



## Dataset on Investor-State Conciliation and Mediation Provisions

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## ABOUT THE DATASET

This dataset contains conciliation and mediation provisions extracted from 1141 international investment agreements ("IIAs"). CIL researchers subsequently classified these provisions into 17 different categories (as indicated in Column F).

Three spreadsheets comprise the dataset:

- Spreadsheet 1 includes 1088 IIAs that refer to investor-State conciliation only, and 37 IIAs that refer to both mediation and conciliation.
- Spreadsheet 2 includes 16 IIAs that refer to investor-State mediation only, and 37 IIAs that refer to both mediation and conciliation.
- Spreadsheet 3 separately lists the 37 IIAs that have been included in both Spreadsheets 1 and 2.

The dataset was used as the basis for the analytical research described in R Weeramantry, B Chang and J Sherard-Chow "Conciliation and Mediation in Investor-State Dispute Settlement Provisions: A Quantitative and Qualitative Analysis" (to be published in the *ICSID Review* 2021).

The two main sources relied on to generate the spreadsheets were the UNCTAD International Investment Agreement Navigator and the World Trade Institute's Electronic Database on Investment Treaties. The last update of these spreadsheets took place on 15 April 2021.

## ABOUT THE CIL PROJECT

Since 2016, the CIL Project on Investor-State Mediation and Conciliation has focused on the use of mediation and conciliation to settle investment disputes. The Project has produced the following major outputs:

1. 'Background Paper for Working Conference on Conciliation' (2017)
2. 'Report of Conference: CIL Working Conference on Conciliation' (2017)  
by Shaun Kang, Seraphina Chew and Christine Sim
3. 'Survey on Obstacles to Settlement of Investor-State Disputes' (2018)  
by Seraphina Chew, Lucy Reed and J Christopher Thomas QC
4. 'The Dispute Settlement Mechanisms in Major Multilateral Treaties' (2018)  
by Anais Kedgley Laidlaw and Shaun Kang
5. 'Bibliography on Investor-State Conciliation and Mediation' (2020)  
by Romesh Weeramantry and Brian Chang

These works can be downloaded without charge at <https://cil.nus.edu.sg/publications>.

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The Excel spreadsheets containing the raw data set out in this paper may be obtained by contacting Brian Chang at [cilbctd@nus.edu.sg](mailto:cilbctd@nus.edu.sg).

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Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
1	<a href="#">Germany - Iran, Islamic Republic of BIT (1965)</a>	Terminated	Germany, Iran, Islamic Republic of	11/11/1965	6/5/1968	Protocol On signing the Treaty ... the undersigned plenipotentiaries have, in addition, agreed to the following provisions which should be regarded as an integral part of the said Treaty :  (3) Before a case is submitted to arbitration, the parties shall try to seek conciliation within a period of two - months after the date on which one party has informed the other that it intends to resort to arbitration should reconciliation fail	Conciliation if both parties agree  Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree
2	<a href="#">Indonesia - Netherlands BIT (1968)</a>	Terminated	Indonesia, Netherlands	7/7/1968	17/7/1971	Article 11 The Contracting Party in the territory of which a national of the other Contracting Party makes or intends to make an investment, shall assent to any demand on the part of such national and any such national shall comply with any request of the former Contracting Party, to submit, for conciliation or arbitration, to the Centre established by the Convention of Washington of March 18, 1965, any dispute that may arise in connection with the investment.	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
3	<a href="#">Belgium - Indonesia BIT (1970)</a>	Terminated	Belgium, Indonesia	15/1/1970	17/6/1972	Article 10. Each Contracting Party hereby irrevocably and anticipatory gives its consent to submit to conciliation and arbitration any dispute relating to a measure contrary to this Agreement, pursuant to the Convention of Washington of 18 March 1965, I at the initiative of a national or legal person of the other Contracting Party, who considers himself to have been affected by such a measure, This consent implies renunciation of the requirement that the internal administrative or judicial resorts should be exhausted.	Advance consent to conciliation and arbitration
4	<a href="#">Netherlands - Uganda BIT (1970)</a>	Terminated	Netherlands, Uganda	24/4/1970		Art XII The Contracting Party in the territory of which a national of the other 'Contracting Party makes or intends to make an investment, shall assent to any demand on the part of such national to submit, for conciliation or arbitration, to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes established by the Convention of Washington of the 18th March, 1965, any dispute that may arise in connection with the investment	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
5	<a href="#">Kenya - Netherlands BIT (1970)</a>	In force	Kenya, Netherlands	11/9/1970	11/6/1979	Article 11  The Contracting Party in the territory of which a national of the other Contracting Party makes or intends to make an investment, shall give sympathetic consideration to a request on the part of such national to submit for conciliation or arbitration, to the Centre established by the Convention of Washington of 18 March 1965, any dispute that may arise in connection with the investment.	Conciliation if both parties agree
6	<a href="#">Malaysia - Netherlands BIT (1971)</a>	In force	Malaysia, Netherlands	15/6/1971	13/9/1972	Article 12  In the event of any dispute arising between a national or a company of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party in connection with an investment in the territory of the other Contracting Party, the other Contracting Party shall, after the exhaustion of all local administrative and judicial remedies, agree to such dispute being submitted for conciliation or arbitration to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes established under the Washington Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes of March 18, 1965.	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
7	<a href="#">Morocco - Netherlands BIT (1971)</a>	In force	Morocco, Netherlands	23/12/1971	27/7/1978	Article XIII  La Partie Contractante sur le territoire de laquelle un ressortissant de l'autre Partie Contractante réalise ou compte réaliser un investissement devra consentir à toute proposition de la part de ce ressortissant en vue de soumettre, pour conciliation ou arbitrage, tout différend pouvant surgir au sujet de cet investissement au Centre International pour le Règlement des Différends relatifs aux Investissements, institué en vertu de la Convention de Washington du 18 mars 1965.  (The Contracting Party in whose territory a national of the other Contracting Party makes or intends to make an investment shall agree to any proposal from that national with a view to submitting, for conciliation or arbitration, any dispute that may arise concerning the this investment to the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes, established under the Washington Convention of March 18, 1965.)	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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8	<a href="#">Netherlands - Singapore BIT (1972)</a>	In force	Netherlands, Singapore	16/5/1972	7/9/1973	<p>Article XI</p> <p>The Contracting Party in the territory of which nationals of the other Contracting Party make or intend to make investments, shall after the exhaustion of all local administrative and judicial remedies, agree to any demand on the part of such nationals to submit, for arbitration or conciliation, to the Centre established by the Convention of Washington of 18 March 1965 on the settlement of investment disputes between States and nationals of other States, any disputes that may arise in connection with the investments.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
9	<a href="#">Korea, Republic of - Netherlands BIT (1974)</a>	Terminated	Korea, Republic of, Netherlands	16/10/1974	1/6/1975	<p>Article 6</p> <p>The Contracting Party in the territory of which a national of the other Contracting Party makes or intends to make an investment shall assent to any demand on the part of such national to submit, for arbitration or conciliation, after the exhaustion of all internal administrative and juridical remedies, to the Centre established by the Convention of Washington of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, any dispute that may arise in connection with that Investment.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
10	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Korea, Republic of BIT (1974)</a>	Terminated	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Korea, Republic of	20/12/1974	3/9/1976	<p>Art 8</p> <p>Each Contracting Party hereby irrevocably and anticipatory gives its consent to submit to conciliation and arbitration any dispute relating to a measure contrary to this Agreement, pursuant to the "Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States" of 18 March 1965, at the initiative of a national or legal person of the other Contracting Party, who considers himself to have been affected by such a measure. This consent implies renunciation of the requirement that the internal administrative or judicial resorts should be exhausted.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation and arbitration
11	<a href="#">Korea, Republic of - Tunisia BIT (1975)</a>	In force	Korea, Republic of, Tunisia	23/5/1975	28/11/1975	<p>Art 8</p> <p>En application de la Convention pour le Règlement des Litiges Relatifs aux Investissements signée le 18 mars 1965 et la requête d'un ressortissant ou d'une personne morale d'une des deux Parties Contractantes qui considère avoir subi un dommage résultant de la nonobservance des dispositions du présent Accord, l'autre Partie Contractante s'engage d'ores et d j et irrévocablement se soumettre la proc dure de conciliation .</p> <p>Cet engagement implique la renonciation l'exigence d'épuiser au préalable les recours aux tribunaux administratifs et judiciaires.</p> <p>(In application of the Convention for the Settlement of Disputes Relating to Investments signed on March 18, 1965 and the request of a national or a legal person of one of the two Contracting Parties who considers having suffered damage resulting from non-compliance with the provisions of this Agreement, the other Contracting Party irrevocably undertakes to submit to the conciliation procedure.</p> <p>This commitment implies the waiver of the requirement to first exhaust recourse to administrative and judicial tribunals.)</p>	Advance consent to conciliation only

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
12	<a href="#">Egypt - United Kingdom BIT (1975)</a>	In force	Egypt, United Kingdom	11/6/1975	24/2/1976	<p>Article 8 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(1) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as the "Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 ((1))</p> <p>any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former. Such a company of one Contracting Party of which before such a dispute arises the majority of shares are owned by nationals or companies of the other Contracting Party shall in accordance with Article 25 (2) (b) of the Convention be treated for the purposes of the convention as a company of the other Contracting Party. If any such dispute should arise and agreement cannot be reached within three months between the parties to this dispute through pursuit of local remedies, through conciliation or otherwise, then, if the national or company affected also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as provided in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention. In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the national or company affected shall have the right to choose.</p> <p>(2) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels any dispute referred to the Centre unless</p> <p>(a)the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre, or</p> <p>(b)the other Contracting Party should fail to abide by or to comply with any award rendered by an arbitral tribunal.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
13	<a href="#">Korea, Republic of - United Kingdom BIT (1976)</a>	In force	Korea, Republic of, United Kingdom	4/3/1976	4/3/1976	<p>Article 8 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>1. Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former.</p> <p>A company which is incorporated or constituted under the law in force in the territory of one Contracting Party and in which before such a dispute arises the majority of shares are owned by nationals or companies of the other Contracting Party shall in accordance with Article 25 (2) (b) of the Convention be treated for the purposes of the Convention as a company of the other Contracting Party.</p> <p>If any such dispute should arise and agreement cannot be reached within three months between the parties to this dispute through pursuit of local remedies or otherwise, then, if the national or company affected also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as provided in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention.</p> <p>In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the national or company affected shall have the right to choose...</p> <p>2. Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels any dispute referred to the Centre unless</p> <p>(a)the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre, or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
14	<a href="#">Romania - United Kingdom BIT (1976)</a>	Terminated	Romania, United Kingdom	19/3/1976	22/11/1976	Art 4 Expropriation and Compensation  If any dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and Contracting Party concerning the amount of compensation continues after the exhaustion of remedies available in the territory of the Contracting Party in which the investment was made, either party to the shall be entitled to submit the case for conciliation or arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965.	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
15	<a href="#">Indonesia - United Kingdom BIT (1976)</a>	In force	Indonesia, United Kingdom	27/4/1976	24/3/1977	Article 7 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes  (1) The Contracting Party in the territory of which a national or company of the other Contracting Party makes or intends to make an investment shall assent to any request on the part of such national or company to submit, for conciliation or arbitration, to the Centre established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 19650 ((1)) any dispute that may arise in connection with the investment.  (2) A company which is incorporated or constituted under the law in force in the territory of one Contracting Party and in which immediately before such a dispute arises the majority of shares are owned by nationals or companies of the other Contracting Party shall in accordance with Article 25 (2) (b) of the Convention be treated for the purposes of the Convention as a company of the other Contracting Party.	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
16	<a href="#">Egypt - Romania BIT (1976)</a>	Terminated	Egypt, Romania	10/5/1976	2/1/1977	Art 3 (1) Capital investments made by investors of a Contracting Party on the territory of the other Contracting Party cannot be expropriated, except for public utility and against compensation. The compensation must be equal to the value of the investment at the time of the expropriation, effectively realizable, freely transferable and paid without delay... The amount of compensation may be re-evaluated by the Court having jurisdiction in the country where the investments have been made, at the request of the Concerned Party. If a dispute between an investor and the Contracting Party on whose territory the investments have been made, regarding the amount of compensation, still exists after the final award of the national court, either Party shall be entitled to refer the dispute, for conciliation and arbitration, to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, in accordance with procedure[s] laid down in the Convention concluded in Washington on March 18, 1965.	Advance consent to conciliation and arbitration
17	<a href="#">Egypt - Netherlands BIT (1976)</a>	Terminated	Egypt, Netherlands	30/10/1976	1/1/1978	Art VI The Contracting Party in the territory of which a national of the other Contracting Party makes or intends to make an investment, shall assent to any demand on the part of such national to submit, for arbitration or conciliation, after the exhaustion of all internal administrative and judicial remedies, to the Centre established by the Convention of Washington of March 18, 1965 on the settlement of investment disputes between States and nationals of other States, any dispute that may arise in connection with the investment.	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
18	<a href="#">Egypt - Japan BIT (1977)</a>	In force	Egypt, Japan	28/1/1977	14/01/1978	Article 11.  Each Contracting Party shall consent to submit any legal dispute that may arise out of investment made by a national or company of the other Contracting Party to conciliation or arbitration, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States done at Washington on March 18, 1965, at the request of such national or company.  Any company of the former Contracting Party which was or is controlled by nationals and companies of the other Contracting Party prior to or on the date on which the parties to such a dispute consent to submit the dispute to conciliation or arbitration shall in accordance with the provisions of Article 25 (2) (b) of the Convention be treated for the purposes of the Convention as a company of such other Contracting Party. In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the national or company affected shall have the right to choose.	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
19	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Egypt BIT (1977)</a>	In force	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Egypt	28/2/1977	20/9/1978	<p>Article IX</p> <p>Each Contracting Party hereby irrevocably and anticipatory gives its consent to submit to conciliation and arbitration any dispute relating to a measure contrary to this Agreement, pursuant to the "Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States" of 18 March 1965, at the initiative of a national or legal person of the other Contracting Party, who considers himself to have been affected by such a measure.</p> <p>This consent implies renunciation of the requirement that the internal administrative or judicial resorts should be exhausted.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation and arbitration
20	<a href="#">Egypt - Iran, Islamic Republic of BIT (1977)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Egypt, Iran	25/5/1977		<p>Protocol 2</p> <p>At the moment of signing of the Agreement between the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Empire of Iran concerning the promotion and reciprocal protection of investments, the undersigned representatives have also agreed upon the hereafter Articles that can be considered as an integral part of this Agreement.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It is permitted to individuals or companies of any of the Contracting Parties to make deals that stipulate to submit the disputes arising from commercial contracts that are related to investments to arbitration, and that to settle them.</li> <li>2. Such Arbitration agreements must be mentioned in the investment treaty itself, or to be a special agreement subject signed by the two parties that and who signed the original contract, and furthermore; after the agreement of the two parties to submit the mentioned dispute to the arbitration court, then this dispute will not be considered under the specialization of the national courts, neither exists in the national legislation domain anymore.</li> <li>3. Before showing the status to the arbitration, the two parties try to seek conciliation within a period of two months after the date of notifying one of the parties to the other party that intends to recourse to arbitration if conciliation fails.</li> <li>4. In the case of not having any other arrangements between the two parties, then the arbitral tribunal shall consist of three members, each party appoint an arbitrator and in the case of one of the parties abstain to appoint an arbitrator, in the case of an Iranian abstention then the other party can request the President of the Supreme Court of Iran and in the case of Egyptian abstention then the President of the Supreme Court of Egypt will do this appointing and the same procedures will be applied when the chosen arbitrator abstain doing his job or in the case that he quits or the failure of the respective party in appointing another arbitrator and the two arbitrators will elect a president for them...</li> </ol>	Conciliation if both parties agree

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21	<a href="#">Pakistan - Romania BIT (1978)</a>	Terminated	Pakistan, Romania	21/1/1978	31/10/1978	<p>Article 4.</p> <p>(1) Investments of capital made by the investors of one Contracting Party in the territory of the other Contracting Party cannot be expropriated but only in public interest and against a compensation according to due process of law. Such compensation must correspond to the value of the investment on the date of expropriation, it must be effectively achievable, freely transferable and paid without undue delay.</p> <p>At the time of expropriation or prior to it, a proper procedure shall be prescribed to establish the amount and the method of payment of compensation. The amount of compensation may be subject to review by due process of law.</p> <p>If a dispute between an investor and the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment was made, concerning the amount of compensation, continues to exist after the final award of the national tribunal, each of them is entitled to submit the dispute for conciliation or arbitration, according to procedure provided by the Convention opened for signature at Washington on March 18, 1965, to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes.</p> <p>(2) The investors of the Contracting Parties, whose investments have suffered losses on the territory of the other Contracting Party, owing to a war or other armed conflict, or to a revolution, a national emergency, or rebellion or an insurrection shall benefit from the latter as regards the compensation, a treatment no less favourable than that is recorded to the investors of third countries. The amounts regarding these compensations shall be freely transferable.</p> <p>(3) In all cases the investors of capital of either of the Contracting Parties shall not be accorded terms and conditions which are less favourable than those granted to a third country by either Contracting Party.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
22	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Romania BIT (1978)</a>	Terminated	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Romania	8/5/1978	1/5/1980	<p>Art 3</p> <p>3. If a dispute arises between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party regarding the amount of compensation, and after the judicial remedies available under the legislation of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made have been exhausted, the Contracting Parties shall recognize the right of each party to the dispute to apply to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 for settlement of the dispute by conciliation or arbitration according to the procedure provided for under the said Convention; for that purpose, each Contracting Party shall give its consent by means of this Agreement.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
23	<a href="#">Romania - Sudan BIT (1978)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Romania, Sudan	12/8/1978		<p>Article 4.</p> <p>1. Capital investments carried out by investors of one Contracting Party in the territory of the other Contracting Party shall not be expropriated or subjected to other measures having a similar effect but for public interest and against a compensation. Such compensation shall correspond to the value of the investment on the date of expropriation, it shall be effectively achievable and paid without delay.</p> <p>In the date of expropriation, a proper procedure shall be provided with the view to establish the amount and the method of payment of compensation. Upon the request of the interested party, the amount of the compensation shall be reassessed by the competent court in the country in which the investment has been carried out.</p> <p>In the event of a dispute arising between an investor and the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment was carried out, concerning the amount of the compensation, continuing to exist after the final award of the national court, each of them is authorized to submit the dispute for conciliation and arbitration, according with the procedure provided by the Convention opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965, to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes.</p> <p>2. Investors of a Contracting Party whose investments suffered losses owing to a war or other armed conflict, or a state of national emergency in the territory of the other Contracting Party, shall obtain from the latter the fair compensation, which covers, the losses undergone.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation and arbitration

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
24	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Singapore BIT (1978)</a>	In force	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Singapore	17/11/1978	27/11/1980	<p>Art 9 Reference to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(1) Any legal dispute arising directly out of an investment between either Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party shall, as far as possible, be settled amicably between the parties to the dispute.</p> <p>(2) If any such dispute cannot be so settled within three months of a written notification of a sufficiently detailed claim, it shall upon the request of the national of the other Contracting Party be submitted to conciliation or arbitration of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes ...established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington on 18th March, 1965. For this purpose, each Contracting Party hereby irrevocably consents in advance under Article 25 of the Convention to submit any such dispute to the Centre.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
25	<a href="#">Netherlands - Senegal BIT (1979)</a>	In force	Netherlands, Senegal	3/8/1979	5/5/1981	<p>Article 10</p> <p>La Partie Contractante sur le territoire de laquelle un ressortissant de l'autre Partie Contractante effectue ou envisage d'effectuer un investissement, devra consentir à toute demande de la part de ce ressortissant en vue de soumettre, pour arbitrage ou conciliation, tout différend pouvant surgir au sujet de cet investissement au Centre institué en vertu de la Convention de Washington du 18 mars 1965 pour le règlement des différends relatifs aux investissements entre Etats et ressortissants d'autres Etats.</p> <p>The Contracting Party in whose territory a national of the other Contracting Party makes or intends to make an investment, shall agree to any request from that national with a view to submitting, for arbitration or conciliation, any dispute that may arise, concerning this investment at the Center established by virtue of the Washington Convention of March 18, 1965 for the settlement of investment disputes between States and nationals of other States.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
26	<a href="#">Jordan - United Kingdom BIT (1979)</a>	In force	Jordan, United Kingdom	10/10/1979	24/4/1980	<p>Article 6 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965(1) any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former. A company which is incorporated or constituted under the law in force in the territory of one Contracting Party and in which before such a dispute arises the majority of shares are owned by nationals or companies of the other Contracting Party shall in accordance with Article 25 (2) (b) of the Convention be treated for the purposes of the Convention only as a company of the other Contracting Party.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
27	<a href="#">Germany - Romania BIT (1979)</a>	Terminated	Germany, Romania	12/10/1979	10/1/1981	<p>Art 3</p> <p>1. Investments by investors of either Contracting Party in the territory of the other Contracting Party may be expropriated only for reasons of public policy and against fair compensation. The compensation paid shall be in the form of liquid resources, freely transferable and paid without delay. Adequate arrangements shall be made at or prior to the time of expropriation for determining and paying such compensation.</p> <p>The procedure for determining compensation shall be established in accordance with the legislation of the Contracting Party in whose territory the capital has been invested</p> <p>3. The amount of the compensation shall be reviewed in a legal proceeding of the Contracting Party concerned. If, after the conclusion of the legal proceeding, the investor and the Contracting Party concerned continue to disagree on the amount of the compensation, they may, with the consent of the investor, submit the dispute for conciliation and arbitration to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes in accordance with the procedure provided for in the Convention on the settlement of investment disputes between States and nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965.</p> <p>The request to institute proceedings under this Convention must be made within two months from the date when the decision in the legal proceeding acquires the force of res judicata.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
28	<a href="#">Gabon - Romania BIT (1979)</a>	In force	Gabon, Romania	4/11/1979	18/09/1982	<p>Article 5. Expropriation and Compensation</p> <p>(1) The investments made by investors of one Contracting Party in the territory of the other Contracting Party shall not be expropriated or subjected to any other measures having similar effect, unless the following conditions are met:</p> <p>a) The measures are taken in the public interest and under due process;  b) They are non-discriminatory;  c) An adequate procedure is laid down to calculate the amount and terms of payment of compensation.</p> <p>The compensation shall correspond to the market value of the investment at the date of the expropriation. Such compensation shall be effectively feasible and freely transferable and shall be paid without delay.</p> <p>(2) The disputes between an investor and the contracting Partie on the territory of which the investment has been made on the amount of compensation shall be in the absence of such agreement subject to the competent courts of the country in which the investment has been made. If disagreement persists after the exhaustion of domestic remedies, the dispute shall be submitted to conciliation or arbitration to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes in accordance with the procedure laid down by the Convention opened for signature in Washington March 18, 1965.</p> <p>(3) Investors of one Contracting Party whose investments have suffered losses during a war or other armed conflict or a state of national emergency, in the territory of the other contracting party benefit, on the part of this latter, with respect to restitution, compensation or other indemnities, which are not less favourable than those accorded to investors of any other third State. The amounts relating to compensation shall be freely transferable.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
29	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Malaysia BIT (1979)</a>	In force	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Malaysia	22/11/1979	8/2/1982	<p>Art 10 Reference to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(2) If any such dispute cannot be so settled within three months of a written notification of a sufficiently detailed claim, the dispute shall upon the request of the nationals of either of the Contracting Parties be submitted for conciliation or arbitration to the International Centre for settlement of Investuent Disputes, ... For this purpose, each Contracting Party, by this agreement irrevocably consents in advance to submit any such disputes to this Centre. This consent implies renunciation of the requirement that the internal administrative or juridicial resorts should be exhausted.</p> <p>(3)A Contracting Party which is a party to a dispute shall not, at any stage of conciliation or arbitration proceedings or enforcement of an award, raise as an objection the fact that the nationals which is the other party to the dispute have received in pursuance of an insurance policy an indemnity in respect of some or all of its losses.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
30	<a href="#">Sri Lanka - United Kingdom BIT (1980)</a>	In force	Sri Lanka, United Kingdom	13/2/1980	18/12/1980	<p>Article 8 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(1) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 ((1)) any legal disputes arising between that Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(3) If any such dispute should arise and agreement cannot be reached within three months between the parties to this dispute through pursuit of local remedies or otherwise, then, the national or company affected having also consented in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as provided in Article 28 and 36 of the Convention. In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the national or company affected shall have the right to choose. The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the national or company which is the other party to the dispute has received in pursuance of an insurance contract an indemnity in respect of some or all of his or its losses.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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31	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Cameroon BIT (1980)</a>	In force	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Cameroon	27/3/1980	1/11/1981	<p>Article 10. RECOURSE TO THE INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF INVESTMENT DISPUTES</p> <p>1. Any investment dispute shall be the subject of written notification, accompanied by a sufficiently detailed memorandum, from the investor of one Contracting Party to the other Contracting Party.</p> <p>Such disputes shall preferably be resolved amicably, by direct agreement between the parties to the dispute and, failing this, by conciliation between the Contracting Parties through the diplomatic channel.</p> <p>2. In the absence of an amicable settlement, by direct arrangement between the Parties or by conciliation through the diplomatic channel within six months of the date of notification, the dispute shall, at the request of the investor concerned, be submitted to CIRDI for conciliation or arbitration.</p> <p>To this end, each Contracting Party hereby gives its irrevocable advance consent to the submission of any dispute to the Centre</p> <p>Such consent implies a waiver of the requirement that internal administrative or judicial remedies first should have been exhausted</p> <p>3. Neither Contracting Party, if a party to a dispute, shall object at any stage of the conciliation or arbitration procedure or of the execution of a judgement, to receipt by the national who is the other party to the dispute of compensation covering all or part of his losses under an <u>insurance policy</u>.</p>	<p>State-State conciliation</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>
32	<a href="#">Korea, Republic of - Sri Lanka BIT (1980)</a>	In force	Korea, Republic of, Sri Lanka	28/3/1980	15/7/1980	<p>Article 10 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>1. Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the (ICSID) for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the (ICSID) Convention ... any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national or a company of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former.</p> <p>2. ... If any such dispute should arise and agreement cannot be reached or the dispute cannot be finally disposed of within twelve months between the parties to this dispute through pursuit of local remedies or otherwise, then, the national or company affected having also consented in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as provided in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention.</p> <p>In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the national or company affected shall have the right to choose....</p> <p>3. Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels any dispute referred to the Centre unless:</p> <p>a.the Secretary-General of the Centre or a conciliation Commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre, or...</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>

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33	<a href="#">France - Sri Lanka BIT (1980)</a>	In force	France, Sri Lanka	10/4/1980	19/4/1982	<p>Article 11.</p> <p>2. Si un tel différend n'a pas pu être réglé dans un délai de douze mois à partir du moment où il a été soulevé par l'une ou l'autre des parties au différend, il sera soumis à la demande de l'une ou l'autre de ces parties, à moins qu'elles n'en soient convenues autrement, à la conciliation ou à l'arbitrage du Centre international pour le règlement des différends relatifs aux investissements (appelé le Centre dans le présent Accord) créé par la Convention sur le règlement des différends en matière d'investissements entre Etats, à Washington le 18 mars 1965, (appelée la Convention dans le présent Accord). Pendant la période de douze mois mentionnée ci-dessus, chacune des Parties contractantes peut subordonner son consentement au recours à la conciliation ou à l'arbitrage du Centre à l'épuisement des voies de recours administratives et judiciaires internes.</p> <p>3. La Partie contractante, partie à un différend ne peut à aucun moment faire obstacle à la procédure de conciliation ou d'arbitrage ou à l'exécution d'une sentence en raison du fait que le national ou la société également partie au différend a été indemnisée totalement ou partiellement de ses pertes en application d'un contrat d'assurance.</p> <p>4. Sous réserve des dispositions ou de l'article 27 (2) de la Convention, aucune des Parties contractantes ne recourra aux voies diplomatiques au sujet d'un différend soumis au Centre à moins:</p> <p>a) Que le secrétaire général du Centre ne juge, conformément aux articles 28 (3) ou 36 (3) de la Convention que le différend est manifestement en dehors de la compétence du Centre ou que la commission de conciliation ou le tribunal arbitral constitué conformément à la Convention ne décident que le différend n'est pas de la compétence du Centre, ou...</p> <p>2. If such a dispute has not been resolved within twelve months from the time it was raised by either party to the dispute, it shall be submitted at the request of the either party, unless otherwise agreed, to the conciliation or arbitration of the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes ...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
34	<a href="#">Senegal - United Kingdom BIT (1980)</a>	In force	Senegal, United Kingdom	7/5/1980	9/2/1984	<p>Art 8 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(1) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 1965(,) any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a or company of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment the latter in the territory of the former. A company which is incorporated or constituted under the law in force in the territory of one Contracting Party and in which before such a dispute arises the majority of shares are owned by nationals or companies of the other Contracting Party shall accordance with Article 25 (2) (b) of the Convention be treated for purposes of the Convention as a company of the other Contracting dispute should arise and agreement cannot be reached within between the parties to this dispute through pursuit of local remedies or otherwise, then, if the national or company affected also consents, to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or under the Convention, either party may institute proceedings by a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention.</p> <p>In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the national or company affected shall have the right to choose. The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an ... at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the (unclear) the national or company which is the other party to the dispute has in pursuance of an insurance contract an indemnity in respect of or all of his or its losses.</p> <p>(2) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels any dispute referred to the Centre unless (a) the Secretary General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or, an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre, or ...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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35	<a href="#">Singapore - Sri Lanka BIT (1980)</a>	Terminated	Singapore, Sri Lanka	9/5/1980	30/9/1980	<p>Article /0. REFERENCE TO THE INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR SETTLEMENT OF INVESTMENT DISPUTES</p> <p>(1) Any legal dispute arising directly out of an investment between either Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party shall, as far as possible, be settled amicably between the parties to the dispute.</p> <p>(2) If any such dispute cannot be so settled within six months of it being raised by either party to the dispute, it shall upon the request of either party to the dispute, unless such parties have otherwise agreed, be submitted to conciliation or arbitration by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (called "the Centre" in this Agreement) established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington on 18th March, 19651 (called "the Convention" in this Agreement).</p> <p>(3) A Contracting Party which is a party to a dispute shall not, at any stage of conciliation or arbitration proceedings or enforcement of an award, raise as an objection the fact that the national or company which is the other party to the dispute has received in pursuance of an insurance policy an indemnity in respect of some or all of its losses.</p> <p>(4) Except as provided in Article 27 (2) of the Convention, neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels any dispute referred to the Centre unless:</p> <p>(a) The Secretary-General of the Centre finds that the dispute is manifestly out-side the jurisdiction of the Centre as provided in Article 28 (3) or Article 36 (3) of the Convention, or the Conciliation Commission or Arbitral Tribunal constituted under the Convention decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre; or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
36	<a href="#">Bangladesh - United Kingdom BIT (1980)</a>	In force	Bangladesh, United Kingdom	19/6/1980	19/6/1980	<p>Article 8 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(1) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes ... for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965</p> <p>1(1) any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former. A company which is incorporated or constituted under the law in force in the territory of one Contracting Party and in which before such a dispute arises the majority of shares are owned by nationals or companies of the other Contracting Party shall in accordance with Article 25(2)(b) of the Convention be treated for the purposes of the Convention as a company of the other Contracting Party. If any such dispute should arise and agreement cannot be reached within three months between the parties to this dispute through pursuit of local remedies or otherwise, then, if the national or company affected also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as provided in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention. In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the national or company affected shall have the right to choose. ...</p> <p>1(2) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels any dispute referred to the Centre unless</p> <p>(a) the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre, or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
37	<a href="#">Romania - Senegal BIT (1980)</a>	In force	Romania, Senegal	19/6/1980	20/5/1984	<p>ARTICLE 4 Expropriation and Indemnification</p> <p>(2) If a dispute remains between an investor and the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made concerning the amount of the indemnification, after the final decision of the national court, either one of them shall be entitled to submit the dispute, within a period of two months which starts to run after the exhaustion of internal appeals, in conformity with the Convention opened for signature in Washington on March 18, 1965, to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, for conciliation or arbitration.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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38	<a href="#">Cameroon - Romania BIT (1980)</a>	In force	Cameroon, Romania	30/8/1980	24/9/1981	<p>ARTICLE 5 Règlement des différends relatifs au montant de l'indemnité d'expropriation.</p> <p>2. Si un différend entre un investisseur et la partie contractante sur le territoire de laquelle l'investissement est réalisé, au sujet du montant de l'indemnité, continue à exister après l'arrêt final du tribunal ou autre autorité compétente du pays où l'investissement a été effectué; chacun d'eux est autorisé à émettre le différend, dans un délai de deux mois courant à partir de l'épuisement des voies de recours internes ou de l'expiration du délai prévu au paragraphe suivant, au centre international pour le règlement des différends relatifs aux investissements, pour conciliation ou arbitrage.</p> <p>3. Toutefois, la condition concernant l'épuisement des voies internes de recours prévue par la législation de la partie contractante sur le territoire de laquelle l'investissement a été réalisée, ne pourra plus être opposée par cette partie contractante à l'investisseur de l'autre partie contractante après un délai de six mois après la date du premier acte de procédure contentieuse pour le règlement de ce différend par le tribunal.</p> <p>(ARTICLE 5 Settlement of disputes relating to the amount of compensation for expropriation.</p> <p>2. If a dispute between an investor and the contracting party in whose territory the investment is made, regarding the amount of compensation, continues to exist after the final judgment of the court or other competent authority of the country where the investment has been made; each of them is authorized to raise the dispute, within two months from the exhaustion of local remedies or from the expiration of the period provided for in the following paragraph, to the international center for the settlement of disputes relating to investments, for conciliation or arbitration.</p> <p>3. However, the condition concerning the exhaustion of the domestic remedies provided for by the legislation of the contracting party in the territory of which the investment was made, may no longer be enforced by this contracting party against the investor of the other contracting party after a period of six months after the date of the first act of contentious procedure for the settlement of this dispute by the court.)</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
39	<a href="#">Arab Investment Agreement (1980)</a>	In force	<u>League of Arab States</u>	26/11/1980	7/9/1981	<p>Art 25: Disputes arising from ... this Agreement shall be settled by way of conciliation or arbitration or by recourse to the Arab Investment Court.</p> <p>Art 27: Each party may seek recourse to legal action in order to settle a dispute in the following...:</p> <p>1. Failure of the two parties to agree to the expedient of conciliation;</p> <p>2. Failure of the conciliator to award his decision within the period specified;</p> <p>3. Failure of the two parties to agree on accepting the solutions ... of the conciliator;</p> <p>Art 29(2): The disputes must have occurred:..</p> <p>(b) Between the persons referred to in paragraph 1 and Arab investors;</p> <p>(c) Between the persons referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 and the authorities providing investment guarantees in accordance with this Agreement.</p> <p>Art 31: The Arab investor may have recourse to the courts in the State where the investment is made according to the rules of jurisdiction within such State... However, where the Arab investor brings an action before one authority, he must refrain from so doing before the other.</p> <p>Art 33(2): Where a person who is not party to an action and ... subject to the jurisdiction of the Court believes that his interests will be affected by the judgement in the action, he may submit a request to intervene as a third party.</p> <p>Annex Conciliation and Arbitration</p> <p>Art 1 - Conciliation</p> <p>1. Where two disputing parties agree to conciliation, the agreement must comprise... The two disputing parties may ask the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States to select a person to assume the task of conciliation between them. ...</p> <p>2. The task of the conciliator ...</p> <p>3. The report of the conciliator shall not have probative force in any court ...</p> <p>Art 2 - Arbitration</p> <p>1. Where the two parties fail to agree to conciliation or where the conciliator proves unable to render his decision within the period specified or where the parties do not agree to accept the solutions proposed, they may agree to resort to arbitration.</p>	Conciliation if both parties agree

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40	<a href="#">Philippines - United Kingdom BIT (1980)</a>	In force	Philippines, United Kingdom	3/12/1980	2/1/1981	<p>Article X</p> <p>1. The Contracting Party in the territory of which a national or company of the other Contracting Party makes or intends to make an investment shall assent to any request on the part of such national or company to submit, for conciliation or arbitration, to the Centre established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 ((1)) any dispute that may arise in connection with the investment.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
41	<a href="#">Denmark - Romania BIT (1980)</a>	Terminated	Denmark, Romania	11/12/1980	4/9/1981	<p>Article 4. Expropriation and Compensation</p> <p>(1) Neither Contracting Party shall take measures of expropriation or any other measures having a similar effect except for the public interest under due process of law and against compensation. Such compensation shall amount to the value of the investment on the date of expropriation, shall be effectively realizable, freely transferable and made without delay.</p> <p>The amount of compensation shall be subject to review by due process of law, within the jurisdiction of the Contracting Party where the investment has been made. The compensation once finally established shall incur interest for the period of any undue delay in making payment.</p> <p>(2) If any dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party concerning the amount of compensation continues to exist after the exhaustion of remedies available in the territory of the Contracting Party in which the investment was made, either Party to the dispute shall be entitled to submit the case for conciliation or arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18th March, 1965.</p> <p>(3) Investors of one Contracting Party whose investment in the territory of the other Contracting Party suffers losses owing to war or other armed conflict, revolution, a state of national emergency, revolt, insurrection or riot, including losses occasioned by requisitioning in the territory of the latter Contracting Party, shall be accorded by the latter Contracting Party treatment, as regards compensation or other settlement, not less favourable than that which the latter Contracting Party accords to investors of any third State. The amounts concerning these compensations shall be freely transferable.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
42	<a href="#">Romania - Sri Lanka BIT (1981)</a>	In force	Romania, Sri Lanka	9/2/1981	3/6/1982	<p>Article 7. Reference to the international centre for settlement of investment disputes</p> <p>2. If a dispute regarding the amount of compensation in case of expropriation cannot be settled within six months of it being raised by either Party to the dispute in the way provided for in paragraph 1, any of the Parties to the dispute shall, unless such Parties have otherwise agreed, be entitled to submit the dispute to conciliation or arbitration by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (called "the Centre" in this Agreement) established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, Washington, 18th March 1965 (called the "Convention" in this Agreement), according to the procedure provided for in the Convention.</p> <p>However, each Contracting Party hereby requires the exhaustion of local administrative or judicial remedies as a condition of its consent to conciliation or arbitration by the Centre.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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43	<a href="#">Lesotho - United Kingdom BIT (1981)</a>	In force	Lesotho, United Kingdom	18/2/1981	18/2/1981	<p>Article 8 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(1) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as “ the Centre “) for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former...</p> <p>If any such dispute should arise and agreement cannot be reached within three months between the parties to this dispute through pursuit of local remedies or otherwise, then, if the national or company affected also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as provided in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention. In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the national or company affected shall have the right to choose.</p> <p>The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the national or company which is the other party to the dispute has received in pursuance of an insurance contract an indemnity in respect of some or all of his or its losses.</p> <p>(2) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through the diplomatic channel any dispute referred to the Centre unless (a)the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre, or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
44	<a href="#">Pakistan - Sweden BIT (1981)</a>	In force	Pakistan, Sweden	12/3/1981	14/6/1981	<p>Article 7</p> <p>(1) Each Contracting State consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as “the Centre”) for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on March 18, 1965 any legal dispute arising between that Contracting State and a national or company of the other Contracting State concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former.</p> <p>If any such dispute should arise and agreement cannot be reached within three months between the parties to this dispute through pursuit of local remedies or otherwise, then, if the national or company affected also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as provided in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention. In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the national or company affected shall have the right to choose...</p> <p>(2) Neither Contracting State shall pursue through diplomatic channels any dispute referred to the Centre unless (a)the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre, or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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45	<a href="#">Papua New Guinea - United Kingdom BIT (1981)</a>	In force	Papua New Guinea, United Kingdom	14/5/1981	22/12/1981	<p>Article 8 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(1) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 ((1)) and legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former...</p> <p>If any such dispute should arise and agreement cannot be reached within three months between the parties to this dispute through pursuit of local remedies or otherwise, then, if the national or company affected also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as provided in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention.</p> <p>In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the national or company affected shall have the right to choose. The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the national or company which is the other party to the dispute has received in pursuance of an insurance contract an indemnity in respect of some or all of his or its losses.</p> <p>(2) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels any dispute referred to the Centre unless (a)the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre, or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
46	<a href="#">Malaysia - United Kingdom BIT (1981)</a>	In force	Malaysia, United Kingdom	21/5/1981	21/10/1988	<p>Article 7 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(1) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 (1) any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former.</p> <p>...If any such dispute should arise and agreement cannot be reached within three months between the parties to this dispute through pursuit of local remedies or otherwise, then, if the national or company affected also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as provided in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention.</p> <p>In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the national or company affected shall have the right to choose. The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the national or company which is the other party to the dispute has received in pursuance of an insurance contract an indemnity in respect of some or all of his or its losses.</p> <p>(2) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels any dispute referred to the Centre unless (a)the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre, or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
47	<a href="#">Bangladesh - BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) BIT (1981)</a>	In force	Bangladesh, BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union)	22/5/1981	15/9/1987	<p>Art 6 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(1) Except matters relating to tax disputes, any investment dispute shall be notified by the investor of one Contracting Party, to the other Contracting Party, . by a written notification, accompanied by a sufficiently detailed claim. Such dispute shall preferably be settled by amicable arrangement between the Parties to the dispute and failing such arrangement by conciliation between the Parties through the diplomatic channels.</p> <p>(2) In the absence of an amicable arrangement, directly between the Parties or by conciliation through the diplomatic channels, within three months of the date of its notification, the dispute shall, upon the request of either of the parties concerned, be submitted to conciliation or arbitration of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18th March, 1965. For this purpose, each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit any such dispute to the Centre. This consent implies renunciation of the requirement that the internal administrative or judicial resorts should be exhausted.</p>	<p>State-State conciliation</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>
48	<a href="#">Paraguay - United Kingdom BIT (1981)</a>	In force	Paraguay, United Kingdom	4/6/1981	23/4/1992	<p>Article 8 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(1) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the international Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965...</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>
49	<a href="#">OIC Investment Agreement (1981)</a>	In force	<a href="#">OIC (Organisation of Islamic Cooperation)</a>	5/6/1981	Feb-88	<p>Chapter 3 Investment Guarantees</p> <p>Article 17</p> <p>1. Until an Organ for the settlement of disputes arising under the Agreement is established, disputes that may arise shall be entitled through conciliation or arbitration in accordance with the following rules and procedures:</p> <p>1. Conciliation</p> <p>a) In case the parties to the dispute agree on conciliation, the agreement shall include a description of the dispute, the claims of the parties to the dispute and the name of the conciliator whom they have chosen. The parties concerned may request the Secretary General to choose the conciliator. The General Secretariat shall forward to the conciliator a copy of the conciliation agreement so that he may assume his duties.</p> <p>b) The task of the conciliator shall be confined to bringing the different view points closer and making proposals which may lead to a solution that may be acceptable to the parties concerned. The conciliator shall, within the period assigned for the completion of his task, submit a report thereon to be communicated to the parties concerned. This report shall have no legal authority before a court should the dispute be referred to it.</p> <p>2. Arbitration</p> <p>a) If the two parties to the dispute do not reach an agreement as a result of their resort to conciliation, or if the conciliator is unable to issue his report within the prescribed period, or if the two parties do not accept the solutions proposed therein, then each party has the right to resort to the Arbitration Tribunal for a final decision on the dispute.</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p>

