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Netherlands model Investment Agreement 19 October 2018draft model BIT
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Agreement on reciprocal promotion and protection of investments between
and
the Kingdom of the Netherlands.
The----- and the Kingdom of the Netherlands,
hereinafter referred to as the Contracting Parties,
Desiring to strengthen their traditional ties of friendship and to extend and
intensify <u>economic</u>
economic relations between them by creating conditions with a view to attract
and promote responsible
promote responsible foreign investment of the Contracting Parties in their
respective territories that contribute to
territories that contribute to sustainable economic development;
Recognizing that fostering an open and transparent policy environment and
investments of investors of one Contracting Party in the territory of the other
Contracting
Party are conducive to the stimulation of mutually beneficial economic activity
intensification of economic cooperation;
Reaffirming their commitment to sustainable development and to enhancing the-
contribution
contribution of international trade and investment to sustainable development;
Considering that these objectives can be achieved without compromising the right
Contracting Parties to regulate within their territories through measures
necessary to achieve
achieve legitimate policy objectives, such as the protection of public health,
safety, environment,
public morals, labor rights, animal welfare, social or consumer protection or
for prudential
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financial reasons; Netherlands draft model BIT
environment, public morals, labor rights, animal welfare, social or consumer
protection or
for prudential financial reasons;
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Have agreed as follows:
Section 1: definitions and scope
Article 1
Definitions
For the purposes of this Agreement:
(a) "investment" means every kind of asset that has the characteristics of an-
investment,
investment, which includes a certain duration, the commitment of capital or-
other resources, the
other resources, the expectation of gain or profit, and the assumption of risk.—
Forms that an investment
Forms that an investment may take include:
(i) movable and immovable property as well as any other property rights in rem
in rem in respect of every kind of asset, such as mortgages, liens and pledges;
rights derived from shares, bonds and other kinds of interests in companies and
<del>joint</del>
pledges;
ventures;
(ii) rights derived from shares, bonds and other kinds of interests in
companies and joint ventures;
(iii) claims to money, to other assets or to any contractual performance having
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having an_economic value;
(iv) rights in the field of intellectual property, technical processes, goodwill
and know-
goodwill and know-how;
how;
(v) rights granted under public law or under contract, including rights to-
prospect, explore, extract and exploit natural resources.
<del>(ii)</del>
(iii)
(iv)
<del>(∀)</del>
'Claims to money' within the meaning of sub (iii) does not include claims to-
money that arise
money that arise solely from commercial contracts for the sale of goods or-
services by a natural or legal in the
services by a territory of a Contracting Party to a natural or legal person in
the territory of <u>a Contracting Party to athe other</u>
natural or legal person in the territory of the other Contracting Party, the
Contracting Party, the domestic financing of such contracts, or any related
order, judgment,
domestic financing of such contracts, or any related order, judgment, or
or—arbitral award.
Returns that are invested shall be treated as investments and any alteration—of—
of the form in which assets are invested or reinvested shall not affect their-
qualification as investments.
qualification as investments.
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(b) "investor" means with regard to either Contracting Party:
(i) any natural person having the nationality of that Contracting Party—under—
under its applicable law;
(ii) any legal person constituted under the law of that Contracting Party—and
and having substantial business activities in the territory of that Contracting
Party; or
Contracting Party; or
(ii) Netherlands draft model BIT
(iii)
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(iii) any legal person that is constituted under the law of that Contracting—
Party and is directly or indirectly owned or controlled by a natural person as
defined in (i) or by a
person as defined in (i) or by a legal person as defined in (ii).
A natural person who has the nationality of the Kingdom of the Netherlands—and
the other
and the other Contracting Party is deemed to be exclusively a natural person of
the Contracting Party of
of the Contracting Party of his or her dominant and effective nationality.
(c) Indications of having 'substantive business activities' in a Contracting
<u>Party</u>
<u>may include:</u>
(i) the undertaking's registered office and/or administration is
<u>established in that Contracting Party;</u>
(ii) the undertaking's headquarters and/or management is established in
that Contracting Party;
(iii) the number of employees and their qualifications based in that
<u>Contracting Party;</u>
(iv) the turnover generated in that Contracting Party; and
(v) an office, production facility and/or research laboratory is established
in that Contracting Party;
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These indications should be assessed in each specific case, taking into account the total number of employees and turnover of the undertaking concerned, and take account of the nature and maturity of the activities carried out by the undertaking in the Contracting Party in which it is estab<u>lished</u>. (de) "freely convertible currency" means a currency which is widely traded in international foreign exchange markets and widely used in internationaltransactions. transactions. Netherlands model Investment Agreement 19 October 2018 (ed) "territory" means the territory of the Contracting Party concerned, including [if [if applicable] its territorial sea and any area beyond and adjacent to its territorial sea territorial sea within which it exercises jurisdiction or sovereign rights inaccordance with accordance with international law. Article 2 Scope and application 1. This Agreement shall apply to an investment, made in accordance with the applicable law of the host Contracting Party at the time the investment is made, that is directly or indirectly owned or controlled by an investor of the other-Contracting Party and existing on the date of entry into force of this Agreement or made or made thereafter. 2. The provisions of this Agreement shall not affect the right of the Contracting Parties Parties to regulate within their territories necessary to achieve legitimate policyobjectives objectives such as the protection of public health, safety, environment, publicmorals, labor morals, labor rights, animal welfare, social or consumer protection or forprudential financial prudential financial reasons. The mere fact that a Contracting Party regulates,including through a including through a modification to its laws, in a manner which negatively affects an investment or an investment or interferes with an investor's expectations, including itsexpectation of profits, is not a expectation of profits, is not a breach of an obligation under this Agreement. The Contracting Parties reserve the right to introduce or maintain nondiscriminatory, nondiscriminatory, appropriate and necessary measures for the purpose of preventing preventing investors who, alone or together, have the ability to affect materially the terms of the terms of participation in the relevant market as a result of their position in the market, from the market, from engaging in or continuing anti-competitive practices. Netherlands draft model BIT **Internetconsultatie** 4. Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed as preventing a Contracting Party from from discontinuing the granting of a subsidy1subsidy and/or requesting itsreimbursement, where and/or requesting its reimbursement, where such measure is necessary in order to comply with-

