisites for activating the dispute settlement mechanism.....	105
1. Consultations	105
2. Consent	105
3. Exhaustion of local remedies	108
4. Other procedural requirements.....	109
(iv) The arbitration forum.....	110
(v) Selection of arbitrators.....	112
(vi) Subrogation of insurance claims.....	114
(vii) Governing law	115
(viii) Finality and enforcement of arbitral awards	116
(ix) Espousal of disputes submitted to investor-State arbitration	118
b. Innovations in investor-State dispute settlement provisions.....	119
(i) Promotion of greater predictability and contracting parties' control over arbitration procedures.....	119
(ii) Promotion of judicial economy.....	121
1. Mechanism to avoid "frivolous claims".....	121
2. Limitation to one arbitration forum	122
3. Consolidation of claims	123
(iii) Promotion of consistent and sound jurisprudence on international investment law.....	123
(iv) Promotion of legitimacy of investor-State arbitration	124
2. State-State dispute resolution	126
a. Traditional features in State-State dispute settlement provisions	126
b. Main innovations in State-State dispute settlement provisions	127
(i) Transparency in arbitral proceedings.....	128
(ii) Special provisions for disputes on financial services.....	128
(iii) Enforcement measures.....	129
CONCLUSIONS: EVOLUTION IN INVESTMENT RULEMAKING – NEW CHALLENGES FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES.....	141
A. Similarities and dissimilarities between BITs	141
B. Assessment in terms of innovations in investment rulemaking	141
1. Protection of public policy concerns	142
2. Other innovations	142
C. Implications	143
D. The development dimension	145
REFERENCES	147
SELECTED RECENT UNCTAD PUBLICATIONS ON TRANSNATIONAL CORPORATIONS AND FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT	151
QUESTIONNAIRE	157

TABLES

1.	Examples of traditional preambles.....	4
2.	Examples of non-traditional preambles	5
3.	Examples of “asset-based” definitions of investment	8
4.	Examples of language variations used to exclude assets for personal use from the definition of investment	12
5.	Examples of definitions of nationals.....	14
6.	Examples of definitions of the term “investor” using the criterion of place of incorporation or constitution	15
7.	Examples of definitions of the term “investor” combining different criteria to ascribe nationality to legal entities.....	16
8.	Examples of final provisions	20
9.	Examples of admission clauses.....	22
10.	Examples of provisions granting NT and MFN treatment in the pre-establishment phase subject to an annex of reservations	23
11.	Examples of investment promotion provisions.....	26
12.	Examples of provisions on absolute standards of protection	29
13.	Examples of national treatment provisions	34
14.	Examples of provisions illustrating national treatment granted in the post- establishment phase and conditioned to domestic laws and regulations.....	35
15.	Examples of MFN provisions limiting their scope to substantive rights	41
16.	Examples of MFN provisions excluding taxation.....	43
17.	Examples of requirements for lawful expropriations.....	47
18.	Examples of clauses on compensation within expropriation provisions.....	48
19.	Examples of provisions on compensation for losses.....	56
20.	Examples of provisions on entry and sojourn of foreign nationals.....	70
21.	Examples of umbrella clauses.....	73
22.	Examples of provisions on essential security exceptions	85
23.	Examples of exceptions to protect health and natural resources.....	88
24.	Examples of exceptions on prudential measures in financial services.....	91
25.	Examples of references to international labour standards in preambles	97
26.	Examples of investor-State dispute settlement provisions.....	101
27.	Examples of provisions applying investor-State dispute settlement procedures to all disputes related to investments	102
28.	Examples of investor-State dispute settlement provisions requiring breach of obligations and damage or loss to the investor.....	104
29.	Examples of provisions establishing consultation periods as a pre-requisite for arbitration	106
30.	Examples of provisions indicating arbitration fora	112
31.	Examples of provisions stating the applicable law in investor-State dispute settlement procedures.....	116
32.	Examples of enforcement provisions making reference to the New York Convention	118
22	Examples of provisions requiring special qualifications for arbitrators in disputes	

预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_10130