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
50	<a href="#">Sri Lanka - Switzerland BIT (1981)</a>	In force	Sri Lanka, Switzerland	23/9/1981	12/2/1982	<p>Article 9 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(1) In the event of a dispute arising between a national or a company of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party in connection with an investment in the territory of that other Contracting Party, it shall upon the agreement by both parties to the dispute be submitted for arbitration to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes established under the Washington Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between states and Nationals of other States, dated March 18, 1965.</p> <p>(2) ... If any such dispute cannot be disposed of within 12 months between the parties to this dispute through pursuit of local remedies or otherwise, then, the national or company affected having also consented in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as provided in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention.</p> <p>In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the national or company affected shall have the right to choose.</p> <p>The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the national or company which is the other party to the dispute has received in pursuance of an insurance contract an indemnity in respect of some or all of his or its losses.</p> <p>(3) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic Channels any dispute referred to the Centre unless:</p> <p>(a) the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre, or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
51	<a href="#">United Kingdom - Yemen BIT (1982)</a>	In force	United Kingdom, Yemen	25/2/1982	11/11/1983	<p>Article 7 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
52	<a href="#">Japan - Sri Lanka BIT (1982)</a>	In force	Japan, Sri Lanka	1/3/1982	7/8/1982	<p>Article 11.</p> <p>Either Contracting Party and a national or a company of the other Contracting Party may submit any legal dispute that may arise out of investment made by such national or company in the former Contracting Party to conciliation or arbitration, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States done at Washington on March 18, 1965, so long as such provisions are in force between the Contracting Parties.</p> <p>Each Contracting Party shall, at the request of such national or company of the other Contracting Party, consent to submit any legal dispute that may arise out of such investment to conciliation or arbitration as stated above.</p> <p>Any company of the former Contracting Party which was or is controlled by nationals and companies of the other Contracting Party prior to or on the date on which the parties to such a dispute consent to submit the dispute to conciliation or arbitration shall in accordance with the provisions of Article 25 (2) (b) of the Convention be treated for the purposes of the Convention as a company of such other Contracting Party.</p> <p>In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the national or company affected shall have the right to choose.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
53	<a href="#">Equatorial Guinea - France BIT (1982)</a>	In force	Equatorial Guinea, France	3/3/1982	23/9/1983	<p>(Exchange of letters)            J'ai l'honneur de me référer à l'Accord signé ce jour entre le Gouvernement de la République de Guinée équatoriale et le Gouvernement de la République française sur l'encouragement et la protection réciproques des investissements et de vous préciser que l'interprétation de cette Convention est la suivante :</p> <p>...</p> <p>3.En ce qui concerne l'article 8 :</p> <p>Dans l'attente de l'adhésion de la Guinée équatoriale à la Convention pour le règlement des différends relatifs aux investissements entre Etats et ressortissants d'autres Etats signés à Washington le 18 mars 1965, les Parties contractantes conviennent que tout différend relatif aux investissements entre l'une des Parties contractantes et un national ou une société de l'autre Partie contractante sera tranché définitivement suivant le Règlement de conciliation et d'arbitrage de la Chambre de commerce internationale par un ou plusieurs arbitres nommés conformément à ce règlement....</p> <p>Jean-Claude Trichet, Président de la Délégation française.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(I have the honor to refer to the Agreement signed this day between the Government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea and the Government of the French Republic on the reciprocal encouragement and protection of investments and to specify that the interpretation of this Convention is as follows:</p> <p>...</p> <p>3. With regard to article 8:</p> <p>Pending the accession of Equatorial Guinea to the Convention for the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States signed at Washington on March 18, 1965, the Contracting Parties agree that any dispute relating to investments between one of the Contracting Parties and a national or a company of the other Contracting Party will be decided definitively according to the Rules of Conciliation and Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce by one or more arbitrators appointed in accordance with these rules ...</p> <p>Jean-Claude Trichet, President of the French Delegation.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation and arbitration (ICC Rules)
54	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Sri Lanka BIT (1982)</a>	In force	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Sri Lanka	5/4/1982	26/4/1984	<p>Art 10 Reference to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>1) Any investment dispute shall form the subject of a written notification, accompanied by a sufficiently detailed memorandum which will be submitted by one of the Parties to such investment dispute, to the other Party. Such dispute shall preferably be settled amicably by direct consultation between the Parties to the dispute or through pursuit of local, non-judicial or administrative remedies. In the absence of such settlement the dispute shall be submitted to conciliation between the Contracting Parties to this agreement through diplomatic channels.</p> <p>2) If any such dispute cannot be so settled within six months of a written notification of a sufficiently detailed claim. it shall upon the request of the national of the other Contracting Party be submitted to conciliation or arbitration of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (called "the Centre" in this Agreement) established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington on 18th March, 1965. For this purpose, each Contracting Party hereby irrevocably consents in advance under Article 25 of the Convention to submit any such dispute to the Centre.</p>	State-State conciliation Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
55	<a href="#">Malaysia - Sri Lanka BIT (1982)</a>	In force	Malaysia, Sri Lanka	16/4/1982	31/10/1995	<p>Article 9 Reference to International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(1) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Center") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 16 March 1965 any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national or a company of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former.</p> <p>(2) ... If any such dispute should arise and agreement cannot be reached or the dispute cannot be finally disposed of within twelve months between the parties to this dispute through pursuit of local remedies or otherwise, then, if the national or company affected also consent in writing to submit the dispute to the Center for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Center as provided in Articles 26 and 36 of the Convention. In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the national or company affected shall have the right to choose. The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the national or company which is the other party to the dispute has received in pursuance of an insurance contract an indemnity in respect of some or all of his or its losses.</p> <p>(3) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels any dispute referred to the Center unless:-                      (a) the Secretary-General of the Center or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Center; or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
56	<a href="#">Belize - United Kingdom BIT (1982)</a>	In force	Belize, United Kingdom	30/4/1982	30/4/1982	<p>Art 8 Settlement of, Disputes between an Investor and a Host State</p> <p>(2) Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration the investor and the Contracting Party concerned in the dispute may agree to the dispute either to-</p> <p>(a) the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (having regard to the provisions, where applicable, of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965,) and the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings); or</p> <p>(b) the Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce; or</p> <p>(c) an international arbitrator or ad hoc arbitration tribunal to be appointed by a special agreement or established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
57	<a href="#">Sri Lanka - Sweden BIT (1982)</a>	In force	Sri Lanka, Sweden	30/4/1982	30/4/1982	<p>Article 9. Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(1) Each Contracting Party consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as “the Centre”) for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 1 March 1965 (1) any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former.</p> <p>(2) A company which is incorporated or constituted under the law in force in the territory of one Contracting Party and in which before such a dispute arises the majority of shares are owned by nationals or companies of the other Contracting Party shall in accordance with article 25(2) (b) of the Convention be treated for the purposes of the Convention as a company of the other Contracting Party.</p> <p>If any such dispute should arise, and agreement cannot be reached within three months between the parties to this dispute through pursuit of local remedies or otherwise, then, the national or company affected having also consented in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as provided in articles 28 and 36 of the Convention.</p> <p>In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the national or company affected shall have the right to choose. The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the national or company which is the other party to the dispute has received in pursuance of an insurance contract an indemnity in respect of some or all of his or its losses.</p> <p>(3) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels any dispute referred to the Centre unless: (a)The Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
58	<a href="#">Cameroon - United Kingdom BIT (1982)</a>	In force	Cameroon, United Kingdom	4/6/1982	7/6/1985	<p>Article 8 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(1) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as “the Centre”) for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 (1) any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former. A company which is incorporated or constituted under the law in force in the territory of one Contracting Party and in which before such a dispute arises the majority of shares are owned by nationals or companies of the other Contracting Party shall in accordance with Article 25 (2) (b) of the Convention be treated for the purposes of the Convention as a company of the other Contracting Party.</p> <p>If any such dispute should arise and agreement cannot be reached within three months between the parties to this dispute through pursuit of local remedies or otherwise, then, if the national or company affected also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as provided in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention. In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the national or company affected shall have the right to choose. The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the national or company which is the other party to the dispute has received in pursuance of an insurance contract an indemnity in respect of some or all of his or its losses.</p> <p>(2) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through the diplomatic channel any dispute referred to the Centre unless (a)the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction ...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
59	<a href="#">Costa Rica - United Kingdom BIT (1982)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Costa Rica, United Kingdom	9/7/1982		<p>Article VIII. Submission of the Dispute to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>1 - each Contracting Party to this Convention aware to submit to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as the Centre """) for conciliation or arbitration pursuant to the provisions of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965, any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national or company of the other contracting party in connection with investments in the territory of the former.</p> <p>A company's incorporated or constituted under the laws in force in the territory of one of the contracting parties and before which such a dispute the majority of shares are owned by nationals or companies of the other Contracting Party, conformidad with subparagraph (b) of paragraph 2 of article XXV of the abovementioned Convention and for the purposes of the Convention, be accorded equal treatment as a company of the other contracting party. if such a dispute arises, and cannot reach a solution within a period of three months between the parties through the application of local measures or otherwise; in such a case, if the national or company affected also consented in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention; either party may institute proceedings by a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre under the provisions of Article XXVIII and XXXVI Convention. in case of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the best procedure, the national or company affected shall have the right to choose. the Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute may not make an obstacle during any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the national or company which is a party to the dispute has received pursuant to an insurance contract, compensation with respect to all or part of its losses.</p> <p>2 ° - neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels any dispute referred to the Centre unless: a) The Secretary-General of the Centre or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it decides that the dispute is outside the jurisdiction ...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
60	<a href="#">Panama - United States of America BIT (1982)</a>	In force	Panama, United States of America	27/10/1982	30/5/1991	<p>ARTICLE VII</p> <p>3. (a)The national or company concerned may choose to consent in writing to the submission of the dispute to the Additional Facility for settlement, either by conciliation or binding arbitration, at any time after six months from the date upon which the dispute arose. Once the national or company concerned has so consented, either party to the dispute may institute proceedings before the Additional Facility, provided the dispute has not, for any reason, been submitted for resolution in accordance with any applicable dispute settlement procedures previously agreed to by the parties to the dispute, and the national or company concerned has not brought the dispute before the courts of justice, administrative tribunals or agencies of competent jurisdiction of either Party.</p> <p>(b)Each Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to the Additional Facility for settlement by conciliation or binding arbitration.</p> <p>(c)Conciliation or binding arbitration of such dispute shall be done in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations and Rules of the Additional Facility.</p> <p>(d)Each Party shall provide for the enforcement within its territory of Additional Facility arbitral awards.</p> <p>PROTOCOL ... AMENDING THE TREATY CONCERNING THE TREATMENT AND PROTECTION OF INVESTMENTS OF OCTOBER 27, 1982</p> <p>ARTICLE I</p> <p>1. The text of Article VII(3) shall read as follows: (a)At any time after six months from the date upon which the dispute arose, the national or company concerned may choose to consent in writing to the submission of the dispute: (i)to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes ("Centre"), established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, done at Washington, March 18, 1965 ("ICSID Convention"), for settlement either by conciliation or binding arbitration; (ii)to the Additional Facility of the Centre, if the Centre is not available...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration  Advance consent to conciliation with a fork in the road

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
61	<a href="#">Malaysia - Romania BIT (1982)</a>	Terminated	Malaysia, Romania	26/11/1982	5/8/1997	<p>Article 4.</p> <p>(1) The investments made by investors of either Contracting Party in the territory of the other Contracting Party shall not be expropriated or subjected to other measures having a similar effect except for a public purpose and against prompt, adequate and effective compensation.</p> <p>Such compensation should correspond to the fair value of the investment on the date of expropriation, be effectively realisable, freely transferable and paid without undue delay. The amount of compensation shall be subject to review by due process of law in the territory of the Contracting Party in which the investment has been expropriated.</p> <p>(2) If a dispute between an investor and the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made, with regard to the amount of compensation, continues to exist after the exhaustion of all local administrative and judicial remedies in the country in which the investment has been made, any of them is entitled to submit the dispute for conciliation or arbitration, to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes, according to procedure provided for in the Convention for the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965.</p> <p>(3) Investors of one Contracting Party whose investments have suffered losses due to war or to other armed conflict or state of national emergency in the territory of the other Contracting Party, shall be accorded by the latter Contracting Party, as regards restitution, indemnity, compensation or other settlement, a treatment no less favourable than that granted to investors of any third State.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
62	<a href="#">Saint Lucia - United Kingdom BIT (1983)</a>	In force	Saint Lucia, United Kingdom	18/1/1983	18/01/1983	<p>Article 8. Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Host State</p> <p>(1) Disputes between a national or company of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party concerning an obligation of the latter under this Agreement in relation to an investment of the former which have not been amicably settled shall after a period of three months from written notification of a claim be submitted to international arbitration if either party to the dispute so wishes.</p> <p>(2) Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration, the investor and the Contracting Party concerned in the dispute may agree to refer the dispute either to:</p> <p>(a) The International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (having regard to the provisions, where applicable, of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington DC on 18 March 1965 ((1)) and the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact Finding Proceedings); or</p> <p>(b) The Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce; or</p> <p>(c) An international arbitrator or ad hoc arbitration tribunal to be appointed by a special agreement or established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law</p> <p>If after a period of three months from written notification of the claim there is no agreement to an alternative procedure, the parties to the dispute shall be bound to submit it to arbitration under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law as then in force. The parties to the dispute may agree in writing to modify these Rules.</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
63	<a href="#">China - Germany BIT (1983)</a>	Terminated	China, Germany	7/10/1983	18/03/1985	<p>Exchange of letters</p> <p>His Excellency Mr. Günter Soder, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Federal Republic of Germany to the People's Republic of China</p> <p>Your Excellency:</p> <p>I am honored to receive your letter of October 7, 1983, which reads as follows:</p> <p>"At the conclusion of the negotiations between the Federal Republic of Germany and the People's Republic of China on the promotion and mutual protection of investments, I have the honour to inform you of the following:</p> <p>The Contracting Parties agree that when both parties become parties to the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between Nationals of Other Countries and Other Countries, which was signed in Washington on March 18, 1965, the parties will hold negotiations to conclude an agreement on what kind of dispute between an investor of one party and the other contracting party and how to request the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes for mediation or arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the Convention, make a supplementary agreement, and form part of this agreement.</p> <p>I would appreciate it if Your Excellency confirmed the above. "</p> <p>I have the honour to confirm on behalf of the People's Republic of China that I agree with the content of the above letter.</p> <p>Sincerely, with the highest respect. Member of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Minister of Foreign Economy and Trade Chen Muhua</p>	<p>Uncategorised (Pledges to include ISDS conciliation in future treaties)</p> <p>Mistranslated conciliation as mediation</p>
64	<a href="#">Sweden - Yemen BIT (1983)</a>	In force	Sweden, Yemen	29/10/1983	23/2/1984	<p>Article 7. Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(1) Each Contracting Party consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on March 18, 1965 (1) any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former...</p> <p>If any such dispute should arise and agreement cannot be reached within three months between the parties to this dispute through pursuit of local remedies or otherwise, then, if the national or company affected also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as provided in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention. In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the national or company affected shall have the right to choose.</p> <p>The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the national or company which is the other party to the dispute has received in pursuance of an insurance contract an indemnity in respect of some or all of his or its losses.</p> <p>(2) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels any dispute referred to the Centre unless</p> <p>(a) The Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre, or...</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
65	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Rwanda BIT (1983)</a>	In force	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Rwanda	2/11/1983	1/8/1985	<p>Art 10 Recourse to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>1. Any investment dispute between one Contracting Party and an investor from the other Contracting Party shall, to the extent possible, be resolved amicably between the parties to the dispute.</p> <p>2. Any such dispute may be brought before the national courts of the country in which the investment is made.</p> <p>3. If any such dispute between an investor from one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party cannot be settled in a satisfactory manner after all administrative and judicial remedies available under the legislation of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made have been exhausted, the Contracting Parties shall recognize the right of each party to the dispute to initiate before the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, in accordance with the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965, the procedure set out in that Convention so that the dispute may be settled by conciliation or arbitration.</p> <p>To this end, each Contracting Party hereby gives its irrevocable advance consent to the submission of any dispute to the Centre.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
66	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Mauritania BIT (1983)</a>	Signed (not in force)	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Mauritania BIT (1983)	23/11/1983		<p>Article 10. Reference to the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>1. Any investment dispute between one Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party shall, as far as possible, be settled amicably between the parties to the dispute.</p> <p>2. If such dispute should not be settled within three months of the written notification of a sufficiently detailed complaint, it shall, at the request of the investor of the other Contracting Party, be submitted for conciliation or arbitration To ICSID.</p> <p>To this end, each Contracting Party hereby gives its prior and irrevocable consent to the submission of any dispute to ICSID.</p> <p>Such consent implies a waiver of the requirement that internal administrative or judicial remedies be exhausted.</p> <p>3. Neither Contracting Party which is a party to a dispute shall raise any objection at any stage of the conciliation or arbitration proceedings or the enforcement of a judgment on the ground that the national, the adverse party to the dispute, Would have received an indemnity covering all or part of his losses, in execution of an insurance policy.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
67	<a href="#">Senegal - United States of America BIT (1983)</a>	In force	Senegal, United States of America	6/12/1983	25/10/1990	<p>Art VII SETTLEMENT OF INVESTMENT DISPUTES BETWEEN ONE PARTY AND A NATIONAL OR COMPANY OF THE OTHER PARTY</p> <p>2. In the event of an investment dispute between a Party and a national or company of the other Party with respect to an investment of such national or company in the territory of such Party, the parties to the dispute shall initially seek to resolve the dispute by consultation and negotiation. They may, upon the initiative of either of them and as a part of their consultation and negotiation, agree to rely upon non-binding, third-party procedures, such as the fact-finding facility available under the Rules of the Additional Facility ("Additional Facility") of the International Centre for the Disputes ("Centre")...</p> <p>3. (a)Each Party hereby consents to the submission of any dispute between such Party and a national or company of the other Party to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or binding arbitration if, at any time after six months from the date upon which the dispute arose: (i)the dispute has not, for any reason, been submitted for settlement in accordance with any applicable dispute settlement procedures previously agreed to by the parties to the dispute; and (ii)the national or company concerned has not brought the dispute before the courts of justice or other competent tribunals of the Party that is a party to the dispute. If the national or company concerned consents in writing to the submission of the dispute to the Centre in the circumstances set forth above, either party to the dispute may institute proceedings before the Centre by addressing a request to this effect to the Secretariat of the Centre following the required procedures of Articles 28 and 36 of the (ICSID) Convention .... If the parties disagree over whether conciliation or binding arbitration is the more appropriate procedure to be employed, the opinion of the national or company concerned shall prevail.</p> <p>(b)Conciliation or binding arbitration of such disputes shall be done in accordance with the provisions of the Convention and the Regulations and Rules of the Centre.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
68	<a href="#">Haiti - United States of America BIT (1983)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Haiti, United States of America	13/12/1983		<p>Art VII: Settlement of Investment Disputes between one Party and a national or company of the other Party</p> <p>3. a.The national or company concerned may choose to consent in writing to the submission of the dispute to International Chamber of Commerce ("ICC"), for settlement by conciliation or binding arbitration, at any time after six months from the date upon which the dispute arose, provided:  i.the dispute has not, for any reason, been submitted for resolution in accordance with any applicable dispute settlement procedures previously agreed to by the parties to the dispute; and ii.the national or company concerned has not brought the dispute before the courts of Justice or administrative tribunals or agencies of competent jurisdiction of the Party that is a party to the dispute.</p> <p>Once the national or company concerned has so consented, either party to the dispute may institute proceedings before the ICC. If the parties disagree over whether conciliation or binding arbitration is the more appropriate procedure to be employed, the opinion of the national or company concerned shall prevail.</p> <p>b.Each Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to the ICC for settlement by conciliation or binding arbitration.</p> <p>c.Conciliation or binding arbitration of such disputes shall be done in accordance with the provisions of the Regulations and rules of the ICC.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration (ICC Rules)  Advance consent to conciliation with a fork in the road

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
69	<a href="#">Netherlands - Sri Lanka BIT (1984)</a>	In force	Netherlands, Sri Lanka	26/4/1984	1/5/1985	<p>Article 8</p> <p>1) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as 'the Centre') for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States of 18 March 1965, any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former.</p> <p>2) A company which is incorporated or constituted under the law in force in the territory of a Contracting Party and in which before such a dispute arises the majority of shares are owned by nationals or companies of the other Contracting Party shall in accordance with Article 25 (2) (b) of the Convention be treated for the purpose of the Convention as a company of the other Contracting Party.</p> <p>If any such dispute should arise, and agreement cannot be reached or the dispute cannot be finally disposed of within 12 months between the parties to this dispute through pursuit of local remedies or otherwise, then, the national or company affected having also consented in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as provided in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention.</p> <p>In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the national or company affected shall have the right to choose...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
70	<a href="#">Senegal - Tunisia BIT (1984)</a>	In force	Senegal, Tunisia	17/5/1984	7/5/1985	<p>Article 8 Règlement des différends opposant une Partie Contractante et un ressortissant de l'autre Partie Contractante</p> <p>(2) Si le différend n'a pu être réglé conformément au paragraphe (1) du présent article, dans un délai de trois (3) mois à partir de la date d'introduction de la demande concernant la consultation et la négociation, chacune des Parties Contractantes accepte de soumettre au Centre International pour le Règlement des Différends Relatifs aux Investissements en vue d'un règlement par conciliation ou arbitrage conformément à la Convention pour le Règlement des Différends Relatifs aux Investissements à Washington le 18 mars 1965, tout différend d'ordre juridique entre ladite Partie Contractante et un ressortissant de l'autre Partie Contractante relatif à un investissement effectué par ledit ressortissant sur le territoire de la première Partie Contractante concernée.</p> <p>((2) If the dispute has not been resolved in accordance with paragraph (1) of this article, within three (3) months from the date of the filing of the request for consultation and negotiation, each of the Contracting Parties agrees to submit to the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration in accordance with the Convention for the Settlement of Investment Disputes in Washington on March 18, 1965, any dispute of legal order between the said Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party relating to an investment made by the said national in the territory of the first Contracting Party concerned. .)</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
71	<a href="#">France - Haiti BIT (1984)</a>	In force	France, Haiti	23/5/1984	25/3/1985	<p>Article 8</p> <p>Disputes concerning investments between either Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party shall, if possible, be settled by amicable agreement between the two Parties concerned.</p> <p>If such a dispute cannot be settled within six months of the date on which the question was raised by either Party to the dispute, a final settlement shall be made at the request of either Party in accordance with the rules of conciliation or arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce. The arbitral award shall be binding on the Parties.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration (ICC Rules)

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
72	<a href="#">China - France BIT (1984)</a>	Terminated	China, France	30/5/1984	19/3/1985	<p>Annex:</p> <p>Dans le cas où les deux Parties contractantes seraient devenues parties à la Convention sur le règlement des différends relatifs aux investissements entre des États et ressortissants d'autres États, ouverte à la signature le 18 mars 1965, à Washington, elles entameront des négociations en vue de conclure un arrangement supplémentaire sur les catégories de différends susceptibles d'être soumis à la conciliation ou à l'arbitrage du C.I.R.D.I. et sur la façon de procéder à cette conciliation ou à cet arbitrage. Cet arrangement, en forme d'échange de lettres, fera partie intégrante de l'Accord.</p> <p>(In the event that the two Contracting Parties have become parties to the Convention on the Settlement of Disputes relating to investments between States and nationals of other States, opened for signature on March 18, 1965, in Washington, they will begin negotiations with a view to concluding a supplementary arrangement on the categories of disputes which may be submitted to conciliation or arbitration of the ICSID and on how to proceed with this conciliation or arbitration. This arrangement, in the form of an Exchange of Letters, will form an integral part of the Agreement.)</p>	Uncategorised (Pledges to include ISDS conciliation in future treaties)
73	<a href="#">Malaysia - Norway BIT (1984)</a>	Terminated	Malaysia, Norway	11/6/1984	1/7/1986	<p>Article 9. Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>1. Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as «the Centre») for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention of the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former...</p> <p>If any such dispute should arise and agreement cannot be reached within three months between the parties to this dispute through pursuit of local remedies or otherwise, then, if the national or company affected also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as provided in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention. In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the national or company affected shall have the right to choose.</p> <p>The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection at any stage of the proceeding or enforcement of an award the fact that the national or company which is the other party to the dispute has received in pursuance of an insurance contract an indemnity in respect of some or all of his or its losses.</p> <p>2. Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels any dispute referred to the Centre unless;</p> <p>(i) The Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it decides that the dispute is not within the Jurisdiction of the Centre...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
74	<a href="#">Korea, Republic of - Senegal BIT (1984)</a>	In force	Korea, Republic of, Senegal	12/7/1984	2/9/1985	<p>Article 8 Règlement des différends opposant une Partie Contractante et un ressortissant de l'autre Partie Contractante</p> <p>(2) Si le différend n'a pu être réglé conformément au paragraphe (1) du présent article dans un délai de 6 mois à partir de la date d'introduction de la demande concernant la consultation et la négociation, chacune des Parties Contractantes accepte de soumettre au Centre International pour le Règlement des Différends relatifs aux Investissements en vue d'un règlement par conciliation ou arbitrage conformément à la Convention pour le Règlement des Différends relatifs aux Investissements entre Etats et Ressortissants d'autres Etats, ouverte à la signature à Washington le 18 mars 1965, tout différend d'ordre juridique entre ladite Partie Contractante et un ressortissant de l'autre Partie Contractante relatif à un investissement effectué par ledit ressortissant sur le territoire de la première Partie Contractante.</p> <p>((2) If the dispute could not be settled in accordance with paragraph (1) of this article within 6 months from the date of submission of the request for consultation and negotiation, each of the Contracting Parties accepts to submit to the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration in accordance with the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington on March 18, 1965, any legal dispute between the said Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party relating to an investment made by the said national in the territory of the first Contracting Party.)</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
75	<a href="#">Congo, Democratic Republic of the - United States of America BIT (1984)</a>	In force	Congo, Democratic Republic of the, United States of America	3/8/1984	28/7/1989	<p>Art VII Settlement of Investment Disputes between one Party and a National or Company of the Other Party</p> <p>2. (a) Each Party hereby consents to submit investment disputes to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes ("Centre") for settlement by conciliation or binding arbitration.</p> <p>(b) Conciliation or binding arbitration of such disputes shall be done in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between the States and Nationals of other States ("Convention") and the Regulations and Rules of the Centre, or, if the Convention should, for any reason, be inapplicable, the Rules of the Additional Facility of the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes ("Additional Facility").</p> <p>...</p> <p>4. (a) The national or company concerned may consent in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre or the Additional Facility for settlement by conciliation or binding arbitration.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) Once the national or company concerned has so consented, either party to the dispute may institute proceedings before the Centre or Additional Facility at any time after six months from the date upon which the dispute arose, provided,</p> <p>(ii) the national or company concerned has not brought the dispute before the courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies. of competent jurisdiction of the Party that is a party to the dispute. If the parties to the dispute disagree over whether conciliation or binding arbitration is the more appropriate procedure to be employed, the procedure desired by the national or company concerned shall be followed.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
76	<a href="#">Netherlands - Philippines BIT (1985)</a>	In force	Netherlands, Philippines	27/2/1985	1/10/1987	<p>Article 9.</p> <p>1. The Contracting Party in the territory of which a national of the other Contracting Party makes or intends to make an investment shall assent to any request on the part of such national to submit, for conciliation or arbitration, to the Centre established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 any dispute that may arise in connection with the investment.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
77	<a href="#">Netherlands - Yemen BIT (1985)</a>	In force	Netherlands, Yemen	18/3/1985	1/9/1986	<p>Article 9</p> <p>Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that national in the territory of the former Contracting Party.</p> <p>A legal person which is incorporated or constituted under the law in force in the territory of one Contracting Party and in which before such a dispute arises the majority of shares are owned by nationals of the other Contracting Party shall in accordance with Article 25(2)(b) of the Convention be treated for the purposes of the Convention as a company of the other Contracting Party.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
78	<a href="#">Austria - Malaysia BIT (1985)</a>	In force	Austria, Malaysia	12/4/1985	1/1/1987	<p>ARTICLE 9 Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(1) Any dispute arising directly out of an investment, between either Contracting Party and a national or a company of the other Contracting Party shall, as far as possible, be settled amicably between the parties to the dispute.</p> <p>(2) If any such dispute cannot be so settled within three months ... the dispute shall upon the request of either Contracting Party or of the nationals or companies of either of the Contracting Parties be submitted for conciliation or arbitration to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between states and nationals of other states, opened for signature at Washington on 18th March, 1965. For this purpose, each Contracting Party, by this Agreement irrevocably consents in advance to submit any such disputes to this Centre. This consent implies renunciation of the requirement that the internal administrative or juridical resorts should be exhausted.</p> <p>(3) A Contracting Party which is a party to a dispute shall not, at any stage of conciliation or arbitration proceedings or enforcement of an award, raise as an objection the fact that the national or companies which are the other party to the dispute have received in pursuance of an insurance policy an indemnity in respect of some or all of its losses.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
79	<a href="#">Finland - Malaysia BIT (1985)</a>	In force	Finland, Malaysia	15/4/1985	3/1/1988	<p>Article 7. Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(1) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 (1) any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(3) If any dispute should arise, and agreement cannot be reached or the dispute cannot be finally disposed of within three months between the parties to this dispute through pursuit of local remedies or otherwise, then, the national or company affected having also consented in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as provided in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention. In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the national or company affected shall have the right to choose. The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the national or company which is the other party to the dispute has received in pursuance of an insurance contract an indemnity in respect of some or all of his or its losses.</p> <p>(4) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels any dispute referred to the Centre unless:</p> <p>(a)The Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre, or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
80	<a href="#">Finland - Sri Lanka BIT (1985)</a>	In force	Finland, Sri Lanka	27/4/1985	25/10/1987	<p>Article 9. Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(1) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 (1) any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(3) If any dispute should arise, and agreement cannot be reached or the dispute cannot be finally disposed of within three months between the parties to this dispute through pursuit of local remedies or otherwise, then, the national or company affected having also consented in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as provided in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention.</p> <p>In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the national or company affected shall have the right to choose. The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the national or company which is the other party to the dispute has received in pursuance of an insurance contract an indemnity in respect of some or all of his or its losses.</p> <p>(4) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels any dispute referred to the Centre unless:</p> <p>a)the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre, or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
81	<a href="#">China - Denmark BIT (1985)</a>	In force	China, Denmark	29/4/1985	29/4/1985	<p>Article 8. Arbitration and Conciliation</p> <p>(1) In the event of a dispute between a national or company of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party in connection with an investment in the territory of the other Contracting Party, the national or company concerned may file complaint with the competent authority of the other Contracting Party. Negotiations for settlement will then take place between the parties in dispute.</p> <p>(2) If such dispute cannot be thus settled within six months, either Party to the dispute shall be entitled to submit the dispute to the competent court of the Contracting Party accepting the investment.</p> <p>(3) If a dispute involving the amount of compensation resulting from expropriation mentioned in Article 4 cannot be settled within six months after resorting to the procedure specified in Paragraph 1 of this Article by the national or company concerned it may be submitted to an international arbitral tribunal established by both parties.</p> <p>If the national or company concerned has resorted to the procedure specified in the above Paragraph 2 of this Article, the provisions of this Paragraph shall not apply.</p> <p>(4) The international arbitral tribunal mentioned above shall be especially constituted in the following way: each Party concerned shall appoint an arbitrator. The two arbitrators shall appoint an arbitrator as Chairman, who is a national of a third State which shall have diplomatic relations with both Contracting Parties. The arbitrators shall be appointed within two months and the Chairman within four months from the date when one Party concerned notifies the other Party of its submission of the dispute to arbitration.</p> <p>If the necessary appointments are not made within the period specified in the previous Paragraph, either Party may, in the absence of any other agreement, request the Chairman of the International Arbitration Institute of the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce to make the necessary appointments.</p>	Uncategorised (mistaken reference to conciliation)
82	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Liberia BIT (1980)</a>	Signed (not in force)	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Liberia	6/5/1985		<p>Article 11.</p> <p>I. Any dispute in respect of an investment, arising between a Contracting Party and a National or a company of the other Contracting Party (including cases in which one Contracting Party or a public institution of this Party is subrogated to the rights of its nationals or companies, according to provisions of article 7 of this Agreement), shall form the subject of a written notification with a sufficiently detailed memorandum, by the national or company concerned to the other Contracting Party.</p> <p>Such dispute should, if possible, be settled either amicably by a direct agreement between the parties to the dispute or by conciliation between the Contracting Parties through diplomatic channels.</p> <p>2. If the dispute cannot thus be settled within a period of six months of the receipt of the written notification, it shall upon the request of the national or company concerned, be submitted to conciliation or arbitration to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (I.C.S.I.D.),</p> <p>For this purpose, each Contracting Party hereby gives its advanced and irrevocable consent to submit any such dispute to this Centre.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
83	<a href="#">Denmark - Sri Lanka BIT (1985)</a>	In force	Denmark, Sri Lanka	4/6/1985	4/6/1985	<p>Art 8 Arbitration and Conciliation</p> <p>...</p> <p>(2) If any dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party continues to exist after a period of three months, either party to the dispute shall be entitled to submit the case to (ICSID) for conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18th March, 1965.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
84	<a href="#">Norway - Sri Lanka BIT (1985)</a>	In force	Norway, Sri Lanka	13/6/1985	13/6/1985	<p>ARTICLE 9 Reference to International Centre of Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(1) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former.</p> <p>(2) A company which is incorporated or constituted under the law in force in the territory of the Contracting Party and in which before such a dispute arises the majority of shares are owned by nationals or companies of the other Contracting Party shall in accordance with Article 25 (2) (b) of the Convention be treated for the purpose of the Convention as a company of the other Contracting Party.</p> <p>If any such dispute should arise, and agreement cannot be reached or the dispute cannot be finally disposed of within 12 months between the parties to this dispute through pursuit of local remedies or other wise, then the national company affected having also consented in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as provided in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention. In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the national or company affected shall have the right to choose. ...</p> <p>(3) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels any dispute referred to the Centre unless:</p> <p>(a) the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre, or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
85	<a href="#">Bangladesh - France BIT (1985)</a>	In force	Bangladesh, France	10/9/1985	9/10/1986	<p>Art 8</p> <p>I. Tout différend relatif à un investissement est soulevé par l'investisseur d'une Partie contractante à l'autre Partie contractante par voie de notification écrite accompagnée d'une requête suffisamment détaillée. Un tel différend est de préférence réglé par arrangement amiable entre les parties au différend ou, en cas d'échec, par voie de recours interne, par conciliation entre les Parties contractantes par le canal diplomatique ou par tout autre moyen.</p> <p>2. En l'absence d'accord entre les parties au différend, dans un délai de six mois à partir de la date de sa notification, le différend est, à la demande de l'une ou de l'autre des deux parties concernées, soumis au (ICSID).... A cet effet, chaque Partie contractante consent à soumettre un tel différend au Centre.</p> <p>3. Une Partie contractante partie à un différend ne peut, à aucun stade de la procédure de conciliation ou d'arbitrage ou de l'exécution de la sentence arbitrale, objecter le fait que le national ou la société partie au différend a reçu, en vertu d'une assurance, une indemnité concernant tout ou partie des pertes.</p> <p>(1. Any dispute relating to an investment shall be raised by the investor of one Contracting Party to the other Contracting Party by written notification accompanied by a sufficient request detailed. Such a dispute is preferably settled by amicable arrangement between the parties to the dispute or, in the event of failure, by internal appeal, by conciliation between the Contracting Parties through the channel diplomatic or by any other means.</p> <p>2. In the absence of agreement between the parties to the dispute, within a period of six months from the date of its notification, the dispute shall, at the request of one or the other of the two parties concerned, submitted to (ICSID) .... To this end, each Contracting Party agrees to submit such a dispute to the Center.</p> <p>3. A Contracting Party party to a dispute may not, at any stage of the conciliation or arbitration procedure or of the execution of the arbitral award, object ...</p>	State-State conciliation Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
86	<a href="#">Italy - Tunisia BIT (1985)</a>	In force	Italy, Tunisia	17/10/1985	24/6/1989	<p>Article 8</p> <p>Chacune des Parties Contractantes accepte de soumettre au Centre International pour le Règlement des Différends relatifs aux Investissements, en vue d'un règlement par conciliation ou arbitrage conformément à la Convention pour le Règlement des Différends relatifs aux Investissements entre Etats et Ressortissants d'autres Etats, ouverte à la signature à Washington le 18 mars 1965, tout différend d'ordre juridique entre ladite Partie Contractante et un ressortissant de l'autre Partie Contractante relatif à un Investissement effectué par ledit ressortissant sur le territoire de la première Partie Contractante concernée.</p> <p>Tout différend entre l'une des deux Parties Contractantes, et un ressortissant de l'autre Partie Contractante, relatif à un investissement objet du présent Accord, qui ne relève pas de la compétence du Centre International pour le Règlement des Différends relatifs aux Investissements, sera soumis à un Tribunal d'arbitrage international ad hoc aux fins de jugement arbitral. Cette procédure d'arbitrage et de conciliation implique la renonciation par ledit ressortissant à son droit d'épuiser au préalable les recours aux juridictions internes.</p> <p>(Each of the Contracting Parties agrees to submit to the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes, with a view to settlement by conciliation or arbitration ... any legal dispute between the said Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party relating to an Investment made by the said national in the territory of the first Contracting Party concerned.</p> <p>Any dispute between one of the two Contracting Parties, and a national of the other Contracting Party, relating to an investment covered by this Agreement, which does not fall within the competence of the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes, shall be submitted to an ad hoc International Arbitration Tribunal for the purpose of arbitral judgment. This arbitration and conciliation procedure implies the waiver by the said national of his right to previously exhaust the remedies to the domestic courts.)</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
87	<a href="#">China - Singapore BIT (1985)</a>	Terminated	China, Singapore	21/11/1985	7/2/1986	<p>EXCHANGES OF LETTERS</p> <p>Excellency, With reference to Article 13 of the Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Singapore and the Government of the People's Republic of China concerning the Promotion and Protection of Investments signed today, I have the honour to state that it is the understanding between the parties that as soon as the Government of the People's Republic of China becomes a party to the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March, 1965 ("the Convention") the Contracting Parties shall promptly enter into negotiations on the possibility to expand the area of investment disputes which may be submitted for conciliation and arbitration by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes established by the Convention. In relation to the expanded area agreed upon between the Contracting Parties following such negotiations, the People's Republic of China shall accord the Republic of Singapore treatment no less favourable than that which would be accorded by it in the same circumstances to any other State. The new provision agreed upon between the Contracting Parties shall replace Article 13.</p> <p>... I confirm the above understanding between the two parties.</p>	Uncategorised (Pledges to include ISDS conciliation in future treaties)