international obligations between the Contracting Parties or where it has been-

ordered by a competent court, administrative tribunal or other competent administrative tribunal or other competent authority, or requiring that

international obligations between

ordered by a competent court,

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authority, or requiring that Contracting Party to compensate the investor-
therefor.
therefor.
1 "subsidy" includes "state aid" as defined in EU law.
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5. No provision of this Agreement shall be construed as to prevent a Contracting
5. If a Contracting Party has accorded special advantages to nationals of any
third State
Party from fulfilling its obligations as a member of an economic integration
by virtue of agreements establishing customs unions, economic unions, monetary
agreement such as a free trade area, customs union, common market, economic
community, monetary union, e.g. unions or similar institutions, such as the
European Union, or <u>as to oblige aon the basis of interim</u>
Contracting Party to extend to the investors of the other agreements leading to-
such unions or institutions, that Contracting Party and toshall not be
their investments or returns the present or future benefit of any treatment,
preference of privilege by virtue of its membership in such an agreement.
obliged to accord such advantages to investors of the other Contracting Party.
Section 2: Investment promotion and facilitation
Article 3
Favorable conditions for investment
1. Each Contracting Party shall, within the framework of its laws and
regulations and in
and in accordance with its international obligations, promote economic-
cooperation and
cooperation and encourage the creation of favorable conditions for
responsible investment in its territory. Subject
investment in its territory that contribute to sustainable economic development.
Subject to its right to exercise powers conferred by its laws and
regulations, each Contracting
Contracting Party shall admit foreignsuch investments.
32. The Contracting Parties affirm the G20 Guiding Principles for Global
Investment
Policymaking.
43. The Contracting Parties strive to strengthen the promotion and facilitation
investments that contribute to sustainable development, including but not-
limited
limited through regular consultations between investment promotion and—
facilitation
facilitation agencies and the exchange of information regarding investment—
opportunities.
opportunities.
Article 4
Transparency
Each Contracting Party shall ensure that its laws, regulations, judicial
decisions,
procedures and administrative rulings of general application with respect to any
matter covered by this Agreement are promptly published or made available in
a_manner as to enable interested persons and the other Contracting Party to-
becomeNetherlands draft model BIT
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become acquainted with them. Whenever possible, such instruments will be made—
available
available through the internet in English.
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Article 5
Rule of law
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- 1. The Contracting Parties shall guarantee the principles of good administrative behavior, such as consistency, impartiality, independence, openness and transparency,
- transparency, in all issues that relate to the scope and aim of this Agreement.
- 2. Each Contracting Party shall ensure that investors have access to effective mechanisms of dispute resolution and enforcement, such as judicial, quasijudicial or
- administrative tribunals or procedures for the purpose of prompt review, which mechanisms should be fair, impartial, independent, transparent and based on the-

rule of law.

3. As part of their duty to protect against business-related human rights abuse, the

Contracting Parties must take appropriate steps to ensure, through judicial, administrative, legislative or other appropriate means, that when such abuses occur

within their territory and/or jurisdiction those affected have access to effective

remedy. These mechanisms should be fair, impartial, independent, transparent and based on the rule of law.

Section 3: Sustainable development

Article 6

Sustainable development

1. The Contracting Parties are committed to promote the development of international

investment in such a way as to contribute to the objective of sustainable—development.

<u>development</u>.

2. Each Contracting Party shall ensure that its investment laws and policies provide for

and encourage high levels of environmental and labor protection and shall strive to

continue to improve those laws and policies and their underlying levels ofprotection.

3. The Contracting Parties recognize that it is inappropriate to lower the levels of

protection afforded by domestic environmental or labor laws in order to encourage

investment._

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4. A Contracting Party shall not adopt and apply domestic laws contributing to

objective of sustainable development in a manner that would constitute unjustifiable

<u>unjustifiable</u> discrimination or a disguised restriction on trade<u>and</u> investment...Netherlands draft model BIT

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5. Within the scope and application of this Agreement, the Contracting Parties reaffirm

their obligations under the multilateral agreements in the field of environmental

protection, labor standards and the protection of human rights to which they are party.

party, such as the Paris Agreement, the fundamental ILO Conventions and the— Universal

<u>Universal</u> Declaration of Human Rights. Furthermore, each Contracting Party shall continue to

continue to make sustained efforts towards ratifying the fundamental ILO— Conventions that it has

Conventions that it has not yet ratified.

6. The Contracting Parties are committed to cooperate as appropriate on investment-

related sustainable development matters of mutual interest in multilateral fora.
Article 7

Corporate Social Responsibility

1. Investors and their investments shall comply with domestic laws and regulations of

the host state, including laws and regulations on human rights, environmental protection and labor laws.

2. The Contracting Parties reaffirm the importance of each Contracting Party to encourage investors operating within its territory or subject to its jurisdiction to

voluntarily incorporate into their internal policies those internationally recognized

standards, guidelines and principles of corporate social responsibility that have been

endorsed or are supported by that Party, such as the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and the Recommendation CM/REC(2016) of the Committee of Ministers to Member States on human rights and business.

3. The Contracting Parties reaffirm the importance of investors conducting a due diligence process to identify, prevent, mitigate and account for the environmental

and social risks and impacts of its investment.

4. Investors shall be liable in accordance with the rules concerning jurisdiction of their

home state for the acts or decisions made in relation to the investment where such

<u>acts or decisions lead to significant damage, personal injuries or loss of life in the</u>

host state.

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<u>5. The Contracting Parties express their commitment to the international framework</u>

on Business and Human Rights, such as the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises, and commit to strengthen this framework.

Section 4 - investment protection

Article 8

Non-discriminatory treatment

1. Each Contracting Party shall accord to an investor of the other Contracting Party and

to an investment of an investor of the other Contracting Party, treatment no less

favorable than the treatment it accords, in like situations, to its own investors and to

their investments with respect to conduct, operation, management, maintenance, use,

use, enjoyment and sale or disposal of their investments in its territory.

2. Each Contracting Party shall accord to an investor of the other Contracting Party

and/or to an investment of an investor of the other Contracting Party, treatment no

less favorable than the treatment it accords in like situations, to investors of a third

country and to their investments with respect to the conduct, operation,—
management,

<u>management</u>, maintenance, use, enjoyment and sale or disposal of their-<u>investments in its territory.Netherlands draft model BIT</u>

<u>investments</u> in its territory.

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3. Substantive obligations in other international investment and trade agreements do $\frac{}{\text{not}}$

 $\underline{\mathsf{not}}$ in themselves constitute "treatment", and thus cannot give rise to a breach of

paragraph 2 of this Article, absent measures adopted or maintained by a Contracting Party pursuant to those obligations. Furthermore, the "treatment" referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article does not include procedures for the resolution of investment disputes between investors and States provided for in other*international* international investment and trade agreements. Article 9 Treatment of investors and of covered investments 1. Each Contracting Party shall ensure fair and equitable treatment of the investments—of of investors of the other Contracting Party. In addition, each Contracting Party shall accord to such investments full physical security and protection. Netherlands model Investment Agreement 19 October 2018 2. A Contracting Party breaches the aforementioned obligation of fair and equitable treatment where a measure or series of measures constitutes: a) Denial of justice in criminal, civil or administrative proceedings; b) Fundamental breach of due process, including a fundamental breach of transparency, in judicial and administrative proceedings; c) Manifest arbitrariness; d) Direct or targeted indirect discrimination on wrongful grounds, such as gender, race, nationality, sexual orientation or religious belief; e) Abusive treatment of investors such as harassment, coercion, abuse of power, power, corrupt practices or similar bad faith conduct; or f) A breach of any further elements of the fair and equitable treatment **obligation** obligation adopted by the Contracting Parties in accordance with paragraph 3 of this of this Article. 3. The Contracting Parties shall, upon request of a Contracting Party, review content of the obligation to provide fair and equitable treatment and maycomplement this list complement this list through a joint interpretative declaration within the meaning of Article 31, paragraph Article 31, paragraph 3, sub a, of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.
4. When applying paragraph 2 of this Article, a Tribunal may take into account whether a Contracting Party made a specific representation to an investor to induce an investment that created a legitimate expectation, and upon which the investor in_deciding to make or maintain that investment, but that the Contracting Party subsequently frustrated. Netherlands draft model BIT **Internetconsultatie** 5. When a Contracting Party has entered into a written commitment with investors of-the the other Contracting Party regarding a specific investment, that Contracting Party shall shall not, either itself or through an entity exercising governmental authority, breach the the said commitment through the exercise of governmental authority in a way that

6. For greater certainty, a breach of another provision of this Agreement or of any other

causes loss or damage to the investor or its investment.

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other international agreement does not constitute a breach of this Article. In-
addition, the
addition, the fact that a measure breaches domestic law does not, in and of
itself, establish a breach
establish a breach of this Article._
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Article 10
Fiscal Treatment
1. With respect to taxes, fees, charges and to fiscal deductions and exemptions,
Contracting Party shall, regarding the operation, management, maintenance, use,
enjoyment and disposal of the investment, accord to investors of the other-
Contracting
Contracting Party who are engaged in any economic activity in its territory,—
treatment not less
treatment not less favorable than that accorded to its own investors or to those
of any third State who are
any third State who are in like situations, whichever is more favorable to the-
investors concerned. For this
investors concerned.
For this purpose, however, any tax benefits granted special fiscal advantages
accorded by that Contracting Party,
pursuant to the following obligations shall not be taken into account:
a) under an agreement for the avoidance of double taxation; or
b) by virtue of its participation in a customs union, economic union, monetary—
union
union or similar institution, such as the European Union, or on the basis of-
interim agreements leading to such unions or institutions; or
c) on the basis of reciprocity with a third State.
2. Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed to prevent a Party from
adopting or maintaining any taxation measure aimed at preventing the
avoidance or evasion of taxes pursuant to its tax laws or its agreements for the
avoidance of double taxation.
3. This Agreement does not affect the rights and obligations of a Party under an
agreement for the avoidance of double taxation. In the event of inconsistency
between such agreement and this Agreement, the agreement for the avoidance of
<u>double taxation prevails to the extent of the inconsistency.</u>
Article 11
Treatment related to free transfer
1. The Contracting Parties shall guarantee that payments relating to an
investment may
be transferred. The transfers shall be made in a freely convertible currency,
without
restriction or delay, and at the market rate of exchange applicable on the date
transfer. Such transfers include in particular though not exclusively:
a)
<del>b)</del>
a) profits, interests, dividends and other current income;
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funds necessary; Netherlands draft model BIT
b) funds necessary;
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i.
<del>c)</del>
<del>d)</del>
<del>e)</del>
f)
<del>g)</del>
i. for the acquisition of raw or auxiliary materials, semi-fabricated or
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finished products, or
<del>11.</del>
ii. to replace capital assets in order to safeguard the continuity of an
investment;
c) additional funds necessary for the development of an investment;
d) funds in repayment of loans;
e) royalties or fees;
f) earnings of natural persons;
g) the proceeds of sale or liquidation of the investment;
h) payments arising under Articles 12 and 13 of this Agreement.
2. This Agreement shall not be construed so as to prevent the Contracting
Parties from
fulfilling, in good faith, its international obligations for the purpose of
maintaining
international peace and security.
3. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, nothing in this Article shall be construed to
Contracting Party from applying in an equitable and non-discriminatory manner
not in a way that would constitute a disguised restriction on transfers, its
laws relating
relating to:
a) bankruptcy, insolvency, bank recovery and resolution, or the protection of
rights of creditors, and the prudential supervision of financial institutions;
b) issuing, trading, or dealing in financial instruments;
c) financial reporting or record keeping of transfers where necessary to assist
law
enforcement or financial regulatory authorities;
d) criminal or penal offenses, deceptive or fraudulent practices;
e) the satisfaction of judgments in adjudicatory proceedings.
f) social security, public retirement or compulsory savings schemes.
Article 12
Expropriation
1. Neither Contracting Party shall nationalize or take any other measures
depriving,
directly or indirectly, the investors of the other Contracting Party of their-
investments,
investments, unless the following conditions are complied with:
<del>a)</del>
<del>b)</del>
<del>c)</del>
<u>a)</u> the measure is taken in the public interest;
b) the measure is taken under due process of law;_
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c) the measure is taken in a non-discriminatory manner; and
d) the measure is taken against prompt, adequate and effective
compensation. Netherlands draft model BIT
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2. Direct expropriation occurs when an investment is nationalised or otherwise
directly
taken through formal transfer of title or outright seizure.
3. Indirect expropriation occurs if a measure or a series of measures of a
Contracting
Party has an effect equivalent to direct expropriation, in that it substantially
deprives
the investor of the fundamental attributes of property in its investment,
including the
the right to use, enjoy and dispose of its investment, without formal transfer
of title<del>or</del>
or outright seizure.
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- 4. The determination of whether a measure or a series of measures by a Contracting
- Party, in a specific factual situation, constitutes an indirect expropriation requires a
- case-by-case, fact-based inquiry that considers, amongst other factors:
- a) the economic impact of the measure or series of measures, although the sole— fact that
- <u>fact that</u> a measure or a series of measures of a Contracting Party has an adverse <u>effect on the</u>
- <u>effect on the</u> economic value of an investment does not establish that an indirect—<u>expropriation has</u>
- expropriation has occurred;
- b) the duration of the measure or series of measures by a Contracting Party; and c) the character of the measure or series of measures, notably their object and—context.
- 5. The compensation referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article shall amount to the fair
- market value of the investment at the time immediately before the expropriation or the
- the impending expropriation became known, whichever is earlier. For greater-certainty,
- certainty, this method to evaluate the compensation also applies in case of unlawful
- this Agreement creates no other method for evaluation of the compensation.
- expropriation. Valuation criteria shall include going concern value, asset value
 including the
- <u>including the</u> declared tax value of tangible property, and other criteria, as— appropriate, to determine
- appropriate, to determine fair market value.
- 6. In addition to paragraph 5 of this Article, the compensation shall include interest at a
- normal commercial rate from the date of expropriation until the date of payment— and
- and shall, in order to be effective for the investor, be paid and made transferable, without
- $\underline{\text{without}}$ delay, to the State designated by the investor and in the currency of the $\underline{\text{State of which}}$
- <u>State of which</u> the investor is a national or in any freely convertible currency— accepted by the
- <u>accepted by the investor.</u>
- investor.
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- 7. The affected investor shall have the right, under the law of the expropriating
- Contracting Party, to a prompt review of its claim and of the valuation of its investment, by a judicial or other independent authority of that Contracting Party, in
- accordance with the principles set out in this Article.
- 8. Except in the rare circumstance when the impact of a measure or series of measures $\frac{is}{is}$
- <u>is</u> so severe in light of its purpose that it appears manifestly excessive, <u>nondiscriminatorynon-Netherlands draft model BIT</u>
 <u>Internetconsultatie</u>
- discriminatory measures of a Contracting Party that are designed and applied in-
- good faith to protect legitimate public interests, such as the protection of public health,
- <u>health</u>, safety, environment or public morals, social or consumer protection or— promotion and
- promotion and protection of cultural diversity, do not constitute indirectexpropriations.
- <u>expropriations.</u>