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
88	<a href="#">Cameroon - United States of America BIT (1986)</a>	In force	Cameroon, United States of America	26/2/1986	6/4/1989	<p>Art VII Settlement of Investment Disputes Between One Party and a National or Company of the Other Party</p> <p>3. If the dispute has not been resolved in accordance with the aforementioned procedures, the national or company concerned has the option to submit the dispute in writing to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) for settlement by conciliation or binding arbitration at any time, provided that within six months from the date on which the dispute arose, the dispute has not, for any reason, been submitted by the national or company for resolution in accordance with any Applicable dispute-settlement procedure previously agreed to by the parties to the dispute, or, the national or company concerned has not brought the dispute before the administrative agencies or competent courts of the Party concerned.</p> <p>Each Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to ICSID for settlement by conciliation or binding arbitration.</p> <p>Conciliation or binding arbitration of such disputes shall be done in accordance with the provisions of the Convention of the Settlement of Investment Disputes Between States and nationals of other States and the Regulations and Rules of ICSID.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
89	<a href="#">Egypt - United States of America BIT (1986)</a>	In force	Egypt, United States of America	11/3/1986	27/6/1992	<p>Art VII SETTLEMENT OF LEGAL INVESTMENT DISPUTES BETWEEN ONE PARTY AND A NATIONAL OR COMPANY OF THE OTHER PARTY</p> <p>3.</p> <p>(a)In the event that the legal investment dispute is not resolved under procedures specified above, the national or company concerned may choose to submit the dispute to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes ("Centre") for settlement by conciliation or binding arbitration, if, within six (6) months of the date upon which it arose: (i) the dispute has not been settled through consultation and negotiation; or (ii) the dispute has not, for any good faith reason, been submitted for resolution in accordance with any applicable dispute-settlement procedures previously agreed to by the Parties to dispute; or (iii) the national or company, has not brought before the courts of justice or administrative tribunal of competent jurisdiction of the Party that is a Party to the dispute.</p> <p>(b)Each Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or binding arbitration.</p> <p>(c)Conciliation or binding arbitration of such disputes shall be done in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes Between States and Nationals of Other States ("Convention") and the Regulations and Rules of the Centre.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
90	<a href="#">Bangladesh - United States of America BIT (1986)</a>	In force	Bangladesh, United States of America	12/3/1986	25/7/1989	<p>ARTICLE VII SETTLEMENT OF INVESTMENT DISPUTES BETWEEN ONE PARTY AND A NATIONAL OR COMPANY OF THE OTHER PARTY</p> <p>3. (a)The national or company concerned may choose to consent in writing to the submission of the dispute to the Centre or the Additional Facility, for settlement by conciliation or binding arbitration, at any time after six months from the date upon which the dispute arose, provided:</p> <p>...</p> <p>Once the national or company concerned has so consented, either party to the dispute may institute proceedings before the Centre or the Additional Facility. If the parties disagree over whether conciliation or binding arbitration is the more appropriate procedure to be employed, the opinion of the national or company concerned shall prevail.</p> <p>(b)Each Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or binding arbitration.</p> <p>(c)Conciliation or binding arbitration of such disputes shall be done in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes Between States and Nationals of other States ("Convention") and the Regulations and Rules of the Centre, or, if the Convention should, for any reason, be inapplicable, the Rules of the Additional Facility.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
91	<a href="#">Grenada - United States of America BIT (1986)</a>	In force	Grenada, United States of America	2/5/1986	3/3/1989	<p>ARTICLE VI</p> <p>3.</p> <p>(a)The national or company concerned may choose to consent in writing to the submission of the dispute to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes ("Centre") or under the rules of the Additional Facility of the Centre ("Additional Facility"), for settlement by conciliation or binding arbitration, at any time after six months from the date upon which the dispute arose. Once the national or company concerned has so consented, either party to the dispute may institute proceedings before the Centre or the Additional Facility provided:</p> <p>(i)the dispute has not been submitted by the national or company for resolution in accordance with any applicable previously agreed dispute settlement procedures; and</p> <p>(ii)the national or company concerned has not brought the dispute before the courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies of competent jurisdiction of the Party that is a party to the dispute.</p> <p>If the parties disagree over whether conciliation or binding arbitration is the more appropriate procedure to be employed, the opinion of the national or company concerned shall prevail.</p> <p>b)Each Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or binding arbitration, or, in the event the Center is not available, to the submission of the dispute to ad hoc arbitration in accordance with the rules and procedures of the Center.</p> <p>c)Conciliation or binding arbitration of such disputes shall be done in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes Between States and Nationals of other States done at Washington March 18, 1965 ("Convention") and the Regulations and Rules of the Centre or, if the Convention should for any reason be inapplicable the Rules of the Additional Facility shall govern.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation with a fork in the road</p>
92	<a href="#">Mauritius - United Kingdom BIT (1986)</a>	In force	Mauritius, United Kingdom	20/5/1986	13/10/1986	<p>Article 8 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>1. Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investments Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former...</p> <p>If any such dispute should arise and agreement cannot be reached within three months between the parties to this dispute through pursuit of local remedies or otherwise, then, if the national or company affected also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as provided in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention.</p> <p>In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the national or company affected shall have the right to choose...</p> <p>2. Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channel any dispute referred to the Centre unless:</p> <p>(a)the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre; or...</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
93	<a href="#">Mali - Tunisia BIT (1986)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Mali, Tunisia	1/7/1986		<p>Art 8 Reglements des differende opposants une Partie Contractante et un ressortissant de l'autre Partie Contractante</p> <p>(1) Dans le cas ou un differend relatif a un investissement survient entre une Partie Contractante et un ressortissant de l'autre Partie Contractante sur le territoire de cette Partie, les Parties au differend s'emploient d'abord a regler le litige par la consultation et la negociation.</p> <p>(2) si le differend n'a pu etre regle conformement au paragraphe (1) du present article, dans un delai de trois mois a partir de la date d'introduction de la demande concernant la consultation et la negociation, chacune des Parties accepte de soumettre au Centre International pour le Reglement des Differends Relatifs aux Investissements en vue d'un reglement par conciliation ou arbitrage conformement a la Cnvention pour le Reglement des Differends Relatifs aux Investissements entre Etats et Ressortissants d'autres Etats, ouvertes a la signature a washington ... tout different d'ordre juridique entre ladite Partie Contractante et un ressortissant de l'autre Partie Contractante et un ressortissant de l'autre Partie Contractante et un ressrissant de l'autre Partie Contractante relatif a un investissement effectue par ledit ressortissant de l'autre Partie Contractante relatif a un investissement effectue par ledit ressortissant sur le territoire de la premiere Partie Contranctante concerne.</p> <p>((1) In the event that an investment dispute arises between a Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party in the territory of that Party, the Parties to the dispute shall first endeavor to settle the dispute through consultation and negotiation.</p> <p>(2) if the dispute has not been settled in accordance with paragraph (1) of this article, within three months from the date of the submission of the request for consultation and negotiation, each of the Parties accepts to submit to the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration in accordance with the Convention for the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington ... any legal difference between the said Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party relating to an investment made by the said national of ...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
94	<a href="#">Mauritania - Tunisia BIT (1986)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Mauritania, Tunisia	3/11/1986		<p>Article 8. Resorting to the international centre for the settlement of investment disputes</p> <p>Each Contracting Party agrees to present all disputes, that are legal in nature and that result between it and a national of the other Contracting Party in relation to an investment made in its territory, to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) in an effort to settle the dispute through conciliation or arbitration, in accordance with the Convention on Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
95	<a href="#">China - Switzerland BIT (1986)</a>	Terminated	China, Switzerland	12/11/1986	18/3/1987	<p>Echange de lettres du 12 novembre 1986</p> <p>Monsieur le Conseiller fédéral,            J'ai l'honneur d'accuser réception de votre lettre de ce jour dont la teneur suit: «J'ai l'honneur de me référer à l'Accord signé ce jour entre le Gouvernement de la Confédération suisse et le Gouvernement de la République populaire de Chine concernant la promotion et la protection réciproques des investissements et de vous préciser que les deux Parties Contractantes sont convenues de ce qui suit: Dans le cas où les deux Parties Contractantes seraient devenues parties à la Convention de Washington du 18 mars 19652 pour le règlement des différends relatifs aux investissements entre Etats et ressortissants d'autres Etats, elles entameront des négociations en vue de conclure un arrangement supplémentaire sur les catégories de différends susceptibles d'être soumis à la conciliation ou à l'arbitrage du Centre International pour le Règlement des Différends Relatifs aux Investissements (CIRDI) et sur la façon de procéder à cette conciliation ou à cet arbitrage. Cet arrangement, en forme d'Echange de lettres, fera partie intégrante de l'Accord...</p> <p>Mr. Federal Councilor,            I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of this day, the content of which follows: "I have the honor to refer to the Agreement signed this day between the Government of the Swiss Confederation and the Government of the Republic People's Republic of China regarding the reciprocal promotion and protection of investments and to inform you that the two Contracting Parties have agreed as follows: In the event that the two Contracting Parties have become parties to the Washington Convention of March 18, 19652 for the settlement of investment disputes between States and nationals of other States, they will enter into negotiations with a view to concluding an additional arrangement on the categories of disputes likely to be submitted to conciliation or arbitration of the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) and on how to proceed such conciliation or arbitration. This arrangement, in the form of an Exchange of Letters, will form an integral part of the Agreement...</p>	Uncategorised (Pledges to include ISDS conciliation in future treaties)
96	<a href="#">Jamaica - United Kingdom BIT (1987)</a>	In force	Jamaica, United Kingdom	20/1/1987	14/5/1987	<p>Article 9 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(1) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to (ICSID) for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the (ICSID) Convention ... any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former. ...            If any such dispute should arise and agreement cannot be reached between the parties to the dispute through pursuit of local remedies in accordance with international law then, if the national or company affected also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as provided in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention....</p> <p>(2) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through the diplomatic channel any dispute referred to the Centre unless:</p> <p>(a) the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre; or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
97	<a href="#">Dominica - United Kingdom BIT (1987)</a>	In force	Dominica, United Kingdom	23/1/1987	23/1/1987	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>2. where the dispute is referred to international arbitration, the investor and the Contracting Party concerned in the dispute may agree to refer the dispute either to:</p> <p>(a) the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (having regard to the provisions, where applicable, of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington DC on 18 March 1965 (1) and the Additional Facility for the administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact Finding Proceedings); or</p> <p>(b) the Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce; or</p> <p>(c) an international arbitrator or ad hoc arbitration tribunal to be appointed by a special agreement or established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p> <p>If after a period of three months from written notification of the claim there is no agreement to an alternative procedure, the parties to the dispute shall be bound to submit it to arbitration under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law as then in force.</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
98	<a href="#">Hungary - United Kingdom BIT (1987)</a>	In force	Hungary, United Kingdom	9/3/1987	28/8/1987	<p>ARTICLE 8 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>1. Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for the settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 any legal dispute arising under Article 6 of this Agreement between that Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former.</p> <p>...</p> <p>If any such dispute should arise and agreement cannot be reached within three months between the parties to this dispute through pursuit of local remedies or otherwise, then, if the investor affected also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either Party may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as provided in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention. In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the investor affected shall have the right to choose. The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the investor which is the other party to the dispute has received in pursuance of an insurance contract an indemnity in respect of some or all of his or its losses.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
99	<a href="#">Bangladesh - Romania BIT (1987)</a>	In force	Bangladesh, Romania	13/3/1987	31/10/1987	<p>Article 4 Expropriation and compensation</p> <p>(1) Investments of capital made by investors of one Contracting Party in the territory of the other Contracting Party cannot be expropriated or subjected to other measures having a similar effect, but only when the following conditions are fulfilled:...</p> <p>(2) If a dispute between an investor and the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made, with regard to the amount of compensation, continues to exist after the final decision of the national tribunal or of another competent body in the country in which the investment has been made, either of them is entitled to submit the dispute, for conciliation or arbitration, within two months after the exhaustion of domestic remedies or after the expiry of the term provided on the next paragraph, to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes, according to procedure provided for in the Convention opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
100	<a href="#">Bolivia, Plurinational State of - Germany BIT (1987)</a>	Terminated	Bolivia, Plurinational State of, Germany	23/3/1987	9/11/1990	<p>Art 11</p> <p>(1) Disputes between either Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party in connection with investments should as far as possible be settled amicably between the parties to the dispute.</p> <p>(2) If a dispute cannot be settled within six months from the date on which it has been raised by either Party, it shall, upon the request of either party .. be submitted to an arbitral tribunal. In such case, article 10, paragraphs 3 to 5, shall apply, mutatis mutadis, on the understanding that the parties to the dispute shall appoint the members of the arbitral tribunal in accordance with article 10, paragraph 3, and that, if the deadlines referred to in article 10, paragraph 3, are not observed, either party to the dispute may, in the absence of other arrangements, request the President of the Court of Arbitration of the Paris International Chamber of Commerce to make the necessary appointments.</p> <p>(3) If both Contracting Parties are parties to the Convention of 18 March 1965 on the settlement of investment disputes between States and nationals of other States, any disputes between either Contracting Party and an investor, as referred to in this article, shall be submitted, in accordance with the rules of the said Convention, to mediation and arbitration by the international Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes.</p>	<p>Mistranslated conciliation as mediation</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation and arbitration</p>
101	<a href="#">Hungary - Sweden BIT (1987)</a>	In force	Hungary, Sweden	21/4/1987	21/4/1987	<p>Article 11</p> <p>(1) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States (hereinafter referred to as "the Washington Convention") any legal dispute arising under Article 5 of this Agreement between that Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment by the latter in the territory of the former. If the parties to such a dispute have different opinions as to whether conciliations or arbitration is the more appropriate method of settlement, the investor shall have the right to choose.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
102	<a href="#">Antigua and Barbuda - United Kingdom BIT (1987)</a>	In force	Antigua and Barbuda, United Kingdom	12/6/1987	12/6/1987	<p>Art 8 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Host State</p> <p>(1) Disputes between a national or company of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party concerning an obligation of the latter under this Agreement in relation to an investment of the former which have not been amicably settled shall after a period of three months from written notification of a claim be submitted to international arbitration if either party to the dispute so wishes.</p> <p>(2) Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration, the investor and the Contracting Party concerned in the dispute may agree to refer the dispute either to:</p> <p>(a) the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (having regard to the provisions, where applicable, of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington DC on 18 March 1965 and the Additional Facility for Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact Finding Proceedings); or...</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
103	<a href="#">Hungary - Netherlands BIT (1987)</a>	In force	Hungary, Netherlands	2/9/1987	1/6/1988	<p>Article 10</p> <p>1) Any dispute between either Contracting Party and the investor of the other Contracting Party concerning expropriation or nationalization of an investment shall as far as possible be settled by the disputing Parties in an amicable way.</p> <p>3) In case both Contracting Parties have become members of the Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of the Other States, disputes between either Contracting Party and the investor of the other Contracting Party under the first paragraph of the present Article shall be submitted for settlement by conciliation or arbitration to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
104	<a href="#">Togo - Tunisia BIT (1987)</a>	In force	Togo, Tunisia	2/11/1987	3/9/1990	<p>Article 8. Settlement of disputes between a contracting party and a national of the other contracting party</p> <p>1 Where a dispute concerning an investment arises between a Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party in the territory of that Party, the Parties to the dispute shall first of all settle the dispute by consultation and negotiation.</p> <p>2 If the dispute can not be settled in accordance with paragraph (1) of this Article, within three (3) months from the date of submission of the request for consultation and negotiation, each Contracting Party agrees to submit to the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes with a view to settlement by conciliation or arbitration in accordance with the Convention for the Settlement of Investment Differences between States and Nationals of other States, open for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 any dispute of a legal nature between that Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party relating to an investment made by that national in the territory of the first Contracting Party concerned.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
105	<a href="#">Kuwait - Malaysia BIT (1987)</a>	In force	Kuwait, Malaysia	21/11/1987	19/12/1989	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(2) Each Contracting State consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March, 1965 (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention") any dispute arising between that Contracting State and an investor of the other Contracting State which involves:</p> <p>(4)i)If any dispute of the type referred in paragraph 2 Should arise, the Contracting State and the investor concerned shall seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation. If the dispute cannot thus be resolved within three (3) months, then if the investor concerned also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either Contracting State to the dispute may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as set forth in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention, provided that the investor concerned has not submitted the dispute to the courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies of competent jurisdiction of the Contracting State that is party to the dispute. ii)In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the opinion of the investor concerned shall prevail...</p> <p>(5) In the event that the provisions of the Convention are not applicable the conciliation and arbitration shall take place in accordance with the United Nations Commission on international Trade Law Conciliation Rules, 1980 and Arbitration Rules, 1976.</p> <p>(6) Neither Contracting State shall pursue through diplomatic channels any dispute referred to the Centre unless: i)the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decided that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
106	<a href="#">Benin - United Kingdom BIT (1987)</a>	In force	Benin, United Kingdom	27/11/1987	27/11/1987	<p>Article 8 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(1) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to (ICSID) for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the (ICSID) Convention ... If any such dispute should arise and agreement cannot be reached within 90 days between the parties to this dispute through pursuit of local remedies or otherwise, then, if the national or company affected consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as provided in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention. In the event of a disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration should be chosen, the national or company affected shall have the right to choose. The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the national or company which is the other party to the dispute has received in pursuance of an insurance contract an indemnity in respect of some or all of his or its losses.</p> <p>(2) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through the diplomatic channel any dispute referred to the Centre unless:</p> <p>(a) the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre; or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
107	<a href="#">Poland - United Kingdom BIT (1987)</a>	Terminated	Poland, United Kingdom	8/12/1987	14/4/1988	<p>Art 8 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Host State</p> <p>(2) Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration, the investor and the Contracting Party concerned in the dispute may agree to refer the dispute either to:</p> <p>(a) the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (having regard to the provisions, where applicable, of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington DC on 18 March 1965' in the event that the Polish People's Republic becomes a party. to this Convention, and the Additional Facility for the Administration of conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings); or</p> <p>(b) an international arbitrator or ad hoc arbitral tribunal:..</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
108	<a href="#">ASEAN Investment Agreement (1987)</a>	Terminated	<u>ASEAN (Association of South-East Asian Nations)</u>	15/12/1987	2/8/1988	<p>Article X ARBITRATION</p> <p>1. Any legal dispute arising directly out of an investment between any Contracting Party and a national or company of any of the other Contracting Parties shall, as far as possible, be settled amicably between the parties to the dispute.</p> <p>2. If such a dispute cannot thus be settled within six months of its being raised, then either party can elect to submit the dispute for conciliation or arbitration and such election shall be binding on the other party. The dispute may be brought before the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), the Regional Centre for Arbitration at Kuala Lumpur or any other regional centre for arbitration in ASEAN, whichever body the parties to the dispute mutually agree to appoint for the purposes of conducting the arbitration.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration (Domestic Institution)</p>
109	<a href="#">Italy - Kuwait BIT (1987)</a>	In force	Italy, Kuwait	17/12/1987	21/5/1990	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(2) If such disputes or differences cannot be settled according to the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article within six months from the date of request for settlement, the investor concerned may :</p> <p>(b) initiate proceedings for conciliation or arbitration, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18th March, 1965, or the Additional Facility Rules thereof. In the event of neither of these procedures being applicable, the arbitration shall take place in accordance with the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Arbitration Rules of 1976 (UNCITRAL).</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
110	<a href="#">Grenada - United Kingdom BIT (1988)</a>	In force	Grenada, United Kingdom	25/2/1988	25/2/1988	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Host State</p> <p>(2) Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration, the investor and the Contracting Party concerned in the dispute may agree to refer the dispute either to:</p> <p>(a) the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (having regard to the provisions, where applicable, of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington DC on 18 March 1965 and the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings); or</p> <p>(b) the Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce; or</p> <p>(c) an international arbitrator or ad hoc arbitration tribunal to be appointed by a special agreement or established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
111	<a href="#">Mauritania - Romania BIT (1988)</a>	In force	Mauritania, Romania	14/3/1988	19/12/1989	<p>Article 4. Expropriation and compensation</p> <p>(1) Investments made by investors of one Contracting Party in the territory of the other Contracting Party shall not be expropriated or subjected to other measures having a similar effect only if the following conditions are met:</p> <p>a) measures are not discriminatory;</p> <p>b) the measures are taken in the public interest and in accordance with national legislation;</p> <p>c) an adequate procedure is provided for establishing the amount and the method of payment of the compensation. The compensation will have to correspond to the value of the investment at the date of expropriation, to be effectively achievable, freely transferable and paid without delay.</p> <p>At the request of the interested party, the amount of compensation may be revised by a court or other competent body in the country where the investment was made.</p> <p>(2) If a dispute between an investor and the contracting party in whose territory the investment was made, regarding the amount of the compensation, will continue to exist after the final decision of the court or other competent body of the country in which the investment was made, any of them is entitled to submit the dispute, within 2 months from the exhaustion of the internal remedies or from the expiration of the term provided in the next paragraph, to the International Center for the Dispute Settlement relative to Investments, for conciliation or arbitration, according to the procedure provided in the Convention opened for signing at Washington on March 18, 1965.</p> <p>(3) However, the condition relating to the exhaustion of domestic remedies provided by the law of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment has been made will not be the opposite of that Contracting Party investors of the other Contracting Party after a period of 6 months from the date of first act of contentious proceedings to resolve the dispute out of court.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
112	<a href="#">Italy - Malaysia BIT (1988)</a>	In force	Italy, Malaysia	1/4/1988	25/10/1990	<p>Article 10. Settlement of investment disputes between a contracting party and an investor of the other contracting party</p> <p>(1) All kinds of disputes or differences, including disputes over the amount of compensation for expropriation, nationalization or similar measures, between one Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that investor in the territory of the former Contracting Party shall, if possible, be settled amicably.</p> <p>(2) If such disputes or differences cannot be settled according to the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article within six months from the date of request for settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute to: paragraph (1) of this Article within six months from the date of request for settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute to:</p> <p>(a) The competent court of the Contracting Party for decision; or</p> <p>(b) The International Center for the Settlement of Investments Disputes through Conciliation or Arbitration established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investments Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, done in Washington on March 18, 1965.</p> <p>(3) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels any matter referred to arbitration until the proceedings have terminated and a Contracting Party has failed to abide by or comply with the award rendered by the Arbitral Tribunal.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
113	<a href="#">Korea, Republic of - Malaysia BIT (1988)</a>	In force	Korea, Republic of, Malaysia	11/4/1988	31/3/1989	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Contracting Party and a National or Company of the Other Contracting Party</p> <p>(1) Each Contracting Party consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party which involves:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(3)(i) If any dispute of the type referred to in paragraph (1) should arise, the Contracting Party and the national or company concerned shall seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation. If the dispute cannot thus be resolved within three (3) months, then if the national or company concerned also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either Contracting Party to the dispute may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as set forth in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention, provided that the national or company concerned has not submitted the dispute to the courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies of competent jurisdiction of the Contracting Party that is a party to the dispute.</p> <p>(ii) In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure, the opinion of the national or company shall prevail. The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection, defence, or right of set-off at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the national or company which is the other party to the dispute has received or will receive, pursuant to an insurance or guarantee contract, an indemnity or other compensation for all or part of his or its losses or damages.</p> <p>(4) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels any dispute referred to the Centre unless:</p> <p>(a) the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
114	<a href="#">Denmark - Hungary BIT (1988)</a>	In force	Denmark, Hungary	2/5/1988	18/10/1988	<p>Article 9 Arbitration and Conciliation</p> <p>1. Any dispute which may arise between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party in connection with an investment on the territory of that other Contracting Party shall be subject to negotiations between the parties in dispute.</p> <p>2. If any dispute arising under Article 5 of this Agreement between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party continues to exist after a period of six months, either party to the dispute shall be entitled to submit the case to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes for conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
115	<a href="#">Bolivia, Plurinational State of - United Kingdom BIT (1988)</a>	Terminated	Bolivia, United Kingdom	24/5/1988	16/2/1990	<p>Article 8. Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Host State</p> <p>(1) Disputes between a national or company of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party concerning an obligation of the latter under this Agreement in relation to an investment of the former which have not been legally and amicably settled shall after a period of six months from written notification of a claim be submitted to international arbitration if either party to the dispute so wishes.</p> <p>(2) Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration, the investor and the Contracting Party concerned in the dispute may agree to refer the dispute either to:</p> <p>(a) The International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (having regard to the provisions, where applicable, of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington DC on 18 March 1965(1) and the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings); or</p> <p>(b) The Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce; or</p> <p>(c) An international arbitrator or ad hoc arbitration tribunal to be appointed by a special agreement or established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p> <p>If after a period of six months from written notification of the claim there is no agreement to an alternative procedure, the parties to the dispute shall be bound to submit it to arbitration under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law as then in force. The parties to the dispute may agree in writing modify these Rules.</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
116	<a href="#">Austria - Hungary BIT (1988)</a>	In force	Austria, Hungary	26/5/1988	9/1/1989	<p>Article 8. Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(1) In the event of any disagreement between a Party and an investor of the other Party arising from an investment, such disagreement shall be settled as far as possible by amicable means between the parties to the dispute. If such disagreement cannot be settled amicably, the investor shall exhaust all domestic administrative and judicial remedies.</p> <p>(2) If a difference of opinion based on Article 4(4) or Article 5 cannot be settled within eighteen months from the date of written notification of sufficiently specific claims in a manner provided for in paragraph 1, the difference of opinion shall, at the request of the Party or the investor, be referred to the other Party for the purpose of conciliation or arbitration to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes established by the Convention for the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature in Washington on 18 March 1965.</p> <p>In the event of arbitration, even in the absence of an individual arbitration agreement between a Party and an investor, each Party irrevocably agrees by this Agreement to submit such disagreement to the Centre in advance and to accept the arbitration award as binding. Such consent shall include the waiver of the requirement that the domestic administrative or judicial proceedings have been exhausted.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
117	<a href="#">Denmark - Korea, Republic of BIT (1988)</a>	In force	Denmark, Korea, Republic of	2/6/1988	2/6/1988	<p>Article 8 Arbitration and Conciliation</p> <p>(1) Any dispute which may arise between a national or a company of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party in connection with an investment on the territory of that other Contracting Party shall be subject to negotiations between the parties in dispute.</p> <p>(2) If any dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party continues to exist after a period of three months, either party to the dispute shall be entitled to submit the case to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes for conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18th March 1965.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
118	<a href="#">Finland - Hungary BIT (1988)</a>	In force	Finland, Hungary	6/6/1988	12/5/1989	<p>Article 9 Disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor</p> <p>(1) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 (1) any legal dispute arising under Article 6 of this Agreement between that Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(3) If any dispute should arise, and agreement cannot be reached or the dispute cannot be finally disposed of within three months between the parties to this dispute through pursuit of local remedies or otherwise, then, the investor affected having also consented in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as provided in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention.</p> <p>In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the investor affected shall have the right to choose. The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the investor which is the other party to the dispute has received in pursuance of an insurance contract an indemnity in respect of some or all of his or its losses.</p> <p>(4) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels any dispute referred to the Centre unless:</p> <p>a)The Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre; or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
119	<a href="#">Italy - Philippines BIT (1988)</a>	In force	Italy, Philippines	17/6/1988	4/11/1993	<p>ARTICLE IX</p> <p>(2) If such disputes or differences cannot be settled according to the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article within six months from the date of request for settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute to:</p> <p>(a)the competent court of the Contracting Party for decision; or</p> <p>(b)the International Center for the Settlement of Investments Disputes through conciliation or arbitration, established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investments Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, of March 18, 1965 done in Washington D.C.</p> <p>(3) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels 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 International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
120	<a href="#">China - Japan BIT (1988)</a>	In force	China, Japan	27/8/1988	14/5/1989	<p>Art 11</p> <p>2. If a dispute concerning the amount of compensation referred to in the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 5 between a national or company of either Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party or other entity, charged with the obligation for making compensation under its laws and regulations, cannot be settled within six months from the date either party requested consultation for the settlement, such dispute shall, at the request of such national or company, be submitted to a conciliation board or an arbitration board, to be established with reference to the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States done at Washington on March 18, 1965 (hereinafter referred to as "the Washington Convention").</p> <p>Any dispute concerning other matters between a national or company of either Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party may be submitted by mutual agreement, to a conciliation board or an arbitration board as stated above.</p> <p>In the event that such national or company has resorted to administrative or judicial settlement within the territory of the latter Contracting Party, such dispute shall not be submitted to arbitration.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
121	<a href="#">Austria - Turkey BIT (1988)</a>	In force	Austria, Turkey	16/9/1988	1/1/1992	<p>Article 9. Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(1) For the purposes of this Article, an investment dispute is defined as a dispute involving:</p> <p>a) The interpretation or application of any investment authorization granted by a Contracting Party's foreign investment authority to an investor of the other Contracting Party; or</p> <p>b) A breach of any right conferred or created by this Agreement with respect to an investment.</p> <p>(2) In the event of an investment dispute between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party, the parties to the dispute shall initially seek to resolve the dispute by consultations and negotiations in good faith. If such consultations or negotiations are unsuccessful, the dispute may be settled through the use of non-binding, third party procedures upon which such investor and the Contracting Party mutually agree. If the dispute cannot be resolved through the foregoing procedures, either party to the dispute may choose to submit the dispute to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes ("Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration, at any time after one year from the date upon which the dispute arose provided that a final judgement has not been rendered in case the investor concerned has brought the dispute before the courts of justice of the Contracting Party that is a party to the dispute.</p> <p>(3) a) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration. In case of arbitration each Contracting Party, in the absence of an individual arbitral agreement between the Contracting Party and the investor, by this agreement irrevocably consents in advance to submit any such dispute to the Centre.</p> <p>b) Arbitration of such disputes shall be done in accordance with the provisions of the Convention ...</p> <p>(5) Each side shall bear the costs of its own member and of its legal representation in the arbitration proceedings; the costs of the chairman and the remaining costs shall be borne in equal parts by both sides. In case of conciliation the investor shall bear the costs.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
122	<a href="#">Netherlands - Uruguay BIT (1988)</a>	In force	Netherlands, Uruguay	22/9/1988	8/1/1991	<p>Article 9.</p> <p>1) Disputes which might arise between one of the Contracting Parties and a national of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that national in the territory of the former Contracting Party shall, whenever possible, be settled amicably between the parties concerned.</p> <p>2) In case that is dispute, in the sense of the previous paragraph, has not been settled within a period of six months counted from the date on which the dispute arose, this dispute shall, at the request of one of the parties concerned, be submitted to the competent tribunal of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment was made. If within a period of eighteen months, after the dispute was submitted to the competent tribunal, no judgment were passed, the national concerned may resort to an arbitral tribunal, which will be competent to settle the dispute.</p> <p>3) In case the competent tribunal mentioned in paragraph (2) of this Article has passed an award which infringes a rule of international law or which is obviously unfair, as a result of incorrect application of domestic law, the national concerned may resort to an arbitral tribunal.</p> <p>4) The arbitral tribunal mentioned in paragraph (2) and (3) of this Article, shall be set up for each case. The provisions of Article 13, paragraphs (2) through (7) shall apply mutatis mutandis. Nevertheless, the President of the Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce of Paris shall be invited to make the necessary appointments. paragraph (2) and (3) of this Article, shall be set up for each case. The provisions of Article 13, paragraphs (2) through (7) shall apply mutatis mutandis. Nevertheless, the President of the Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce of Paris shall be invited to make the necessary appointments.</p> <p>5) In case both Contracting Parties have become members of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965, disputes between either Contracting Party and the national of the other Contracting Party under the first paragraph of the present Article shall be submitted for settlement by conciliation or arbitration to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
123	<a href="#">Netherlands - Pakistan BIT (1988)</a>	In force	Netherlands, Pakistan	4/10/1988	1/10/1989	<p>Article 10</p> <p>The Contracting Party in the territory of which a national of the other Contracting Party makes or intends to make an investment, shall assent to any demand on the part of such national to submit, for arbitration or conciliation, to the Centre established by the Convention of Washington of 18 March 1965 on the settlement of investment disputes between States and nationals of other States, any dispute that may arise in connection with the investment.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
124	<a href="#">Hungary - Switzerland BIT (1988)</a>	In force	Hungary, Switzerland	5/10/1988	16/5/1989	<p>Article 10 Settlement of disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) If these consultations do not result in a solution within six months, the parties to the dispute may proceed as follows:</p> <p>a) A dispute concerning Article 6 of this Agreement shall upon request of the investor be submitted to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes instituted by the Convention of Washington of March 18, 1965, on the settlement of investment disputes between States and nationals of other States.</p> <p>b) In the event of a dispute not referred to in paragraph (2), letter a) of this Article the dispute shall be submitted, upon agreement on such submission by both parties to the dispute, to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes.</p> <p>(3) Should the parties to the dispute disagree on whether the conciliation or arbitration is the most appropriate procedure, the investor shall have the choice. The Contracting Party which is party to the dispute can, at no time whatever during the settlement procedure or the execution of the sentence, allege the fact that the investor has received, by virtue of an insurance contract, a compensation covering the whole or part of the incurred damage.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
125	<a href="#">China - New Zealand BIT (1988)</a>	In force	China, New Zealand	22/11/1988	25/3/1989	<p>Exchange of Notes</p> <p>I have the honour to refer to the Agreement between the Government of New Zealand and the Government of the people's Republic of China concerning the Promotion and Protection of Investments (hereinafter referred to as "the Investment Agreement") signed today and to propose that in the event that the People's party to the Convention on the Republic of China becomes a Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention") that our two Governments enter into a supplementary agreement concerning the categories of disputes between a national or company of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party to be submitted to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention. This supplementary agreement, in the form of an Exchange of Notes, would form an integral part of the Investment Agreement.</p>	Uncategorised (Pledges to include ISDS conciliation in future treaties)
126	<a href="#">Austria - Poland BIT (1988)</a>	Terminated	Austria, Poland	24/11/1988	11/1/1989	<p>Article 8. Settlement of investment disputes</p> <p>(1) If disputes arise from an investment between a contracting party and an investor of the other Contracting Parties, the latter shall be consigned as much as possible between the parties. If such differences of opinion can not be made amicably, then the investor has to make use of all domestic administrative and judicial remedies.</p> <p>(2) If such a disagreement can not be settled within a period of 12 months from a written communication of sufficiently definite claims in a manner provided for in paragraph 1, the dissension shall be submitted at the request of the Contracting Party or the investor of the other Contracting Party to conduct a conciliation or arbitration procedure The difference of opinion shall be submitted at the request of the Contracting Party or the investor of the other Contracting Parties to conduct a conciliation or arbitration procedure:</p> <p>a) Provided that both Contracting Parties are members of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States or Nationals of Other States *, which was opened for signature on 18 March 1965 in Washington, the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes. In the case of an arbitration procedure, each Contracting Party irrevocably agrees in advance, even without the existence of an individual arbitration agreement between a Contracting Party and an investor, to submit such differences of opinion to the Center and to recognize the arbitration award as binding. March 1965, the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes. In the case of arbitration, each Contracting Party irrevocably agrees in advance, even without the existence of an individual arbitration agreement between a Contracting Party and an investor, to submit such differences of opinion to the Center and to recognize the arbitration award as binding;</p> <p>b) Provided that one of the Contracting Parties is not a member of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, an international arbitration court. This International Arbitral Tribunal shall be formed from case to case as follows...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
127	<a href="#">Hungary - Korea, Republic of BIT (1988)</a>	In force	Hungary, Korea, Republic of	28/12/1988	1/1/1989	<p>Article 10</p> <p>3. If any dispute concerning expropriation or nationalization can not be settled within six months from the date either party requested amicable settlement, it shall upon request of either the investor or the Contracting Party be submitted to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes established by the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States.</p> <p>4. If a dispute not referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article can not be settled within six months from the date either party requested amicable settlement, it shall be submitted, upon agreement on such submission by both parties to the dispute, to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes for conciliation or arbitration under the Washington Convention.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
128	<a href="#">Italy - Korea, Republic of BIT (1989)</a>	In force	Italy, Korea, Republic of	10/1/1989	26/6/1992	<p>Article 10</p> <p>2. If such disputes or differences cannot be settled according to the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article within six months from the date of request for settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute to:</p> <p>(a)the competent court of the Contracting Party for decision; or</p> <p>(b)the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, of March 18, 1965 done in Washing D.C. for conciliation or arbitration.</p> <p>3. Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels any matter referred to arbitration until the proceedings have terminated and a Contracting Party has failed to abide by or comply with the award rendered by the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
129	<a href="#">Egypt - Italy BIT (1989)</a>	In force	Egypt, Italy	2/3/1989	1/5/1994	<p>Art 9 Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(2) If such disputes or differences cannot be settled according to the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article within six months from the date of request for settlement, the investor concerned may:</p> <p>(a)submit the dispute to the competent court of the Contracting State for decision;</p> <p>(b)initiate proceedings for conciliation or arbitration, in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18th March. 1965, and the Additional Facility Rules thereof. In the event of neither of these procedures being applicable, the arbitration shall take place in accordance with the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Arbitration Rules of 1976 (UNCITRAL).</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
130	<a href="#">Tunisia - United Kingdom BIT (1989)</a>	In force	Tunisia, United Kingdom	14/3/1989	4/1/1990	<p>ARTICLE 8 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(1) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 (1) any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former. ...</p> <p>If any such dispute should arise and agreement cannot be reached within six months between the parties to this dispute through pursuit of local remedies or otherwise, then, if the national affected consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as provided in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention. In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the national affected shall have the right to choose.</p> <p>The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the national which is the other party to the dispute has received in pursuance of an insurance contract an indemnity in respect of some or all of his or its losses.</p> <p>(2) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through the diplomatic channel any dispute referred to the Centre unless</p> <p>(a)the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
131	<a href="#">Ghana - United Kingdom BIT (1989)</a>	In force	Ghana, United Kingdom	22/3/1989	25/10/1991	<p>Article 10 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Host State</p> <p>(2) Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration, the investor and the Contracting Party concerned in the dispute may agree to refer the dispute either to:</p> <p>(a) the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (having regard to the provisions, where applicable, of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington DC on 18 March 1965 (1) and the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings); or</p> <p>(b) an international arbitrator or ad hoc arbitration tribunal to be appointed by a special agreement or established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p> <p>(3) If after a period of three months from written notification of the claim there is no agreement to one of the above alternative procedures, the parties to the dispute shall be bound to submit it to arbitration under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law as then in force. The parties to the dispute may agree in writing to modify these Rules.</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
132	<a href="#">Korea, Republic of - Thailand BIT (1989)</a>	In force	Korea, Republic of, Thailand	24/3/1989	30/9/1989	<p>Article 11</p> <p>In case both Contracting Parties are Contracting States to the Convention on the Settlement of Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States done at Washington on March 18, 1965, each Contracting Party shall consent to submit any legal dispute that may arise out of investments made by a national or company of the other Contracting Party to conciliation or arbitration at the request of such national or company in accordance with the provisions of the said Convention.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
133	<a href="#">Ghana - Netherlands BIT (1989)</a>	In force	Ghana, Netherlands	31/3/1989	1/7/1991	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Host State</p> <p>2) If such disputes cannot be settled according to the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article within a period of six months from the date either party to the dispute requested amicable settlement, the dispute shall, by mutual consent, be submitted to international arbitration or conciliation.</p> <p>3) Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration or conciliation, the national and the Contracting Party concerned in the dispute may, subject to the choice of the aggrieved party, refer the dispute either to:</p> <p>(a) the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (having regard to the provisions, where applicable, of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965 and the additional facility for the administration of conciliation, arbitration and fact finding proceedings); or</p> <p>(b) an international arbitrator or an ad hoc arbitration tribunal to be appointed by a special agreement or established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations (Commission on International Trade Law).</p> <p>4) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to international arbitration or conciliation.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
134	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Burundi BIT (1989)</a>	In force	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Burundi	13/4/1989	12/9/1993	<p>Arl.8 Différents relatifs aux investissements</p> <p>2. Tout différend relatif aux investissements survenant entre un investisseur de l'une des Parties Contractantes et l'autre Partie Contractante fera l'objet d'une notification écrite accompagnée d'un aide-mémoire suffisamment détaillé de la part de la partie la plus diligente. Dans la mesure du possible, les parties tenteront de régler le différend par la négociation, en faisant éventuellement appel à l'avis spécialisé d'un tiers, ou par la conciliation entre les Parties Contractantes par la voie diplomatique.</p> <p>3. Si le différend ne peut être réglé dans les trois mois à compter de la notification écrite visée au paragraphe 1, il est soumis, à la demande de l'investisseur concerné, pour conciliation ou arbitrage au Centre du International pour le Règlement des Différents relatifs aux Investissements (CRDI)</p> <p>(2. Any dispute relating to investments arising between an investor of one of the Contracting Parties and the other Contracting Party shall be the subject of a written notification accompanied by a sufficiently detailed aide-memoire from the most diligent. As far as possible, the parties will attempt to settle the dispute by negotiation, possibly calling on the specialist advice of a third party, or by conciliation between the Contracting Parties through diplomatic channels.</p> <p>3. If the dispute cannot be settled within three months from the written notification referred to in paragraph 1, it shall be submitted, at the request of the investor concerned, for conciliation or arbitration to the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (CRDI)).</p>	<p>State-State conciliation</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>
135	<a href="#">Congo - United Kingdom BIT (1989)</a>	In force	Congo, United Kingdom	25/5/1989	9/11/1990	<p>Art 8 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(1) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(3) If any such dispute should arise and agreement cannot be reached within three months between the parties to this dispute through pursuit of local remedies or otherwise, then, if the national or company affected also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as provided in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention. In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the national or company affected shall have the right to choose. The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the national or company which is the other party to the dispute has received in pursuance of an insurance contract an indemnity in respect of some or all of his or its losses.</p> <p>(4) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through the diplomatic channel any dispute referred to the Centre unless</p> <p>(a) the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction...</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
136	<a href="#">Hungary - Uruguay BIT (1989)</a>	In force	Hungary, Uruguay	25/8/1989	7/1/1992	<p>Article 10.</p> <p>1 . Disputes between either Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment made by an investor of a Contracting Party in the territory of the other Contracting Party shall as far as possible be settled amicably between the parties concerned.</p> <p>2 . If such disputes cannot be settled within six months from the date either party requested amicable settlement, the dispute shall, at the request of one of the parties concerned, be submitted to the competent tribunal of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made.</p> <p>If the judgment were not passed within a period of eighteen months, the investor concerned and the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made, shall, upon agreement, submit the dispute to an arbitral tribunal.</p> <p>3 . If the dispute concerning expropriation or nationalization cannot be settled within a period of eighteen months from the date on which the dispute was submitted to the competent tribunal of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made, the investor concerned, may resort to an arbitral tribunal.</p> <p>4 . The arbitral tribunal mentioned in paragraph /2/ and /3/ of this Article shall be set up for each case and will be competent to settle the dispute. The provisions of Article 9, paragraphs 3–7, shall be applied mutatis mutandis...</p> <p>...</p> <p>6 . In case both Contracting Parties have become members of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965, disputes between either Contracting Party and the national of the other Contracting Party under the third paragraph of the present Article shall be submitted for settlement by conciliation or arbitration to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
137	<a href="#">Ghana - Romania BIT (1989)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Ghana, Romania	14/9/1989		<p>ARTICLE 4: EXPROPRIATION</p> <p>(3) If a dispute between an investor and the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made regarding the amount of compensation continues to exist after the final decision of the national tribunals or any other competent authority, either of them shall be entitled to submit the dispute for international conciliation or arbitration within two months after the exhaustion of domestic remedies.</p> <p>(4) Subject to the choice of the aggrieved party the dispute shall be referred either to:  a.the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes, in accordance with procedure provided for in the Convention opened for signature at Washington on 18th March 1965; or  b.in accordance with the rules of procedure for arbitration of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
138	<a href="#">France - Kuwait BIT (1989)</a>	In force	France, Kuwait	27/9/1989	16/5/1991	<p>Article 11 Règlement des différends relatifs aux investissements</p> <p>1...</p> <p>Si un tel différend n'a pas pu être réglé dans un délai de six mois à partir du moment où il a été soulevé par l'une ou l'autre des parties au différend, il est soumis à la demande de l'une ou l'autre de ces parties à l'arbitrage du Centre international pour le règlement des différends relatifs aux investissements (C.I.R.D.I.), créé par la convention pour le règlement des différends relatifs aux investissements entre Etats et ressortissants d'autres Etats, signée à Washington le 18 mars 1965 (ci-après dénommée «la Convention»).</p> <p>2. Chacun des Etats contractants consent par le présent Accord à soumettre au Centre tout différend relatif aux investissements, en vue d'un règlement par conciliation ou arbitrage exécutoire de plein droit.</p> <p>(1...</p> <p>If such a dispute has not been resolved within six months from the time it was raised by either party to the dispute, it shall be submitted at the request of one or more of the parties to the dispute, the other of these parties to the arbitration of the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), created by the Convention for the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, signed in Washington on March 18, 1965 (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention").</p> <p>2. Each of the Contracting States hereby agrees to submit to the Center any dispute relating to investments, with a view to settlement by conciliation or binding arbitration as of right.)</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
139	<a href="#">Netherlands - Russian Federation BIT (1989)</a>	In force	Netherlands, Russian Federation	5/10/1989	20/7/1991	<p>Article 9</p> <p>1) All disputes between one Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter shall if possible be settled amicably.</p> <p>2) Disputes concerning the amount or procedure of payment of compensation under Article 6 of this Agreement or concerning the free transfer as defined in Article 4 of this Agreement which cannot be settled amicably within a period of six months from the date either party to the dispute requested amicable settlement, may be referred by the investor to international arbitration or conciliation.</p> <p>3) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of disputes as referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article to international arbitration or conciliation.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
140	<a href="#">Guyana - United Kingdom BIT (1989)</a>	In force	Guyana, United Kingdom	27/10/1989	11/4/1990	<p>Article 8 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(1) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 (1) any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former.</p> <p>(3) If any such dispute should arise and agreement cannot be reached within three months between the parties to this dispute through pursuit of local remedies or otherwise, then, if the national or company affected also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as provided in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention. In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the national or company affected shall have the right to choose...</p> <p>(4) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through the diplomatic channel any dispute referred to the Centre unless</p> <p>(a) the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
141	<a href="#">Korea, Republic of - Poland BIT (1989)</a>	In force	Korea, Republic of, Poland	1/11/1989	2/2/1990	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the Other Contracting Party</p> <p>(3) If any dispute cannot be settled within six (6) months from the date either Party requested amicable settlement, it shall, upon request of either the investor or the Contracting Party, be submitted to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes established by the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, in the event Polish People's Republic become a Party to this Convention. Until that moment the dispute shall be submitted to conciliation or arbitration procedure to be mutually agreed upon on the basis of the Washington Convention.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction</p> <p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p>
142	<a href="#">Congo - United States of America BIT (1990)</a>	In force	Congo, United States of America	12/2/1990	13/8/1994	<p>Art VI 3.</p> <p>(a) The national or company concerned may choose to consent in writing to the submission of the dispute to the International Settlement of Investment Disputes ("Centre") or to plying the rules of the Centre, for the settlement or binding arbitration, at any time after six months upon which the dispute arose. Once the national or company concerned has so consented, either party to the dispute may institute such proceedings provided:....</p> <p>(ii) the national or company concerned has not brought the dispute before the courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies of competent jurisdiction of the Party that is a party to the dispute. If the parties disagree over whether conciliation or binding arbitration is the more appropriate procedure to be employed, the opinion of the national or company concerned shall prevail.</p> <p>(b) Each Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or binding arbitration, or, in the event the Centre is not available, to the submission of the dispute to ad hoc arbitration applying the rules of the Centre.</p> <p>(c) Conciliation or binding arbitration of such disputes shall be done applying the provisions of the Convention of the Settlement of Investment Disputes Between States and Nationals of Other States done at Washington, March 18, 1965 ("Convention") and the Regulations and Rules of the Centre.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>
143	<a href="#">Italy - Uruguay BIT (1990)</a>	In force	Italy, Uruguay	21/2/1990	3/2/1998	<p>Article 9. Rules of contracts between investors and contracting parties</p> <p>1. Controversies arising between one of the Contracting Parties and an investor of the other Contracting Party in respect of investments made in the context of this Agreement shall, as far as possible, be resolved amicably.</p> <p>...</p> <p>5. If both parties have adhered to the Convention on Settlement Disputes between States and citizens of other States, open to signature in Washington on 18 March 1965, disputes between one of the Contracting Parties and an investor of the other Party may be submitted for settlement by conciliation or arbitration at the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes.</p> <p>6. Neither of the two Contracting Parties shall initiate an international dispute over a dispute between a respective investor or the other Party to the decision of the competent court of the Party in whose territory the investment was made or in accordance with the arbitration procedure in accordance with this Article, Except that the latter Party has failed to comply with or have failed to comply with the judgments or the award issued on the dispute itself.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
144	<a href="#">Kuwait - Poland BIT (1990)</a>	In force	Kuwait, Poland	5/3/1990	18/12/1993	<p>Article 10 Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(2) If the dispute can not be settled according to the provisions of paragraph (1) within six months from the date of request for settlement, the parties to the dispute may proceed as follows:</p> <p>(a)the dispute shall be settled in accordance with applicable dispute - settlement procedures upon which the parties to the dispute have previously agreed ;</p> <p>(b)a dispute concerning expropriation, nationalisation and compensation under Article 7 and transfers under Article 8 shall, upon the request of the investor, be submitted for settlement to an ad hoc International Arbitral Tribunal;</p> <p>(c)in the event of a dispute not referred to in sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph (2), the dispute shall be submitted, after exhausting all local remedies, to an ad hoc International Arbitral Tribunal.</p> <p>(4) In case both Contracting States have become parties to the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other states, opened for signature at Washington DC on 18 March 1965, disputes under this Article shall be submitted for settlement by conciliation or arbitration to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
145	<a href="#">Poland - United States of America BIT (1990)</a>	In force	Poland, United States of America	21/3/1990	6/8/1994	<p>Art IX Settlement of Disputes Between a Party and an Investor of the Other Party</p> <p>3. (a)At any time after six months from the date on which the dispute arose, the national or company concerned may choose to consent in writing to the submission of the dispute for settlement by conciliation or binding arbitration to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes ("Centre") or to the Additional Facility of the Centre or pursuant to the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law ("UNCITRAL") or pursuant to the arbitration rules of any arbitral institution mutually agree between the parties to the dispute. Once the national or company concerned has so consented, either party to the dispute may institute such proceeding provided:</p> <p>(i)The dispute has not been submitted by the national or company for resolution in accordance with any applicable previously agreed dispute-settlement procedures; and</p> <p>(ii)the national or company concerned has not brought the dispute before the courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies of competent jurisdiction of the Party that is a party to the dispute.</p> <p>If the parties disagree over whether conciliation or binding arbitration is the more appropriate procedure to be employed, the opinion of the national or company concerned shall prevail.</p> <p>(b)Each Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute for settlement by conciliation or binding arbitration:</p> <p>(i)To the Centre, in the event that the Republic of Poland becomes a party to the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes Between States and Nationals of Other States done at Washington, March 18, 1965 ("Convention") and the Regulations and Rules of the Centre, and to the Additional Facility of the Centre, and</p> <p>(ii)to an arbitral tribunal established under the UNCITRAL Rules, as those Rules may be modified by mutual agreement of the parties to the dispute, the appointing authority referenced therein to be Secretary General of the Centre.</p> <p>(c)Conciliation or arbitration of disputes under (b) (i) shall be done applying the provisions of</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation with a fork in the road</p>