9. This Article does not apply to the issuance of compulsory licences granted in relation

to intellectual property rights, to the extent that such issuance is consistent with the $\ensuremath{\mathsf{E}}$

Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights in Annex 1C to

the WTO Agreements.

Article 13

Compensation for losses

1. Investors of a Contracting Party who suffer losses in respect of their investments

owing to war or other armed conflict, revolution, a state of national emergency, revolt, insurrection or riot in the territory of the other Contracting Party shall be

accorded by the latter Contracting Party treatment, as regards restitution, indemnification, compensation or other settlement, no less favorable than that accorded by that Contracting Party to its own investors or to investors of any third

State, whichever is more favorable to the investor concerned.

2. Without prejudice to paragraph 1 of this Article, investors of a Contracting Party $\frac{\text{who}_{7}}{\text{c}}$

who, in any of the situations referred to in that paragraph, suffer losses in the territory of

territory of the other Contracting Party resulting from:

(a) requisitioning of their investment or a part thereof by the latter's armed forces $\frac{\mathbf{or}}{\mathbf{or}}$

or authorities; or

(b) destruction of their investment or a part thereof by the latter's armed forces or

authorities, which was not required by the necessity of the situation;_ Netherlands model Investment Agreement 19 October 2018

shall be accorded prompt, adequate and effective restitution or compensation by— $\frac{\text{the}}{\text{c}}$

<u>the</u> other Party. The amount of such compensation shall be determined inaccordance with

<u>accordance with</u> the provisions of Article 12.

Article 14

Subrogation

If the investment of an investor of a Contracting Party is insured against noncommercial non-

commercial risks or otherwise give rise to payment of indemnification in respect
of

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Contracting Party to the rights of the said investor pursuant to the terms of such

insurance or under any other indemnity given shall be recognized by the other Contracting Party.

Section 5: Settlement of Disputes between an investor of a Contracting <u>Party</u>

and the other Contracting Party

Article 15

Multilateral investment court

1. Upon the entry into force between the Contracting Parties of an international agreement providing for a multilateral investment court applicable to disputes under

this Agreement, the relevant provisions set out in this Section shall cease to apply.

2. The Contracting Parties shall, if necessary, adopt transitional arrangements taking—into

into account the legitimate expectations of investors in ongoing disputes under

the

procedures set out under this Section.

Article 16

Scope of application

1. This Section shall apply to a dispute between, on the one hand, an investor of one

Contracting Party and, on the other hand, the other Contracting Party concerning treatment alleged to be a breach of a provision in Section 4 of this Agreement, which

breach allegedly causes loss or damage to the investor or its investment(s)._ Netherlands model Investment Agreement 19 October 2018

2. An investor may not submit a claim under this Section if the investment has been

2. The Tribunal shall decline jurisdiction if the investment has been made through

made through fraudulent misrepresentation, concealment, corruption, or similar-bad

<u>fraudulent misrepresentation, concealment, corruption, or similar bad faith conduct</u>

faith conduct amounting to an abuse of process.

amounting to an abuse of process.

3. The responding Contracting Party may deny the benefits of this Section to an 3. The Tribunal shall decline jurisdiction if an investor within the meaning of Article 1(b) of this Agreement, which has changed its

of this Agreement, which has changed its corporate structure with a main purpose to

corporate structure with a main purpose to gain the protection of this Agreement $\frac{1}{at-a}$

gain the protection of this Agreement at a point in time where a dispute had arisen or was foreseeable. This particularly includes

or was foreseeable. This particularly includes situations where an investor has situations where an investor has changed its corporate structure with a main purpose

<u>changed its corporate structure with a main purpose</u> to submit a claim to its original <u>home state</u>.

home state.

Article 17

Alternative dispute $\frac{resolution}{resolution} \frac{resolution}{lenternetconsultatie}$

Any dispute should, as far as possible, be settled amicably through negotiations,

conciliation or mediation. Such settlement may be agreed at any time, including—
after

<u>after</u> proceedings under this Section have been commenced. A disputing party shall—<u>give</u>

give favorable consideration to a request for negotiations, conciliation or mediation by the

by the other disputing party.

Article 18

Consultations

1. Where a dispute has not been resolved in a manner as provided for under_Article 17,

Article 17, an investor of a Contracting Party alleging a breach of a provision_ in Section 4 of this

in Section 4 of this Agreement, may submit a written request for consultations_
to the other Contracting

to the other Contracting Party. During these consultations, the disputing parties may use non-binding third

parties may use non-binding third party procedures, such as good offices,_ conciliation or mediation.

conciliation or mediation.

2. A request for consultations within the meaning of this Article shall contain the

following information:

- (a) the name and address of the investor and, where such request is submitted on behalf of a locally established company, the name, address and place of incorporation of the locally established company;
- (b) the provision(s) in Section 4 of this Agreement, alleged to have been breached;
- (c) the legal and factual basis for the claim, including the treatment alleged to be

inconsistent with the provision(s) in Section 4 of this Agreement;

- (d) the relief sought and the estimated amount of damages claimed; and_ Netherlands model Investment Agreement 19 October 2018
- (e) evidence establishing that the claimant is an investor of the other Party and that

that it owns or controls the investment and, where it acts on behalf of a locally

established company, that it owns or controls the locally established company. Where a request for consultations is submitted by more than one investor or on behalf of more than one locally established company, the information in (a) and (e)

 $\frac{(e)}{(e)}$ shall be submitted for each investor or each locally established company, as the case

the case may be.

- 3. Unless the disputing parties agree to a longer period, consultations shall be held within
- within 60 days of the submission of the request for consultations under paragraph 2.

2.

4. The request for consultations must be submitted within: Netherlands draft model BIT

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- (a) five years of the date on which the investor first acquired, or should have first
- acquired, knowledge of the treatment alleged to be inconsistent with a provision in
- Section 4 of this Agreement, and of the loss or damage alleged to have been incurred thereby; or
- (b) two years of the date on which the investor or, as applicable, the locally established company, exhausts or ceases to pursue claims or proceedings before a tribunal or court under the domestic law of a Contracting Party; and, in any event,

no later than ten years after the date on which the investor first acquired, or should

have first acquired knowledge, of the treatment alleged to be inconsistent with a

provision in Section 4 of this Agreement, and of the loss or damage alleged to_ have

have been incurred thereby.

- 5. In the event that the claimant has not submitted a claim pursuant to Article 19 $_{\mbox{of}}$
- ef—this Agreement within eighteen months of submitting the request for_ consultations,

consultations, the investor shall be deemed to have withdrawn its request for_ consultations. This

consultations. This period may be extended by agreement between the parties_ involved in the

involved in the consultations.

- 6. The time periods in paragraphs 4 and 5 shall not render a claim inadmissible_where
- $\frac{\text{where}}{\text{the investor}}$ the investor can demonstrate that the failure to request consultations or $\frac{\text{submit a}}{\text{submit a}}$
- submit a claim is due to the investor's inability to act as a result of actions_ taken by the other
- taken by the other disputing party, provided that the investor acts as soon as_

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reasonably possible after
reasonably possible after it is able to act.
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Article 19
Submission of a claim
1. If a request for consultations has been submitted according to the procedures
laid
down in Article 18 and where such consultations do not result in a resolution of
the
the claim within six months from the date of the written request for
consultations, the
the investor may submit a claim under one of the following sets of rules on_
dispute
dispute settlement:
a)- the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and
Nationals of Other States of 18 March 1965 (ICSID Convention) or in accordance
accordance with the Rules on the Additional Facility for the Administration of_
Proceedings by
Proceedings by the Secretariat of the Centre (ICSID Additional Facility), where
the conditions for
where the conditions for proceedings pursuant to the ICSID Convention do not_
apply;
b) - the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International
Law (UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules), with the understanding that the Permanent
Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA) shall administer the
proceedings; Netherlands draft model BIT
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The rules on dispute settlement according to which a claim has been submitted,_
<u>shall</u>
shall apply subject to the rules in this Section and the other relevant
procedures_laid
<del>laid</del> down in this Agreement.
2. All the claims identified by the investor in the submission of its claim
pursuant to this
this Article must be related to treatment identified in its request for
consultations
pursuant to Article 18, paragraph 2 of this Agreement, or to treatment that_
occurred
occurred after the request for consultations was submitted.
3. The responding Contracting Party hereby unconditionally consents to the
submission
submission of a claim as provided under this Section.
4. The consent under paragraph 3 of this Article and the submission of a claim
paragraph 1 of this Article shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of:
a) Article 25 of the ICSID Convention or the ICSID Additional Facility Rules for
written consent of the parties to the dispute; and
b) Article I of the New York Convention for "arising out of a commercial
relationship".
c) Article II of the New York Convention for an "agreement in writing".
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5. A claim may only be referred to a Tribunal pursuant to paragraph 1 of this
Article_if
if the investor withdraws or discontinues any existing proceeding before a
tribunal or
or court under domestic or international law with respect to a measure alleged
constitute a breach referred to in its claim and waives its right to initiate
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any claim or

or proceeding before a tribunal or court under domestic or international law with

respect to a measure alleged to constitute a breach referred to in its claim.

6. A claim with respect to restructuring of debt issued by a Contracting Party may only

only be submitted under this Section in accordance with the Protocol on public_debt.

7. If two or more claims have been submitted separately to arbitration under this

Article and the claims have a question of law or fact in common and arise out of the

the same events or circumstances, <u>either party to the dispute</u>the <u>claimants</u> may seek a consolidation <u>order at</u>

order at either a—Tribunal. After giving all disputing parties the opportunity to be heard, the

<u>heard</u>, <u>the</u> Tribunal shall in principle accept such request for consolidation, especially <u>where</u>

where the claimants are small and medium sized enterprises.