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
146	<a href="#">Finland - Poland BIT (1990)</a>	Terminated	Finland, Poland	5/4/1990	21/2/1991	<p>Art 10 Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor</p> <p>(1) Disputes between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party concerning the obligation of the latter under Article 8 of this Agreement in relation to an investment of the former which have not been amicably settled during three months from written notification of a claim may, at the request of either party to the dispute, be submitted for settlement either to:</p> <p>(a) the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter called "the Centre"), having regard to the applicable provisions of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of the States opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965,1 in the event both Contracting Parties shall have become a party to this Convention; or</p> <p>(b) an international ad hoc arbitral tribunal established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law as then in force. The parties to the dispute may agree in writing to modify these Rules.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article relating to the submission of the dispute to arbitration the investor shall have the right, to choose the conciliation procedure before the dispute is submitted for arbitration.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation and arbitration (Multi-tiered)
147	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Bolivia, Plurinational State of BIT (1990)</a>	Terminated	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Bolivia, Plurinational State of	25/4/1990	10/1/2004	<p>Art 11</p> <p>1. Tout différend relatif aux investissements, entre un investisseur de l'une des Parties contractantes et l'autre Partie contractante, fait l'objet d'une notification écrite, accompagnée d'un aide-mémoire suffisamment détaillé, de la part de la partie la plus diligente. Dans la mesure du possible, ce différend est réglé à l'amiable entre les parties au différend et à défaut, par la conciliation entre les Parties contractantes par la voie diplomatique.</p> <p>(1. Any dispute relating to investments, between an investor of one of the Parties Contracting Parties and the other Contracting Party, is the subject of a written notification, accompanied a sufficiently detailed memorial from the most diligent party. As far as possible, this dispute shall be settled amicably between the parties to the dispute and failing this, by conciliation between the Contracting Parties through the diplomatic channel.)</p> <p>2. A défaut de règlement amiable par arrangement direct entre les parties au différend ou par conciliation par la voie diplomatique dans les six mois à compter de sa notification, le différend est soumis à l'arbitrage international. A cette fin, chacune des Parties contractantes donne son consentement anticipé et irrévocable à ce que tout différend soit soumis à cet arbitrage. Ce consentement implique qu'elles renoncent à exiger l'épuisement des recours administratifs ou judiciaires internes.</p> <p>(2. In the absence of an amicable settlement by direct arrangement between the parties to the dispute or by conciliation through diplomatic channels within six months of its notification, the dispute is submitted to international arbitration. To this end, each of the Contracting Parties gives its advance and irrevocable consent that any dispute be submitted to this arbitration. This consent implies that they waive their right to require the exhaustion of internal administrative or judicial remedies.)</p>	State-State conciliation

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
148	<a href="#">Denmark - Poland BIT (1990)</a>	Terminated	Denmark, Poland	1/5/1990	13/10/1990	<p>Art 9 Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor</p> <p>(2) Disputes between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party concerning the obligation of the latter under Article 5 and 6 of this agreement in relation to an investment of the former which have not been amicably settled during three months from written notification of a claim may, at the request of either party to the dispute, be submitted for settlement either to:</p> <p>(a) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter called "The Centre") for conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of investment Disputes between States and Nationals of the States opened for signature at Washington D.C. On 18 March 1965, in the event both Contracting Parties shall have become a party to this Convention, or...</p> <p>(3) In the event of a dispute not referred to in paragraph (2) of this Article which arises between one Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment by the latter in the territory of the former, it shall upon agreement by both parties to the dispute be submitted to an arbitral tribunal for settlement.</p> <p>(4) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs (2) and (3) of this Article relating to the submission of the dispute to arbitration the investor shall have right to choose the conciliation procedure before the dispute is submitted for arbitration.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation and arbitration (Multi-tiered)
149	<a href="#">Tunisia - United States of America BIT (1990)</a>	In force	Tunisia, United States of America	15/5/1990	7/2/1993	<p>ARTICLE VI</p> <p>2. In the event of an investment dispute between a Party and a national or company of the other Party, the parties to the dispute shall initially seek to resolve the dispute by consultation and negotiation. Subject to Paragraph 3 of this Article, if the dispute cannot be resolved through consultation and negotiation, the dispute shall be submitted for settlement in accordance with previously agreed, applicable dispute-settlement procedures.</p> <p>3. (a)The national or company concerned may choose to consent in writing to the submission of the dispute to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes ("Centre") for the settlement by conciliation or arbitration, at any time after six months from the date upon which the dispute arose. Once the national or company concerned has so consented, either party to the dispute may institute such proceedings provided:</p> <p>(i)the dispute has not been submitted by the national or company for resolution in accordance with any applicable previously agreed dispute settlement procedures; and</p> <p>(ii)the national or company concerned has not brought the dispute before the courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies of competent jurisdiction of the Party that is a party to the dispute.</p> <p>Unless the parties to the dispute agree otherwise, the national or company may choose whether to proceed through conciliation or arbitration.</p> <p>(b)Each Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration, applying the provisions of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States done at Washington, March 18, 1965 ('Convention') and the Regulations and Rules of the Centre.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
150	<a href="#">Italy - Viet Nam BIT (1990)</a>	In force	Italy, Viet Nam	18/5/1990	6/5/1994	<p>Art 9 Règlement des différends sur les investissements</p> <p>2) Ci ces différends ou controverses ne peuvent pas être réglés conformément aux dispositions du paragraphe (1) du présent Article, dans un délai de six mois à compter de la date de requête du règlement, l'investisseur concerné pourra soumettre le différend:</p> <p>a) au tribunal de l'Etat Contractant compétent pour ce type de décision; ou  b) il pourra entamer des procédures de conciliation ou d'arbitrage conformément aux Règles en matière d'Arbitrage du Droit Commercial International de la Commission des Nations Unies de 1976;</p> <p>c) il pourra entamer des procédures de conciliation ou d'arbitrage prévue par la Convention de Washington du 18 mars 1965 si et à partir du moment où la République Socialiste du Vietnam deviendra signataire de cette Convention.</p> <p>(2) If such disputes or controversies cannot be settled in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article, within a period of six months from the date of request for settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute:</p> <p>a) to the court of the Contracting State competent for this type of decision; or  b) he may initiate conciliation or arbitration proceedings in accordance with the United Nations Commission Rules for International Commercial Law Arbitration of 1976;</p> <p>c) he may initiate conciliation or arbitration procedures provided for by the Washington Convention of March 18, 1965 if and from the moment the Socialist Republic of Vietnam becomes a signatory to this Convention.)</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
151	<a href="#">Argentina - Italy BIT (1990)</a>	In force	Argentina, Italy	22/5/1990	14/10/1993	<p>Article 8. Settlement of disputes between investors and a contracting party</p> <p>1. Any dispute concerning an investment which may arise between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other party with respect to matters governed by this Agreement shall, as far as possible, be settled amicably through consultations between the parties to the dispute.</p> <p>2. If these consultations do not provide a solution, the dispute may be referred to the competent judicial or administrative jurisdiction of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment is located.</p> <p>3. If a dispute still persisted between a Contracting Party and investors, after a period of 18 months from the notification of commencement of proceedings before national courts referred to in paragraph 2, the dispute may be submitted to international arbitration. To this end, and in accordance with the terms of this agreement, each contracting party hereby gives its advance and irrevocable consent to a dispute may be submitted to arbitration.</p> <p>4. From the date of initiation of arbitration, each Party to the dispute shall take all necessary measures to discontinue the judicial authority.</p> <p>5. In the event of recourse to international arbitration, the dispute shall be submitted, at the choice of the investor, to one of the arbitration bodies designated below:</p> <p>a) The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965, when each State Party to this Agreement has acceded to it. as long as this requirement is not fulfilled, each Contracting Party consents that the dispute be submitted to arbitration under the Additional Facility Rules of conciliation or arbitration by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes.</p> <p>b) An "ad hoc" arbitral tribunal established for each case. the arbitration shall be conducted in</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
152	<a href="#">Italy - Romania BIT (1990)</a>	Terminated	Italy, Romania	12/6/1990	14/03/1995	<p>Article 8. Settlement of disputes between investors and contracting parties</p> <p>1 . Any dispute arising between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party relating to an investment of that investor in the territory of the first Contracting Party, including disputes relating to expropriation and those relating to the amount of such payments, Will, as far as possible, be resolved amicably through consultations and negotiations between the parties to the dispute.</p> <p>2 . In the event that the dispute can not be resolved amicably within six months of the date of a written request, the investor in question may submit the dispute at his discretion:</p> <p>a) To the court of the Contracting Party, in all its cases, competent by territory;</p> <p>b) To an arbitral tribunal ad hoc, in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Committee on International Business Law (Uncitral). The arbitration will take place in accordance with the Arbitration Regulation of the United Nations International Commercial Law (Uncitral) in accordance with Resolution 31/98 of 15 December 1976 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly.</p> <p>The arbitrator or arbitrators and, where appropriate, the President shall be citizens of States having diplomatic relations with both Contracting Parties. The recognition and enforcement of the arbitral award in the territory of the Contracting Parties shall be governed by their national law in accordance with the international conventions to which they are party;</p> <p>c) The "International Settlement of Investment Disputes", for the application of the arbitration and conciliation procedures provided for in the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the "settlement of disputes concerning investments between states and citizens of other states"</p> <p>However, in specific contracts, investors and contractors may agree on dispute settlement procedures...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation and arbitration
153	<a href="#">Arab Maghreb Union Investment Agreement (1990)</a>	Signed (not in force)	UMA (Arab Maghreb Union)	23/7/1990		<p>Article 19.</p> <p>The Contracting Parties shall accept the presentation of any dispute of a legal nature that arises between one of them and an investor of one of the other Parties, in respect of an investment to the jurisdiction of the countries of the Arab Maghreb Union and the Arab Investment Court in accordance with the Convention on the Unified Agreement for the Investment of Arab Capital in Arab States, or to conciliation or arbitration specialized in the settlement of investment disputes, in accordance with the relevant conventions ratified by the Contracting Parties to the dispute.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
154	<a href="#">Australia - Papua New Guinea BIT (1990)</a>	In force	Australia, Papua New Guinea	3/9/1990	20/10/1991	<p>Article 14 Settlement of disputes between a Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) If the dispute in question cannot be resolved through consultations and negotiations in accordance with paragraph (1) of this Article, either party to the dispute may:</p> <p>(a) in accordance with the law of the Contracting Party which has admitted the investment, initiate proceedings before its competent judicial or administrative bodies;</p> <p>(b) if both Papua New Guinea and Australia are at that time party to the 1965 Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes Between States and Nationals of Other States (the Convention), refer the dispute to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (the Centre) for conciliation or arbitration pursuant to Articles 28 or 36 of the Convention...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
155	<a href="#">Burundi - United Kingdom BIT (1990)</a>	In force	Burundi, United Kingdom	13/9/1990	13/9/1990	<p>Article 8 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(1) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as “ the Centre ”) for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 (1) any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former.</p> <p>(3) If any such dispute should arise and agreement cannot be reached within three months between the parties to this dispute through pursuit of local remedies or otherwise, then, if the national or company affected also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as provided in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention. In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the national or company affected shall have the right to choose. The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the national or company which is the other party to the dispute has received in pursuance of an insurance contract an indemnity in respect of some or all of his or its losses.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
156	<a href="#">Bolivia, Plurinational State of - Sweden BIT (1990)</a>	Terminated	Bolivia, Plurinational State of, Sweden	20/9/1990	3/7/1992	<p>Article 8</p> <p>1) Tout litige opposant l'une des Parties contractantes a un investisseur de l'autre Partie contractante sur l'interprétation ou l'application du present Accord sera regle dans la mesure du possible a l'amiable.</p> <p>2) Si le litige ne peut etre regle dans un delai de six mois a compter de la date a laquelle il a ete suscite par l'une des parties, il sera soumis a arbitrage en vue d'une solution definitive a la demande de l'une ou l'autre partie. La procedure arbitrale se deroulera conformement au reglement de conciliation de la Commission des Nations Unies pour le droit commercial international, adopte par l' Assemblée gene-rale le 15 decembre 1976</p> <p>1) Any dispute between one of the Contracting Parties and an investor of the other Contracting Party on the interpretation or application of this Agreement shall be settled as far as possible amicably.</p> <p>2) If the dispute cannot be settled within six months from the date on which it was raised by one of the parties, it shall be submitted to arbitration with a view to a final solution at the request of the party. 'either party. The arbitral proceedings will be conducted in accordance with the conciliation rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, adopted by the General Assembly on December 15, 1976.</p>	Uncategorised (mistaken reference to conciliation)
157	<a href="#">Morocco - United Kingdom BIT (1990)</a>	In force	Morocco, United Kingdom	30/10/1990	14/2/2002	<p>Article 10 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(1) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as “the Centre”) for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 (1) any legal dispute arising between one Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former.</p> <p>...If any such dispute should arise and if the national affected consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as provided for in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention.</p> <p>In the event of disagreement as to which is the more appropriate procedure, either conciliation or arbitration, the national affected shall be allowed to choose. The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the national which is the other party to the dispute has received in pursuance of an insurance contract an indemnity in respect of some or all of his or its losses.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
158	<a href="#">Czech Republic - Finland BIT (1990)</a>	In force	Czechia, Finland	6/11/1990	23/10/1991	<p>Article 8 Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor</p> <p>(1) Any legal dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former which has not been amicably settled during three months from written notification of a claim may, at the request of either party to the dispute, be submitted for settlement either to:</p> <p>a)the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter called “the Centre”) having regard to the applicable provisions of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965, in the event both Contracting Parties shall have become a party to this Convention; or</p> <p>b)an international ad hoc arbitral tribunal established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law as then in force. The parties to the dispute may agree in writing to modify these Rules.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article relating to the submission of the dispute to arbitration the investor shall have the right, to choose the conciliation procedure before the dispute is submitted for arbitration.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation and arbitration (Multi-tiered)
159	<a href="#">Finland - Slovakia BIT (1990)</a>	In force	Finland, Slovakia	6/11/1990	23/10/1991	<p>Article 8 Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor</p> <p>(1) Any legal dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former which has not been amicably settled during three months from written notification of a claim may, at the request of either party to the dispute, be submitted for settlement either to:</p> <p>a)the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter called “the Centre”) having regard to the applicable provisions of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965, in the event both Contracting Parties shall have become a party to this Convention; or</p> <p>b)an international ad hoc arbitral tribunal established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law as then in force. The parties to the dispute may agree in writing to modify these Rules.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article relating to the submission of the dispute to arbitration the investor shall have the right, to choose the conciliation procedure before the dispute is submitted for arbitration.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation and arbitration (Multi-tiered)
160	<a href="#">Argentina - United Kingdom BIT (1990)</a>	In force	Argentina, United Kingdom	11/12/1990	19/2/1993	<p>Art 8 Settlement of Disputes Between an Investor and the Host State</p> <p>(1) Disputes with regard to an investment which arise within the terms of this Agreement between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party, which have not been amicably settled shall be submitted, at the request of one of the Parties to the dispute, to the decision of the competent tribunal of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made.</p> <p>(2) The aforementioned disputes shall be submitted to international arbitration in the following cases:</p> <p>(a) if one of the Parties so requests, in any of the following circumstances:</p> <p>(i) where, after a period Of eighteen months has elapsed from the moment when the dispute was submitted to the competent tribunal of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made, the said tribunal has not given its final decision;</p> <p>(ii) where the final decision of the aforementioned tribunal has been made but the Parties are still in dispute;</p> <p>(b) where the Contracting Party and the investor of the other Contracting Party have so agreed</p> <p>(3) Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration, the investor and the Contracting Party concerned in the dispute may agree to refer the dispute either to:</p> <p>(a) the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (having regard to the provisions, where applicable, of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at . Washington DC on 18 March 1965' (provided that both Contracting Parties are Parties to the said Convention) and the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings)...</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
161	<a href="#">Jamaica - Switzerland BIT (1990)</a>	In force	Jamaica, Switzerland	11/12/1990	21/11/1991	<p>Article 9 Disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(1) For the purpose of settling disputes with respect to investments between a Contracting Party and a national or a company of the other Contracting Party and without pre-judice to Article 10 of this Agreement (disputes between Contracting Parties), consultations will take place between the parties concerned.</p> <p>(2) If these consultations do not result in a solution within a period of twelve months from the date of the request to enter into consultations the Contracting Party and the national or company of the other Contracting Party shall by mutual consent determine whether to submit the dispute to conciliation or arbitration under Article 28 or 36 respectively of the Convention of Washington of March 18, 1965, on the settlement of investment disputes between States and nationals of other States (hereafter called the Convention),</p> <p>(3) If pursuant to paragraph (2) the Contracting Party and the national or company of the other Contracting Party agree to submit the dispute to conciliation under Article 28 of the Convention, the dispute shall be so submitted.</p> <p>...</p> <p>5) Where pursuant to paragraph (2) the Contracting Party and the national or company of the other Contracting Party fail to agree within a period of three months from the end of the period referred to in paragraph (2) on the submission of the dispute either to conciliation or arbitration under Article 28 or 36 respectively of the Convention, then for the purposes of Article 36 of the Convention, the Contracting Party hereby gives its consent to the national or company of the other Contracting Party submitting the dispute to arbitration under that Article provided local remedies have been exhausted in accordance with international law.</p>	Conciliation if both parties agree
162	<a href="#">Nigeria - United Kingdom BIT (1990)</a>	In force	Nigeria, United Kingdom	11/12/1990	11/12/1990	<p>Article 8 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(1) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States (hereafter called "the Convention") opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former....</p> <p>If any such dispute should arise and agreement cannot be reached within three months between the parties to the dispute through pursuit of local remedies or otherwise, then, if the national or company affected also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as provided in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention. In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the national or company affected shall have the right to choose. ...</p> <p>(2) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue a dispute through the diplomatic channel after the dispute has been referred to the Centre unless:</p> <p>(a) the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
163	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Viet Nam BIT (1991)</a>	In force	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Viet Nam	24/1/1991	11/6/1999	<p>Art.10. Règlement de différends relatifs aux &lt;investissements&gt;.</p> <p>1. Tout différend relatif aux &lt;investissements&gt;, entre un investisseur de l'une des Parties contractantes et l'autre Partie contractante, fait l'objet d'une notification écrite, accompagnée d'un aide-mémoire suffisamment détaillé de la part de la partie la plus diligente. Dans la mesure du possible, ce différend est réglé à l'amiable entre les parties au différend et à défaut, par la conciliation entre les Parties contractantes par la voie diplomatique.</p> <p>2. A défaut de règlement amiable par arrangement direct entre les parties au différend ou par conciliation par la voie diplomatique dans les six mois à compter de sa notification, le différend est soumis, à l'exclusion de tout autre recours juridique, à l'arbitrage international. A cette fin, chacune des Parties contractantes donne son consentement anticipé et irrévocable à ce que tout différend soit soumis à cet arbitrage. Ce consentement implique qu'elles renoncent à exiger l'épuisement des recours administratifs ou judiciaires internes.</p> <p>(1. Any dispute relating to &lt;investments&gt;, between an investor of one of the Contracting Parties and the other Contracting Party, shall be the subject of a written notification, accompanied by a sufficiently detailed memorandum from the most diligent part. As far as possible, this dispute is settled amicably between the parties to the dispute and failing that, by conciliation between the Contracting Parties through diplomatic channels..</p> <p>2. In the absence of an amicable settlement by direct arrangement between the parties to the dispute or by conciliation through diplomatic channels within six months from its notification, the dispute shall be submitted, to the exclusion of any other legal remedy, to the international arbitration. To this end, each of the Contracting Parties gives its advance and irrevocable consent to any dispute being submitted to this arbitration. This consent implies that they renounce requiring the exhaustion of internal administrative or judicial remedies.)</p>	State-State conciliation
164	<a href="#">Romania - Turkey BIT (1991)</a>	Terminated	Romania, Turkey	24/1/1991	17/4/1996	<p>Art 6 Settlement of Disputes</p> <p>(3) If the dispute cannot be settled by consultations and negotiations within three months from the date of request for settlement then the dispute shall be submitted for settlement in accordance with the specific dispute settlement procedures upon which a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party have mutually agreed.</p> <p>(4) In the event that the investment dispute cannot be resolved through the foregoing procedures, the investor concerned is entitled to submit the dispute, for conciliation or arbitration, to the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes, at any time after the exhaustion of domestic remedies after the expiry of one year from the date when the dispute has been submitted by the Concerned investor to the tribunals of the Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute and there has not been rendered a final award</p> <p>(5) The submission of the investment disputes to the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes will be done in accordance with the procedure provided for in the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
165	<a href="#">Poland - Uruguay BIT (1991)</a>	In force	Poland, Uruguay	8/2/1991	21/10/1994	<p>Article X. Disputes between a contracting party and an investor of the other contracting party</p> <p>1) Any dispute arising between an investor and a contracting party of the other contracting party concerning an investment of that investor in the territory of the first Contracting Party shall, wherever possible, be settled amicably in between the parties concerned.</p> <p>2) If the dispute within the meaning given in the preceding paragraph, has not been settled within a period of six months from the date on which an interested party has promoted, shall be submitted, at the request of one of the Parties, to the competent court of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made. If within a period of eighteen (18) months, from the date on which the dispute has been submitted to the competent court judgment, has not been delivered, the investor concerned may have recourse to an arbitral tribunal, which shall be competent to resolve the dispute.</p> <p>3) In the event that the competent court referred to in paragraph 2 of this article has issued a judgment who contravenes a rule of International Law, including the provisions of this Agreement, or denial of justice, the investor concerned may use a Tribunal arbitral.parágrafo 2 of this article has issued a judgment who contravenes a rule of International Law, including the provisions of this Agreement, or denial of justice, the investor concerned may have recourse to an arbitral tribunal.</p> <p>4) The arbitral tribunal referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article shall be constituted for each case. The provisions of paragraphs 2 to 8 of Article IX shall apply mutatis mutandis...</p> <p>5) In the event that both contracting parties have adhered to the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for ratification in Washington on 18 March 1965, disputes between one of the Contracting Parties and an investor of the other contracting party, without prejudice to the first paragraph of this article shall be subject to be settled by conciliation or arbitration by the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
166	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Cyprus BIT (1991)</a>	In force	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Cyprus	26/2/1991	5/6/1999	<p>Art 10 Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>1. Any investment dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party shall be notified in writing by the first party to take action. The notification shall be accompanied by a sufficiently detailed memorandum.</p> <p>As far as possible, such dispute shall be settled amicably between the parties to the dispute or otherwise by conciliation between the Contracting Parties through diplomatic channels.</p> <p>2. In the absence of an amicable settlement by direct agreement between the parties to the dispute or by conciliation through diplomatic channels within six months from the receipt of the notification, the dispute shall be submitted to international arbitration, any other legal remedy being excluded.</p> <p>To this and (sic), each contracting Party agrees in advance and irrevocably to the settlement of any dispute by this type of arbitration. Such consent implies that both Parties waive the right to demand that all domestic administrative or judiciary remedies be exhausted.</p>	State-State conciliation
167	<a href="#">Australia - Viet Nam BIT (1991)</a>	Terminated	Australia, Viet Nam	5/3/1991	11/9/1991	<p>Art 12 Settlement of disputes between a Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) If the dispute in question cannot be resolved through consultations and negotiations, either party to the dispute may:</p> <p>(b) if both Contracting Parties are at that time party to the 1965 Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes Between States and Nationals of Other States ("the Convention"), refer the dispute to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes ("the Centre") for conciliation or arbitration pursuant to Articles 28 or 36 of the Convention;</p> <p>...</p> <p>(3) Once an action referred to in paragraph (2) of this Article has been taken, neither Contracting Party shall pursue the dispute through diplomatic channels unless:</p> <p>(a) the relevant judicial or administrative body, the Secretary-General of the Centre, the arbitral authority or tribunal or the conciliation commission, as the case may be, has decided that it has no jurisdiction in relation to the dispute in question; or ...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
168	<a href="#">Austria - Korea, Republic of BIT (1991)</a>	In force	Austria, Korea, Republic of	14/3/1991	1/11/1991	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>...</p> <p>(2) If a dispute according to paragraph (1) cannot be settled within three months of a written notification of a sufficiently detailed claim, the dispute shall upon the request of the Contracting Party or of the investor of the other Contracting Party be submitted for conciliation or arbitration to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18th March, 1965. In case of arbitration, each Contracting Party, by this Agreement individual arbitral agreement between the Contracting Party and the investor, to submit any such disputes to this Centre and to accept the award as binding. This consent implies renunciation of the requirement that the internal administrative or juridical resorts should be exhausted.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(4) A Contracting Party which is a party to a dispute shall not, at any stage of conciliation or arbitration proceedings or enforcement of an award, raise the objection that the investor who is the other party to the dispute has received in accordance with a guarantee indemnity in respect of some or all its losses.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
169	<a href="#">Korea, Republic of - Mongolia BIT (1991)</a>	In force	Korea, Republic of, Mongolia	28/3/1991	30/4/1991	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the Other Contracting Party</p> <p>(3) If any dispute cannot be settled within six (6) months from the date either Party requested amicable settlement, it shall, upon request of either the investor or the Contracting Party, be submitted to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes established by the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, on condition that the Mongolian People's Republic becomes a party to this Convention. Until that moment the dispute shall be submitted to conciliation or arbitration procedure to be mutually agreed upon on the basis of the Washington Convention.</p> <p>(4) Nothing in this Article shall be construed to prevent the parties to the dispute from agreeing upon any other form of arbitration or dispute settlement which they mutually prefer and agree best suits their particular needs.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction</p> <p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p>
170	<a href="#">Hungary - Norway BIT (1991)</a>	In force	Hungary, Norway	8/4/1991	4/12/1992	<p>ARTICLE XI DISPUTES BETWEEN AN INVESTOR AND A CONTRACTING PARTY</p> <p>2. Any such disputes which have not been amicably settled within a period of three months from written notification of a claim. Shall if either party to the dispute so wishes. Be submitted for conciliation or arbitration under the convention of 18 March 1965 on the settlement of investment disputes between States and nationals of other States (the Washington convention).</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
171	<a href="#">China - Papua New Guinea BIT (1991)</a>	In force	China, Papua New Guinea	12/4/1991	12/2/1993	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Contracting Party and a National or Company of the other Contracting party</p> <p>2. If a dispute concerning the amount of compensation referred to in the provisions of paragraph (c) of Article 5 between a national or company of either Contracting Party 5 and the other Contracting Party can not be settled within six months from the date on which either party requests consultation for the settlement, such dispute shall, at the request of such national or company, be submitted to a conciliation board or an arbitration board, to be established with reference to the Convention on the Settlement of Investments Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States done at Washington on March 18, 1965 (hereinafter referred to as "the Washington convention"). Any dispute concerning other matters between a national or company of either Contracting Party and the Other Contracting Party may be submitted by agreement, to a conciliation board or an arbitration board as stayed above. In the event that such national or company has resorted to administration or judicial settlement within the territory of the latter Contracting Party, such dispute shall not be submitted to arbitration.</p>	Uncategorised (Pledges to include ISDS conciliation in future treaties)

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
172	<a href="#">Jamaica - Netherlands BIT (1991)</a>	In force	Jamaica, Netherlands	18/4/1991	1/8/1992	<p>Art 9</p> <p>3. If the dispute has not been settled within a period of eighteen months from its submission to a competent body for the purpose of pursuing local remedies, then for the purpose of Article 36 of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 (the Convention) the Contracting Party hereby gives its consent to the submission of the dispute to arbitration under that Article.</p> <p>4. Nothing in this Article shall be construed as preventing the Contracting Party and the national of the other Contracting Party from agreeing to submit at any time the dispute to conciliation or arbitration under Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention, respectively.</p> <p>5. A legal person which is incorporated or constituted under the law in force in the territory of one Contracting Party and in which before such a dispute arises the majority of shares is owned by nationals of the other Contracting Party shall in accordance with Article 25 (2) (b) of the Convention be treated for the purposes of the Convention as a national of the other Contracting Party.</p> <p>6. Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels any dispute referred to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (the Centre), unless: a) the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre...</p>	Conciliation if both parties agree
173	<a href="#">Algeria - BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) BIT (1991)</a>	In force	Algeria, BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union)	24/4/1991	17/10/2002	<p>Art. 9. Règlement de différends relatifs aux investissements (Settlement of investment disputes)</p> <p>2. A défaut de règlement amiable par arrangement direct entre les parties au différend ou par conciliation par la voie diplomatique dans les six mois à compter de sa notification, le différend est soumis, à la demande de l'une ou l'autre des parties au différend, à l'arbitrage du Centre international pour le Règlement des Différends relatifs aux &lt;investissements&gt;(CIRDI), créé par la "Convention pour le règlement des différends relatifs aux &lt;investissements&gt; entre Etats et ressortissants d'autres Etats", ouverte à la signature à Washington, le 18 mars 1965, lorsque chaque Etat partie au présent Accord sera membre de celle-ci. Aussi longtemps que cette dernière condition n'est pas remplie, chacune des Parties contractants consent à ce que le différend soit soumis à l'arbitrage conformément au règlement du Mécanisme supplémentaire du CIRDI.</p> <p>(In the absence of an amicable settlement by direct arrangement between the parties ... or by conciliation through diplomatic channels within six months from its notification, the dispute shall be submitted, at the request of one or the other of the parties to the dispute. , to the arbitration of the International Center for the Settlement of Disputes relating to &lt;investments&gt; (ICSID), created by the "Convention for the Settlement of Disputes Relating to &lt;investments&gt; between States and Nationals of Other States", open to the signature in Washington on March 18, 1965, when each State party to this Agreement becomes a member thereof. As long as the latter condition is not fulfilled, each of the Contracting Parties agrees that the dispute be submitted to arbitration in accordance with the rules of the Additional Facility of ICSID.)</p> <p>A cette fin, chacune des Parties contractantes donne son consentement anticipé et irrévocable à ce que tout différend soit soumis à cet arbitrage. Ce consentement implique qu'elles renoncent à exiger l'épuisement des recours administratifs ou judiciaires internes. (... Contracting Parties gives advance and irrevocable consent to any dispute being submitted to this arbitration. This consent implies that they renounce requiring the exhaustion of internal administrative or judicial remedies.)</p>	State-State conciliation

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
174	<a href="#">Indonesia - Italy BIT (1991)</a>	Terminated	Indonesia, Italy	25/4/1991	25/06/1995	<p>Article 10. Rules for disputes between investors and parties</p> <p>1 . Disputes between a Party and investors of the other party will, as far as possible, be resolved amicably.</p> <p>2 . If such disputes can not be resolved amicably within six months of the date of a written request, the interested investor may, for a resolution, choose to:</p> <p>a) To the Court of First Instance, and its subsequent claims, of the Contracting Party competent by territory;</p> <p>b) To the "International Settlement of Investment Disputes", for the application of the arbitration procedures provided for in the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the "Settlement of Contracts concerning Investments between States and Citizens of Other States".</p> <p>3 . A legal person established or recognized in accordance with the law in force in the territory of one of the Parties and in which, before a dispute arises, the majority of the shares being owned by investors of the other party shall be considered, for the application of the conciliation and arbitration procedures provided for in the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 and the Arbitral Rules of the United Nations International Commercial Law as a legal entity of this Party.</p> <p>4 . The Party which is party to a dispute at any stage of the procedure or the execution of an arbitration award can not oppose the fact that the investor, in the same dispute, has obtained, by way of an insurance contract, damages For all or part of your damages or losses.</p> <p>5 . In the event of objection or difficulty in submitting the dispute to the "International Tribunal for the Settlement of Disputes", the matter may be referred to an ad hoc Tribunal in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the "UN Commission for International Commercial Law" Contained in Resolution 31/98 of 15 December 1976 and in accordance with the provisions of the following Article XI, if applicable Article XI, if applicable...</p>	Uncategorised (mistaken reference to conciliation)
175	<a href="#">Australia - Poland BIT (1991)</a>	In force	Australia, Poland	7/5/1991	27/3/1992	<p>Article 13 Settlement of disputes between a Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(3) Where the dispute arises under Article 7 of this Agreement, either party to the dispute may take the following action irrespective of whether any local remedies available pursuant to action under paragraph (2) of this Article have already been pursued or exhausted:</p> <p>(a) if both Contracting Parties are at that time party to the 1965 Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States ("the Convention"), refer the dispute to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes ("the Centre") for conciliation or arbitration pursuant to Articles 28 or 36 of the Convention. Where this action is taken by a national of one Contracting Party, the other Contracting Party shall consent in writing to the submission of the dispute to the Centre within 30 days of receiving such a request from the national of the first Contracting Party;</p> <p>(5) Where a dispute is referred to the Centre in accordance with paragraph (3) or paragraph (4) of this Article:</p> <p>(a) if the parties to the dispute cannot agree whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure, the national affected shall have the right to choose...</p> <p>(6) Once an action referred to in paragraph (2), paragraph (3) or paragraph (4) of this Article has been taken, neither Contracting Party shall pursue the dispute through diplomatic channels unless: (a) the relevant judicial or administrative body, the Secretary-General of the Centre, the arbitral authority or tribunal or the conciliation commission has decided that it has no jurisdiction in relation to the dispute in question; or ...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
176	<a href="#">Hungary - Israel BIT (1991)</a>	Terminated	Hungary, Israel	14/5/1991	14/9/1992	<p>Art 8 Reference to International Centre for Settlement Of Investment Disputes</p> <p>1. Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes ("the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for Signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
177	<a href="#">Algeria - Italy BIT (1991)</a>	Terminated	Algeria, Italy	18/5/1991	26/11/1993	<p>Article 8.</p> <p>1) Any dispute relating to investments between one Contracting State and an Investor of the other Contracting State shall, as far as possible, be settled amicably between the parties concerned.</p> <p>2) If the dispute cannot be settled amicably within six months from the date of a written request to that effect, the investor concerned may submit it only to one of the following instances:</p> <p>a) to the competent jurisdiction of the Contracting State in whose territory the investment was made;</p> <p>b) to the "International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes" for the application of the conciliation or arbitration procedures provided for in the Convention of 18 March 1965 on the "Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States", as soon as both Contracting States have fully adhered to it.</p> <p>c) To an ad hoc arbitration tribunal established in accordance with the provisions of Article 9 of this Agreement.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
178	<a href="#">Kuwait - Romania BIT (1991)</a>	In force	Kuwait, Romania	21/5/1991	26/7/1992	<p>Article 10 Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(3) If the disputes with regard to the amount of compensation under Article 7 and transfers under Article 8 cannot be settled according to the provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2), the investor concerned may proceed as follows:</p> <p>(a) he may submit the dispute for settlement by the local courts, or</p> <p>(b) submit the dispute to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (the Centre) for settlement by conciliation or arbitration according to the procedure provided for in the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 (the Convention) after exhausting all local remedies which should not extend more than six months running from the date of the first act of judicial procedure for the settlement of the dispute by the competent local court.</p> <p>(4) Other disputes not referred to in paragraph (3), may be submitted for settlement to the Centre, by agreement of the parties to the disputes, after exhausting local remedies.</p> <p>(5) In case the Convention is not applicable, then the dispute shall be submitted for settlement by an ad hoc arbitral tribunal...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
179	<a href="#">Israel - Poland BIT (1991)</a>	In force	Israel, Poland	22/5/1991	6/5/1992	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Investment Disputes Between a Contracting Party and an Investor</p> <p>1. In the event that the Republic of Poland becomes a party to the 1965 Convention on the Settlement of investment Disputes between States and nationals of other States, any dispute may be submitted to the international Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes for resolution, as follows:</p> <p>(a)Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes ( "the Center") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965, any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former.</p> <p>(c)If any such dispute should arise and cannot be resolved, amicably or otherwise, within three months from written notification of the existence of the dispute, then the investor affected may institute conciliation or arbitration proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Center, as provided in Article 28 or 36 respectively of the Convention. The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the investor which is the other party to the dispute has received, in pursuance of an insurance contract, an indemnity in respect of some or all of his or its losses.</p> <p>(d)Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through the diplomatic channel, any dispute referred to the Center, unless: (1)the secretary-General of the Center or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the center...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
180	<a href="#">China - Hungary BIT (1991)</a>	In force	China, Hungary	29/5/1991	1/4/1993	<p>Protocol</p> <p>At the time of signing the Agreement between the Republic of Hungary and the People's Republic of China concerning the Encouragement and Reciprocal Protection of Investments, the undersigned have agreed upon the following provision which shall be regarded as an integral part of the said Agreement.</p> <p>In case the People's Republic of China becomes a party to the Conventions on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965/hereinafter referred to as "the Convention", the two Governments will enter into a supplementary agreement concerning the scope of disputes between a Contracting State and an investor of the other Contracting State to be submitted to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention.</p>	Uncategorised (Pledges to include ISDS conciliation in future treaties)
181	<a href="#">Czech Republic - Greece BIT (1991)</a>	In force	Czechia, Greece	3/6/1991	30/12/1992	<p>Art 10 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Host State</p> <p>2. If such disputes cannot be settled within six months from the date either party requested amicable settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute either to the competent court of the Contracting Party, or to an international arbitration tribunal. Each Contracting Party herewith declares its acceptance of such an arbitration procedure. In the latter case, the provisions of article 9. par. 3-8 shall be applied mutatis mutandis. Nevertheless the President of the Court of the International Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris shall be invited to make the necessary appointments whereas the arbitration tribunal shall determine its procedure by applying the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules, as then in force. The award shall be binding and enforced in accordance with domestic law.</p> <p>4. In case both Contracting Parties have become members of the Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of the Other States, disputes between either Contracting Party and the investor of the other Contracting Party under the first paragraph of this Article may, at the request of the investor concerned, be submitted for settlement by conciliation or arbitration to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
182	<a href="#">Greece - Slovakia BIT (1991)</a>	In force	Greece, Slovakia	3/6/1991	31/12/1992	<p>Article 10 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Host State</p> <p>2. If such disputes cannot be settled within six months from the date either party requested amicable settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute either to the competent court of the Contracting Party, or to an international arbitration tribunal. Each Contracting Party herewith declares its acceptance of such an arbitration procedure. In the latter case, the provisions of article 9, par. 3-8 shall be applied mutatis mutandis. Nevertheless the President of the Court of the International Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris shall be invited to make the necessary appointments whereas the arbitration tribunal shall determine its procedure by applying the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules, as then in force. The award shall be binding and enforced in accordance with domestic law.</p> <p>4. In case both Contracting Parties have become members of the Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of the Other States, disputes between either Contracting Party and the investor of the other Contracting Party under the first paragraph of this Article may, at the request of the investor concerned, be submitted for settlement by conciliation or arbitration to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
183	<a href="#">Australia - Czechoslovakia BIT (1991)</a>	Terminated	Australia, Czechia	29/7/1991		<p>Art 11 Settlement of Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the Other Contracting Party</p> <p>(1) In the event of a dispute between a Contracting Party and an investor ... the parties ... shall initially seek to resolve the dispute amicably.</p> <p>(3 ) Either party to a dispute may take the following action irrespective of whether any local remedies available pursuant to action under paragraph (2) of this Article have already been pursued or exhausted: (a) if both Contracting Parties are at that time party to the 1965 Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States ("the Convention"), refer the dispute to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes ("the Centre") for conciliation or arbitration pursuant to Article 28 or 36 of the Convention. Where this action is taken by an investor of one Contracting Party the other Contracting Party shall consent in writing to the submission of the dispute to the Centre within thirty days of receiving such a request from the investor;</p> <p>(b) if both Contracting Parties are not at that time party to the Convention, refer the dispute to an Arbitral Tribunal constituted in accordance with Annex B, or by agreement, to any other arbitral authority.</p> <p>(4) Where a dispute is referred to the Centre in accordance with paragraph (3)(a) of this Article:</p> <p>(a) if the parties ... cannot agree whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure, the investor affected shall have the right to choose, and</p> <p>(5) Once an action ... in paragraphs (2) or (3) ... neither Contracting Party shall pursue the dispute through diplomatic channels unless:</p> <p>(a) the relevant ... body, the Secretary-General of the Centre, the arbitral authority or tribunal or the conciliation commission ... has decided that it has no jurisdiction in relation to the dispute in question; or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
184	<a href="#">Argentina - Poland BIT (1991)</a>	In force	Argentina, Poland	31/7/1991	9/1/1992	<p>Article 10.</p> <p>1. Any dispute which arises within the terms of this Agreement concerning an investment between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party shall, if possible, be settled amicably.</p> <p>2. If the dispute cannot thus be settled within six months following the date on which the dispute has been raised by either party, it may be submitted, upon request of the investor, either to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the competent tribunal of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made;</li> <li>- international arbitration according to provisions of Paragraph (3).</li> </ul> <p>Where an investor has submitted a dispute to the aforementioned competent tribunal of the Contracting Party where the investment had been made or to international arbitration, this choice shall be final.</p> <p>(3) In case of international arbitration, the dispute shall be submitted, at the investor's choice, either to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) created by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature in Washington on 18 March 1965, once both Contracting Parties herein become members thereof. As far as this provision is not complied with, each Contracting Party consents that the dispute be submitted to arbitration under the regulations of the ICSID Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings; or</li> <li>- an arbitration tribunal set up from case to case in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</li> </ul> <p>(4) The arbitration tribunal shall decide in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement,</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
185	<a href="#">Albania - Greece BIT (1991)</a>	In force	Albania, Greece	1/8/1991	4/1/1995	<p>Art 10 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Host State</p> <p>4. In case both Contracting Parties have become members of the Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of the Other States, disputes between either Contracting Party and the investor of the other Contracting Party under the first paragraph of this Article shall be submitted for settlement by conciliation or arbitration. to the International Centre. for the Settlement of Investment Disputes.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
186	<a href="#">Australia - Hungary BIT (1991)</a>	In force	Australia, Hungary	15/8/1991	10/5/1992	<p>Article 12 Settlement of disputes between a Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(1) ...the parties to the dispute shall initially seek to resolve the dispute by consultations and negotiations.</p> <p>(3) Where the dispute arises under Article 7 ... either party ... may take the following action irrespective of whether any local remedies available pursuant to action under paragraph (2) ... have already been pursued or exhausted:</p> <p>(a) if both Contracting Parties are at that time party to the 1965 Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States ("the Convention"), refer the dispute to (ICSID) for conciliation or arbitration pursuant to Article 28 or 36 of the Convention. Where this action is taken by a national of one Contracting Party the other Contracting Party shall consent in writing to the submission of the dispute to the Centre ...</p> <p>(5) Where a dispute is referred to the Centre in accordance with paragraphs (3) or (4) ...:</p> <p>(a) if the parties to the dispute cannot agree whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure, the national affected shall have the right to choose,</p> <p>(6) Once an action referred to in paragraphs (2), (3) or (4) of this Article has been taken, neither Contracting Party shall pursue the dispute through diplomatic channels unless:</p> <p>(a) the relevant judicial or administrative body, the Secretary-General of the Centre, the Arbitral Authority or Tribunal or the Conciliation Commission ... has decided that it has no jurisdiction in relation to the dispute in question...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
187	<a href="#">Austria - Cape Verde BIT (1991)</a>	Terminated	Austria, Cabo Verde	3/9/1991	1/4/1993	<p>Article 8 Investment Disputes</p> <p>2. If such a dispute referred to in paragraph 1 cannot be settled within three months following written notification of properly substantiated claims, the dispute shall be decided, at the request of the Contracting Party or of the investor of the other Contracting Party, by three arbitrators, in an arbitral proceeding conducted according to the version of the rules of arbitration of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) valid for both Contracting Parties at the time when the institution of the arbitration proceeding is requested. The Contracting Party shall abide by the decision of the arbitration commission even if no arbitration agreement exists in this connection.</p> <p>3. The ruling of the arbitration commission shall be final and binding; it shall be executed in accordance with national legislation, and each Contracting Party shall guarantee recognition and execution of the award in keeping with its applicable legislation.</p> <p>4. A Contracting Party which is a party to a dispute shall at no stage in the conciliation or arbitration proceeding or in the execution of the arbitral award raise an objection on the grounds that the investor who is the other party to the dispute has already received compensation for all or part of his losses under an investment guarantee.</p>	Uncategorised (Advance consent limited to arbitration only, but conciliation mentioned in waiver-of-objections clause)
188	<a href="#">Sri Lanka - United States of America BIT (1991)</a>	In force	Sri Lanka, United States of America	20/9/1991	1/5/1993	<p>ARTICLE VI</p> <p>2. In the event of an investment dispute between a Party and a national or company of the other Party, the parties to the dispute shall initially seek to resolve the dispute by consultation and negotiation, which may include the use of non-binding, third party procedures. Subject to Paragraph 3 of this Article, if the dispute cannot be resolved through consultation and negotiation, the dispute shall be submitted for settlement in accordance with previously agreed, applicable dispute-settlement procedures; any dispute-settlement procedures including those relating to expropriation and specified in the investment agreement shall remain binding and shall be enforceable in accordance with the terms of the investment agreement, relevant provisions of domestic laws, and applicable international agreements regarding enforcement of arbitral awards.</p> <p>3. (a)The national or company concerned may choose to consent in writing to the submission of the dispute to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (“Centre”) or to ad hoc arbitration applying the rules of the Centre, for the settlement by conciliation or binding arbitration, at any time after six months from the date upon which the dispute arose. Once the national or company concerned has so consented, either party to the dispute may institute such proceedings provided:                      (i)the dispute has not been submitted by the national or company for resolution in accordance with any applicable previously agreed dispute settlement procedures; and                      (ii)the national or company concerned has not brought the dispute before the courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies of competent jurisdiction of the Party that is a party to the dispute.</p> <p>If the parties disagree over whether conciliation or binding arbitration is the more appropriate procedure to be employed, the opinion of the national or company concerned shall prevail.                      (b)Each Party hereby consents to the submission Of an investment dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or binding arbitration, or, in the event the Centre is not available, to the submission of the dispute to ad hoc arbitration applying the rules of the Centre.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
189	<a href="#">Mongolia - United Kingdom BIT (1991)</a>	In force	Mongolia, United Kingdom	4/10/1991	4/10/1991	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Host State</p> <p>(2) Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration, the national or company and the Contracting Party concerned in the dispute may agree to refer the dispute either to:</p> <p>(a)the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (having regard to the provisions, where applicable, of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington DC on 18 March 1965 (1) in the event that the Mongolian People's Republic becomes a party to this Convention, and the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings); or...</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
190	<a href="#">Ghana - Switzerland BIT (1991)</a>	In force	Ghana, Switzerland	8/10/1991	16/6/1993	<p>Article 12 Settlement of disputes between an investor and a host state</p> <p>(2) If such disputes cannot be settled according to the provisions of paragraph (1) of this article within a period of six months from the date either party to the dispute requested amicable settlement, the dispute shall be submitted to international arbitration or conciliation.</p> <p>(3) Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration or conciliation, the aggrieved party may refer the dispute either to:</p> <p>(a) the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (having regard to the provisions, where applicable, of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965 and the additional facility for the administration of conciliation, arbitration and fact finding proceedings); or</p> <p>(b) an international arbitrator or an ad hoc arbitration tribunal to be appointed by a special agreement or established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p> <p>(4) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to international arbitration or conciliation.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
191	<a href="#">Malaysia - United Arab Emirates BIT (1991)</a>	In force	Malaysia, United Arab Emirates	11/10/1991	22/5/1992	<p>ARTICLE 9 Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(2) Each Contracting State consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March, 1965 (hereinafter referred to as the "the Convention") any dispute arising between that Contracting State and an investor of the other Contracting State which involves;</p> <p>(4)(a) If any dispute of the type referred to in Paragraph (2) should arise, the Contracting State and the investor concerned shall seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation. If the dispute cannot thus be resolved within three (3) months, then if the investor concerned also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either Contracting State to the dispute may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as set forth in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention, provided that the investor concerned has not submitted the dispute to the courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies of competent jurisdiction of the Contracting State that is party to the dispute.</p> <p>(b) In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the opinion of the investor concerned shall prevail.</p> <p>(c) The Contracting State which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection, defence, or right of set-off at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the investor which is the other part to the dispute has received pursuant to an insurance or guarantee contract an indemnity or other compensation for all or part of its losses or damages.</p> <p>(5) Neither Contracting State shall pursue through diplomatic channels any dispute referred to the Centre unless:</p> <p>(a) the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decided that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre, or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
192	<a href="#">Hungary - Thailand BIT (1991)</a>	In force	Hungary, Thailand	18/10/1991	18/10/1991	<p>Article 11</p> <p>In case both Contracting Parties are Contracting States to the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, done at Washington D.C. on March 18, 1965, each Contracting Party shall consent to submit any legal dispute that may arise out of investments made by a national or company of the other Contracting Party to conciliation or arbitration at the request of such national or company in accordance with the provisions of the said Convention.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
193	<a href="#">Czech Republic - United States of America BIT (1991)</a>	In force	Czechia, United States of America	22/10/1991	19/12/1992	<p>Article VI</p> <p>3.</p> <p>(a) At any time after six months from the date on which the dispute arose, the national or company concerned may choose to consent in writing to the submission of the dispute for settlement by conciliation or binding arbitration to (ICSID) or to the Additional Facility of the Centre or pursuant to the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (“UNCITRAL”) or pursuant to the arbitration rules of any arbitral institution mutually agreed between the parties to the dispute. Once the national or company concerned has so consented, either party to the dispute may institute such proceeding provided:</p> <p>(i) the dispute has not been submitted by the national or company for resolution in accordance with any applicable previously agreed dispute-settlement procedures; and</p> <p>(ii) the national or company concerned has not brought the dispute before the courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies of competent jurisdiction of the Party that is a party to the dispute.</p> <p>If the parties disagree over whether conciliation or binding arbitration is the more appropriate procedure to be employed, the opinion of the national or company concerned shall prevail.</p> <p>(b) Each Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute for settlement by conciliation or binding arbitration:</p> <p>(i) to the Centre, in the event that the Government of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic becomes a party to the (ICSID) Convention ... and the Regulations and Rules of the Centre, and to the Additional Facility of the Centre, and</p> <p>(ii) to an arbitral tribunal established under the UNCITRAL Rules, as those Rules may be modified by mutual agreement of the parties to the dispute...</p> <p>(c) Conciliation or arbitration of disputes under (b)(i) shall be done applying the provisions of the Convention and the Regulations and Rules of the Centre, or of the Additional Facility as the case may be.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
194	<a href="#">Netherlands - Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of BIT (1991)</a>	Terminated	Netherlands, Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	22/10/1991	1/11/1993	<p>Art 9</p> <p>1) Disputes between one Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party concerning an obligation of the former under this Agreement in relation to an investment of the latter, shall at the request of the national concerned be submitted to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, for settlement by arbitration or conciliation under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965.</p> <p>2) As long as the Republic of Venezuela has not become a Contracting State of the Convention as mentioned in Paragraph 1 of this Article, disputes as referred to in that paragraph shall be submitted to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes under the Rules Governing the Additional Facility for the Administration of Proceedings by the Secretariat of the Centre (Additional Facility Rules).</p> <p>4) Each Contracting Party hereby gives its unconditional consent to the submission of disputes as referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article to international arbitration in accordance with the provisions of this Article.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID Additional Facility</p>