8. The claimant shall disclose to the other disputing party and to the Tribunal the <u>name</u>

 $\frac{\text{name}}{\text{and}}$ and address of a third party funder. The disclosure shall be made at the $\frac{\text{time of the}}{\text{timeNetherlands draft model BIT}}$

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of the submission of a claim, or as soon as possible if the funding has been_ granted after

granted after the submission of a claim.

Article 20

Constitution and functioning of the Tribunal

1. All Members of the Tribunal under this Agreement shall be appointed by an appointing authority. In the event that the claimant chooses arbitration pursuant to $\frac{\text{the}}{\text{cho}}$

the ICSID Convention or the Additional Facility in accordance with Article 19,—paragraph

paragraph 1, subparagraph a, the Secretary-General of ICSID shall serve asappointing authority

<u>appointing authority</u> for arbitration under this Agreement. In the event that the <u>claimant chooses arbitration</u>

 $\frac{\text{claimant chooses arbitration}}{\text{accordance with Article 19}_{r}} \text{pursuant to the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules in} \\$

<u>accordance with Article 19, paragraph 1, subparagraph b, the Secretary-General-of the Permanent Court of</u>

<u>the Permanent Court of Arbitration shall</u> serve as appointing authority for arbitration <u>under this Agreement.</u>

<u>under this Agreement.</u>

2. The appointing authority shall appoint Members of the Tribunal that fulfill

conditions set out in paragraphs 5 and 6 of this Article, after thoroughly consulting $\overline{\mbox{the}}$

the disputing parties. In appointing the Members of the Tribunal, the appointingFor greater certainty, in making appointments the Secretary General authority shall strive for gender and geographic diversity. For greater certainty, in

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<u>making appointments the Secretary General</u> of ICSID is not limited to the Panel of <u>Arbitrators</u>.

<u>Arbitrators.</u>

3. The Tribunal shall be composed of three Members. After consulting the disputing $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) +\left(1\right)$

parties, the appointing authority may decide that the Tribunal consists of one- ${\color{red}{\sf Member}}$

<u>Member</u> taking into account the complexity of the case, the amount of damages— claimed and claimed and the desirability of keeping the costs of the procedure as low as
possible, especially for

especially for small and medium sized enterprises.

- 4. The appointing institution shall publish the composition of each Tribunal on its
- website together with the date of the constitution of the Tribunal, the name of the
- disputing parties, the legal basis for the claim, and the relief sought.
- 5. The Members of the Tribunal shall possess the qualifications required in their
- respective countries for appointment to judicial office, or be jurists of recognized
- competence. The appointing authority shall make every effort to ensure that the members of the Tribunal, either individually or together, possess the necessary expertise in public international law, which includes environmental and

 $\underline{\text{human}} \underline{\text{international investment and international trade}}$

- <u>rights law</u>, <u>international investment law</u> as well as in the resolution of disputes <u>arising under international agreements</u>. <u>In</u>
- <u>arising under international agreements. In</u> addition, Members of the Tribunal shall <u>not act as legal counsel or shall not have</u>
- not act acted as legal counsel or shall not have acted as legal counsel for the last five years for the last five years in investment disputes under this or any in investment disputes under this or any other international

agreement. Netherlands draft model BIT

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- 6. <u>Members of the Tribunal Arbitrators</u> and their staff shall be independent of, and not be <u>affiliated with or take</u>
- <u>affiliated with or take</u> instructions from, either disputing party or Contracting Party with regard to matters
- $\underline{\text{with regard to matters}}$ related to the dispute. They shall not participate in the $\underline{\text{consideration of any disputes}}$
- consideration of any dispute that would create a direct or indirect conflict ofinterest. Arbitrators shall comply with
- <u>interest</u>, <u>including as a party-appointed expert or witness. Arbitrators shall comply</u>
- <u>with</u> the International Bar Association Guidelines on Conflicts of Interest in— <u>International</u>
- <u>International</u> Arbitration and any supplemental rules agreed upon by the Contracting <u>Parties</u>.

Parties.

- 7. If a disputing party considers that a Member of the Tribunal has a conflict of interest,
- it shall send to the President of the International Court of Justice a notice of challenge to the appointment. The notice of challenge shall be sent within 15 days of
- the date on which the composition of the division of the Tribunal has been communicated to the disputing party, or within 15 days of the date on which the relevant facts came to its knowledge, if they could not have reasonably been known
- <u>at the time of composition of the division. The notice of challenge shall state the</u>

grounds for the challenge.

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- 8. If, within 15 days from the date of the notice of challenge, the challenged Member
- of the Tribunal has elected not to resign from the division, the President of the
- <u>International Court of Justice shall, after hearing the disputing parties and after</u>
- providing the Member of the Tribunal an opportunity to submit any observations, issue a decision within 45 days of receipt of the notice of challenge and notify the
- disputing parties and the other Members of the division. A vacancy resulting

from

the disqualification or resignation of a Member of the Tribunal shall be filled promptly.

 $\underline{97}$. The fees and expenses of Members of the Tribunal as well as of witnesses and $\underline{experts}$

<u>experts</u> involved in the procedure shall be governed by ICSID Administrative and— <u>Financial</u>

Financial Regulation 14.

<u>108</u>. The Tribunal shall determine whether the treatment subject to the claim is inconsistent with the provisions in Section 4 of this Agreement. In making its determination, the Tribunal shall apply the provisions of this Agreement and other

rules of international law applicable between the Contracting Parties. It shall interpret

interpret
this Agreement in accordance with customary rules of interpretation of
public

<u>public</u> international law, as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.

<u>119</u>. Without prejudice to preliminary objections raised in accordance with Article 21 of

this Agreement and absent a different agreement between the disputing parties, the

arbitral proceedings shall, in the interest of an expeditious resolution of the dispute

and in order to prevent unnecessary bifurcation of the proceedings, in general consider issues of jurisdiction and merits together.