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
195	<a href="#">Slovakia - United States of America BIT (1991)</a>	In force	Slovakia, United States of America	22/10/1991	19/12/1992	<p>ARTICLE VI</p> <p>3. (a) At any time after six months from the date on which the dispute arose, the national or company concerned may choose to consent in writing to the submission of the dispute for settlement by conciliation or binding arbitration to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes ("Centre") or to the Additional Facility of the Centre or pursuant to the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law ("UNCITRAL") or pursuant to the arbitration rules of any arbitral institution mutually agreed between the parties to the dispute. Once the national or company concerned has so consented, either party to the dispute may institute such proceeding provided:</p> <p>(i) the dispute has not been submitted by the national or company for resolution in accordance with any applicable previously agreed dispute-settlement procedures; and</p> <p>(ii) the national or company concerned has not brought the dispute before the courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies of competent jurisdiction of the Party that is a party to the dispute. If the parties disagree over whether conciliation or binding arbitration is the more appropriate procedure to be employed, the opinion of the national or company concerned shall prevail.</p> <p>(b) Each Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute for settlement by conciliation or binding arbitration.</p> <p>(i) to the Centre, in the event that the Government of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic becomes a party to the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes Between States and Nationals of Other States done at Washington, March 18, 1965 ("Convention") and the Regulations and Rules of the Centre, and to the Additional Facility of the Centre, and</p> <p>(ii) to an arbitral tribunal established under the UNCITRAL Rules, as those Rules may be modified by mutual agreement of the parties to the dispute (the Appointing Authority referenced therein to be the Secretary-General of the Centre).</p> <p>(c) Conciliation or arbitration of disputes under (b)(i) shall be done applying the provisions of the Convention and the Regulations and Rules of the Centre, or of the Additional Facility as</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation with a fork in the road</p>
196	<a href="#">Argentina - Canada BIT (1991)</a>	In force	Argentina, Canada	5/11/1991	29/4/1993	<p>Art 10: Settlement of Disputes Between an Investor and the Host Contracting Party</p> <p>(3) Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration, the Investor and the Contracting Party concerned in the dispute may agree to refer the dispute either to</p> <p>(a) the International Centre for the Settlement of Disputes having regard to the provisions, where applicable, of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington, DC on 18 March 1965, (provided that both Contracting Parties are Parties to the said Convention) and the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings or ...</p>	<p>Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)</p>

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
197	<a href="#">Norway - Romania BIT (1991)</a>	In force	Norway, Romania	6/11/1991	23/03/1992	<p>Article VIII. Settlement of investment disputes between an investor and a contracting party</p> <p>(1) Any dispute between one Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that investor in the territory of the former Contracting Party shall be settled as far as possible amicably, by consultations and negotiations between the parties to the dispute.</p> <p>(2) In the event that such a dispute cannot be settled amicably within three months of the date of a written application, the investor in question may submit the dispute, at his choice, for settlement to:</p> <p>(A) The Contracting Party's court, at all instances, having territorial jurisdiction;</p> <p>(B) The "International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes" for the application of the conciliation and arbitration procedures provided by the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the "Settlement of Investment Disputes as Between States and Nationals of Other States".</p> <p>However, in specific contracts, an investor and a Contracting Party may agree on disputes settlement procedures.</p> <p>(3) The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall at no time whatsoever during the procedures involving investment disputes, assert as a defence its immunity or the fact that the investor has received compensation under an insurance contract covering the whole or part of the incurred damage or loss.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation and arbitration
198	<a href="#">Peru - Thailand BIT (1991)</a>	In force	Peru, Thailand	15/11/1991	15/11/1991	<p>Art 10 Settlement of Disputes between the Contracting Party and the National or Company of the Other Contracting Party</p> <p>In case both Contracting Parties are Contracting States to the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, done at Washington D.C. on March 18, 1965, and failing to settle the disputes amicably, or by any other form of settlement of disputes, each Contracting Party shall consent to submit any legal dispute that may arise out of investments made by a national or company of the other Contracting Party to conciliation or arbitration at the request of such a national or company in accordance with the provisions of the said Convention.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
199	<a href="#">Argentina - Sweden BIT (1991)</a>	In force	Argentina, Sweden	22/11/1991	28/9/1992	<p>Article 8 Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(1) Any dispute concerning an investment which arises within the terms of this Agreement between an investor of one of the Contracting Parties and the other Contracting Party shall, if possible, be settled amicably.</p> <p>(2) If the dispute cannot thus be settled within six months following the date on which the matter of the dispute has been raised by either party, it may be submitted upon request of the investor either to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-the national jurisdiction of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made,</li> <li>or</li> <li>-international arbitration according to the provisions of Paragraph (3) of this Article.</li> </ul> <p>Once an investor has submitted a dispute to the aforementioned national jurisdiction or to international arbitration, the choice of one or other of these procedures shall be final.</p> <p>(3) In case of international arbitration, the dispute shall be submitted, at the investor's choice, either to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) created by the "Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States" opened for signature in Washington on 18 March 1965, once both Contracting Parties become members thereof. As far as this provision is not complied with, each Contracting Party consents that the dispute be submitted to arbitration under the regulations of the ICSID Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings; or-</li> <li>- an arbitration tribunal set up from case to case in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</li> </ul>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
200	<a href="#">China - Czech Republic BIT (1991)</a>	Terminated	China, Czechia	4/12/1991	1/12/1992	<p>Art 9 Disputes between an Investor and a contracting Party</p> <p>3. Notwithstanding the provisions of section (b) of paragraph 2 of this Article relating to the submission of the ~ dispute to arbitration, the investor shall have the right to choose the conciliation procedure before the dispute is submitted for arbitration.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation and arbitration (Multi-tiered)
201	<a href="#">China - Slovakia BIT (1991)</a>	In force	China, Slovakia	4/12/1991	1/12/1992	<p>Article 9 Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If the dispute cannot be settled through negotiations within six months, either party to the dispute shall be entitled to submit the dispute either</p> <p>(a) to the competent court of the Contracting Party accepting the investment;                      (b) to an international ad hoc arbitral tribunal established under the Arbitration Rules of ... (UNCITRAL) as then in force provided that the dispute relates to the amount of compensation for expropriation and any other dispute which is agreed upon by both parties to the dispute. The parties to the dispute may agree in writing to modify these rules.</p> <p>3. Notwithstanding the provisions of section (b) of paragraph 2 of this Article relating to the submission of the dispute to arbitration, the investor shall have the right to choose the conciliation procedure before the dispute is submitted for arbitration.</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
202	<a href="#">Albania - Italy BIT (1991)</a>	In force	Albania, Italy	9/12/1991	29/01/1996	<p>Article 8. Settlement of disputes between investors and one of the contracting parties</p> <p>1 . Any investment dispute that arises between an investor and the other Contracting Party, including disputes concerning expropriation, expropriation, nationalization, requisition and similar measures, shall, as far as possible, be resolved amicably.</p> <p>2 . If such disputes can not be resolved amicably within 6 months of the date of a written request, the interested investor may, at his option, submit:</p> <p>a) To the competent court, and its subsequent instances, of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made;                      b) To an Arbitral Tribunal established case by case. Arbitration will be conducted in accordance with the United Nations Commission on International Commercial Law (UNCITRAL) Arbitration Regulations, as referred to in United Nations General Assembly resolution no. 31/98 of 15 December 1976 or the following UN Rules accepted by the Contracting Parties...                      Similarly, the conciliation procedures recommended by the same UN Commission may also be exercised.</p> <p>c) To the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) for the application of the arbitration and conciliation procedures provided for in the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the "Settlement of Contracts concerning Investments between States and Citizens of Other States" As soon as the Contracting Parties have both validly adhered to, or regulating the additional "mechanisms" for conciliation of the arbitration of the aforesaid International Center.</p> <p>For the purposes of Article 25 of the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 and as from the date on which it will apply to both Contracting Parties, companies having legal personality of a Contracting Party are parties to the dispute but with a majority of investors' Of the other Contracting Party or of any other Part Three shall be deemed to have the nationality of the latter;</p>	Advance consent to conciliation and arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
203	<a href="#">Denmark - Malaysia BIT (1992)</a>	In force	Denmark, Malaysia	6/1/1992	18/9/1992	<p>Article 10 Arbitration and Conciliation</p> <p>(2) Each Contracting Party consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as “the Centre”) for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18th March 1965 (hereinafter referred to as “the Convention”) any dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Party which involves:</p> <p>(a)an obligation entered into by the Party with the national or company of the other Party regarding an investment by such national or company? or</p> <p>(b)an alleged breach of any right conferred or created by this Agreement with respect to an investment by such national or company.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
204	<a href="#">Denmark - Ghana BIT (1992)</a>	In force	Denmark, Ghana	13/1/1992	6/1/1995	<p>Article 10 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Host State</p> <p>(3) Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration, the investor and the Contracting Party concerned in the dispute may agree to refer the dispute either to:</p> <p>(a)the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (having regard to the provisions, where applicable, of the Convention of the Settlement of Investment Disputes between states and nationals of other states, opened for signature at Washington DC on 18 March 1965 and the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings); or</p> <p>(b)an international arbitrator or ad hoc arbitration tribunal to be appointed by a special agreement or established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
205	<a href="#">Malaysia - Viet Nam BIT (1992)</a>	In force	Malaysia, Viet Nam	21/1/1992	9/10/1992	<p>Art 7 SETTLEMENT OF INVESTMENT DISPUTES BETWEEN A CONTRACTING PARTY AND AN INVESTOR OF THE OTHER CONTRACTING PARTY</p> <p>2) If the dispute cannot be thus resolved as provided in paragraph (1) of this Article within 6 months from the date of the notice given thereunder, then the Contracting Party and the investor concerned shall refer the dispute to either conciliation in accordance with the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Rules of Conciliation, 1980 or to arbitration in accordance with the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Rules on Arbitration, 1976 subject to the following provisions:</p> <p>(a)in respect of conciliation proceedings, there shall be two conciliators, one each appointed by the respective parties; and</p> <p>(b)in respect of arbitration proceedings, the following shall apply...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
206	<a href="#">Japan - Turkey BIT (1992)</a>	In force	Japan, Turkey	12/2/1992	12/3/1993	<p>Article 11</p> <p>1. Any dispute between either Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party with respect to investment within the territory of the former Contracting Party shall, as far as possible, be settled amicably through consultation between the parties to the dispute. This shall not be construed so as to prevent nationals and companies of either Contracting Party from seeking administrative or judicial settlement within the territory of the other Contracting Party.</p> <p>If any legal dispute that may arise out of investment made by a national or company of such other Contracting Party cannot be settled through such consultation, such former Contracting Party shall consent to submit the dispute to conciliation or arbitration at the request of such national or company in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States done at Washington on March 18, 1965, so long as both Contracting Parties are parties to the said Convention.</p> <p>Each party to the dispute submitted to conciliation or arbitration in accordance with the Convention shall bear the cost of such conciliation or arbitration proceedings in accordance with the provisions of Article 61 of the Convention.</p> <p>...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
207	<a href="#">Estonia - Finland BIT (1992)</a>	In force	Estonia, Finland	13/2/1992	12/2/1992	<p>Article 8. Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor</p> <p>(1) Any legal dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the former in the territory of the latter which has not been amicably settled during three months from written notification of a claim may, at the request of either Party to the dispute, be submitted for settlement either to:</p> <p>a) The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter called "the Centre") having regard to the applicable provisions of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965,(1) in the event both Contracting Parties shall have become a party to this Convention; or</p> <p>b) An international ad hoc arbitral tribunal established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law as then in force. The Parties to the dispute may agree in writing to modify three Rules.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article relating to the submission of the dispute to arbitration the investor shall have the right to choose the conciliation procedure before the dispute is submitted for arbitration.</p> <p>(3) The arbitral awards shall be recognized and enforced by the Contracting Parties in accordance with the 1958 New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation and arbitration (Multi-tiered)
208	<a href="#">Philippines - Viet Nam BIT (1992)</a>	In force	Philippines, Viet Nam	27/2/1992	29/01/1993	<p>Article X. Settlement of disputes between investors and the contracting party</p> <p>1. All kinds of disputes or differences, including disputes over the amount of compensation for expropriation or similar measures, between the Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment or return of investment of that investor in the territory of the other shall be settled amicably through negotiations.</p> <p>2. If such disputes or differences cannot be settled according to the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article, within six (6) months from the date of request for settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute to any of the following:</p> <p>a. the competent court of the Contracting Party for decision; or</p> <p>b. an ad-hoc arbitral tribunal especially constituted by the two Contracting Parties; or</p> <p>c. any existing arbitral tribunals mutually agreed upon by the two Contracting Parties; or</p> <p>d. if both Contracting Parties are at that time parties to the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States of March 16, 1965, done in Washington, Di. Gi.5 may refer the dispute to the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes, through conciliation or arbitration.</p> <p>3. Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels any matter referred to arbitration until the proceedings have terminated and a Contracting Party has failed to abide by or to comply with the decision or award of any of the above mentioned bodies...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
209	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Mongolia BIT (1992)</a>	In force	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Mongolia	3/3/1992	15/4/2000	<p>Art.10 . Règlement de différends relatifs aux investissements</p> <p>1. Tout différend relatif aux investissements, entre un investisseur de l'une des Parties contractantes et l'autre Partie contractante, fait l'objet d'une notification écrite, accompagnée d'un aide-mémoire suffisamment détaillé, de la part de la partie la plus diligente. Dans la mesure du possible, ce différend est réglé à l'amiable entre les parties au différend et à défaut, par la conciliation entre les Parties contractantes par la voie diplomatique.</p> <p>2. A défaut d'un règlement amiable par arrangement direct entre les parties au différend ou par conciliation par la voie diplomatique dans les six mois à compter de sa notification, le différend est soumis, à l'exclusion de tout autre recours juridique, à l'arbitrage international du Centre international pour le Règlement des Différends relatifs aux Investissements (C.I.R.D.I.), créé par " la Convention pour le règlement des différends relatifs aux investissements entre Etats et ressortissants d'autres Etats "...</p> <p>(1. Any dispute relating to investments, between an investor of one of the Contracting Parties and the other Contracting Party, shall be the subject of a written notification, accompanied by a sufficiently detailed aide-memoire, by of the most diligent part. As far as possible, this dispute is settled amicably between the parties to the dispute and failing that, by conciliation between the Contracting Parties through diplomatic channels.</p> <p>2. In the absence of an amicable settlement by direct arrangement between the parties to the dispute or by conciliation through diplomatic channels within six months from its notification, the dispute shall be submitted, to the exclusion of any other legal remedy, to the international arbitration of the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), created by "the Convention on the Settlement of Disputes Relating to Investments between States and Nationals of Other States" ...)</p>	State-State conciliation
210	<a href="#">Finland - Latvia BIT (1992)</a>	In force	Finland, Latvia	5/3/1992	7/12/1992	<p>Article 8 Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor</p> <p>(1) Any legal dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the former in the territory of the latter which has not been amicably settled during three months from written notification of a claim may, at the request of either party to the dispute, be submitted for settlement either to:</p> <p>a)the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes having regard to the applicable provisions of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965, (1) in the event both Contracting Parties shall have become a party to this Convention; or</p> <p>b)an international ad hoc arbitral tribunal established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law as then in force. The parties to the dispute may agree in writing to modify these Rules.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article relating to the submission of the dispute to arbitration the investor shall have the right, to choose the conciliation procedure before the dispute is submitted for arbitration.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation and arbitration (Multi-tiered)
211	<a href="#">Bolivia, Plurinational State of - Netherlands BIT (1992)</a>	Terminated	Bolivia, Plurinational State of, Netherlands	10/3/1992	1/11/1994	<p>Art 9</p> <p>6) If both Contracting Parties have acceded to the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States of 18 March 1965, any disputes that may arise from investment between one of the Contracting Parties and a national of the other Contracting Party shall, in accordance with the provisions of that Convention, be submitted for conciliation or arbitration to the international Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
212	<a href="#">Latvia - Sweden BIT (1992)</a>	In force	Latvia, Sweden	10/3/1992	6/11/1992	<p>Article 7 Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) If the dispute cannot thus be settled within six months following the date on which the dispute has been raised by either party, it shall at the request of either party be submitted to arbitration for a definitive settlement. For the arbitration procedure shall be applied the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, as adopted by the General Assembly on 15 December 1976.</p> <p>(3) In the event of both Contracting Parties having become parties to the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, the dispute may, upon request of the investor, as an alternative to the procedure mentioned in Paragraph (2) of this Article, be submitted to the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID).</p> <p>Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to ICSID any such dispute for settlement under the said Washington Convention. If the parties to such a dispute have different opinions as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate method of settlement, the investor shall have the right to choose.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
213	<a href="#">Lithuania - Sweden BIT (1992)</a>	In force	Lithuania, Sweden	17/3/1992	1/9/1992	<p>Article 7 Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) If the dispute cannot thus be settled within six months following the date on which the dispute has been raised by either party, it shall at the request of either party be submitted to arbitration for a definitive settlement. For the arbitration procedure shall be applied the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, as adopted by the General Assembly on 15 December 1976. (4)</p> <p>(3) In the event of both Contracting Parties having become parties to the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, (5) the dispute may, upon request of the investor, as an alternative to the procedure mentioned in Paragraph (2) of this Article, be submitted to the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID).</p> <p>Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to ICSID any such dispute for settlement under the said Washington Convention. If the parties to such a dispute have different opinions as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate method of settlement, the investor shall have the right to choose.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
214	<a href="#">Finland - Romania BIT (1992)</a>	In force	Finland, Romania	26/3/1992	6/1/1993	<p>Article 8 Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor</p> <p>(1) Any legal dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the former in the territory of the latter, which has not been amicably settled during three months from written notification of a claim may, at the request of either party to the dispute, be submitted for settlement to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter called "the Centre") having regard to the applicable provisions of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article relating to the submission of the dispute to arbitration the investor shall have the right, to choose the conciliation procedure or the Contracting Party's court having territorial jurisdiction before the dispute is submitted for arbitration in accordance with paragraph (1) above.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation and arbitration (Multi-tiered)

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	IIA	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category	
215	<a href="#">Estonia - Sweden BIT (1992)</a>	In force	Estonia, Sweden	31/3/1992	20/5/1992	<p>Article 7 Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(1) Any dispute between one of the Contracting Parties and an investor of the other Contracting Party concerning the interpretation or application of this Agreement shall, if possible, be settled amicably.</p> <p>(2) If the dispute cannot thus be settled within six months following the date on which the dispute has been raised by either party, it shall at the request of either party be submitted to arbitration for a definitive settlement. For the arbitration procedure shall be applied the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, as adopted by the General Assembly on 15 December 1976.</p> <p>(3) In the event of both Contracting Parties having become parties to the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, the dispute may, upon request of the investor, as an alternative to the procedure mentioned in Paragraph (2) of this Article, be submitted to the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to ICSID any such dispute for settlement under the said Washington Convention. If the parties to such a dispute have different opinions as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate method of settlement, the investor shall have the right to choose.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration	
216	<a href="#">Indonesia - Tunisia BIT (1992)</a>	In force	Indonesia, Tunisia	13/5/1992	12/9/1992	<p>Article VIII Settlement of Dispute between Investors and the Parties</p> <p>2/ The national or company concerned may choose to consent in writing to the submission of the dispute to the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) for the settlement by conciliation or arbitration, at any time after six months from the date upon which the dispute State. Once the national or company concerned has so consented, either party to the dispute may institute such proceedings provided :</p> <p>(i)the dispute has not been submitted by the national or company for resolution in accordance with any applicable previously agreed dispute settlement procedures; and</p> <p>(ii)the national or company concerned has not brought the dispute before the courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies of competent jurisdiction of the Party that is a party to the dispute.</p> <p>Unless the parties to the dispute agree otherwise, the national or company may choose whether to proceed through conciliation or arbitration.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration	
217	<a href="#">Romania - United States of America BIT (1992)</a>	In force	Romania, United States of America	28/5/1992	15/1/1994	<p>ARTICLE VI</p> <p>2. In the event of an investment dispute, the parties to the dispute should initially seek a resolution through consultation and negotiation, which may include the use of non-binding third-party procedures such as conciliation. If the dispute cannot be settled amicably, the national or company concerned may choose to submit the dispute for resolution:</p> <p>(a)to the courts or administrative tribunals of the Party that is a party to the dispute; or                      (b)in accordance with any applicable, previously agreed dispute-settlement procedures; or                      (c)in accordance with the terms of paragraph 3.</p> <p>3.                      (a)Provided that the national or company concerned has not submitted the dispute for resolution under paragraph 2 (a) or (b) and that six months have elapsed from the date on which the dispute arose, the national or company concerned may choose to consent in writing to the submission of the dispute for settlement by binding arbitration...</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>	

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
218	<a href="#">Niger - Tunisia BIT (1992)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Niger, Tunisia	5/6/1992		<p>Article 10 : Si le différend n'a pu être réglé conformément à l'Article 9 du présent Accord, dans un délai de trois (3) mois à partir de la date d'introduction de la demande concernant la consultation et la négociation chacune des Parties Contractantes accepte de soumettre au Centre International pour le Règlement des Différends Relatifs aux Investissements en vue d'un règlement par conciliation ou arbitrage conformément à la Convention pour le Règlement des Différends Relatifs aux investissements entre Etat et Ressortissants d'autres Etats. ouverte à la signature à Washington le 18 mars 1965.</p> <p>(If the dispute has not been settled in accordance with Article 9 of this Agreement, within a period of three (3) months from the date of submission of the request for consultation and negotiation each of the Contracting Parties accepts to submit to the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes with a view to settlement by conciliation or arbitration in accordance with the Convention for the Settlement of Investment Disputes between State and Nationals of other States opened for signature in Washington on March 18, 1965.)</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
219	<a href="#">Estonia - Norway BIT (1992)</a>	In force	Estonia, Norway	15/6/1992	15/6/1992	<p>Article IX Disputes between an investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>This article shall apply to any legal disputes between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party in relation to an investment of the former in the territory of the latter.</p> <p>Any such disputes which have not been amicably settled within a period of six months from written notification of a claim, shall at the request of either party to the dispute be submitted to arbitration for a definitive settlement. For the arbitration procedures shall be applied the arbitration rules of the U.N. Commission of international trade law, as adopted by the general assembly on 15 December 1976.</p> <p>In the event of both contracting parties having become members of the Washington convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of investment disputes between states and nationals of other states, the dispute may upon request of the investor, as an alternative to the procedure mentioned in Paragraph 2 of this article, be submitted to the international center for settlement of investment disputes (ICID). Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to ICID any such dispute for settlement under the said Washington convention. If the parties to such a dispute have different opinions as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate method of settlement, the investor shall have the right to choose.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
220	<a href="#">Russian Federation - United States of America BIT (1992)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Russian Federation, United States of America	17/6/1992		<p>ARTICLE VI</p> <p>3. (a) At any time after six months from the date on which the dispute arose, a national or company of a Party may choose to consent in writing to the submission of an investment dispute to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (the "Centre"), in the event that the Russian Federation becomes a party to the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes Between States and Nationals of Other States done at Washington, March 18, 1965 (the "Convention"); or to the Additional Facility of the Centre, if either Party is not a party to the convention; or pursuant to the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law ("UNCITRAL RULES"); or pursuant to the arbitration rules of any arbitral institution mutually agreed between the parties to the dispute. Once the national or company concerned has so consented, either party to the dispute may institute such proceeding provided:</p> <p>(i) the dispute has not been submitted by the national or company for resolution in accordance with any applicable previously agreed dispute-settlement procedures; and</p> <p>(ii) the national or company concerned has not brought the dispute before the courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies of competent jurisdiction of the Party that is a party to the dispute.</p> <p>If the parties disagree over whether conciliation or binding arbitration is the more appropriate procedure to be employed, the opinion of the national or company concerned shall prevail.</p> <p>(b) Each Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute for settlement by conciliation or binding arbitration:</p> <p>(i) to the Centre and to the Additional Facility of the Centre; and</p> <p>(ii) to an arbitral tribunal established under the UNCITRAL Rules, as those Rules may be modified by mutual agreement of the parties to the dispute (the Appointing Authority referenced therein to be the Secretary-General of the Centre).</p> <p>(c) Conciliation or arbitration of disputes under subparagraph (b)(i) of this paragraph 3 shall</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
221	<a href="#">China - Greece BIT (1992)</a>	In force	China, Greece	25/6/1992	21/12/1993	<p>Article 10. Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Host State</p> <p>1 . Disputes between an investor of a Contracting party and the other Contracting Party concerning an obligation of the letter under this Agreement, in relation to an investment of the former, shall, as far as possible, be settled by the disputing parties in an amicable way.</p> <p>2 . If such disputes cannot be settled within six months from the date either party requested amicable settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute either to the competent court of the Contracting Party, or to an international arbitration tribunal if the dispute concerns the amount of compensation referred to in Art. 4. Any other dispute between an investor and a Contracting Party, may be submitted to an international arbitration tribunal, only by mutual consent. Each Contracting Party herewith declares its acceptance of such an arbitration procedure. In the latter case, the provisions of Article 9, par, 3-3 shall be applied mutatis mutandis. Nevertheless the secretary General of the International Centre for the settlement of investment Disputes shall be invited to make the necessary appointments whereas the arbitration tribunal shall determine its procedure by applying the UNCITRAL, Arbitration Rules, as then in force. The award shall be binding and enforced in accordance with domestic law.</p> <p>3 . During arbitration or the enforcement of an award, the Contracting Party involved in the dispute shall not raise the objection that the investor of the other Contracting Party has received compensation under an insurance contract in respect of all part of the damage.</p> <p>4 . In the case both Contracting Parties have become members of the Washington D.C. Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investments Disputes between States and Nationals of the Other States, disputes between either Contracting Party and the investor of the other Contracting Party under the first paragraph of this Article may, by mutual consent be submitted for settlement by conciliation or arbitration to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes.</p>	Conciliation if both parties agree

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
222	<a href="#">Jordan - Romania BIT (1992)</a>	In force	Jordan, Romania	2/7/1992	16/3/1999	<p>ARTICLE 8 Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(2) If the dispute cannot be settled by consultations and negotiations within three months from the date request for settlement, then the dispute shall be submitted for settlement in accordance with the specific dispute settlement procedures upon which a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party have previously agreed.</p> <p>(3) In the event that an investment dispute between an investment of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party, in the territory of which the investment has been made, continues to exist after the final decision of the national tribunal or of another competent body from the country in which the investment has been made, either of them is entitled to submit the dispute, for conciliation or arbitration, within two months after the exhausted of domestic remedies, to the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Dispute, according to procedure provided for in the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
223	<a href="#">Argentina - Austria BIT (1992)</a>	In force	Argentina, Austria	8/7/1992	1/1/1995	<p>Article 8. Settlement of Disputes Relating to Investments</p> <p>(1) Any dispute concerning an investment between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party on matters governed by this Agreement shall, as far as possible, be settled amicably through consultations between the parties to the dispute.</p> <p>(2) If these consultations do not provide a solution within a period of six months, the dispute may be referred to the competent judicial or administrative jurisdiction of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made.</p> <p>(3) The dispute may be submitted to an arbitral tribunal in the following cases:  a) Where there is a decision on the merits, after the expiry of a period of 18 months from the notification of the initiation of the procedure before the abovementioned jurisdiction.  b) Where such a decision has been issued but the dispute persists. in such a case, the court of arbitration shall be in effect for the corresponding decisions taken earlier at the national level.  c) Where the parties so agree to the dispute</p> <p>(4) To this end, each contracting party grants under the terms of this Convention, and advance its irrevocable consent to a dispute may be submitted to arbitration. from the beginning of an arbitration, each Party to the dispute shall take the steps required for their discontinuance of the Court.</p> <p>(5) In the event of recourse to international arbitration, the dispute may be brought before the arbitration bodies designated below, at the choice of the investor:  - International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington, on 18 March 1965, when each State Party to this Agreement has acceded to it. as long as this requirement is not fulfilled, each Contracting Party consents that the dispute is submitted to arbitration under the Additional Facility Rules of the ICSID...</p>	Uncategorised (Advance consent limited to arbitration only, but conciliation mentioned in waiver-of-objections clause)

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
224	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Chile BIT (1992)</a>	In force	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Chile	15/7/1992	8/5/1999	<p>Article 9. Investment disputes</p> <p>1. Any dispute concerning an investment between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party shall be the subject of a sufficiently detailed written notification. As far as possible the difference shall be settled amicably between the parties or by conciliation between the Contracting Parties through the diplomatic channel.</p> <p>2. If no such settlement means to resolve the dispute within a period of six months from the date of the request for the settlement of the dispute, the investor may either submit the dispute to the national jurisdiction of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made or to international arbitration of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965.</p> <p>To this end, each Contracting Party consents to advance and irrevocably any differences may be submitted to arbitration. For this purpose, the Parties waive the right to require the exhaustion of domestic judicial remedies.</p> <p>3. In the event of recourse to national jurisdiction the investor may not have recourse to international arbitration except in the event that after a period of 18 months has not a final judgment of the Court.</p> <p>4. Neither of the contracting parties involved in a dispute shall make an objection at any stage of the arbitration proceedings or enforcement of an arbitration award by the fact that the investor, opposing party in the dispute has received an indemnification covering the whole or a part of its losses in pursuance of an insurance policy or to the guarantee provided for in article 6 of this Agreement.</p> <p>5. The arbitral tribunal shall decide on the basis of the national law of the Contracting Party in which the investment was made, including the rules relating to conflicts of law, the provisions of this Agreement, the terms of any specific agreements on investment as well as the principles of international law.</p>	State-State conciliation
225	<a href="#">Belarus - Viet Nam BIT (1992)</a>	In force	Belarus, Viet Nam	7/8/1992	24/11/1994	<p>Article 6. Settlement of disputes between a contracting party and an investor</p> <p>1. If a dispute arises between one Contracting Party and the investor of any other Contracting Party on:</p> <p>a) obligation arising from a Contracting Party in respect of an investor of the other Contracting Party regarding an investment of an investor;</p> <p>b) breach of any of the rights specified in this Agreement or arising out of it for investments of this investor.</p> <p>Disputes are resolved as far as possible through mutual consultations and negotiations.</p> <p>2. If within six months from the date of the written request disputing parties fail to reach a mutual agreement, the dispute shall at the request of one of the parties may be submitted for resolution:</p> <p>a) in the courts of the Contracting Parties in accordance with their competence;</p> <p>c) International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes ("the Centre"), taking into account the appropriate provisions contained in the Washington, DC March 18, 1965 Convention on the Settlement of Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States on the investment, if the States of both Contracting Parties are parties this Convention; or</p> <p>c) to ad hoc international arbitration in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law</p> <p>3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 2 of this article relating to the transfer of the dispute to an arbitral tribunal, the investor has the right to choose the conciliation procedure.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation and arbitration (Multi-tiered)

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
226	<a href="#">Netherlands - Poland BIT (1992)</a>	Terminated	Netherlands, Poland	7/9/1992	1/2/1994	<p>Art 8</p> <p>2) If such dispute cannot be settled within six months from the date either party request amicable settlement, it shall upon request of the investor be submitted to an arbitral tribunal. In this case the provisions of paragraphs 3-9 of Article 12 shall be applied mutatis mutandis. Nevertheless the President of the Arbitration Institute of the Arbitral Tribunal of the Chamber of Commerce in Stockholm shall be invited to make the necessary appointments.</p> <p>3) In case both Contracting Parties have become members of the Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of the Other States, disputes between either Contracting Party and the investor of the other Contracting Party under the first paragraph of the present Article shall be submitted for settlement by conciliation or arbitration to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
227	<a href="#">Indonesia - Sweden BIT (1992)</a>	In force	Indonesia, Sweden	17/9/1992	18/2/1993	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(1) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former.</p> <p>(3) If any dispute should arise, and agreement cannot be reached or the dispute cannot be finally disposed of within 6 months between the parties to this dispute through pursuit of local remedies or otherwise, then, the investor affected having also consented in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary General of the Centre as provided in Article 28 and 36 of the Convention. In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the investor affected shall have the right to choose. The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the investor which is the other party to the dispute has received in pursuance of an insurance contract an indemnity in respect of some or all of his or its losses.</p> <p>(4) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels any dispute referred to the Centre unless:                      (a) the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
228	<a href="#">Bulgaria - United States of America BIT (1992)</a>	In force	Bulgaria, United States of America	23/9/1992	2/6/1994	<p>Art 6</p> <p>3. (a) At any time after six months from the date on which the dispute arose, the national or company concerned may choose to consent in writing to the submission of the dispute for settlement by conciliation or binding arbitration to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes ("Centre") or to the Additional Facility of the Centre or pursuant to the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law ("UNCITRAL") or pursuant to the arbitration rules of any arbitral institution mutually agreed between the parties to the dispute.</p> <p>Once the national or company concerned has so consented, either party to the dispute may institute such proceeding provided:</p> <p>...; and (ii) the national or company concerned has not brought the dispute before the courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies of competent jurisdiction of the Party that is a party to the dispute. If the parties disagree over whether conciliation or binding arbitration is the more appropriate procedure to be employed, the opinion of the national or company concerned shall prevail.</p> <p>(b) Each Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute for settlement by conciliation or binding arbitration:</p> <p>(i) to the Centre, in the event that the Republic of Bulgaria becomes a party to the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes Between States and Nationals of Other States done at Washington, March 18, 1965 ("Convention") and the Regulations and Rules of the Centre;</p> <p>(ii) to the Additional Facility of the Centre; and (iii) to an arbitral tribunal established under the UNCITRAL Rules, the appointing authority referenced therein to be the Secretary General of the Centre.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
229	<a href="#">Germany - Jamaica BIT (1992)</a>	In force	Germany, Jamaica	24/9/1992	29/5/1996	<p>Article 11</p> <p>(2) If the dispute has not been settled to the satisfaction of both parties within a period of twelve months from its submission to a competent body for the purpose of pursuing local remedies, it shall, at the request of either party to the dispute, be submitted for arbitration. Unless the parties in dispute agree otherwise, the dispute shall be submitted for arbitration under the Convention of 18 March, 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States.</p> <p>(3) Nothing in this Article shall be construed as preventing the Contracting Party and the national of the other Contracting Party from agreeing to submit at any time the dispute to conciliation or arbitration under Article 28 and 36 of the Convention, respectively.</p> <p>(5) Neither Contracting Party shall give diplomatic protection or bring an international claim under Article 10 of this Treaty in respect of any dispute referred to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (the Centre), unless:</p> <p>(a) the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre...</p>	Conciliation if both parties agree
230	<a href="#">China - Korea, Republic of BIT (1992)</a>	Terminated	China, Korea, Republic of	30/9/1992	4/12/1992	<p>Article 9</p> <p>3. If a dispute concerning the amount of compensation referred to in the provisions of paragraph 3 of Article 5 between an investor of either State and the Government of the other State or other entity, charged with the obligation for making compensation under its laws and regulations, cannot be settled within six months from the date either party requested amicable settlement, such dispute shall, at the request of such investor, be submitted to a conciliation board or an arbitration board (hereinafter referred to as "the arbitration board"), to be established with reference to the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States done at Washington on March 18, 1965 (hereinafter referred to as "the Washington Convention").</p> <p>Any dispute concerning other matters between an investor of either State and the Government of the other State shall be submitted by mutual agreement to the arbitration board as stated above.</p> <p>In the event that such national or company has resorted to administrative or judicial settlement within the territory of the latter State, such dispute shall not be submitted to the arbitration board.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
231	<a href="#">Finland - Uzbekistan BIT (1992)</a>	In force	Finland, Uzbekistan	1/10/1992	22/10/1993	<p>Article 8 Disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor</p> <p>1. Any legal dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the former in the territory of the latter which has not been amicably settled may, after a period of three months from written notification of a claim, be submitted for settlement at the request of either party to the dispute, either to:</p> <p>(a)The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (herein-after referred to as “the Centre”), having regard to the applicable provisions of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington, D.C. on 18 March 1965, (1) in the event that both Contracting Parties have become parties to this Convention; or</p> <p>(b)An international ad hoc arbitral tribunal established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (2) as then in force. The parties to the dispute may agree in writing to modify these Rules.</p> <p>2. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article relating to the submission of the dispute to arbitration, the investor shall have the right to choose the conciliation procedure before the dispute is submitted for arbitration.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation and arbitration (Multi-tiered)
232	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Paraguay BIT (1992)</a>	In force	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Paraguay	6/10/1992	9/1/2004	<p>Art 11 Différends entre une Partie contractante et un investisseur de l'autre Partie contractante.</p> <p>1. Tout différend relatif aux &lt;investissements&gt;, entre un investisseur de l'une des Parties contractantes et l'autre Partie contractante, fait l'objet d'une notification écrite, accompagnée d'un aide-mémoire suffisamment détaillé, de la part de la partie la plus diligente. Dans la mesure du possible, ce différend est réglé à l'amiable entre les parties au différend et à défaut, par la conciliation entre les Parties contractantes par la voie diplomatique.</p> <p>2. Si le différend ne peut être ainsi réglé dans les six mois à compter de sa notification, l'investisseur peut le soumettre soit aux juridictions nationales de la Partie contractante sur le territoire de laquelle l'&lt;investissement&gt; a été réalisé, soit à l'arbitrage international. Dans ce dernier cas, le différend est soumis à l'un des organes d'arbitrage désignés ci-après, au choix de l'investisseur : ...</p> <p>(1. Any dispute relating to &lt;investments&gt;, between an investor of one of the Contracting Parties and the other Contracting Party, shall be the subject of a written notification, accompanied by a sufficiently detailed aide-memoire, by of the most diligent part. As far as possible, this dispute is settled amicably between the parties to the dispute and failing that, by conciliation between the Contracting Parties through diplomatic channels.</p> <p>2. If the dispute cannot be thus settled within six months from its notification, the investor may submit it either to the national courts of the Contracting Party in whose territory the &lt;investment&gt; has been made, or to international arbitration. In the latter case, the dispute is submitted to one of the arbitration bodies designated below, at the choice of the investor: ...)</p>	State-State conciliation

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
233	<a href="#">Greece - Poland BIT (1992)</a>	Terminated	Greece, Poland	14/10/1992	20/2/1995	<p>ARTICLE 10 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Host State</p> <p>2. If such disputes cannot be settled within six months from the date either party requested amicable settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute either to the competent court of the Contracting Party, or to an international arbitration tribunal. Each Contracting Party herewith declares its acceptance of such an arbitration procedure. In the latter case, the provisions of article 9, par. 3-8 shall be applied mutatis mutandis. Nevertheless the President of the Court of the international Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris shall be invited to make the necessary appointments whereas the arbitration tribunal shall determine its procedure by applying the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules, as then in force. The award shall be binding and enforced in accordance with domestic law.</p> <p>4. In case both Contracting Parties have become members of the Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of the Other States, disputes between either Contracting Party and the investor of the other Contracting Party under the first paragraph of this Article may, at the request of the investor concerned, be submitted for settlement by conciliation or arbitration to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
234	<a href="#">Argentina - Netherlands BIT (1992)</a>	In force	Argentina, Netherlands	20/10/1992	1/10/1994	<p>Article 10</p> <p>1) Disputes between one Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party regarding issues covered by this agreement shall, if possible, be settled amicably.</p> <p>2) If such disputes cannot be settled according to the provisions of paragraph (1) of this article within a period of three months from the date on which either party to the dispute requested amicable settlement, either party may submit the dispute to the administrative or judicial organs of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made.</p> <p>3) If within a period of eighteen months from submissions of the dispute to the competent organs mentioned in paragraph (2) above, these organs have not given a final decision or if the decision of the aforementioned organs has been given but the parties are still in dispute, then the investor concerned may resort to international arbitration or conciliation. Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of a dispute as referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article to international arbitration.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
235	<a href="#">Estonia - Netherlands BIT (1992)</a>	In force	Estonia, Netherlands	27/10/1992	1/9/1993	<p>Article 9</p> <p>1) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that national in the territory of the former Contracting Party to international conciliation or arbitration.</p> <p>2) Disputes mentioned in the first paragraph of this Article shall at the request of the national concerned be submitted to an international arbitral tribunal established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law as adopted by the General Assembly on 15 December 1976.</p> <p>3) In case both Contracting Parties have become members of the Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investments Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, disputes mentioned in the first paragraph of this Article shall be submitted for settlement by conciliation or arbitration to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
236	<a href="#">Belarus - Finland BIT (1992)</a>	Terminated	Belarus, Finland	28/10/1992	11/12/1994	<p>Art 9 Settlement Of Disputes Between A Contracting Party And An Investor</p> <p>2. If mutual agreement is not reached within three months from the date of written notification of a claim by the parties to the dispute, the dispute may, at the request of either party, be submitted for settlement either to:</p> <p>(a) The International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Center"), having regard to the applicable provisions of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, concluded at Washington on 18 March 19651, provided that the two Parties are parties to the said Convention; or</p> <p>...</p> <p>3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 2 of this article relating to the submission of a dispute to arbitration, the investor shall have the right to choose the conciliation procedure.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation and arbitration (Multi-tiered)
237	<a href="#">Netherlands - Paraguay BIT (1992)</a>	In force	Netherlands, Paraguay	29/10/1992	1/8/1994	<p>Article 9</p> <p>2) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that national in the territory of the former Contracting Party to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965.</p> <p>A legal person which is a national of one Contracting Party and which before such a dispute arises is controlled by nationals of the other Contracting Party shall in accordance with Article 25 (2) (b) of the Convention for the purpose of the Convention be treated as a national of the other Contracting Party.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
238	<a href="#">Singapore - Viet Nam BIT (1992)</a>	In force	Singapore, Viet Nam	29/10/1992	25/12/1992	<p>Article 13 Investment disputes</p> <p>2. If the dispute cannot be thus resolved as provided in paragraph (1) of this Article within six months from the date of the notice given thereunder, then the Contracting Party and the investor concerned shall refer the dispute to either conciliation in accordance with the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Rules of Conciliation, 1980 or to arbitration in accordance with the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Rules on Arbitration, 1976 subject to the following provisions:</p> <p>(a) in respect of conciliation proceedings, there shall be two conciliators, one each appointed by the respective parties; and</p> <p>(b) in respect of arbitration proceedings, the following shall apply: ...</p> <p>3. The provisions of this Article shall not prejudice the Contracting Parties from using the procedures specified in Article 14 where a dispute concerns the interpretation or application of this Agreement.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
239	<a href="#">Austria - Morocco BIT (1992)</a>	In force	Austria, Morocco	2/11/1992	1/7/1995	<p>Art 8 Reglements des differende relatifs aux investissements (Settlement of disputes relating to investments)</p> <p>1. Si des differends relatifs a un investissement surgissent entre une Partie Contractante et un investisseur de l'autre Partie COntactante, ils seront, autant que possible, refles a l'amiable entre les parties en litige.</p> <p>2. Si un tel differend ne peut etre regle dans les six mois .... Le differend sera soumis, a la requete de la Partie Contractante ou de l'investisseur de l'autre Partie Contractante, a la conciliation ou a l'arbitrage du Centre International pour le Reflement des Differends relatifs aux investissements (CIRD), cree par la Convention pour le Reglement des Differends relatives aux Investissements entre Etats et Resortissants d'autres Etats, ouverte a la signature .... Enc as d'arbitrage, chacune des Parties Contractantes consent, par le present Accord, irrevocablement en avance, meme en l'absence dune Convention d'arbitrage individuelle entre une Partie Contractante et un investisseur. A soumettre de tells differends au Centre et a accepter la decision arbitrale comme obligatoire. Ce consentement implique la renunciation a exiger que les recours internes administratifs ou judiciaries soient epuises.</p> <p>...</p> <p>4. Une Partie Contractante partie a un differend ne souieve d'objection a aucun stade de la procedure de conciliation ou d'arbitrage ou de l'execution d'une decision arbitrale du fait que l'investisseur partie adverse au differend ait percu une indemnite couvrant tout ou partie de ses pertes en vertu d'une garantie.</p> <p>(1. If disputes relating to an investment arise between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party, they shall, as far as possible, be resolved amicably between the disputing parties.</p> <p>2. If such a dispute cannot be settled within six months.... The dispute shall be submitted, at the request of the Contracting Party or the investor of the other Contracting Party, to conciliation or arbitration by the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), created by the Convention for the Settlement of Disputes relating to Investments between States and Resorting Members of other States, open for signature....</p> <p>In the event of arbitration, each of the Contracting Parties hereby consent irrevocably in</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
240	<a href="#">Netherlands - Nigeria BIT (1992)</a>	In force	Netherlands, Nigeria	2/11/1992	1/2/1994	<p>Art 9 Settlement of disputes between one Contracting Party and a National of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that national in the territory of the former Contracting Party to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March, 1965.</p> <p>A legal person which is a national of one Contracting Party and which before such a dispute arises is controlled by nationals of the other Contracting Party shall in accordance with Article 25 (2) (b) of the Convention for the purpose of the Convention be treated as a national of theother Contracting Party.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
241	<a href="#">Portugal - Tunisia BIT (1992)</a>	Terminated	Portugal, Tunisia	3/11/1992	12/6/1994	<p>Article 8. Submission to the international centre for settlement of investment disputes</p> <p>Each Contracting Party agrees to submit to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965, any legal dispute between the Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party relating to an investment made by that national in the territory of the first Contracting Party concerned.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
242	<a href="#">Argentina - Egypt BIT (1992)</a>	In force	Argentina, Egypt	5/11/1992	12/3/1993	<p>Article X.</p> <p>(1) Any dispute which arises within the terms of this Agreement concerning an investment between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party shall, if possible, be settled amicably.</p> <p>(2) If the dispute cannot thus be settled within six months following the date on which the dispute has been raised by either party, it may be submitted, upon request of the investor, either to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the competent tribunal of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made.</li> <li>- international arbitration according to the provisions of Paragraph (3).</li> </ul> <p>Where an investor has submitted the dispute to the aforementioned competent tribunal of the Contracting Party where the investment has been made or to international arbitration, this choice shall be final.</p> <p>(3) In case of international arbitration, the dispute shall be submitted, at the investor's choice either to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) created by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965, once both Contracting Parties herein become members thereof. As far as this provision is not complied with, each Contracting Party consents that the dispute be submitted to arbitration under the regulation of the ICSID Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings; or</li> <li>- an arbitration tribunal set up from case to case in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</li> </ul>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
243	<a href="#">Argentina - Denmark BIT (1992)</a>	In force	Argentina, Denmark	6/11/1992	2/2/1995	<p>Art 9 Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor</p> <p>(1) Any dispute which arises within the terms of this Agreement concerning an investment between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party shall, if possible, be settled amicably.</p> <p>(2) If the dispute cannot thus be settled within six months, following the date on which the dispute has been raised by either party, it may be submitted, upon request of the investor, either to: the competent tribunal of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made, or international arbitration according to the provisions of paragraph (3). ..</p> <p>(3) In case of international arbitration, the dispute shall be submitted, at the investor's choice, either to :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) created by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington on 18 March 1965, once both Contracting Parties become members thereof.</li> </ul> <p>As far as this provision is not complied with, each Contracting Party consents that the dispute be submitted to arbitration under the regulations of the ICSID Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration, and Fact-Finding Proceedings, or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-an arbitration tribunal set up from case to case in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</li> </ul>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
244	<a href="#">Chile - Malaysia BIT (1992)</a>	In force	Chile, Malaysia	11/11/1992	8/4/1995	<p>Article 6. Settlement of investment disputes between a contracting party and an investor of the other contracting party</p> <p>1. Each Contracting Party consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 any dispute arising between that Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party which involves:</p> <p>(i) An obligation entered into by that Contracting Party with the investor of the other Contracting Party regarding an investment by such investor; or</p> <p>(ii) An alleged breach of any right conferred or created by this Agreement with respect to an investment by such investor.</p> <p>2. A company which is incorporated or constituted under the law in force in the territory of one Contracting Party and in which before such a dispute arises the majority of shares are owned by investors of the other Contracting Party shall in accordance with Article 25 ( 2 ) ( b ) of the Convention be treated for the purposes of the Convention as a company of the other Contracting Party.</p> <p>3. (i) If any dispute of the type referred to in paragraph 1 should arise, the Contracting Party and the investor concerned shall seek to resolve the dispute amicably through consultation and negotiation.</p> <p>(ii) If the dispute cannot thus be resolved within three (3) months from the date at which it occurred, it shall be submitted at the request of the investor:</p> <p>(a) Either to the courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies of competent jurisdiction of the Contracting Party that is party to the dispute; or</p> <p>(b) To international arbitration as provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article.</p> <p>(iii) Once the investor has submitted the dispute to either the courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies of competent jurisdiction of the Contracting Party that is party to the dispute; or to international arbitration as provided under paragraph 1 of this Article, the election of one or the other procedure will be final.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation with a fork in the road</p>
245	<a href="#">Australia - Indonesia BIT (1992)</a>	Terminated	Australia, Indonesia	17/11/1992	29/7/1993	<p>Art XI Settlement of disputes between a Party and an investor of the other Party</p> <p>2. In the event that such a dispute cannot be settled through consultations and negotiations, the investor in question may submit the dispute, for settlement:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) to (ICSID) for the application of the conciliation or arbitration procedures provided by the 1965 Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States ("the Convention").</p> <p>4. Where a dispute is referred to the Centre pursuant to sub-paragraph 2(b):</p> <p>(b) if the parties to the dispute cannot agree whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure, the investor affected shall have the right to choose.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
246	<a href="#">Finland - Lithuania BIT (1992)</a>	In force	Finland, Lithuania	6/12/1992	1/8/1993	<p>Article 8. Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor</p> <p>(1) Any legal dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the former in the territory of the latter which has not been amicably settled during three months from written notification of a claim may, at the request of either party to the dispute, be submitted for settlement either to:</p> <p>a) The international Centre for Settlement of investment Disputes (hereinafter called "the Centre") having regard to the applicable provisions of the Convention on the Settlement of investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965, in the event both Contracting Parties shall have become a party to this Convention; or</p> <p>b) An international ad hoc arbitral tribunal established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on international Trade Law as then in force. The parties to the dispute may agree in writing to modify these Rules.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article relating to the submission of the dispute to arbitration the investor shall have the right, to choose the conciliation procedure before the dispute is submitted for arbitration.</p> <p>(3) The arbitral awards shall be recognized and enforced by the Contracting Parties In accordance with the 1958 New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation and arbitration (Multi-tiered)
247	<a href="#">United Arab Emirates - United Kingdom BIT (1992)</a>	In force	United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom	8/12/1992	15/12/1993	<p>Article 8 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(1) If any dispute should arise between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former, and settlement cannot be reached within three months between the parties to this dispute through negotiation, consultation, pursuit of local remedies or otherwise, then, if the investor affected also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 (1) (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention") either Party may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as provided in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention.</p> <p>In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the investor affected shall have the right to choose.</p> <p>The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the investor which is the other party to the dispute has received in pursuance of an insurance contract an indemnity in respect of some or all of his or its losses.</p> <p>(2) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former.</p> <p>(4) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through the diplomatic channel any dispute referred to the Centre unless:</p> <p>(a) the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
248	<a href="#">Poland - Thailand BIT (1992)</a>	In force	Poland, Thailand	18/12/1992	8/10/1993	<p>Art 9. Settlement of Disputes between the Contracting Party and the National or Company of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>In case both Contracting Parties are Contracting States to the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, done at Washington D.C. on March 18, 1965, and failing to settle the disputes amicably or by any other form of settlement of disputes, each Contracting Party shall consent to submit any legal dispute that may arise out of investments made by a national or company of the other Contracting Party to conciliation or arbitration at the request of such national or company in accordance with the provisions of the said Convention.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
249	<a href="#">Korea, Republic of - Paraguay BIT (1992)</a>	In force	Korea, Republic of, Paraguay	22/12/1992	6/8/1993	<p>Article 12 Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) If such disputes cannot be settled in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article within six months from the date of request for settlement, the disputes shall be submitted, upon request of the investor, either to:</p> <p>(a) the competent court of justice of the Contracting Party for decision; or</p> <p>(b) the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States of March 18, 1965 done in Washington D.C., for conciliation or arbitration.</p> <p>(3) The entities mentioned in paragraph (2), sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of this Article shall determine its own procedure. The award rendered by each of the entities is final and binding for both parties to the disputes.</p> <p>(4) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels any matter referred to paragraph (2), sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of this Article until the proceedings have been terminated and the other Contracting Party has failed to abide by or to comply with the award rendered either by the competent court of justice of the other Contracting Party or by the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
250	<a href="#">Poland - United Arab Emirates BIT (1993)</a>	In force	Poland, United Arab Emirates	31/1/1993	9/4/1994	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(2) If the dispute cannot be settled according to the provisions of paragraph (1) within six months from the date of request for settlement, the parties to the dispute may proceed as follows:</p> <p>(a) the dispute shall be settled in accordance with applicable dispute - settlement procedures upon which the parties to the dispute have previously agreed;</p> <p>(b) a dispute concerning expropriation, nationalisation and compensation under Article (6) and transfers under Article (7) shall, upon the request of the investor be submitted for settlement to an ad hoc International Arbitral Tribunal;</p> <p>(c) in the event of a dispute not referred to in sub -paragraph (b) of paragraph (2), the dispute shall be submitted, after exhausting all local remedies, to an ad hoc International Arbitral Tribunal.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(4) In case both Contracting States have become parties to the Convention on the settlement of investment disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965, disputes under this Article shall be submitted for settlement by conciliation or arbitration to the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(6) Neither Contracting States shall pursue through diplomatic channels any matter referred to arbitration until the proceedings have terminated and a Contracting State has failed to abide by or to comply with the award rendered by the Arbitral Tribunal.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
251	<a href="#">Ukraine - United Kingdom BIT (1993)</a>	In force	Ukraine, United Kingdom	10/2/1993	10/2/1993	<p>ARTICLE 8 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Host State</p> <p>(2) Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration, the investor and the Contracting Party concerned in the dispute may agree to refer the dispute either to:</p> <p>(a) the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (having regard to the provisions, where applicable, of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington DC on 18 March 1965 (1) and the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings); or</p> <p>(b) the Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce; or</p> <p>(c) an international arbitrator or ad hoc arbitration tribunal to be appointed by a special agreement or established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p> <p>If after a period of three months from written notification of the claim there is no agreement to one of the above alternative procedures, the dispute shall at the request in writing of the investor concerned be submitted to arbitration under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law as then in force. The parties to the dispute <u>may agree in writing to modify these Rules.</u></p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
252	<a href="#">Kyrgyzstan - Ukraine BIT (1993)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Kyrgyzstan, Ukraine	23/2/1993		<p>Art 7. Settlement of disputes between a contracting party and an investor</p> <p>1. If a dispute arises between one Contracting Party and the investor of any other Contracting Party on:</p> <p>a) the obligations arising from a Contracting Party in respect of an investor of the other Contracting Party regarding an investment of an investor;</p> <p>b) The breach of any of the rights specified in this Agreement or arising out of it for investment of an investor;</p> <p>Disputes are resolved as far as possible through mutual consultations and negotiations.</p> <p>2. If within six months from the date of the written request disputing parties fail to reach a mutual agreement, the dispute shall at the request of one of the Parties may be submitted for resolution:</p> <p>a) in the courts of the Contracting Parties in accordance with their competence;</p> <p>b) International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes ("the Centre"), taking into account the appropriate provisions contained in the Washington, DC March 18, 1965 Convention on the Settlement of Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States on the investment, if the States of both Contracting Parties are parties this Convention;</p> <p>c) to international ad hoc arbitration, in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p> <p>3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Article relating to the submission of the dispute to the arbitration court, the investor has the right to choose the conciliation procedure.</p> <p>4. The Contracting Parties recognize the decision of the arbitral tribunal and ensure its execution in accordance with the New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards of 1958.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation and arbitration (Multi-tiered)

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
253	<a href="#">Nepal - United Kingdom BIT (1993)</a>	In force	Nepal, United Kingdom	2/3/1993	2/3/1993	<p>Article 8 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(1) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 (1) any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former.</p> <p>If any such dispute should arise and agreement cannot be reached within three months between the parties to this dispute through pursuit of local remedies or otherwise, then, if the national or company affected also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as provided in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention. In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the national or company affected shall have the right to choose.</p> <p>The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the national or company which is the other party to the dispute has received in pursuance of an insurance contract an indemnity in respect of some or all of his or its losses</p> <p>(2) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through the diplomatic channel any dispute referred to the Centre unless</p> <p>(a) the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
254	<a href="#">Albania - Poland BIT (1993)</a>	In force	Albania, Poland	5/3/1993	9/8/1993	<p>Art 8 Settlement of disputes between an Investor and a Host State</p> <p>(2) If such disputes cannot be settled within six months from the date either Party requested amicable settlement, the investor or the Contracting Party concerned may submit the dispute either to the competent court of the contracting Party, or to an international arbitration tribunal. Each Contracting Party herewith declares its acceptance of such an arbitration procedure. In the latter case I the provisions of Article 7, paragraphs 3-9 shall be applied mutatis mutandis.</p> <p>(4) In case both Contracting Parties have become members of the Convention of 18 March 1965 on Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of the Other States, disputes between either contracting Party and the investor of the other Contracting Party under the first paragraph of this Article shall be submitted for settlement by conciliation or arbitration to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
255	<a href="#">Barbados - United Kingdom BIT (1993)</a>	In force	Barbados, United Kingdom	7/4/1993	7/4/1993	<p>Article 8 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(1) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 (1) any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former.</p> <p>(2) A company which is incorporated or constituted under the law in force in the territory of one Contracting Party and in which before such a dispute arises the majority of shares are owned by nationals or companies of the other Contracting Party shall in accordance with Article 25(2)(b) of the Convention be treated for the purposes of the Convention as a company of the other Contracting Party.</p> <p>(3) If any such dispute should arise and agreement cannot be reached within three months between the parties to this dispute through pursuit of local remedies or otherwise, then, if the national or company affected also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as provided in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention. In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the national or company affected shall have the right to choose. The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the national or company which is the other party to the dispute has received in pursuance of an insurance contract an indemnity in respect of some or all of his or its losses.</p> <p>(4) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through the diplomatic channel any dispute referred to the Centre unless:</p> <p>(a) the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
256	<a href="#">Romania - United Arab Emirates BIT (1993)</a>	In force	Romania, United Arab Emirates	11/4/1993	7/4/1996	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(2) If such disputes cannot be settled amicably then each Contracting Party consents to submit either to the competent court of the host Contracting Party or to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March, 1965 (hereinafter referred to as the "the Convention") any dispute arising between that Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party which involves: ...</p> <p>(4) i) If any dispute of the type referred to in paragraph 2 should arise, the Contracting Party and the investor concerned shall seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation. If the dispute cannot thus be resolved within three (3) months, then if the investor concerned also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either Contracting Party to the dispute may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as set forth in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention, provided that the investor concerned has not submitted the dispute to the courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies of competent jurisdiction of the Contracting Party that is party to the dispute. ii) In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the opinion of the investor concerned shall prevail. The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection, defence, or right of set-off at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the investor which is the other party to the dispute has received pursuant to an insurance or guarantee contract an indemnity or other compensation for all or part of its losses or damages.</p> <p>(5) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels any dispute referred to the Centre unless:</p> <p>i) the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decided that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre, or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
257	<a href="#">Argentina - Armenia BIT (1993)</a>	In force	Argentina, Armenia	16/4/1993	20/12/1994	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Disputes between an investor and the host Contracting Party</p> <p>(3) In case of international arbitration, the dispute shall be submitted, at the investors choice, either to:- The International Centre for the Settlement of Investments Disputes (ICSID) created by the Convention on the Settlement of investment Disputes Between States and Nationals of the other States opened for signature in Washington on 18 March 1965, once both Contracting Parties herein become members thereof.</p> <p>As far as this provision is not complied with, each Contracting Party consents that the dispute be submitted to arbitration under the regulations of the ICSID Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings, or...</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
258	<a href="#">Malaysia - Poland BIT (1993)</a>	In force	Malaysia, Poland	21/4/1993	23/03/1994	<p>Art 7. Settlement of investment disputes between a contracting party and an investor of the other contracting party</p> <p>1. Each Contracting Party consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 any dispute arising between that Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party which involves:—</p> <p>(i) An obligation entered into by that Contracting Party with the investor of the other Contracting Party regarding an investment by such investor; or</p> <p>(ii) An alleged breach of any right conferred or created by this Agreement with respect to an investment by such investor.</p> <p>2. A company which is incorporated or constituted under the law in force in the territory of one Contracting Party and in which before such a dispute arises the majority of shares are owned by investors of the other Contracting Party shall in accordance with Article 25(2)(b) of the Convention be treated for the purposes of the Convention as a company of the other Contracting Party.</p> <p>3.(i) If any dispute of the type referred to in paragraph 1 should arise, the Contracting Party and the investor concerned shall seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation. If the dispute cannot thus be resolved within three (3) months, then if the investor concerned also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either Contracting Party to the dispute may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as set forth in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention, provided that the investor concerned has not submitted the dispute to the courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies of competent jurisdiction of the Contracting Party that is party to the dispute.</p> <p>(ii) In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
259	<a href="#">Argentina - Hungary BIT (1993)</a>	In force	Argentina, Hungary	2/5/1993	10/1/1997	<p>Article 10. Settlement of disputes between an investor and the host contracting party</p> <p>(1) Any dispute which arises within the terms of this Agreement concerning an investment between an investor of a Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party shall, if possible, be settled amicably.</p> <p>(2) If the dispute cannot thus be settled within six months following the date on which the dispute has been raised by either party, it may be submitted, upon request of the investor, either to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the competent tribunal of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made;</li> <li>- international arbitration according to the provisions of paragraph (3).</li> </ul> <p>Where an investor has submitted a dispute to the aforementioned competent tribunal of the Contracting Party where the investment has been made or to international arbitration, this choice shall be final.</p> <p>(3) In case of international arbitration, the dispute shall be submitted, at the investor's choice, either to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) created by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965, once both Contracting Parties herein become a party thereof. As far as this provision is not complied with, each Contracting Party consents that the dispute be submitted to arbitration under the regulations of the ICSID Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings, or</li> <li>- an arbitration tribunal set up from case to case in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</li> </ul> <p>(4) The arbitration tribunal shall decide in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement,</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
260	<a href="#">Finland - Turkey BIT (1993)</a>	In force	Finland, Turkey	13/5/1993	23/4/1995	<p>Article 8 Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor</p> <p>1. Any legal dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the former in the territory of the latter which has not been amicably settled during six months from written notification of a claim may, at the request of either party to the dispute, be submitted for settlement either by conciliation or arbitration to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter called "the Centre") having regard to the applicable provisions of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965, provided that the investor has not brought the dispute before the court of justice of competent jurisdiction of the Contracting Party that is a party to the dispute.</p> <p>In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure, the investor shall have the right to choose.</p> <p>If the investor chooses to bring the dispute before the court of justice of the Contracting Party that is a party to the dispute, a period of one year shall elapse for a final award before the dispute can be submitted to the Centre according to the procedure provided for in the said Washington Convention of 1965.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
261	<a href="#">Korea, Republic of - Viet Nam BIT (1993)</a>	Terminated	Korea, Republic of, Viet Nam	13/5/1993	4/9/1993	<p>Art 8 Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the Other Contracting Party</p> <p>(3) If the dispute cannot thus be settled within six months from the date on which the dispute has been raised by either party, it shall be submitted upon request of the investor or the Contracting Party to International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature in Washington on 18 March 1965, in the event the Socialist Republic of Vietnam becomes a Party to this Convention. Until that moment the dispute shall be submitted to conciliation or arbitration procedure to be mutually agreed upon the basis of the Washington Convention.</p> <p>(4) The award made by ICSID shall be final and binding for the parties to the dispute; each Contracting Party shall ensure the recognition and enforcement of the award in accordance with its relevant laws regulations.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction</p> <p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p>