<u>1210</u>. The Tribunal shall not have jurisdiction to determine the legality of a measure,

alleged to constitute a breach of this Agreement, under the domestic law of the disputing Contracting Party. In determining the consistency of a measure with this

Agreement, the Tribunal may consider, as appropriate, the domestic law of the disputing Party as a matter of fact. In doing so, the Tribunal shall follow the prevailing interpretation given to the domestic law by the court or authorities of that

Contracting Party and any meaning given to domestic law by the Tribunal shall not-be

be binding upon the courts or the authorities of that Contracting Party. 1311. The "UNCITRAL Transparency Rules" shall apply to disputes under this Section. The

 $\overline{\mbox{The}}$ Tribunal and the disputing parties shall give positive consideration to a request $\underline{\mbox{from}}$

from a third party to submit as an amicus curiae oral or written submissions in_ accordance

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<u>accordance</u> with Article 4 of these Rules. <u>The Tribunal shall give the reasons</u> for a decision to <u>deny such request.</u>

Article 21

Preliminary <u>objectionsObjectionsNetherlands draft model BITInternetconsultatie</u>

1. Any objection that the dispute or any ancillary claim is not within the jurisdiction of

jurisdiction of the Tribunal shall be made as early as possible. The respondent shall file the—

objection of the time limit fixed for the filing of the counter-

counter-memorial, or, if the objection relates to an ancillary claim, for the
filing of the

 $\underline{\text{the}}$ rejoinder – unless the facts on which the objection is based are unknown to the

respondent at that time.

2. The respondent may, no later than 30 days after the constitution of the

division of the

the Tribunal, and in any event before its first session, file an objection that a claim is

manifestly without legal merit. The respondent shall specify as precisely as possible

the basis for the objection. On receipt of such an objection the Tribunal shall suspend

<u>suspend</u> the proceedings on the merits and establish a schedule for considering such—an

<u>an</u> objection consistent with its schedule for considering any other preliminary— question.

<u>question.</u> The Tribunal, after giving the disputing parties an opportunity to present their

<u>their</u> observations, shall at its first session of promptly thereafter, issue a decision or <u>award</u>

<u>award</u> stating the grounds therefor. In doing so, the Tribunal shall assume the— alleged facts to

<u>alleged facts to</u> be true. This paragraph is without prejudice to the Tribunal's— authority to address

<u>authority to address</u> other objections as a preliminary question or to the right of the <u>respondent to object</u>,

<u>respondent to object,</u> in the course of the proceeding, that a claim lacks legal merit.

Article 22

Final award

1. The Tribunal and the disputing parties shall make every effort to ensure that the

dispute settlement process is carried out in a timely manner. The Tribunal shall endeavor to issue its final award within 24 months of the date the claim is submitted

pursuant to Article 19 of this Agreement. If the Tribunal requires additional time to

issue its final award, it shall provide the disputing parties the reasons for the delay.

2. An award issued by a Tribunal pursuant to this Agreement shall be final and binding $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) +\left(1\right) +\left($

between the disputing parties and in respect of that particular case. The respondent

shall comply with the award with undue delay._

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3. An award can only result in compensation<u>for damages</u>, unless the disputing parties<u>agree on</u>

<u>agree on</u> restitution. Monetary compensation shall include the applicable interest<u>at</u>, <u>determined</u>

<u>a normal commercial rate from the date of expropriation until the date of payment.</u>

in a manner consistent with Article 12, paragraph 6, of this Agreement.

4. The Tribunal shall not award punitive damages. Monetary damages shall not be greater than the loss suffered by the investor, reduced by any prior damages or compensation already provided in relation to the same factual dispute. For the For the calculation of monetary damages, theNetherlands draft model BIT Internetconsultatic

<u>calculation of monetary damages</u>, <u>the</u> Tribunal shall also reduce the damages to take <u>into account any restitution of property</u>

<u>into account any restitution of property</u> or repeal or modification of the measure.

5. The Tribunal shall order that reasonable costs incurred by the successful disputing

party shall be borne by the unsuccessful disputing party, unless the Tribunal determines that such allocation is unreasonable in the circumstances of the case. Such

<u>Such</u> a determination may take into account whether the successful disputing party has

has acted improperly, for example by raising manifestly frivolous objections or improperly invoking preliminary objections, and whether the unsuccessful disputing

party is a small or medium sized enterprise. If only some parts of the claims have

been successful the costs shall be adjusted, proportionately, to the number or extent $\begin{array}{c} \bullet f \end{array}$

of the successful parts of the claims.

Article 23

Behavior of the investor

Without prejudice to national administrative or criminal law procedures, a Tribunal

may, in deciding on the amount of compensation, take into account non-compliance by the investor with its commitments under the UN Guiding Principles on BusinessBusinesses

and Human Rights, and the OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. Section 6: Consultations and Dispute Settlement between the Contracting Parties

Article 24

Consultations of Contracting Parties

1. Either Contracting Party may propose to the other Contracting Party that consultations

<u>consultations</u> be held on any matter concerning the interpretation or application of <u>this Agreement</u>.

this Agreement. The other Contracting Party shall accord sympathetic consideration to the proposal

<u>to the proposal</u> and shall afford adequate opportunity for such consultations. Such consultations shall

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<u>channels</u> by the Contracting Parties.

2. A joint interpretative declaration adopted as result of consultations by the— Contracting

<u>Contracting</u> Parties shall be binding on a Tribunal established under Section 5 of this <u>Agreement.Netherlands draft model BIT</u>

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 $\underline{ \text{Agreement.}} \text{ Such joint interpretative declaration is not applicable in cases } \\ \text{where a} \underline{ \text{Tribunal was}}$

<u>claim has been submitted by an investor under Section 5 of this Agreement.</u> <u>already established.</u>

Article 25

Settlement of Disputes between the Contracting Parties

1. Any dispute between the Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Agreement, which cannot be settled within a reasonable amount—of

 $\underline{\text{of}}$ time by means of diplomatic negotiations, shall, unless the Contracting Parties $\underline{\text{have}}$

<u>have</u> otherwise agreed, be submitted, at the request of either Contracting Party, to_{-an}

<u>an</u> arbitral tribunal, composed of three members. Each Contracting Party shall— appoint

 $\underline{\text{appoint}}$ one arbitrator and the two arbitrators thus appointed shall together appoint $\underline{\text{a third}}$

<u>a third</u> arbitrator as their chairman who is not a national of either Contracting Party—<u>and who</u>

<u>and who</u> is a national of a third State that has diplomatic relations with both— Contracting

Contracting Parties.