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
262	<a href="#">Lithuania - United Kingdom BIT (1993)</a>	In force	Lithuania, United Kingdom	17/5/1993	21/9/1993	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Host State</p> <p>(2) Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration, the national or company and the Contracting Party concerned in the dispute may agree to refer the dispute either to:</p> <p>(a) the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (having regard to the provisions, where applicable, of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington DC on 18 March 1965 and the Arbitration Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings); or</p> <p>(b) the Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce: or...</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
263	<a href="#">Albania - Egypt BIT (1993)</a>	In force	Albania, Egypt	22/5/1993	4/6/1994	<p>Article 10. Settlement of disputes between an investor and host state</p> <p>1. Any dispute between either Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party concerning investments or the expropriation or nationalization of an investment shall as far as possible, be settled by the disputing parties in an amicable way.</p> <p>2. If such a dispute cannot be settled within six months from the date either party requested amicable settlement, the investor or the Contracting Party concerned may submit the dispute of the Contracting Party, to an international arbitration tribunal. Each Contracting Party herewith declares its acceptance of such arbitration procedure. In the latter case, the provisions of Article 9, paras 3-9 shall be applied. Nevertheless the President of Court of the International Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris shall be invited to make the necessary appointments whereas the arbitration tribunal shall determine its procedure by applying the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules, as then in force. The award shall be binding and enforced in accordance with domestic law.</p> <p>3. During arbitration or the enforcement of an award, the Contracting party involved in the dispute shall not raise the objection that the investor of the other Contracting Party has received compensation under an insurance contract in respect of all or part of the damage.</p> <p>4. In case both Contracting Parties have become members of the Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, disputes between either Contracting Party and the investor of the other Contracting Party under the first paragraph of this Article, shall be submitted for settlement by conciliation or arbitration to the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes. It can be submitted to one of the Regional Centers for International Commercial Arbitration.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
264	<a href="#">Chile - Sweden BIT (1993)</a>	In force	Chile, Sweden	24/5/1993	30/12/1995	<p>Article 7 Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(3) Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration in accordance with the provisions of this Article, each Contracting Party hereby gives its consent to its submission to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
265	<a href="#">Armenia - United Kingdom BIT (1993)</a>	In force	Armenia, United Kingdom	27/5/1993	11/7/1996	<p>Art 8 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(1) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965, any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former.</p> <p>(3) If any such dispute should arise and agreement cannot be reached within three months between the parties to this dispute through pursuit of local remedies or otherwise, then, if the national or company affected also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention ...In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the national or company affected shall have the right to choose.</p> <p>(4) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through the diplomatic channel any dispute referred to the Centre unless: (a) the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre,...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
266	<a href="#">Korea, Republic of - Peru BIT (1993)</a>	Terminated	Korea, Republic of, Peru	3/6/1993	20/4/1994	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the Other Contracting Party</p> <p>(4) If local remedies cannot be exhausted within the above indicated period of six(6) months or if the Contracting Party does not require that the preceding paragraphs be applied, or if the dispute can not be settled within six(6) months from the date one of the Parties raised the dispute, it shall, upon request of either the investor or the Contracting Party, be submitted to the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) established by the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and nationals of other States, provided that the Republic of Peru becomes a party to this Convention.</p> <p>Until that moment the dispute shall be submitted to conciliation or arbitration procedure to be mutually agreed upon on the basis of the Washington Convention.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction</p> <p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p>
267	<a href="#">Poland - Singapore BIT (1993)</a>	In force	Poland, Singapore	3/6/1993	29/12/1993	<p>Article 13 Investment Disputes</p> <p>1. Any dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party in connection with an investment in the area of the other Contracting Party shall, as far as possible, be settled amicably through negotiations between the parties to the dispute. The party intending to resolve such dispute through negotiations shall give notice to the other of its intentions.</p> <p>Article 13 Investment Disputes</p> <p>2. If the dispute cannot be thus resolved as provided in paragraph (1) of this Article within 6 months from the date of notice given thereunder, then the Contracting Party and the investor concerned shall refer the dispute to either conciliation in accordance with the (UNCITRAL) Rules of Conciliation 1980 or to arbitration in accordance with the (UNCITRAL) Rules on Arbitration, 1976 subject to the following provisions:</p> <p>(a) In respect of conciliation proceedings, there shall be two conciliators, one each appointed by the respective parties; and</p> <p>(b) In respect of arbitration proceedings, the following shall apply:...</p> <p>3. As an alternative to arbitration in accordance with the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Rules on Arbitration, 1976, the parties may opt to have the arbitration conducted in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the Singapore International Arbitration Centre.</p> <p>4. The conciliation or arbitration shall, as far as possible, be held in Singapore.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
268	<a href="#">Australia - Romania BIT (1993)</a>	In force	Australia, Romania	21/6/1993	22/4/1994	<p>Article 9 Settlement of disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) If the dispute in question cannot be resolved amicably through consultations and negotiations, either party to the dispute may:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) if both Contracting Parties are at that time party to the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States ("the Convention"), done at Washington on 18 March 1965, refer the dispute to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes ("the Centre") for conciliation or arbitration...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
269	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Georgia BIT (1993)</a>	In force	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Georgia	23/6/1993	3/7/1999	<p>Art. 10. Règlement des différends relatifs aux investissements</p> <p>1. Tout différend relatif aux investissements, entre un investisseur de l'une des Parties contractantes et l'autre Partie contractante, fait l'objet d'une notification écrite, accompagnée d'un aide-mémoire suffisamment détaillé, de la part de la partie la plus diligente. Dans la mesure du possible, ce différend est réglé à l'amiable entre les parties au différend et à défaut, par la conciliation entre les Parties contractantes par la voie diplomatique.</p> <p>2. A défaut de règlement amiable par arrangement direct entre les parties au différend ou par conciliation par la voie diplomatique dans les six mois à compter de sa notification, le différend est soumis, à l'exclusion de tout autre recours juridique, à l'arbitrage international.</p> <p>(1. Any dispute relating to investments, between an investor of one of the Contracting Parties and the other Contracting Party, shall be the subject of a written notification, accompanied by a sufficiently detailed memorandum, from the most diligent part. As far as possible, this dispute is settled amicably between the parties to the dispute and failing that, by conciliation between the Contracting Parties through diplomatic channels.</p> <p>2. In the absence of an amicable settlement by direct arrangement between the parties to the dispute or by conciliation through diplomatic channels within six months from its notification, the dispute shall be submitted, to the exclusion of any other legal remedy, to the international arbitration.)</p>	State-State conciliation
270	<a href="#">Egypt - Greece BIT (1993)</a>	In force	Egypt, Greece	16/7/1993	6/4/1995	<p>Art 10 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>4. In case both Contracting Parties have become members of the Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of the other States, disputes between either contracting Party and the investor of the other Contracting Party under the first paragraph of this Article may, at the request of the investor concerned, be submitted for settlement by conciliation or arbitration to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
271	<a href="#">Trinidad and Tobago - United Kingdom BIT (1993)</a>	In force	Trinidad and Tobago, United Kingdom	23/7/1993	8/10/1993	<p>ARTICLE 10 Settlement of Disputes between a National or Company and a Host State</p> <p>(2) Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration, the national or company and the Contracting Party concerned in the dispute may agree to refer the dispute either to:</p> <p>(a) the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (having regard to the provisions, where applicable, of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington DC on 18 March 1965 (1) and the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings); or</p> <p>(b) the Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce; or</p> <p>(c) an international arbitrator or ad hoc arbitral tribunal to be appointed by a special agreement or established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
272	<a href="#">Argentina - Romania BIT (1993)</a>	In force	Argentina, Romania	29/7/1993	1/5/1995	<p>Art 10 Settlement - 1 Disputes between Investor and the host Contracting Party</p> <p>(1) Any dispute which arises within the terms of this Agreement concerning an investment between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party shall, if possible, be settled amicably.</p> <p>(2) If the dispute cannot be thus settled within six months following the date on which the dispute has been raised by either party, it may be submitted, on request of the investor, either to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-the competent tribunal of the Contracting Party in 'whose territory the investment was made;</li> <li>-international arbitration according to the provisions of paragraph (3).</li> </ul> <p>(3) In case of international arbitration, the dispute shall be submitted, at the investor's choice, either to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The international Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) created by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and National of other States opened for signature in Washington on 18th March 1965, once both Contracting Parties herein become members thereof. As far as this provision is not complied with, each Contracting Party consent s that the dispute be submitted to arbitration under the regulations of the ICSID Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings, or...</li> </ul>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
273	<a href="#">Hungary - Paraguay BIT (1993)</a>	In force	Hungary, Paraguay	11/8/1993	1/4/1995	<p>Article 10 SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN AN INVESTOR AND THE HOST CONTRACTING PARTY</p> <p>(6) In case both Contracting Parties shall have become members of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965, disputes between either Contracting Party and the national of the other Contracting Party under the third paragraph of the present Article shall be submitted for settlement by conciliation or arbitration to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
274	<a href="#">Argentina - Bulgaria BIT (1993)</a>	In force	Argentina, Bulgaria	21/9/1993	3/11/1997	<p>Article 10. Settlement of disputes between an investor and a contracting party</p> <p>(1) Any dispute which arises within the terms of this Agreement concerning an investment between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party shall, if possible, be settled amicably. The denial of an investment authorization shall not itself constitute a dispute between an investor and a Contracting Party.</p> <p>(2) If the dispute cannot thus be settled within six months following the date on which the dispute has been raised by either party, it may be submitted, upon request of the investor, either to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the competent tribunal of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made;</li> <li>- international arbitration according to the provisions of Paragraph (3).</li> </ul> <p>Where an investor has submitted a dispute to the aforementioned competent tribunal of the Contracting Party where the investment has been made or to international arbitration, this choice shall be final.</p> <p>(3) In case of international arbitration, the dispute shall be submitted, at the investor's choice, either to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The international Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) created by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and National of other States opened for signature in Washington on 18 March 1965, once both Contracting Parties herein become members thereof. As far as this provision is not complied with, each Contracting Party consents that the dispute be submitted to arbitration under the regulations of the ICSID Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings, or</li> <li>- an arbitration tribunal set up from case to case in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</li> </ul>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
275	<a href="#">Korea, Republic of - Lithuania BIT (1993)</a>	In force	Korea, Republic of, Lithuania	24/9/1993	9/11/1993	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the Other Contracting Party</p> <p>(3) If any dispute cannot be settled within six(6) months from the date either Party requested amicable settlement, it shall, upon request of either the investor or the Contracting Party, be submitted to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes established by the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States. Until that moment the dispute shall be submitted to conciliation or arbitration procedure to be mutually agreed upon on the basis of the Washington Convention.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction</p> <p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p>
276	<a href="#">Italy - Jamaica BIT (1993)</a>	In force	Italy, Jamaica	29/9/1993	11/9/1995	<p>Article 9. Settlement of Disputes between Investors and the Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Any dispute between one Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former shall if possible be settled amicably.</p> <p>2. If such a dispute has not been settled amicably within a period of three months from the date on which either party to the dispute requested amicable settlement, either party may pursue local remedies for the settlement of that dispute.</p> <p>3. If a dispute, relating to a legal question in terms of article 25 of the ICSID Convention, concerning the compulsory acquisition under article 5 of present Agreement has not been settled within a period of eighteen months from its submission to a competent body for the purpose of pursuing local remedies, then for the purpose of articles 28 and 36 of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 (the Convention) the Contracting Party hereby gives its consent for the submission of the disputes to conciliation or arbitration under those articles.</p> <p>4. Nothing in this Article shall be construed as preventing the Contracting Party and the investor of the other Contracting Party, from agreeing to submit at any time by common consent the dispute referred in the aforementioned paragraphs to conciliation or arbitration under Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention, respectively.</p> <p>5. If the dispute relates to a question other than one of compulsory acquisition under article 5, then the concerned contracting Party hereby consents to its immediate submission, if the investor so prefers, either to:</p> <p>a) Arbitration or conciliation under Articles 28 and 36 of the ICSID Convention; or</p> <p>b) To an ad hoc arbitral tribunal in accordance with the procedures set out in the Uncitral Rules pursuant to the UNGA Resolution 31/98 of the 15 December 1986. Uncitral Rules pursuant to the UNGA Resolution 31/98 of the 15 December 1986.</p> <p>There shall be three Arbitrators and, if they are not nationals of the Contracting Party, they shall be nationals of States which have diplomatic relations with both Contracting Parties; or</p> <p>c) To conciliation in accordance with the procedures set out in the Uncitral Rules pursuant to the relevant UNGA Resolution...</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>
277	<a href="#">Australia - Czech Republic BIT (1993)</a>	In force	Australia, Czechia	30/9/1993	29/6/1994	<p>Article 11 Settlement of disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(3) Either party ... may take the following action irrespective of whether any local remedies available ... under paragraph (2) ... have already been pursued or exhausted:</p> <p>(a) if both Contracting Parties are at that time party to the 1965 Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States ("the Convention"), refer the dispute to (ICSID) for conciliation or arbitration pursuant to Article 28 or 36 of the Convention. Where this action is taken by an investor of one Contracting Party the other Contracting Party shall consent in writing to the submission of the dispute to the Centre within thirty days ...</p> <p>(4) Where a dispute is referred to (ICSID) in accordance with paragraph (3)(a) ...:</p> <p>(a) if the parties ... cannot agree whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure, the investor affected shall have the right to choose, and ...</p> <p>5) Once an action referred to in paragraphs (2) or (3) ... has been taken, neither Contracting Party shall pursue the dispute through diplomatic channels unless:</p> <p>(a) the relevant judicial or administrative body, the Secretary-General of the Centre, the arbitral authority or tribunal or the conciliation commission, as the case may be, has decided that it has no jurisdiction in relation to the dispute in question; or ...</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
278	<a href="#">Peru - United Kingdom BIT (1993)</a>	In force	Peru, United Kingdom	4/10/1993	21/4/1994	<p>Article 10 Settlement of Disputes between a Contracting Party and a National of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) If any such dispute cannot be settled within three months between the parties to the dispute through amicable settlement, pursuit of local remedies or otherwise, each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit it to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965.</p> <p>(4) In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the national or company affected shall have the right to choose. The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the national or company which is the other party to the dispute has received in pursuance of an insurance contract an indemnity in respect of some or all of his or its losses.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
279	<a href="#">Albania - Croatia BIT (1993)</a>	In force	Albania, Croatia	5/10/1993	16/04/1994	<p>Article 10. Settlement of disputes between an investor and host state</p> <p>1. Any dispute between either Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party concerning investments or the expropriation or nationalization of an investment shall, as far as possible, be settled by the disputing parties in a amicable way.</p> <p>2. If such dispute cannot be settled within six months from the date either party requested amicable settlement, the investor or the Contracting Party concerned may submit the dispute either to the competent court of the Contracting Party, or to an international arbitration tribunal. Each Contracting Party here with declares its acceptance of such arbitration procedure. In the latter case, the provisions of Article 9, par 3-9 shall be applied. Nevertheless the President of the Court of the International Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris shall be invited to make the necessary appointments where as the arbitration tribunal shall determine its procedure by applying the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules, as then in force. The award shall be binding and enforcer in accordance with domestic law.</p> <p>3. During arbitration or the enforcement of an award, the Contracting Party involved in the dispute shall not raise the objection that the investor of the other Contracting Party has received compensation under an insurance contract in respect of all or part of the damage.</p> <p>4. In case both Contracting Parties have become members of the Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and national of the Other States, disputes between either Contracting Party and the investor of the other Contracting Party under the first paragraph of this Article, shall be submitted for settlement by conciliation or arbitration to the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes. It can be submitted and to Regional Centers for International Commercial Arbitration.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
280	<a href="#">Philippines - Spain BIT (1993)</a>	In force	Philippines, Spain	19/10/1993	21/09/1994	<p>Article IX. Disputes between One Party and an Investor of the other Party</p> <p>I . All kinds of disputes or differences, including disputes over the amount of compensation for expropriation or similar measures, between one Party and an investor of the other Party concerning an investment or income from investment of that investor in the territory, of the other shall be settled amicably through negotiations. . All kinds of disputes or differences, including disputes over the amount of compensation for expropriation or similar measures, between one Party and an investor of the other Party concerning an investment or income from investment of that investor in the territory, of the other shall be settled amicably through negotiations.</p> <p>If such disputes or differences cannot be settled according to the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article within six months from date of request for settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute to:</p> <p>A . the competent court of the Party for decision; or                      B . the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes through conciliation or arbitration, established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, of March 18, 1965 done in Washington, D.C.</p> <p>3 . Neither Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels any matter referred to arbitration until the proceedings have terminated and a Party has failed to abide by or to comply with the award rendered by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
281	<a href="#">Romania - Switzerland BIT (1993)</a>	In force	Romania, Switzerland	25/10/1993	30/7/1994	<p>Article 9 Disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) If these consultations do not result in a solution within three months from the date of request for settlement, the investor may submit the dispute, at his choice, for settlement to:</p> <p>(a)the competent court of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made;                      (b)the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) provided for by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington, on 18 March 1965;                      (c)an ad hoc arbitral tribunal which, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties to the dispute, shall be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>(3) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to international conciliation or arbitration.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
282	<a href="#">Argentina - Finland BIT (1993)</a>	In force	Argentina, Finland	5/11/1993	3/5/1996	<p>Art 9 Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(3) In case of international arbitration, the dispute shall be submitted, at the investor's choice, either to:</p> <p>- The International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) created by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and National of other States opened for signature in Washington on 18 March 1965, once both Contracting Parties herein become members thereof. As far as this provision is not complied with, each Contracting Party consents that the dispute be submitted to arbitration under the regulations of the ICSID Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings, or ...</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
283	<a href="#">Argentina - Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of BIT (1993)</a>	In force	Argentina, Venezuela	16/11/1993	7/1/1995	<p>Art 11. Settlement of disputes between an investor and the host contracting party of the investment</p> <p>(1) Any dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other contracting party regarding compliance with the provisions of this Agreement shall, as far as possible, be settled by amicable consultations.</p> <p>(2) If the dispute cannot be settled within six months from the date on which it was raised by one or other party, it may be submitted at the request of the investor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- either to the competent courts of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made;</li> <li>- or to international arbitration under the conditions described in paragraph (3).</li> </ul> <p>Once the investor has submitted the dispute to the courts of the Contracting Party concerned or to international arbitration, the choice of one of these procedures is final.</p> <p>(3) In the event of recourse to international arbitration, the investor and the Contracting Party may agree it:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established by the "Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States", opened for signature in Washington on 18 March 1965, once each State Party to this Agreement has acceded to it. Until this condition is met, each Contracting Party gives its consent to submit the dispute to arbitration under the Rules of Procedure of the Additional Facility of the C.I.A.D.I. for the administration of conciliation, arbitration or enquiry proceedings;</li> <li>b) to an ad hoc arbitration tribunal established in accordance with the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</li> </ul> <p>If, after a period of three months from the notification of the submission of the dispute to arbitration, there is no agreement on one of the above alternative procedures, the parties to the dispute shall submit it to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) or its Additional Facility referred to in subparagraph (a) of this paragraph...</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
284	<a href="#">Portugal - Romania BIT (1993)</a>	In force	Portugal, Romania	17/11/1993	17/11/1994	<p>Article 7.</p> <p>1 — For the purpose of solving disputes with respect to investments between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party, consultations will take place between the parties concerned with a view to solving the case, as far as possible, amicably.</p> <p>2 — If these consultations do not result in a solution within six months, from the date of request for settlement, the investor may submit the dispute, at his choice, for settlement to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The competent court of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made; or</li> <li>b) The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) provided for by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington, on 18 March 1965; or</li> <li>c) Ad hoc arbitral tribunal which, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties to the dispute, shall be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</li> </ul> <p>3 — Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to international conciliation or arbitration.</p> <p>4 — The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall at no time whatsoever during the procedures involving investment disputes, assert as a defence its immunity or the fact that the investor has received compensation under an insurance contract covering the whole or part of the incurred damage or loss.</p> <p>5 — The court decision or the arbitration award, as the case will be, shall be final and binding on both parties to the dispute and enforced in accordance with the domestic law of the Contracting Party concerned.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
285	<a href="#">Ecuador - Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of BIT (1993)</a>	Terminated	Ecuador, Venezuela	18/11/1993	2/1/1995	<p>Article 9. Settlement of disputes between an investor and the host contracting party of the investment</p> <p>1. Any dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other contracting party regarding compliance with the provisions of this Agreement shall, as far as possible, be settled by amicable consultations.</p> <p>2. If the dispute cannot be settled within six months from the date on which it was raised by one or other party, it may be submitted at the request of the investor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Either to the competent courts of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made;</li> <li>▪ Or to international arbitration under the conditions described in paragraph (3).</li> </ul> <p>Once an investor Gue has submitted the dispute to the courts of the Contracting Party concerned or to international arbitration, the choice of one of these procedures is final.</p> <p>3. If the investor resolves to submit the dispute to arbitration shall be held in the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965, when each State Party to this Agreement has acceded thereto. As long as this requirement is not fulfilled, each Contracting Party consents that the dispute be submitted to arbitration in accordance with ICSID Additional Facility Rules for the administration of conciliation, arbitration or fact-finding proceedings.</p> <p>If for any reason is not available or the ICSID Additional Facility, the dispute shall be submitted, at the request of the investor, an "ad hoc" court of arbitration established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
286	<a href="#">Gambia - Switzerland BIT (1993)</a>	In force	Gambia, Switzerland	22/11/1993	30/3/1994	<p>Article 9 Disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) If these consultations do not result in a solution within twelve months and if the investor concerned gives a written consent, the dispute shall be submitted to the arbitration of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, instituted by the Convention of Washington of March 18, 1965, for the settlement of disputes regarding investments between States and nationals of other States.</p> <p>Each party may start the procedure by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as foreseen by Article 28 and 36 of the above-mentioned Convention. Should the Parties disagree on whether the conciliation or arbitration is the most appropriate procedure, the investor concerned shall have the choice. The Contracting Party which is party to the dispute can, at no time whatever during the settlement procedure or the execution of the sentence, allege the fact that the investor has received, by virtue of an insurance contract, a compensation covering the whole or part of the incurred damage.</p> <p>(4) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels a dispute submitted to the arbitration of the Centre, unless</p> <p>(a) the Secretary-General of the Centre or a commission of conciliation or an arbitral tribunal decides that the dispute is beyond the jurisdiction of the latter...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
287	<a href="#">United Kingdom - Uzbekistan BIT (1993)</a>	In force	United Kingdom, Uzbekistan	24/11/1993	24/11/1993	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Host State</p> <p>(1) Disputes between a national or company of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party concerning an obligation of the latter under this Agreement in relation to an investment of the former which have not been amicably settled shall, after a period of three months from written notification to a claim, be submitted to international arbitration if the national or company concerned so wishes.</p> <p>(2) Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration, the national or company and the Contracting Party concerned in the dispute may agree to refer the dispute either to:</p> <p>(a) the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (having regard to the provisions, where applicable, of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington DC on 18 March 1965 (1) and the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings); or</p> <p>(b) the Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce; or</p> <p>(c) an international arbitrator or ad hoc arbitration tribunal to be appointed by a special agreement or established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
288	<a href="#">United Kingdom - Uzbekistan BIT (1993)</a>	In force	United Kingdom, Uzbekistan	24/11/1993	24/11/1993	<p>Article 8. Settlement of disputes between an investor and a host state</p> <p>(1) Disputes between a national or company of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party concerning an obligation of the latter under this Agreement in relation to an investment of the former which have not been amicably settled shall, after a period of three months from written notification to a claim, be submitted to international arbitration if the national or company concerned so wishes.</p> <p>(2) Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration, the national or company and the Contracting Party concerned in the dispute may agree to refer the dispute either to:</p> <p>(a) The International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (having regard to the provisions, where applicable, of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington DC on 18 March 1965(1) and the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings); or</p> <p>(b) The Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce; or</p> <p>(c) An international arbitrator or ad hoc arbitration tribunal to be appointed by a special agreement or established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p> <p>If after a period of three months from written notification of the claim there is no agreement to one of the above alternative procedures, the dispute shall at the request in writing of the national or company concerned be submitted to arbitration under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law as then in force. The parties to the dispute may agree in writing to modify these Rules.</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
289	<a href="#">Honduras - United Kingdom BIT (1993)</a>	In force	Honduras, United Kingdom	7/12/1993	8/3/1995	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Host State</p> <p>(1) Disputes between a national or company of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party concerning an obligation of the latter under this Agreement in relation to an investment of the former which have not been amicably settled shall, after a period of three months from written notification of a claim, be submitted to international arbitration if the national or company concerned so wishes.</p> <p>(2) Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration, the national or company and the Contracting Party concerned in the dispute may agree to refer the dispute either to:</p> <p>(a) the Intentional Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (having regard to the provisions, where applicable, of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of the other States, opened for signature at Washington DC on 18 March 1965 (1) and the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings); or</p> <p>(b) the Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce; or</p> <p>(c) an international arbitrator or ad hoc arbitration tribunal to be appointed by a special agreement or established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
290	<a href="#">United Republic of Tanzania - United Kingdom BIT (1994)</a>	In force	Tanzania, United Republic of, United Kingdom	7/1/1994	2/8/1996	<p>Article 8 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(1) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 (1) any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former.</p> <p>(3) If any such dispute should arise and agreement cannot be reached within six months between the parties to this dispute through pursuit of local remedies or otherwise, then, if the national or company affected also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as provided in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention. In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the national or company affected shall have the right to choose. The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the national or company which is the other party to the dispute has received in pursuance of an insurance contract an indemnity in respect of some or all of his or its losses.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
291	<a href="#">MERCOSUR Investment Protocol (intra)</a>	Signed (not in force)	MERCOSUR (Mercado Común Sudamericano)	17/1/1994		<p>Art 9. Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and the Contracting Party Receiving the Investment</p> <p>1. Any dispute concerning the provisions of this Protocol between an investor of a Contracting Party and the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made shall, as far as possible, be settled by friendly consultations.</p> <p>2. If the dispute cannot be settled within six months from the time it was raised by one or other of the parties, it shall, at the request of the investor, be submitted to one of the following procedures:</p> <p>(i) To the competent courts of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made; or</p> <p>(ii) International arbitration in accordance with Paragraph 4 of this Article;</p> <p>(iii) The permanent system for the settlement of disputes with private persons which may be established within the framework of the Treaty of Asunción.</p> <p>3. Where an investor has opted to submit the dispute to one of the procedures set forth in Paragraph 2 of this Article, the choice shall be final.</p> <p>4. In the event of recourse to international arbitration, the dispute may be brought, at the choice of the investor:</p> <p>(a) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established by the "Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States", opened for signature in Washington on March 18, 1965, when each State Party to this Protocol has acceded to it. As long as this condition is not met, each Contracting Party gives its consent for the dispute to be submitted to arbitration in accordance with the rules of the ICSID Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration or Investigation Proceedings...</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
292	<a href="#">Indonesia - Malaysia BIT (1994)</a>	Terminated	Indonesia, Malaysia	22/1/1994	27/10/1999	<p>Art VII Settlement of Investment Disputes Between A Contracting Party And An Investor Of The Other Contracting Party</p> <p>2 In event that such a dispute cannot be settled amicably within six (6) months from the date of the written notification of such dispute, the investor may refer the dispute to either:</p> <p>(a) the courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies of competent jurisdiction of the Contracting Party that is a party to the dispute; or</p> <p>(b) the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965.</p> <p>3 . Each Contracting Party shall not pursue through diplomatic channels any dispute referred to arbitration unless:</p> <p>(i) the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre; or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
293	<a href="#">Latvia - United Kingdom BIT (1994)</a>	In force	Latvia, United Kingdom	24/1/1994	16/2/1995	<p>Art 8 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(1) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former</p> <p>(3) If any such dispute should arise and agreement cannot be reached within three months between the parties to this dispute through pursuit of local remedies or otherwise, then, if the national or company affected also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as provided in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention. In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the national or company affected shall have the right to choose.</p> <p>The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the national or company which is the other party to the dispute has received in pursuance of an insurance contract an indemnity in respect of some or all of his or its losses.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
294	<a href="#">Lithuania - Netherlands BIT (1994)</a>	In force	Lithuania, Netherlands	26/1/1994	4/1/1995	<p>Article 9.</p> <p>Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that investor in the territory of the former Contracting Party to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965.</p> <p>A legal person which is an investor of one Contracting Party and which before such a dispute arises is controlled by investors of the other Contracting Party shall in accordance with Article 25 (2) (b) of the Convention for the purpose of the Convention be treated as an investor of the other Contracting Party.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
295	<a href="#">Morocco - Tunisia BIT (1994)</a>	In force	Morocco, Tunisia	28/1/1994	4/1/1999	<p>Article 9. Settlement of disputes related to investments</p> <p>1. Each of the Contracting Parties accepts the submission of every dispute of a legal character that arises between it and one of the nationals of the other Contracting Party regarding an investment established on its territory, to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes in order to settle it by conciliation or arbitration in accordance with the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature in Washington on March 18, 1965.</p> <p>2. The nationals of one of the Contracting Parties may submit to the local judicial authorities of the other Contracting Party hosting the investment any dispute of a legal nature that arises between them and the other Contracting Party regarding the investment established on the territory of the latter.</p> <p>3. If one of the nationals of the two Contracting Parties chose to file a claim using one of the two mechanisms stipulated in paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article, then he will be unable to file such a claim using the other mechanism.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
296	<a href="#">Indonesia - Turkmenistan BIT (1994)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Indonesia, Turkmenistan	6/2/1994		<p>Article VIII. Settlement of investment disputes between parties and investors of other parties</p> <p>1. Any dispute between Party and Investor of the other Party, concerning investment of the last-mentioned Party in the former territory, shall be settled through consultation and negotiation.</p> <p>2. If the dispute can not be resolved within six months of the written notice, which has been filed by either Party, such dispute may, at the request of the concerned investor, be submitted to the judicial proceeding of the Party to which the investment is situated or international arbitration or conciliation.</p> <p>3. Each Contracting Party shall approve the submission of any dispute arising between the Parties and the investor with the other Party concerning investment in the territories of the aforementioned Party to the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes<sup>1</sup> with conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement Investment Disputes between States and Investors of other States open to signature in Washington on 18 March 1965.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
297	<a href="#">Argentina - Jamaica BIT (1994)</a>	In force	Argentina, Jamaica	8/2/1994	1/12/1995	<p>Art 9: Settlement of Disputes Between an Investor and the Host Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Any dispute which arises within the terms of this Agreement concerning an investment between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party shall, if possible, be settled amicably.</p> <p>2. If the dispute cannot thus be settled within six months following the date on which the dispute has been raised by either party, it may be submitted to: a. the competent, tribunal of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made, or b. international arbitration according to the provisions of Paragraph 3).</p> <p>5. In case of international arbitration, the dispute shall be submitted either to:  a. the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) created by the "Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States" opened for signature in Washington D.C. on 18th March, 1965, once both Contracting Parties herein become members thereof. As far as this provision is not compiled with, each Contracting Party consents that the dispute be submitted to arbitration under the regulations of the ICSID Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings, or  b. an arbitration tribunal set up from case to case in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
298	<a href="#">Czech Republic - Thailand BIT (1994)</a>	In force	Czechia, Thailand	12/2/1994	4/5/1995	<p>Art 11 Settlement of Disputes between the Contracting Party and the Investors</p> <p>In case both contracting Parties are contracting States to the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, done at Washington D.C. on March 18, 1965, and failing to settle the disputes amicably, or by any other form of settlement of disputes, each Contracting Party shall consent to submit any legal dispute that may arise out of investments made by an Investor of the other Contracting Party to conciliation or arbitration at the request of such an investor in accordance with the provisions of the said Convention.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
299	<a href="#">Argentina - Ecuador BIT (1994)</a>	Terminated	Argentina, Ecuador	18/2/1994	12/1/1995	<p>Article IX. Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and the Host Contracting Party of the Investment</p> <p>(1) Any dispute concerning the provisions of this agreement between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party shall as far as possible, be settled by amicable consultations.</p> <p>(2) If the dispute has not been settled within six months from the date on which it was raised by one or other party, it may be submitted at the request of the investor:</p> <p>Either to the competent courts of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made;</p> <p>Or to international arbitration under the conditions described in paragraph (3).</p> <p>Once the investor has submitted the dispute to the courts of the Contracting Party concerned or to international arbitration, the choice of one of these procedures is final.</p> <p>(3) In the event of recourse to international arbitration, the dispute may be brought, at the choice of the investor:</p> <p>The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States (ICSID), opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965, when each State Party to this Agreement has acceded to it. as long as this requirement is not fulfilled, each Contracting Party consents that the dispute be submitted to arbitration in accordance with the rules of the ICSID additional facility for the administration of conciliation, arbitration proceedings, and fact-finding;</p> <p>An "ad hoc" arbitral tribunal established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
300	<a href="#">Israel - Latvia BIT (1994)</a>	In force	Israel, Latvia	27/2/1994	9/5/1995	<p>Article 8 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>1. Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter: the "Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former.</p> <p>3. If any such dispute should arise and cannot be resolved, amicably or otherwise, within three (3) months from written notification of the existence of the dispute, then the investor affected may institute conciliation or arbitration proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre, as provided in Article 28 or 36 respectively of the Convention. The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the investor which is the other party to the dispute has received, in pursuance of an insurance contract, an indemnity in respect of some or all of his or its losses.</p> <p>4. Neither Contracting Party shall pursue, through the diplomatic channel, any dispute referred to the Centre, unless:</p> <p>(a) the Secretary-General of the Centre or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre; or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
301	<a href="#">Belarus - United Kingdom BIT (1994)</a>	In force	Belarus, United Kingdom	1/3/1994	28/12/1994	<p>Article 8 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(1) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to (ICSID) for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the (ICSID) Convention ... (1) any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(3) If any such dispute should arise and agreement cannot be reached within three months between the parties to this dispute through pursuit of local remedies or otherwise, then, if the national or company affected also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as provided in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention.</p> <p>In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the national or company affected shall have the right to choose. The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the national or company which is the other party to the dispute has received in pursuance of an insurance contract an indemnity in respect of some or all of his or its losses.</p> <p>(4) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through the diplomatic channel any dispute referred to the Centre unless:</p> <p>(a) the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre, or ...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
302	<a href="#">Lao People's Democratic Republic - Mongolia BIT (1994)</a>	In force	Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mongolia	3/3/1994	29/12/1994	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(3) If any dispute cannot be settled within six (6) months from the date either Party requested amicable settlement, it shall, upon request of either the investor or the Contracting Party, be submitted to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes established by the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between the States and Nationals of other States. The dispute shall be submitted to conciliation or arbitration procedure to be mutually agreed upon on the basis of the Washington Convention.</p> <p>(4) Nothing in this Article shall be construed to prevent the parties to the dispute from agreeing upon any other form of arbitration or dispute settlement which they mutually prefer and agree best suits their particular needs.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction
303	<a href="#">Romania - Slovakia BIT (1994)</a>	In force	Romania, Slovakia	3/3/1994	7/3/1996	<p>Article 10 Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If these consultations do not result in a solution within six months from the date of request for settlement, the investor may submit the dispute, at his choice, for settlement to:</p> <p>a) the competent court of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made; or</p> <p>b) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) having regard to the applicable provisions of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington D.C. on March 18, 1965, in the event both Contracting Parties shall have become a party to this Convention, or</p> <p>c) an ad hoc arbitral tribunal which, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties to the dispute, shall be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>3. Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to international conciliation or arbitration.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
304	<a href="#">Peru - Sweden BIT (1994)</a>	In force	Peru, Sweden	5/3/1994	8/1/1994	<p>Article 8 -. Disputes between an investor and a contracting party</p> <p>(1) Any legal dispute arising between an investor and a contracting party of the other States concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the first shall, as far as possible, be settled amicably between the two parties concerned.</p> <p>(2) If any such dispute cannot be settled within a period of three months entre las partes in dispute by means of a friendly settlement, the implementation of local resources or otherwise, each contracting party consents to hereby submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington DC on 18 March 1965, provided that, if the investor has concerned the dispute brought before the courts of the Contracting Party which is party in the dispute has not been issued a final decision within the period of three months.</p> <p>(3) A company which is incorporated or constituted under the laws in force in the territory of the States and before which such a dispute arises the majority of shares are owned by investors of the other Contracting Party shall, in accordance with article 25 (2) (b) of the Convention, considered for the purposes of the Convention as a company of the other contracting party.</p> <p>(4) In case of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure, el inversionista affected shall have the right to choose. The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute must not file an objection at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the investor who is the other party to the dispute has received pursuant to an insurance contract, compensation with respect to some or all of its losses.</p> <p>(5) The arbitral awards shall be final and binding on both parties to the dispute. The contracting cadaparte executed in accordance with its legislation.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
305	<a href="#">Lithuania - Romania BIT (1994)</a>	In force	Lithuania, Romania	8/3/1994	15/12/1994	<p>Article 9 Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(3) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to international conciliation or arbitration. The arbitral decisions shall be final and binding on both parties to the dispute. Each Contracting Party shall execute them in accordance with its laws.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
306	<a href="#">Netherlands - Viet Nam BIT (1994)</a>	In force	Netherlands, Viet Nam	10/3/1994	1/2/1995	<p>Article 9</p> <p>2) If such disputes can not be settled according to the provisions of paragraph 1 of his Article within a period of three months from the date either party to the dispute requested amicable settlement, the dispute shall, at the request of the national concerned, be submitted to an ad hoc arbitration tribunal to be appointed by a special agreement or one established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law</p> <p>3) In case both Contracting Parties shall have become contracting states of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington DC 18 March 1965, disputes as defined in paragraph 1 of this Article shall, at the request of the national concerned, be submitted to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes for arbitration or conciliation under that Convention.</p> <p>4) Each Contracting Party hereby gives its unconditional consent to the submission of disputes to international arbitration in accordance with the provisions of this Article.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
307	<a href="#">Estonia - Israel BIT (1994)</a>	In force	Estonia, Israel	14/3/1994	23/5/1995	<p>Art 8 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>1. Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter: the "Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 (hereinafter: the "Convention") any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former.</p> <p>...</p> <p>3. If any such dispute should arise and cannot be resolved, amicably or otherwise, within three (3) months from written notification of the existence of the dispute, then the investor affected may institute conciliation or arbitration proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre, as provided in Article 28 or 36 respectively of the Convention. The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the investor which is the other party to the dispute has received, in pursuance of an insurance contract, an indemnity in respect of some or all of his or its losses.</p> <p>4. Neither Contracting Party shall pursue, through the diplomatic channel, any dispute referred to the Centre, unless:</p> <p>(a) the Secretary-General of the Centre or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre; or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
308	<a href="#">India - United Kingdom BIT (1994)</a>	Terminated	India, United Kingdom	14/3/1994	6/1/1995	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Host State</p> <p>(2) Any dispute which has not been amicably settled within a period of six months from written notification of a claim may be submitted to international conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, if the parties to the dispute so agree.</p> <p>(3) Where the dispute is not referred to international conciliation, or where it is so referred but conciliation proceedings are terminated other than by the signing of a settlement agreement, the dispute may be referred to arbitration as follows:</p> <p>(a) if the Contracting Party of the investor and the other Contracting Party are both parties to the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, 1965 and the investor consents in writing to submit the dispute to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes such a dispute shall be referred to the Centre; or</p> <p>(b) if both parties to the dispute so agree under the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings; or</p> <p>(c) to an ad hoc arbitral tribunal by either party to the dispute in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, 1976. In respect of such arbitral proceedings, the following shall apply:..</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
309	<a href="#">Latvia - Netherlands BIT (1994)</a>	In force	Latvia, Netherlands	14/3/1994	1/4/1995	<p>Article 9</p> <p>Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that national in the territory of the former Contracting Party to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965, in the event that both Contracting Parties have become Contracting States to the said Convention.</p> <p>In case a Contracting Party is not a Contracting State to the said Convention, the disputes referred to above shall be submitted to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes under the Rules Governing the Additional Facility for the Administration of Proceedings by the Secretariat of the Centre (Additional Facility Rules).</p> <p>A legal person which is a national of one Contracting Party and which before such a dispute arises is controlled by nationals of the other Contracting Party shall, in accordance with Article 25 (2) (b) of the Convention, for the purpose of the Convention be treated as a national of the other Contracting Party.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID Additional Facility</p>
310	<a href="#">Argentina - Bolivia, Plurinational State of BIT (1994)</a>	Terminated	Argentina, Bolivia	17/3/1994	5/1/1995	<p>Article IX. Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and the Host Contracting Party of the Investment</p> <p>(1) Any dispute concerning investments covered by this agreement between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party shall as far as possible, be settled by amicable consultations.</p> <p>(2) If the dispute cannot be settled within six months from the date on which it was raised by one or other party, it may be submitted:</p> <p>a) The competent courts of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made; or</p> <p>b) To international arbitration under the conditions described in paragraph (3).</p> <p>(3) If the dispute has been raised by the investor and the parties fail to agree on the election of (a) or (b), the investor shall prevail.</p> <p>(4) According to paragraphs (2) and (3), once the investor has submitted the dispute to the courts of the Contracting Party concerned or to international arbitration, the choice of one of these procedures is final.</p> <p>(5) In the event of recourse to international arbitration, the dispute may be brought, at the choice of the investor:</p> <p>- The International Centre International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID)... when each State Party to this Agreement has acceded to it. As long as this requirement is not fulfilled, each Contracting Party consents that the dispute be submitted to arbitration in accordance with the ICSID Additional Facility Rules for the administration of conciliation, arbitration or fact-finding proceedings;</p> <p>- A tribunal established ad hoc arbitration under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL)</p>	<p>Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)</p>
311	<a href="#">Albania - United Kingdom BIT (1994)</a>	In force	Albania, United Kingdom	30/3/1994	30/8/1995	<p>Art 8 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>1) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 19651 any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
312	<a href="#">Germany - Kuwait BIT (1994)</a>	In force	Germany, Kuwait	30/3/1994	15/11/1997	<p>Article 8. Settlement of Disputes between a Contracting State and an Investor</p> <p>(1) Any investment dispute between a Contracting State and an investor of the other Contracting State should as far as possible be settled amicably between the parties in dispute.</p> <p>(2) If the dispute cannot be settled within six months of the date when it has been raised by one of the parties to the dispute, it shall, at the request of the investor of the other Contracting State, be submitted for conciliation or arbitration as the Contracting State and the investor may have previously agreed. In the absence of such a special agreement, the dispute shall be submitted at the request of the investor for conciliation or arbitration under the Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States (Convention 1965).</p> <p>(3) The award shall be binding and shall not be subject to any appeal or remedy other than those provided for in the Convention 1965. The award shall be enforced in accordance with domestic law.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(5) In case the Convention 1965 is not applicable, then the investment dispute shall at the request of the investor be submitted for settlement by an ad hoc arbitral tribunal. Such arbitral tribunal shall be established as follows:</p> <p>...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
313	<a href="#">Australia - Lao People's Democratic Republic BIT (1994)</a>	In force	Australia, Lao People's Democratic Republic	6/4/1994	8/4/1995	<p>Article 12</p> <p>Settlement of disputes between a Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(1) In the event of a dispute ... the parties to the dispute shall initially seek to resolve the dispute by consultations and negotiations.</p> <p>(2) If the dispute in question cannot be resolved through consultations and negotiations, either party to the dispute may:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) if both Contracting Parties are at that time party to the 1965 Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States ("the Convention"), refer the dispute to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes ("the Centre") for conciliation or arbitration pursuant to Articles 28 or 36 of the Convention;</p> <p>(4) Once an action referred to in paragraph (2) of this Article has been taken, neither Contracting Party shall pursue the dispute through diplomatic channels unless:</p> <p>(a) the relevant...administrative body, the Secretary-General of the Centre, the arbitral authority or tribunal or the conciliation commission,... has decided that it has no jurisdiction in relation to the dispute in question...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
314	<a href="#">Indonesia - Netherlands BIT (1994)</a>	Terminated	Indonesia, Netherlands	6/4/1994	1/7/1995	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Disputes between Nationals and a Contracting Party</p> <p>2) If such a dispute cannot be settled according to the provisions of paragraph 1 above within a period of three months from the date either party requested amicable settlement, the dispute shall, at the request of the national concerned, be submitted either to the judicial procedures provided by the Contracting Party concerned or to international arbitration or conciliation</p> <p>3) Submission of a dispute to domestic judicial procedures under paragraph 2 above shall not in any way affect the right of the national concerned to submit the dispute to international arbitration or conciliation.</p> <p>4) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that national in the territory of the former Contracting Party to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
315	<a href="#">Albania - Netherlands BIT (1994)</a>	In force	Albania, Netherlands	15/4/1994	1/9/1995	<p>Article 9</p> <p>3) In case both Contracting Parties have become members of the Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investments Disputes between State and National of other States, disputes between either Contracting Party and nationals of the other Contracting Party under the first paragraph of the present Article shall be submitted for settlement by conciliation or arbitration to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
316	<a href="#">Netherlands - Romania BIT (1994)</a>	In force	Netherlands, Romania	19/4/1994	1/2/1995	<p>Article 8</p> <p>2) If these consultations do not result in a solution within three months, the investor may submit the dispute, at his choice, for settlement to:</p> <p>(a) the competent court of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made; or</p> <p>(b) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) provided for by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, of 18 March 1965; or</p> <p>(c) an ad hoc arbitral tribunal which, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties to the dispute, shall be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) .</p> <p>4) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to international conciliation or arbitration.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
317	<a href="#">Colombia - Peru BIT (1994)</a>	Terminated	Colombia, Peru	26/4/1994	21/3/2004	<p>Article 12. Settlement of disputes between one Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>3. Under this Agreement, each Contracting Party consents to submit to the Centre any dispute of a legal nature which may arise between that Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party, related to an investment of the latter in the territory of the first, for regulation through conciliation or arbitration, as provided for in the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature in Washington on 18 March 1965</p> <p>...</p> <p>5. If the national or company in question also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for resolution by the latter by means of conciliation or arbitration, in line with the provisions of the Convention, either of the parties may initiate the proceedings by submitting a request to that end to the Secretary-General of the Centre in line with the provisions set forth in articles 28 and 36 of the Convention. In the event of disagreement with respect to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure, the national or company which is a party to this dispute shall have the right to make a selection.</p> <p>7. Neither Contracting Party shall seek to resolve through the diplomatic channel any dispute submitted to the Centre, unless:</p> <p>(a) The Secretary-General of the Centre, or a Conciliation Commission, or an arbitration tribunal set up by the latter, should decide that the dispute does not fall within the jurisdiction of the Centre, or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
318	<a href="#">Malaysia - Zimbabwe BIT (1994)</a>	In force	Malaysia, Zimbabwe	28/4/1994	18/07/1996	<p>Art 6. Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Each Contracting Party consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965 any dispute arising between that Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party which involves:</p> <p>(i) an obligation entered into by that Contracting Party with the investor of the other Contracting Party regarding an investment by such investor; or</p> <p>(ii) an alleged breach of any right conferred or created by this Agreement with respect to an investment by such investor.</p> <p>2. A company which is incorporated or constituted under the laws in force in the territory of one Contracting Party and in which before such a dispute arises the majority of shares are owned by investors of the other Contracting Party shall in accordance with Article 25(2) (b) of the Convention be treated for the purpose of this Convention as a company of the other Contracting Party.</p> <p>(i) If any dispute referred to in paragraph 1 should arise, the Contracting Party and the investor concerned shall seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation. If the dispute cannot thus be resolved within six (6) months, then if the investor concerned also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party to the dispute may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as set forth in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention, provided that the dispute is not currently pending before the courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies of competent jurisdiction of the Contracting Party that is party to the dispute.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
319	<a href="#">Ecuador - United Kingdom BIT (1994)</a>	Terminated	Ecuador, United Kingdom	10/5/1994	24/8/1995	<p>Art 8 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 (to which they are both parties) any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former.</p> <p>If any such dispute should arise and agreement cannot be reached within six months between the parties to this dispute through pursuit of local remedies or otherwise; then, if the national or company affected also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as provided in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention. In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the national or company affected shall have the right to choose...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
320	<a href="#">Estonia - United Kingdom BIT (1994)</a>	In force	Estonia, United Kingdom	12/5/1994	16/12/1994	<p>Art 8 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(3) If any such dispute should arise and agreement cannot be reached within three months between the parties to this dispute through pursuit of local remedies or otherwise, then, if the national or company affected also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as provided in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention. In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the national or company affected shall have the right to choose.</p> <p>The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the national or company which is the other party to the dispute has received in pursuance of an insurance contract an indemnity in respect of some or all of his or its losses.</p> <p>(4) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through the diplomatic channel any dispute referred to the Centre unless: (a) the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre, or....</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
321	<a href="#">Argentina - Korea, Republic of BIT (1994)</a>	In force	Argentina, Korea, Republic of	17/5/1994	24/9/1996	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>1) Any dispute which arises within the terms of this Agreement concerning an investment between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party shall, as far as possible, be settled amicably between the parties to the dispute.</p> <p>(2) If the dispute cannot thus be settled within six(6) months following the date on which the dispute has been raised by either party, it may be submitted, upon request of any of them, to the competent tribunal of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made, on the basis of treatment no less favourable than that accorded to investments of its own investors or investors of any third State, whichever is more favourable to the investor.</p> <p>(4) Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration the investor and the Contracting Party concerned in the dispute may agree to refer the dispute either to: (a) the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) having regard to the provisions, where applicable, of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature in Washington on 18 March 1965 (provided that both Contracting Parties are Parties to the said Convention) and the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Findings Proceedings. (b) an international arbitrator or ad-hoc arbitral tribunal to be appointed by a special agreement or established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
322	<a href="#">Argentina - Malaysia BIT (1994)</a>	In force	Argentina, Malaysia	9/6/1994	20/03/1996	<p>Art 7. Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Any dispute which arises within the terms of this Agreement concerning an investment between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party shall, if possible, be settled amicably.</p> <p>2. If the dispute cannot thus be settled within six (6) months following the date on which the dispute has been raised by either party, it may be submitted. upon request of the investor, either to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the competent tribunal of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made:</li> <li>- international arbitration according to the provisions of paragraph 3.</li> </ul> <p>Where an investor has submitted a dispute to the aforementioned competent tribunal of the Contracting Party where the investment had been made or to international arbitration, this choice shall be final.</p> <p>3. In case of international arbitration, the dispute shall be submitted, at the investor's choice, either to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) created by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for Signature in Washington on 18 March 1965, once both Contracting Parties herein become members thereof. As far as this provision is not complied with. each Contracting Party consents that the dispute be submitted to arbitration under the regulations of the ICSID Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation. Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings: or</li> <li>- an arbitration tribunal set up from case to case in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</li> </ul> <p>4. The arbitration tribunal shall decide in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement.</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
323	<a href="#">Argentina - Portugal BIT (1994)</a>	In force	Argentina, Portugal	10/6/1994	5/3/1996	<p>Article 8. Settlement of Disputes between an Investor of One Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(1) Any dispute concerning the provisions of this agreement between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party, it shall, as far as possible, be settled by amicable consultations.</p> <p>(2) If the dispute cannot be settled within six months from the date on which it was raised by one or other party, it may be submitted at the request of the investor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the competent courts of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made;</li> <li>or</li> <li>- the international arbitration under the conditions described in paragraph 3.</li> </ul> <p>Once an investor has submitted the dispute to the jurisdictions of the Contracting Party concerned or to international arbitration, the choice of either procedure is final.</p> <p>(3) In the event of recourse to international arbitration, the dispute may be brought, at the choice of the investor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established by the "Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States", opened for signature in Washington on 18 March 1965, when each State Party to this Agreement has acceded to it. Until this condition is met, each Contracting Party gives its consent to submit the dispute to arbitration under the rules of the ICSID Additional Facility for the administration of conciliation, arbitration or enquiry proceedings;</li> <li>(b) to an "ad hoc" arbitration tribunal established in accordance with the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL)...</li> </ul> <p>(4) The arbitration body will decide on the basis of the provisions of this Agreement, the law</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
324	<a href="#">Denmark - Romania BIT (1994)</a>	Terminated	Denmark, Romania	14/6/1994	24/8/1995	<p>Art 4 EXPROPRIATION AND COMPENSATION</p> <p>2) If any dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party concerning the amount of compensation continues to exist after the exhaustion of remedies available in the territory of the Contracting Party in which the investment was made, either Party to the dispute shall be entitled to submit the case for conciliation or arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18th March, 1965.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
325	<a href="#">Israel - Ukraine BIT (1994)</a>	Terminated	Israel, Ukraine	16/6/1994	18/2/1997	<p>Article 8 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>1. Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter: the "Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former.</p> <p>...</p> <p>3. If any such dispute should arise and cannot be resolved, amicably or otherwise, within three (3) months from written notification of the existence of the dispute, then the investor affected may institute conciliation or arbitration proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre, as provided in Article 28 or 36 respectively of the Convention. The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the investor which is the other party to the dispute has received, in pursuance of an insurance contract, an indemnity in respect of some or all of his or its losses.</p> <p>4. Neither Contracting Party shall pursue, through the diplomatic channel, any dispute referred to the Centre, unless:</p> <p>(a) The Secretary-General of the Centre or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre; or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
326	<a href="#">Portugal - Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of BIT (1994)</a>	In force	Portugal, Venezuela	17/6/1994	10/7/1995	<p>Article 8.</p> <p>1 differences with regard to the implementation of this Agreement that may arise between one of the Contracting Parties and an investor of the other Contracting Party which has made investments in the territory of the first shall, as far as possible, be settled through amicable consultations.</p> <p>2 if the difference is cannot be amicably within six months from the start of such consultations shall be submitted, at the choice of the investor:</p> <p>a) A local courts of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made; or</p> <p>b) The arbitration by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID established by the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965, in the event that both contracting parties are party, or, where appropriate, the rules governing the additional facility for the administration of conciliation or arbitration proceedings and Fact-Finding by the secretariat of ICSID. if, for any reason, not available or the ICSID Additional Facility, the arbitration is governed by the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>...</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
327	<a href="#">Poland - Romania BIT (1994)</a>	Terminated	Poland, Romania	23/6/1994	30/12/1994	<p>Article 8 Disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) If these consultations do not result in a solution within six months from the date of request for settlement, the investor may submit the dispute, at his choice, for settlement to:</p> <p>(a) the competent court of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made; or</p> <p>(b) the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) provided for by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States...</p> <p>(3) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to international conciliation or arbitration .</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
328	<a href="#">Israel - Uzbekistan BIT (1994)</a>	In force	Israel, Uzbekistan	4/7/1994	18/2/1997	<p>Article 8 Investment Disputes between the Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter: the "Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former.</p> <p>3. If any such dispute should arise and cannot be resolved, amicably or otherwise, within three (3) months from written notification of the existence of the dispute, then the investor affected may institute conciliation or arbitration proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre, as provided in Article 28 or 36 respectively of the Convention. The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the investor which is the other party to the dispute has received, in pursuance of an insurance contract, an indemnity in respect of some or all of his-or its losses.</p> <p>4. Neither Contracting Party shall pursue, through the diplomatic channel, any dispute referred to the Centre, unless: (a) the Secretary-General of the Centre or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre; or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
329	<a href="#">Indonesia - Slovakia BIT (1994)</a>	Terminated	Indonesia, Slovakia	12/7/1994	1/3/1995	<p>Art VIII Settlement of Disputes between Nationals and the Contracting Parties</p> <p>2. If such a dispute cannot be settled within a period of six months from the date of a written notification either party requested amicable settlement, the dispute shall, at the request of the national concerned, be submitted either to the judicial procedures provided by the Contracting Party concerned or to international arbitration or conciliation.</p> <p>Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit any dispute rising between that Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting party concerning an investment of that national on the territory of the former Contracting party to the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington, D.C. on March 8, 1965.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
330	<a href="#">Netherlands - Ukraine BIT (1994)</a>	In force	Netherlands, Ukraine	14/7/1994	1/6/1997	<p>Article 9</p> <p>2) If such disputes cannot be settled within a period of three months from the date at which either party to the dispute requested amicable settlement, the dispute shall at the request of the national concerned be submitted to an arbitral tribunal.</p> <p>3) In case both Contracting Parties have become members of the Convention on the settlement of investment disputes between States and Nationals of other States of 18 March 1965, disputes between either Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party under the first paragraph of the present Article shall be submitted for settlement by conciliation or arbitration to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes.</p> <p>4) In case the Contracting Party concerned is not or has not yet become a Contracting State of the Convention referred to in paragraph 3, the dispute may, at the choice of the national concerned, be referred either to:</p> <p>(a) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, established pursuant to the Convention referred to in paragraph 3 under the rules governing the Additional Facility for the Administration of Proceedings by the Secretariat of the Centre (Additional Facility Rules); or</p> <p>(b) an international arbitrator or ad hoc arbitration tribunal to be appointed by a special agreement or established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law. The parties to the dispute may agree in writing to modify these Rules. The awards of arbitration shall be final and binding and shall be enforced in accordance with domestic law.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID Additional Facility</p>
331	<a href="#">Barbados - Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of BIT (1994)</a>	In force	Barbados, Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	15/7/1994	31/10/1995	<p>ARTICLE 8 Settlement of Disputes Between one Contracting Party and Nationals or Companies of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Disputes between one Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party concerning an obligation of the former under this Agreement in relation to an investment of the him shall, at the request of the national concerned, be submitted to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by arbitration or conciliation under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on March 18, 1965.</p> <p>...</p> <p>4. Each Contracting Party hereby gives its unconditional consent to the submission of disputes as referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article to international arbitration in accordance with the provisions of this Article.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
332	<a href="#">Brazil - United Kingdom BIT (1994)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Brazil, United Kingdom	19/7/1994		<p>Article 7. Settlement of disputes between an investor and the host state of investments</p> <p>(1) Subject to paragraph (3) of this Article, disputes which have not been settled amicably between a national or enterprise of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party in respect of an obligation of the latter Contracting Party under this Agreement to an investment made by one of the former shall be submitted to international arbitration, after a period of three (3) months of written notification of the complaint, if so desired by the national or company in question.</p> <p>(2) If the dispute is submitted to international arbitration, the national or company and the Contracting Party in dispute may agree to submit it:</p> <p>(a) To the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (taking into account, where applicable, the provisions of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature in Washington DC on March 18, 1965, and the Additional Mechanism for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding); or</p> <p>(b) To the Arbitration Court of the International Chamber of Commerce; or</p> <p>(c) To an international arbitrator or to an ad hoc arbitration tribunal, to be designated by special agreement or established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>If, within three (3) months of the written notification of the complaint, no agreement is reached on one of the alternative procedures provided for above, the dispute shall be submitted, at the written request of the national or company concerned, to the Arbitration under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, in the form in force at the time. The parties to the dispute may agree in writing to modify these Rules.</p> <p>...</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
333	<a href="#">Namibia - Switzerland BIT (1994)</a>	In force	Namibia, Switzerland	1/8/1994	26/4/2000	<p>Article 9 Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) If these consultations do not result in a solution within twelve months and if the investor concerned gives a written consent, the dispute shall be submitted to the arbitration of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, instituted by the Convention of Washington of March 18, 1965, for the settlement of disputes regarding investments between States and nationals of other States.</p> <p>Each party may start the procedure by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as foreseen by Article 28 and 36 of the above-mentioned Convention. Should the parties disagree on whether the conciliation or arbitration is the most appropriate procedure, the investor concerned shall have the choice. The Contracting Party which is party to the dispute can, at no time whatsoever during the settlement procedure or the execution of the sentence, allege the fact that the investor has received, by virtue of an insurance contract, a compensation covering the whole or part of the incurred damage.</p> <p>(4) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels a dispute submitted to the arbitration of the Centre, unless</p> <p>(a) the Secretary-General of the Centre or a commission of conciliation or an arbitral tribunal decides that the dispute is beyond the jurisdiction of the latter, or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
334	<a href="#">Switzerland - Zambia BIT (1994)</a>	In force	Switzerland, Zambia	3/8/1994	7/3/1995	<p>Article 9 Disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) If these consultations do not result in a solution within twelve months and if the investor concerned gives a written consent, the dispute shall be submitted to the arbitration of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, instituted by the Convention of Washington of March 18, 1965, for the settlement of disputes regarding investments between States and nationals of other States.</p> <p>Each party may start the procedure by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as foreseen by Article 28 and 36 of the above-mentioned Convention. Should the Parties disagree on whether the conciliation or arbitration is the most appropriate procedure, the investor concerned shall have the choice. ...</p> <p>(3) A company which has been incorporated or constituted according to the laws in force on the territory of the Contracting Party and which, prior to the origin of the dispute, was under the control of nationals or companies of the other Contracting Party, is considered, in the sense of the Convention of Washington and according to its Article 25 (2) (b), as a company of the latter.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(a) the Secretary-General of the Centre or a commission of conciliation or an arbitral tribunal decides that the dispute is beyond the jurisdiction of the latter, or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
335	<a href="#">Ukraine - Viet Nam BIT (1994)</a>	In force	Ukraine, Viet Nam	6/8/1994	12/8/1994	<p>Article 6. Disputes between a contracting party and an investor</p> <p>1. In the event of disputes between one Contracting Party and an investor of any other Contracting Party on:</p> <p>a) obligation as a Contracting Party in respect to the investor of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the investor;</p> <p>b) breach of any of the rights specified in this Agreement or those arising out of it in investments of investors,</p> <p>Possible disputes are resolved through mutual consultations and negotiations.</p> <p>2. If within six months from the date of presentation of the written request disputed by the parties is not reached mutual agreement, the dispute at the request of one party may be referred for the decision:</p> <p>a) the courts of the Contracting Parties in accordance with their competencies, where investments are made;</p> <p>b) International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes ("the Centre"), taking into account the provisions of that match concluded in Washington on 18 March 1965 of the Convention on the Settlement of Disputes between States and Nationals of other States in investments if the state of the Contracting Parties are parties to this Convention;</p> <p>c) International Court of Arbitration "ad hoc" according to the current Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p> <p>3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Article relating to the transmission dispute to arbitration, the investor has the right to choose the conciliation procedure.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation and arbitration (Multi-tiered)

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
336	<a href="#">Malaysia - Namibia BIT (1994)</a>	In force	Malaysia, Namibia	12/8/1994	2/11/1996	<p>Art 6 Settlement of Investment Disputes Between A Contracting Party And An Investor Of The Other Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Each Contracting Party consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other states opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965 any dispute arising between that Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party which involves:...</p> <p>3. (i) If any dispute of the type referred to in paragraph 1 should arise, the Contracting Party and the investor concerned shall seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation. If the dispute cannot thus be resolved within three (3) months, then if the investor concerned also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either Contracting Party to the dispute may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as set forth in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention, provided that the investor concerned has not submitted the dispute to the courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies of competent jurisdiction of the Contracting Party that is party to the dispute. (ii) In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure, the opinion of the investor concerned shall prevail. The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection, defence, or right of set-off at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the investor which is the other party to the dispute has received or will receive, pursuant to an insurance or guarantee contract, an indemnity or other compensation for all or part of his or its losses and damages.</p> <p>4. Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels any dispute referred to the Centre unless: (i) the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre; or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
337	<a href="#">Colombia - United Kingdom BIT (1994)</a>	Terminated	Colombia, United Kingdom	3/9/1994	10/10/2014	<p>Article 9. Reference to the international centre for settlement of investment disputes</p> <p>1. Each Contracting Party, consents by this agreement to submit to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (The Legal Centre) any dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national or company of the other contracting party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the first for settlement by conciliation or arbitration as provided for by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965.</p> <p>2. A company which is incorporated or constituted under the law in force in the territory of a Contracting Party and which, before a dispute arises the majority of shares are owned by nationals or companies of the other Contracting Party, shall be treated in accordance with article 25 (2) (b) of the Convention, as a company of the other contracting party for the purposes of the Convention.</p> <p>3. If there is one of those differences and it cannot be settled amicably by the parties to the dispute through the exercise of local remedies or otherwise within three months from the date of the written notification of the claim, then, if the national or company affected also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either Party may initiate the procedure by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary General of the Centre as provided for in articles 28 and 36 of the Convention. in case of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure, the national or company which is a party to the dispute shall have the right to choose. the Contracting Party which is party in the dispute shall not be submitted as an objection at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the national or company which is the other party to the dispute has received a compensation the whole or part of its losses in pursuance of an insurance contract.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration Advance consent to conciliation with a fork in the road