2. If one of the Contracting Parties fails to appoint an arbitrator and has not proceeded $\color{red}\underline{\text{to}}$

<u>to</u> do so within two months after an invitation from the other Contracting Party to—make

make such appointment, the latter Contracting Party may invite the President of
the

International Court of Justice to make the necessary appointment. The President shall

shall consult both Parties which consultations shall not take no longer than one
month.
month.

3. If the two core arbitrators are unable to agree on the chair person in the two months

following their appointment, either Contracting Party may invite the President of the

International Court of Justice to make the necessary appointment.

4. If, in the cases provided for in the paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article, the President of

the International Court of Justice is prevented from discharging the said function or $\overline{\ \ }$

<u>is</u> a national of either Contracting Party, the Vice-President shall be invited to make—the

<u>the</u> necessary appointments. If the Vice-President is prevented from discharging the <u>said</u>

 ${\color{red} \underline{\sf said}}$ function or is a national of either Contracting Party, the most senior member of ${\color{red} \underline{\sf the}}$

 $\underline{\text{the}}$ Court available who is not a national of either Contracting Party shall be invited— $\underline{\text{to}}$

to make the necessary appointments._

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5. In making its determination the Tribunal shall decide the dispute in accordance with

customary rules of interpretation of public international law, as codified in the Vienna

 $\underline{\text{Vienna}}_{\text{}}\text{Convention}$ on the Law of Treaties. Before the Tribunal decides, it may at any $\underline{\text{stage}}_{\text{}}$

<u>stage</u> of the proceedings propose to the Contracting Parties to settle the dispute <u>amicably</u>.

 $\underline{\text{amicably.}}$ The foregoing provisions shall not prejudice settlement of the dispute $\underline{\text{ex}}$ $\underline{\text{aequo et}}$

<u>aequo et</u> bono if the Contracting Parties so agree. Netherlands draft model BIT Internetconsultatie

6. Unless the Contracting Parties decide otherwise, the Tribunal shall determine its $\frac{\text{OWH}}{\text{OWH}}$

<u>own</u> procedure.

7. The Tribunal shall reach its decision by a majority of votes. Such decision shall be

final and binding on the Contracting Parties.

8. Each Contracting Party shall bear the costs of its appointed member of the Tribunal

and of its representation in the arbitration proceedings and half of the costs of the $\ensuremath{\mathsf{C}}$

chairman and the remaining costs. The Tribunal may, however, in its decision direct

that a higher proportion of the costs shall be borne by one of the two Contracting

Parties. Such decision shall be binding on both Contracting Parties.

Section 7: Final provisions

Article 26

Entry into Force, Duration and Termination

1. The present Agreement shall enter into force on the first day of the second month

following the date on which the Contracting Parties have notified each other in writing that their constitutionally required procedures have been complied with, and

shall remain in force for a period of fifteen years.

2. Unless notice of termination has been given by either Contracting Party at

least six

months before the date of its expiry, the present Agreement shall be extended— $\frac{\text{tacitly}}{\text{tac}}$

<u>tacitly</u> for periods of five years, whereby each Contracting Party reserves the right to

terminate the Agreement upon notice of at least six months before the date of $\frac{\text{expiry}}{\text{expiry}}$

expiry of the current period of validity.

3. In respect of investments made before the date of the termination of the present

Agreement, this Agreement shall continue to be in effect for a further period of fifteen

<u>fifteen</u> years from that date._

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4. Subject to the period mentioned in paragraph 2 of this Article, the Kingdom of the

Netherlands shall be entitled to terminate the application of the present Agreement

separately in respect of any of the parts of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. Article 27

Territorial Application

As regards the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the present Agreement shall apply to—

<u>the</u> European part of the Netherlands, to Aruba, Curação, Sint Maarten and the— Caribbean part ofNetherlands draft model BIT

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<u>Caribbean part of</u> the Netherlands (the islands of Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba), <u>unless the notification</u>

<u>unless the notification</u> provided for in Article 26, paragraph 1 provides otherwise.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned representatives, duly authorized thereto, have

signed the present Agreement.

DONE in two originals at <u>, on ,</u>

, on

in the $\underline{\dots}$, Netherlands and English languages, the $[\underline{\dots}]$ texts being authentic.

In case of difference of interpretation, the English text shall prevail. For \dots .

For the Kingdom of the Netherlands:

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Protocol on public debt

On the signing of the Agreement on reciprocal encouragement and protection of $\frac{1}{1}$

<u>investments between [...between [...</u>] and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the undersigned <u>representatives have</u>

<u>representatives have</u> agreed on the following provisions, which constitute an integral part of the Agreement:

of the Agreement:

1. No claim that a restructuring of public debt of a Contracting Party breaches an

obligation of this Agreement may be submitted to, or if already submitted, bepursued

<u>pursued</u>_under Article 19 of this Agreement if the restructuring is a negotiated— <u>restructuring at</u>

<u>restructuring</u> at the time of submission, or becomes a negotiated restructuring after <u>such submission</u>.

such submission.

2. Subject to paragraph 1 of this Protocol, an investor may not submit a claim under

Article 19 of this Agreement that a restructuring of debt of a Contracting Party breaches the provisions of this Agreement, unless 270 days have elapsed from the date of submission by the claimant of the written request for consultations pursuant—to

to Article 18 of this Agreement.

3. A breach of Article 8, paragraph 1, does not occur merely by virtue of a different

treatment provided by a Contracting Party to certain categories of investors or investments on grounds of a different macroeconomic impact, for instance to avoid

systemic risks or spillover effects, or on grounds of eligibility for debt restructuring. $\frac{\text{Netherlands draft model BIT}}{\text{Netherlands draft model BIT}}$

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For the purposes of this Protocol:

a) 'negotiated restructuring' means the restructuring or rescheduling of debt of a

Contracting Party that has been effected through:

- (i) a modification or amendment of debt instruments, as provided for under their terms, including their governing law, or
- (ii) a debt exchange or other similar process in which the holders of no less than 66%
- of the aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt subject to restructuring,
- excluding debt held by that Contracting Party or by entities owned or controlled by it,
- it, have consented to such debt exchange or other process.
- b) "governing law" of a debt instrument means a Contracting Party's legal and regulatory framework applicable to that debt instrument._