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
338	<a href="#">Ecuador - France BIT (1994)</a>	Terminated	Ecuador, France	7/9/1994	10/6/1996	<p>Art 9</p> <p>Chaque Partie contractante consent par le present article a soumettre au (CRDI), pour un reglement par conciliation ou par arbitrage en application de la (CRDI) Convention...</p> <p>Si un tel différend survient et si aucun accord entre les Parties n' est trouve dans un delai de six mois, au moyen de recours juridiques dans le cadre national ou autrement, alors si le national ou la societe concerne consent par ecrit a soumettre le différend au Centre pour qu'il soit regie par conciliation ou par arbitrage conformément a la Convention, n'importe laquelle des Parties peut entamer une procedure en adressant une demande a cet effet au secretaire general du Centre conformément aux dispositions des articles 28 et 36 de la Convention.</p> <p>En cas de desaccord sur laquelle des deux methodes, conciliation ou arbitrage, est le procede le plus approprié, le national ou la societe concerne aura le droit de choisir.</p> <p>La Partie contractante qui est Partie au différend ne pourra élever d'objection a aucune etape de la procedure ou de l'execution d'un jugement arbitral du fait que le national ou la societe qui est l' autre Partie au différend ait reçu, en vertu d'une garantie, une indemnisation pour tout ou partie de ses pertes.</p> <p>(Each Contracting Party hereby agrees to submit to (ICSID), for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the (ICSID) Convention ...</p> <p>If such a dispute arises and if no agreement between the Parties is reached within six months, by means of judicial remedies within the national framework or otherwise, then if the national or the company concerned consents in writing to submit the dispute. to the Center so that it may be governed by conciliation or arbitration in accordance with the Convention, any of the Parties may initiate proceedings by submitting a request to this effect to the Secretary General of the Center in accordance with the provisions of Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention.</p> <p>In the event of disagreement on which of the two methods, conciliation or arbitration, is the most appropriate method, the national or the company concerned shall have the right to choose.</p> <p>The Contracting Party which is Party to the dispute may not raise an objection at any stage of</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
339	<a href="#">France - Philippines BIT (1994)</a>	In force	France, Philippines	13/9/1994	13/6/1996	<p>Article 8</p> <p>Tout différend relatif aux investissements entre l'une des Parties contractantes et un national ou une société de l'autre Partie contractante est réglé à l'amiable entre les deux parties concernées.</p> <p>Si un tel différend n'a pas pu être réglé dans un délai de six mois à partir du moment où il a été soulevé par l'une ou l'autre des parties au différend, la Partie contractante qui est partie au différend consent à toute demande du national ou de la société partie au différend de le soumettre, pour conciliation ou arbitrage, au Centre international pour le règlement des différends relatifs aux investissements (C.I.R.D.I.), créé par la Convention pour le règlement des différends relatifs aux investissements entre Etats et ressortissants d'autres Etats, signée à Washington le 18 mars 1965.</p> <p>(Any dispute relating to investments between one of the Contracting Parties and a national or a company of the other Contracting Party shall be settled amicably between the two parties concerned.</p> <p>If such a dispute has not been settled within six months from the time it was raised by either party to the dispute, the Contracting Party which is party to the dispute consents to any request from the national or company party to the dispute to submit it, for conciliation or arbitration, to the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), created by the Convention for the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals other states, signed at Washington on March 18, 1965.)</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
340	<a href="#">Romania - Viet Nam BIT (1994)</a>	In force	Romania, Viet nam	15/9/1994	16/08/1995	<p>Article 9. Disputes between a contracting party and an investor of the other contracting party</p> <p>(1) For the purpose of solving disputes with respect to investments between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party, consultations will take place between the parties concerned with a view to solving the case, as far as possible, amicably</p> <p>(2) If these consultations do not result in a solution within six months from the date of request for settlement, the investor may submit the dispute, at his choice, for settlement to:</p> <p>(a) The competent court of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made; or</p> <p>(b) The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) having regard to the applicable provisions of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of the other States opened for signature at Washington D.C. on March 18, 1965, in the event both Contracting Parties shall have become a party to this convention; or</p> <p>(c) An ad hoc arbitral tribunal which, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties to the dispute, shall be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>(3) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to international conciliation or arbitration.</p> <p>(4) The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall at no time whatsoever during the procedures involving investment disputes, assert as a defence its immunity or the fact that the investor has received compensation under an insurance contract covering the whole or part of the incurred damage or loss.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
341	<a href="#">South Africa - United Kingdom BIT (1994)</a>	Terminated	South Africa, United Kingdom	20/9/1994	27/5/1998	<p>ARTICLE 8 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Host State</p> <p>(2) Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration, the national or company and the Contracting Party concerned in the dispute may agree to refer the dispute either to:</p> <p>(a) the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (having regard to the provisions, where applicable, of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington DC on 18 March 1965' and the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings); or</p> <p>(b) the Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce; or</p> <p>(c) an international arbitrator or ad hoc arbitration tribunal to be appointed by a special agreement or established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
342	<a href="#">Armenia - Romania BIT (1994)</a>	In force	Armenia, Romania	20/9/1994	24/12/1995	<p>Article 9. Settlement of disputes between a contracting party and an investor of the other contracting party</p> <p>(1) For the purpose of solving disputes with respect to investments, between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party, consultations will take place between the parties concerned with a view to solving, the case, as far as possible, amicably.</p> <p>(2) If these consultations do not result in a solution within six months from the date of request for settlement, the investor may submit the dispute, at his choice, for settlement to</p> <p>(a) the competent court of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made ; or</p> <p>(b) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) provided for by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of the other States, opened for signature at Washington, on March 18, 1965; or</p> <p>(c) an ad hoc arbitral tribunal which, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties to the dispute, shall be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>(3) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to international conciliation or arbitration.</p> <p>(4) The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall, at no time whatsoever during the procedures involving investment disputes, assert as a defence its immunity or the fact that the investor has received compensation under an insurance contract covering the whole or part of the incurred damage or loss.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
343	<a href="#">Israel - Lithuania BIT (1994)</a>	In force	Israel, Lithuania	2/10/1994	11/7/1996	<p>Article 8 Reference to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>1. Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter: the "Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former.</p> <p>3. If any such dispute should arise and cannot be resolved, amicably or otherwise, within three (3) months from written notification of the existence of the dispute, then the investor affected may institute conciliation or arbitration proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre, as provided in Article 28 or 36 respectively of the Convention. The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the investor which is the other party to the dispute has received, in pursuance of an insurance contract, an indemnity in respect of some or all of his or its losses.</p> <p>4. Neither Contracting Party shall pursue, through the diplomatic channel, any dispute referred to the Centre, unless:</p> <p>(a) the Secretary-General of the Centre or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre; or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
344	<a href="#">Jordan - Malaysia BIT (1994)</a>	In force	Jordan, Malaysia	2/10/1994	3/3/1995	<p>Art 6 Settlement of Investment Disputes Between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the Other Contracting Party</p> <p>1- Each Contracting Party consents to the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Center") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March 1985 any dispute arising between that Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party which involves:</p> <p>(i) an obligation entered into by that Contracting Party with the investor of the other Contracting Party with the investor of the other Contracting Party regarding an investment by such investor; or</p> <p>(ii) an alleged breach of any right conferred or created by this Agreement with respect to an investment by such investor.</p> <p>3- (i) if any dispute referred to in paragraph 1 should arise, the Contracting Party and the investor concerned shall seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation. If the dispute cannot thus be resolved within three (3) months, then if the investor concerned also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Center for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party to the effect to the Secretary – General of the Center as set forth in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention, provided that the investor concerned has not submitted the dispute to the courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies of competent jurisdiction of the Contracting Party that is Party to dispute.</p> <p>(ii) In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate, the opinion of the investor concerned shall prevail.</p> <p>4- Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels any dispute referred to the Center unless:</p> <p>(i) the Secretary – General of the Center, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction; or ...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
345	<a href="#">Argentina - Peru BIT (1994)</a>	In force	Argentina, Peru	11/10/1994	24/10/1996	<p>Art 10. Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and the Host Contracting Party of the Investment</p> <p>(1) Any dispute concerning the provisions of this agreement between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party, it shall, as far as possible, be settled by amicable consultations.</p> <p>(2) If the dispute cannot be settled within six months from the date on which it was raised by one or other party, it may be submitted at the request of the investor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to the competent courts of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made;</li> <li>or</li> <li>- to international arbitration under the conditions described in paragraph (3).</li> </ul> <p>Once the investor has submitted the dispute to the courts of the Contracting Party concerned or to international arbitration, the choice of one of these procedures is final.</p> <p>(3) In the event of recourse to international arbitration, the dispute may be brought, at the choice of the investor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965, when each State Party to this Agreement has acceded to it. as long as this requirement is not fulfilled, each Contracting Party consents that the dispute be submitted to arbitration under the ICSID Additional Facility Rules for the administration of conciliation, arbitration of fact-finding proceedings.</li> <li>- to an ad hoc arbitration tribunal established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</li> </ul>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
346	<a href="#">Bangladesh - Malaysia BIT (1994)</a>	In force	Bangladesh, Malaysia	12/10/1994	20/8/1996	<p>Article 6 Settlement of Investment Disputes Between A Contracting Party and An Investor of The Other Contracting Party</p> <p>Each Contracting Party consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965 any dispute arising between that Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party ...</p> <p>3.                      (i) If any dispute referred to in paragraph 1 should arise, the Contracting Party and the investor concerned shall seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation. If the dispute cannot thus be resolved within three (3) months, then if the investor concerned also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party to the dispute may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as set forth in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention, provided that the investor concerned has not submitted the dispute to the courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies of competent jurisdiction of the Contracting Party that is party to the dispute.</p> <p>(ii) In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure, the opinion of the investor concerned shall prevail...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
347	<a href="#">Indonesia - Lao People's Democratic Republic BIT (1994)</a>	Terminated	Indonesia, Lao People's Democratic Republic	18/10/1994	14/10/1995	<p>Art VIII Settlement of Disputes Between Nationals and the Contracting Parties</p> <p>2. If such a dispute cannot be settled within a period of six months from the date of a written notification either party requested amicable settlement, the dispute shall, at the request of the national concerned, be submitted either to the judicial procedures provided by the Contracting Party concerned or to international arbitration or conciliation</p> <p>3. Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit any dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that national in the territory of the former Contracting Party to the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington D.C., on 18 March 1965.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
348	<a href="#">Bangladesh - Netherlands BIT (1994)</a>	In force	Bangladesh, Netherlands	1/11/1994	1/6/1996	<p>Article 9</p> <p>Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that national in the territory of the former Contracting Party to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965. A legal person which is incorporated or constituted under the law in force in the territory of one Contracting Party and in which before such a dispute arises the majority of shares are owned by nationals of the other Contracting Party, shall in accordance with Article 25 (2) (b) of the Convention be treated for the purposes of the Convention as a company of the other Contracting Party.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
349	<a href="#">Georgia - Greece BIT (1994)</a>	In force	Georgia, Greece	9/11/1994	3/8/1996	<p>Art 9 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If such disputes cannot be settled within six months from the date either party requested amicable settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute either to the competent courts of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made or to international arbitration.</p> <p>Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of such dispute to international arbitration.</p> <p>3. Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration the investor concerned may submit the dispute either to:</p> <p>a) the International Centre for the Settlement of investment Disputes, established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965, for arbitration or conciliation, or</p> <p>b) an ad hoc arbitral tribunal to be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (U.N.C.I.T R.A.L.).</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
350	<a href="#">Brazil - Switzerland BIT (1994)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Brazil, Switzerland	11/11/1994		<p>Article 8. Disputes between one contracting party and an investor of the other contracting party</p> <p>1. With a view to a friendly settlement of disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party and without prejudice to Article 9 of this Agreement ("Disputes between the Contracting Parties"), consultations shall be held between the parties to the dispute.</p> <p>2. If such consultations do not result in a settlement within a period of six (6) months from the date of request, the investor may refer the dispute to the national courts of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made or to the International arbitration. In the latter case, the investor may choose between:</p> <p>a) The International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes, established by the Convention on the Settlement of Disputes concerning Investments between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington on March 18, 1965, as soon as the Federative Republic of Brazil Become a Party to that Convention. As long as this does not occur, the controversy may be submitted to the Additional Mechanism for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Verification Processes of that Center;</p> <p>b) An ad hoc arbitration tribunal which, in the absence of a different agreement between the parties to the dispute, shall be established in accordance with the arbitration rules established by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>3. An investor who has referred the dispute to national jurisdiction may nevertheless refer one of the arbitration tribunals referred to in paragraph 2 of this article if, before a decision has been rendered by a national court, it declares that it will not proceed with its action before the national courts.</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
351	<a href="#">Comoros - Egypt BIT (1994)</a>	In force	Comoros, Egypt	13/11/1994	27/02/2000	<p>Article 10. Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(1) Any dispute arising between the investors of either Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party bound by a commitment to be carried out by the latter party in accordance with this agreement in regards to an investment of the first party shall be settled amicably between both parties to the dispute, where possible.</p> <p>(2) If the dispute cannot be resolved within six months from the date either Contracting Party requested amicable resolution, the investor may present the dispute to the specialized courts of the Contracting Party or to an international arbitral tribunal. Each Contracting Party shall declare its acceptance of the arbitration procedures. In the latter case, the provisions of Article (9), Paragraphs three to eight (3 – 8), shall apply while making the necessary amendments.</p> <p>(3) The Contracting Party concerned with the dispute shall not object, whether during the course of the arbitration or during the execution of the decision, to the investor of the other Contracting Party having received compensation under an insurance contract regarding part or all of the damage.</p> <p>(4) If both Contracting Parties are members to the Convention on Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States signed on 18 March 1965, the concerned investor may present the disputes that arise between either Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party as per Paragraph one of this Article for conciliation and arbitration in front of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation and arbitration
352	<a href="#">Austria - Latvia BIT (1994)</a>	In force	Austria, Latvia	17/11/1994	5/1/1996	<p>Article 8. Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(1) If disputes arise from an investment between a contracting party and an investor of the other Contracting Parties, the latter shall be consigned as much as possible between the parties.</p> <p>(2) In the event that both Contracting Parties are members of the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 (ICSID), the following provisions shall apply:</p> <p>If a disagreement as referred to in paragraph 1 can not be settled within three months from a written communication of sufficiently specific claims, the dispute shall be submitted to the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes at the request of the Contracting Party or the investor of the other Contracting Parties to conduct a conciliation or arbitration procedure, Established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, * which was opened for signature in Washington on March 18, 1965. In the case of an arbitration procedure, each Contracting Party irrevocably agrees in advance, even without an individual agreement between the Contracting Party and the investor, to submit such differences of opinion to the Center and to recognize the arbitration award as binding. Such consent shall include waiving the requirement that national administrative or judicial proceedings have been exhausted...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
353	<a href="#">Denmark - Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of BIT (1994)</a>	In force	Denmark, Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	28/11/1994	19/9/1996	<p>ARTICLE 9 Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor</p> <p>(2) If any such dispute continues to exist after a period of three months, the investor shall be entitled to submit the case to:</p> <p>(a) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by arbitration or conciliation under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on March 18, 1965...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
354	<a href="#">Pakistan - United Kingdom BIT (1994)</a>	In force	Pakistan, United Kingdom	30/11/1994	30/11/1994	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Host State</p> <p>(1) Disputes between a national or company of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party concerning an obligation of the latter under this Agreement in relation to an investment of the former which have not been amicably settled shall, after a period of three months from written notification of a claim, be submitted to international arbitration if the national or company concerned so wishes.</p> <p>(2) Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration, the national or company and the Contracting Party concerned in the dispute may agree to refer the dispute either to:</p> <p>(a) the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (having regard to the provisions, where applicable, of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington DC on 18 March 1965 and the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-finding Proceedings); or</p> <p>(b) the Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce; or</p> <p>...</p> <p>If after a period of three months from written notification of the claim there is no agreement to one of the above alternative procedures, the dispute shall at the request in writing of the national or company concerned be submitted to arbitration under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law as then in force. The parties to the dispute may agree in writing to modify these Rules.</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
355	<a href="#">Argentina - Croatia BIT (1994)</a>	In force	Argentina, Croatia	2/12/1994	1/6/1996	<p>Article 9: Settlement of Disputes between an investor and the host Contracting Party</p> <p>(6) Any dispute which arises within the terms of this Agreement concerning an investment between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party shall, if possible, be settled amicably</p> <p>(7) If the dispute cannot thus be settled within six months following the date on which the dispute has been raised by either party, it may be submitted, upon request of the investor, either to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the competent tribunal of the Contracting Party in whose territory in investment was made;</li> <li>- international arbitration according to the provisions of paragraph (3). Where an investor has submitted a dispute to the aforementioned competent tribunal of the Contracting Party where the investment has been made or the international arbitration, this choice shall be final.</li> </ul> <p>(3) In case of international arbitration, the dispute shall be submitted, at the investor's choice, either to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The international Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) created by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and National of other States opened for signature in Washington on 18th March 1965, once both Contracting Parties herein become members thereof. As far as this provision is not complied with, each Contracting Party consents that the dispute be submitted to arbitration under the regulations of the ICSID Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings, or</li> <li>- an arbitration tribunal set up from case to case in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</li> </ul>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
356	<a href="#">Kyrgyzstan - United Kingdom BIT (1994)</a>	In force	Kyrgyzstan, United Kingdom	8/12/1994	18/6/1998	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Host State</p> <p>(2) Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration, the national or company and the Contracting Party concerned in the dispute may agree to refer the dispute either to:</p> <p>(a) the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (having regard to the provisions, where applicable, of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington DC on 18 March 1965 and the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings); or</p> <p>(b) the Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce; or</p> <p>(c) an international arbitrator or ad hoc arbitration tribunal to be appointed by a special agreement or established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p> <p>If after a period of three months from written notification of the claim there is no agreement to one of the above alternative procedures, the dispute shall at the request in writing of the national or company concerned be submitted to arbitration under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law as then in force. The parties to the dispute may agree in writing to modify these Rules.</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
357	<a href="#">Croatia - Malaysia BIT (1994)</a>	In force	Croatia, Malaysia	16/12/1994	19/7/1996	<p>Article 6 Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>1 Each Contracting Party consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965 any dispute arising between that Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>...</p> <p>6 Neither Contracting party shall pursue through diplomatic channels any dispute referred to the Centre unless:</p> <p>(a) the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre; or</p> <p>(b) the other Contracting Party should fail to abide by or to comply with any award rendered by an arbitral tribunal.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
358	<a href="#">Bosnia and Herzegovina - Malaysia BIT (1994)</a>	In force	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Malaysia	16/12/1994	27/05/1995	<p>Article 6. Settlement of investment disputes between a contracting party and an investor of the other contracting party</p> <p>1. Each Contracting Party consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of the other States opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March, 1965 any dispute arising between the Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party which involves:</p> <p>(a) An obligation entered into by that Contracting Party with the investor of the other Contracting Party regarding an investment by such investor; or</p> <p>(b) An alleged breach of any right conferred or created by this Agreement with respect to an investment by such investor.</p> <p>2. A company which is incorporated or constituted under the laws in force in the territory of one Contracting Party and in which before such a dispute arises the majority of shares are owned by investors of the other Contracting Party shall in accordance with Article 25(2) (b) of the Convention be treated for the purpose of this Convention as a company of the other Contracting Party.</p> <p>3.(a) If any dispute referred to in paragraph 1 should arise, the Contracting Party and the investor concerned shall seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation. If the dispute cannot thus be resolved within three (3) months, then if the investor concerned also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party to the dispute may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as set forth in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention, provided that the investor concerned has not submitted the dispute to the courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies of competent jurisdiction of the Contracting Party that is party to the dispute.</p> <p>(b) In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure, the opinion of the investor concerned shall prevail...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
359	<a href="#">The Energy Charter Treaty (1994)</a>	In force	<a href="#">Energy Charter Treaty members</a>	17/12/1994	16/4/1998	<p>Art 26 Settlement of Disputes Between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>...</p> <p>(2) If such disputes can not be settled according to the provisions of paragraph (1) within a period of three months from the date on which either party to the dispute requested amicable settlement the Investor party to the dispute may choose to submit it for resolution:</p> <p>(a) to the courts or administrative tribunals of the Contracting Party party to the dispute;</p> <p>(b) in accordance with any applicable, previously agreed dispute settlement procedure; or</p> <p>(c) in accordance with the following paragraphs of this Article.</p> <p>(3) (a) Subject only to subparagraphs (b) and (c), each Contracting Party hereby gives its unconditional consent to the submission of a dispute to international arbitration or conciliation in accordance with the provisions of this Article.</p> <p>(b) (i) The Contracting Parties listed in Annex ID do not give such unconditional consent where the Investor has previously submitted the dispute under subparagraph (2)(a) or (b).</p> <p>Art 7 Transit</p> <p>(7) The following provisions shall apply... but only following the exhaustion of all relevant contractual or other dispute resolution remedies previously agreed between the Contracting Parties party to the dispute or between any entity ...:</p> <p>(a) A Contracting Party party to the dispute may refer it to the Secretary-General by a notification...</p> <p>(b) Within 30 days of receipt ... the Secretary-General, in consultation with the parties to the dispute and the other Contracting Parties concerned, shall appoint a conciliator...</p> <p>(c) The conciliator shall seek the agreement of the parties to the dispute to a resolution thereof or upon a procedure to achieve such resolution...</p> <p>(d) The Contracting Parties undertake to observe and ensure that the entities under their control or jurisdiction observe any interim decision ... for 12 months following the conciliator's decision or until resolution of the dispute....</p> <p>(e)...the Secretary-General may elect not to appoint a conciliator if in his judgement the dispute ...proceedings have not resulted in a resolution of the dispute.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation with a fork in the road</p>

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
360	<a href="#">Belarus - Sweden BIT (1994)</a>	In force	Belarus, Sweden	20/12/1994	1/11/1996	<p>Article 7 Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(1) Any dispute concerning an investment between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party shall, if possible, be settled amicably.</p> <p>(2) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States any such dispute which has not been settled within six months following the date, on which the dispute has been raised by either party. If the parties to such a dispute have different opinions as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate method of settlement, the investor shall have the right to choose.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
361	<a href="#">India - Russian Federation BIT (1994)</a>	Terminated	India, Russian Federation	23/12/1994	14/8/1996	<p>ARTICLE 9 Disputes between an Investor of one contracting party and the other contracting party</p> <p>1 Disputes between an Investor of either Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party arising in relation to investments made in the territory of the State of the latter, concerning obligations under this Agreement, shall as far as possible be settled amicably including resort to, upon mutual agreement of the parties to the dispute, conciliation procedures under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL)</p> <p>2. If a dispute cannot be settled in such a manner within six months from the date either party to the dispute requested In writing amicable settlement, unless otherwise agreed to by both parties, the investor concerned may submit the dispute to an ad-hoc International arbitration tribunal set up in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of UNCITRAL. In respect of such arbitration proceedings the following shall apply:...</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
362	<a href="#">Netherlands - Peru BIT (1994)</a>	In force	Netherlands, Peru	27/12/1994	1/2/1996	<p>Article 9</p> <p>Any dispute between one Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party, concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former, shall, if possible, be settled amicably. If such a dispute cannot be settled within a period of 3 months from the date either party requested amicable settlement, each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that national in the territory of the former Contracting Party to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965. ..</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
363	<a href="#">Brazil - Korea, Republic of BIT (1995)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Brazil, South Korea	9/1/1995		<p>Art 8. Settlement of Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Any dispute between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party relating to an investment made under this Agreement shall, as far as possible, be settled amicably by the parties to the dispute through consultations and negotiations.</p> <p>2. If the dispute can not be resolved amicably within a period of six (6) months, counted from the date of the beginning of such consultations, it may be submitted, at the election of the investor:</p> <p>a) To the local courts of the Contracting Party in dispute, or</p> <p>b) To international arbitration under the conditions described in paragraph 5 of this Article.</p> <p>3. The choice of one of these two routes will be final and irreversible. However, if the dispute is brought before the local courts, international arbitration will still be possible if the investor withdraws from the proceedings before the local courts before any award is made.</p> <p>4. Recourse to local courts by the investor of one Contracting Party in accordance with the laws and regulations of the other Contracting Party in which the investment was made shall not be made on terms less favorable than those applicable to investments made by investors of that Contracting Party Contracting Party, or by investors from any third State.</p> <p>5. If the investor chooses international arbitration, the dispute shall be submitted:</p> <p>a) To the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes, established by the Convention for the Settlement of Disputes concerning Investments between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington on March 18, 1965, provided that the Federative Republic of Brazil to become a party to this Convention. As long as this does not occur, the controversy may be submitted to the Additional Mechanism for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Verification Processes of that Center, or...</p> <p>b) To an ad hoc tribunal established in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
364	<a href="#">Australia - Philippines BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Australia, Philippines	25/1/1995	8/12/1995	<p>Article 13 Settlement of disputes between a Party and an investor of the other Party</p> <p>2. If the dispute in question cannot be resolved through consultations and negotiations, either party to the dispute may:</p> <p>(a) in accordance with the law of the Party which admitted the investment, initiate proceedings before that Party's competent judicial or administrative bodies;</p> <p>(b) if both Parties are at that time party to the 1965 Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States ("theConvention"), refer the dispute to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes ("the Centre") for conciliation or arbitration pursuant to Articles 28 or 36 of the Convention;</p> <p>3. Where a dispute is referred to the Centre pursuant to paragraph 2(b) of this Article ...</p> <p>(b) if the parties to the dispute cannot agree whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure, the investor affected shall have the right to choose either conciliation or arbitration;...</p> <p>4. Once an action referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article has been taken, neither Party shall pursue the dispute through diplomatic channels unless:</p> <p>(a) the relevant judicial or administrative body, the Secretary-General of the Centre, the arbitral authority or tribunal or the conciliation commission ... has decided that it has no jurisdiction in relation to the dispute in question...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
365	<a href="#">Greece - Korea, Republic of BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Greece, Korea, Republic of	25/1/1995	4/11/1995	<p>Article 9 Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>3. If any dispute cannot be settled within six (6) months from the date either party requested amicable settlement, each Contracting Party hereby consents to its submission to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965. If the parties to such a dispute have different opinions as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate method of settlement, the investor shall have the right to choose.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
366	<a href="#">Finland - Peru BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Finland, Peru	5/2/1995	14/06/1996	<p>Article 9. Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(1) Any dispute between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other party contratantrelacionada to an investment within the scope of this Agreement shall, as far as possible, be settled amicably between the parties to the dispute.</p> <p>(2) If the dispute has not been settled amicably within a period of six months from lafecha in which it requested amicable settlement, at the request of any of the Parties to the dispute shall be submitted for settlement by conciliation or arbitration by the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States. the investor shall have the right to choose whether conciliation or arbitration is the method of settlement.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
367	<a href="#">Turkmenistan - United Kingdom BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Turkmenistan, United Kingdom	9/2/1995	9/2/1995	<p>ARTICLE 8 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Host State</p> <p>(2) Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration, the national or company and the Contracting Party concerned in the dispute may agree to refer the dispute either to:</p> <p>(a)the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (having regard to the provisions, where applicable, of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at WashingtonDC on 18 March 1965 (1) and the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings); or</p> <p>(b)the Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce; or</p> <p>(c)an international arbitrator or ad hoc arbitration tribunal to be appointed by a special agreement or established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
368	<a href="#">Spain - Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Spain, Venezuela	11/2/1995	9/10/1997	<p>Article XI. Disputes between investors and a contracting party of the other contracting party</p> <p>1 Any dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other contracting party regarding compliance with the obligations set forth in this Agreement shall be notified in writing, including detailed information by the investor Contracting Party to the recipient of the investment. to the extent possible, the parties to the dispute seek to settle the dispute by means of a friendly settlement.</p> <p>2 If the dispute cannot be settled in this way within six months from the date of the written notification mentioned in paragraph 1 shall be submitted at the choice of the investor, be submitted: paragraph 1 at the choice of the investor:</p> <p>a) The competent courts of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made; or</p> <p>b) The International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965, when each State Party to this Agreement has acceded to it. if one of the Contracting Parties has not acceded to that Convention, against the additional facility for the administration of conciliation, arbitration proceedings and fact-finding by ICSID of the Secretariat;</p> <p>3 If they are not available for any reason arbitral bodies referred to in paragraph 2 (b) of this article or if the parties so agree, the dispute shall be submitted to an arbitral tribunal "ad hoc" established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law internacional.punto 2 (b) of this article or if the parties so agree, the dispute shall be submitted to an arbitral tribunal "ad hoc" established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID Additional Facility</p>

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
369	<a href="#">Georgia - United Kingdom BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Georgia, United Kingdom	15/2/1995	15/2/1995	<p>Article 8 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(1) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as “the Centre”) for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 (1) any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former.</p> <p>(2) As long as the Republic of Georgia has not become a Party to the Convention referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article, disputes referred to in that paragraph shall be submitted to the Centre under the Rules governing the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings by the Secretariat of the Centre (Additional Facility Rules).</p> <p>(4) If any such dispute should arise and agreement cannot be reached within three months between the parties to this dispute through pursuit of local remedies or otherwise, then, if the national or company affected also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as provided in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention. In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the national or company affected shall have the right to choose. The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the national or company which is the other party to the dispute has received in pursuance of an insurance contract an indemnity in respect of some or all of his or its losses.</p> <p>(5) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through the diplomatic channel any dispute referred to the Centre unless:</p> <p>(a) the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre, or...</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID Additional Facility</p>
370	<a href="#">United Kingdom - Zimbabwe BIT (1995)</a>	Signed (not in force)	United Kingdom, Zimbabwe	1/3/1995		<p>Article 8 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(1) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as “the Centre”) for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 (1) any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former.</p> <p>(2) A company which is incorporated or constituted under the law in force in the territory of one Contracting Party and in which before such a dispute arises the majority of shares are owned by nationals or companies of the other Contracting Party shall in accordance with Article 25 (2) (b) of the Convention be treated for the purposes of the Convention as a company of the other Contracting Party.</p> <p>(3) If any such dispute should arise and agreement cannot be reached within three months between the parties to this dispute through pursuit of local remedies or otherwise, then, if the national or company affected also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as provided in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention.</p> <p>In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the national or company affected shall have the right to choose. The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the national or company which is the other party to the dispute has received in pursuance of an insurance contract an indemnity in respect of some or all of his or its losses.</p> <p>(5) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through the diplomatic channel any dispute referred to the Centre unless</p> <p>(a) the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre, or...</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
371	<a href="#">Pakistan - Singapore BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Pakistan, Singapore	8/3/1995	4/5/1995	<p>ARTICLE 13 INVESTMENT DISPUTES</p> <p>2. If the dispute cannot be thus resolved as provided in paragraph 1 of this Article, within 6 months from the date of the notice given there under by either party to the dispute, then, unless the parties have otherwise agreed, it shall, upon the request of either party to the dispute:</p> <p>a) be submitted to conciliation or arbitration by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (called "the Centre" in this Agreement) established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between the States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March, 1965 (called "the Convention" in this Agreement). For this purpose, each Contracting Party hereby irrevocably consents in advance under Article 25 of the Convention to submit any dispute to the Centre; or</p> <p>b) be referred to either conciliation in accordance with the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Rules of Conciliation, 1980 or to arbitration in accordance with the United Nations Commission, on International Trade Law Rules on Arbitration, 1976.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
372	<a href="#">Mongolia - Netherlands BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Mongolia, Netherlands	9/3/1995	1/6/1996	<p>Article 8</p> <p>Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that national in the territory of the former Contracting party to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965.</p> <p>A legal person which is a national of one Contracting Party and which before such a dispute arises is controlled by nationals of the other Contracting Party shall in accordance with Article 25 (2) (b) of the Convention for the purpose of the Convention be treated as a national of the other Contracting Party.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
373	<a href="#">United Kingdom - Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of BIT (1995)</a>	In force	United Kingdom, Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	15/3/1995	1/8/1996	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Host State</p> <p>(2) Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration, the national or company concerned may choose to refer the dispute to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") having regard to the provisions, where applicable, of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington DC on 18 March 1965 and the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings.</p> <p>If arbitration at the Centre is not available for any reason, or if the parties to the dispute so agree, the dispute shall be submitted, at the request of the national or company concerned, to an international arbitrator or ad hoc arbitration tribunal to be appointed by a special agreement or established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
374	<a href="#">Italy - Turkey BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Italy, Turkey	22/3/1995	2/3/2004	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Disputes between Investors and the Contracting Parties</p> <p>2. In the event that such a dispute cannot be settled amicably within six months from the date of a written application, the investor in question may submit the dispute, at his discretion, for settlement to:</p> <p>c) an ad hoc Arbitration Tribunal, in accordance with the Conciliation and Arbitration Rules of the “UN Commission on International Trade Law” (UNCITRAL);</p> <p>In relation to UNCITRAL arbitration, it shall be conducted in accordance with Arbitration Standards of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), pursuant to Resolution 31/98 of 15th December 1976 adopted by the United Nations General Assembly, and with the following provisions:</p> <p>...</p> <p>d) the “International Centre for the Settlement of Investment disputes”, for the application of the conciliation or arbitration procedures provided by the Washington Convention of 18th March 1965 on the “Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States”, whenever, or as soon as both Contracting Parties have validly acceded to it.</p> <p>Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the afore mentioned UNCITRAL or ICSID procedures any investments dispute arising between that Contracting Party and investors of the other Contracting Party.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
375	<a href="#">Austria - Viet Nam BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Austria, Viet Nam	27/3/1995	10/1/1996	<p>Article 8. Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(1) Any dispute arising out of an investment, between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party shall, as far as possible, be settled amicably between the parties to the dispute.</p> <p>(2) If a dispute according to paragraph (1) cannot be settled within three months of the receipt of a written notification of sufficiently detailed claims, the dispute shall upon request of the Contracting Party or of the investor of the other Contracting Party be settled through arbitration by three arbitrators in accordance with the UNCITRAL arbitration rules, as amended by the last amendment accepted by both Contracting Parties at the time of the request for initiation of the arbitration procedure. The Contracting Party submits itself to the arbitral tribunal mentioned also in the case that no such agreement for arbitration exists</p> <p>(3) The award shall be final and binding; it shall be executed according to national law; each Contracting Party shall ensure the recognition and enforcement of the arbitral award in accordance with its relevant laws and regulations.</p> <p>(4) A Contracting Party which is a party to a dispute shall not, at any stage of conciliation or arbitration proceedings or enforcement of an award, raise the objection that the investor who is the other party to the dispute has received in virtue of a guarantee indemnity in respect of all or some of its losses.</p>	Uncategorised (Advance consent limited to arbitration only, but conciliation mentioned in waiver-of-objections clause)

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
376	<a href="#">Barbados - Switzerland BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Barbados, Switzerland	29/3/1995	22/12/1995	<p>Article 9 Disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>...</p> <p>(2) If these consultations do not result in a solution within twelve months and if the investor concerned gives a written consent, the dispute shall be submitted to the arbitration of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, instituted by the Convention of Washington of March 18, 1965, for the settlement of disputes regarding investments between States and nationals of other States.</p> <p>Each party may start the procedure by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as foreseen by Article 28 and 36 of the above-mentioned Convention. Should the parties disagree on whether the conciliation or arbitration is the most appropriate procedure, the investor concerned shall have the choice. The Contracting Party which is party to the dispute can, at no time whatsoever during the settlement procedure or the execution of the sentence, allege the fact that the investor has received, by virtue of an insurance contract, a compensation covering the whole or part of the incurred damage.</p> <p>(3) A company which has been incorporated or constituted according to the laws in force on the territory of the Contracting Party and which, prior to the origin of the dispute, was under the control of nationals or companies of the other Contracting Party, is considered, in the sense of the Convention of Washington and according to its Article 25 (2) (b), as a company of the latter.</p> <p>(4) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels a dispute submitted to the arbitration of the Centre, unless</p> <p>(a) the Secretary-General of the Centre or a commission of conciliation or an arbitral tribunal decides that the dispute is beyond the jurisdiction of the latter, or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
377	<a href="#">Albania - Sweden BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Albania, Sweden	31/3/1995	1/4/1996	<p>Article 7 Disputes between an Investor and a contracting Party</p> <p>(1) Any dispute concerning an investment between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other contracting Party shall, if possible, be settled amicably.</p> <p>(2) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States any such dispute which has not been settled within six months following the date, on which the dispute has been raised by either party. If the parties to such a dispute have different opinions as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate method of settlement, the investor shall have the right to choose.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
378	<a href="#">Brazil - Denmark BIT (1995)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Brazil, Denmark	5/4/1995		<p>Article 9. Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Any dispute arising between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party relating to an investment made in the territory of the latter shall, as far as possible, be settled amicably.</li> <li>2. If the dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party is not resolved within a period of three (3) months, the investor may submit it to the competent courts of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made or to the International arbitration. In the latter case, the investor may choose between submitting the controversy:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) To the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes established by the Convention for the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington DC on March 18, 1965, as soon as the Republic Federative Republic of Brazil becomes a party to this Convention. As long as this does not occur, the controversy may be submitted to the Additional Mechanism for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding, or</li> <li>b) To an ad hoc arbitrator or arbitration tribunal established in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</li> </ol> </li> <li>3. An investor who has submitted a dispute to the national court may still refer one of the arbitration tribunals referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article if, before a decision is rendered by a national court, an investor declares that he Pursue its action before the national courts.</li> <li>4. The arbitral award shall be final and binding on the parties to the dispute and shall be enforced in accordance with national law.</li> </ol>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
379	<a href="#">Brazil - Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of BIT (1995)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Brazil, Venezuela	7/4/1995		<p>Article 8. Settlement of Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Any dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other contracting party regarding the implementation of the present Agreement in connection with an investment that shall be settled as far as possible in friendly consultations.</li> <li>2. If an amicable solution is not reached within six months of being brought the dispute, the investor may submit it to his choice, either to the competent courts of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment is made or to international arbitration in accordance with this article. Once the dispute submitted to one of these procedures, the choice shall be final.</li> <li>3. The International Arbitration referred to in paragraph (2) above shall be made at the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID established by the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 or, if necessary, in accordance with the additional facility for the administration of conciliation or arbitration proceedings and fact-finding (Additional Facility of the Centre). If for any reason are not available or ICSID Additional Facility or the arbitration shall be conducted in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</li> <li>4. In any case, the arbitral award shall be limited to determine whether the contracting party has failed to fulfill any of the provisions of this Agreement and, as a result, causing damage to the investor. If so is limited to establish appropriate compensation.</li> <li>5. The arbitral awards shall be final and binding on the parties to the dispute. the Contracting Parties shall in accordance with its legislation.</li> </ol>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
380	<a href="#">Czech Republic - Singapore BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Czechia, Singapore	8/4/1995	7/10/1995	<p>Article 13 Investment Disputes</p> <p>2. If the dispute cannot be thus resolved as provided in paragraph 1 of this Article, within 6 months from the date of the notice given thereunder by either party to the dispute, then, unless the parties have otherwise agreed, it shall, upon the request of either party to the dispute, be submitted either:</p> <p>(a) to conciliation or arbitration by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between the States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March, 1965; or</p> <p>(b) to conciliation in accordance with the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Conciliation Rules, 1980 or to arbitration in accordance with the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Arbitration Rules, 1976.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
381	<a href="#">Georgia - Uzbekistan BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Georgia, Uzbekistan	9/4/1995	24/05/1999	<p>Article 11. Settlement of Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>Each Contracting Party hereby consents to propose for the consideration of any legal dispute arising between one Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party in respect of investments carried out by them in the territory of the first Contracting Party to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes through conciliation or court in accordance with the "Convention on the Settlement of investment disputes between States and nationals of other States", opened for signature in Washington on March 18, 1965.</p> <p>Investors of one Contracting Party, which until the beginning of the dispute was controlled by an investor of the other Contracting Party shall, in accordance with Article 25 (2-b) of the Convention, in pursuance of the goal of the Convention, have the same rights as the investors of the other Contracting Party.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
382	<a href="#">China - Israel BIT (1995)</a>	In force	China, Israel	10/4/1995	13/1/2009	<p>Article 8 Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Any dispute with respect to the amount of compensation in the case of expropriation may be submitted to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes for resolution, as follows:</p> <p>(a) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter: the "Centre") for settlement by conciliations or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party concerning the amount of compensation in the case of expropriation.</p> <p>(b) If any such dispute should arise and cannot be resolved, amicably, within six (6) months from written notification of the existence of the dispute, then the investor affected may institute conciliation or arbitration proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre, as provided in Article 28 or 36 respectively of the Convention.</p> <p>2. All arbitral awards shall be final and binding on the parties to the dispute.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
383	<a href="#">Belarus - Netherlands BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Belarus, Netherlands	11/4/1995	1/8/1996	<p>Art 9</p> <p>Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that investor in the territory of the former Contracting Party to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965. A legal person which is an investor of one Contracting Party and which before such a dispute arises is controlled by investors of the other Contracting Party shall in accordance with Article 25 (2)b) of the Convention for the purpose of the Convention be treated as an investor of the other Contracting Party.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
384	<a href="#">Kuwait - Malta BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Kuwait, Malta	19/4/1995	25/06/1996	<p>Article 9. Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>1. Any dispute arising out of an investment, between either Contracting State and an investor of the other Contracting State, shall, as far as possible, be settled by consultations and negotiations between the parties to the dispute.</p> <p>2. If the dispute cannot be resolved through consultations and negotiations, then the dispute shall be submitted for settlement in accordance with the applicable dispute settlement procedures upon which a Contracting State have previously agreed. With respect to expropriation by either Contracting State, any dispute settlement procedures specified in an investment agreement between such Contracting State and such investor shall remain binding and shall be enforceable in accordance with the terms of the investment agreement and treaties and other international agreements regarding enforcement or arbitral awards to which such Contracting State has subscribed.</p> <p>3. (a) In the event that the dispute has not been resolved under the procedures specified above, the investor concerned may choose to submit the dispute in writing to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes ("Centre") for settlement by conciliation or binding arbitration at any time, if, within three (3) months of the date upon which it arose (i) the dispute has not been settled through consultations and negotiations, or (ii) the dispute has not for any reason in good faith, been submitted for resolution in accordance with any applicable dispute-settlement procedures previously agreed to by the parties to the dispute.                      (b) Each Contracting State hereby irrevocably consents in advance to the submission of an investment dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or binding arbitration. This consents implies renunciation of the requirement that the internal administrative or judicial remedies should be exhausted.                      (c) Conciliation or binding arbitration of such disputes shall be done in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on the settlement of Investment Disputes Between States and Nationals of Other States ("Convention") and the Regulations and Rules of the Centre.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
385	<a href="#">Jordan - Tunisia BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Jordan, Tunisia	27/4/1995	23/11/1995	<p>Article 6 Settlement Of Disputes Relating To Investment Between A Contracting Party And An Investor Of The Other Contracting Party</p> <p>If any dispute referred to in paragraph (a) arrives, the Contracting Party and the relevant investor shall such to solve the dispute through consultation and negotiation. But, if the dispute could not be solved in this manner during three months and the relevant investor agrees in writing to refer the dispute to the Center for settlement through reconciliation or arbitration, then either of the dispute parties may go a head with the procedures by submitting an application to this effect to the secretary general of the Center as stated in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention.</p> <p>In case of difference on the fact that the appropriate procedures are the reconciliation or arbitration procedures, the opinion of the relevant investor shall be the decisive opinion, and the Contracting Party (party to the dispute) shall not have the right to prosecute in the way of defense or through the right of opposition or the right of set-off at any stage of the procedures or of the execution (enforcement) of the award, on the basis that the investor who, is the other party to the dispute, has received or will receive the result of an insurance contract (policy) or a guarantee as a compensation in any from for all or part of his losses.</p> <p>Each Contracting party shall agree to resort to the International Center for the settlement of Investment Disputes, hereinafter referred to as the "Center", for settling the dispute through reconciliation or arbitration, in conformity with the Convention for the Settlement of Disputes between the States and citizens of other countries, which was presented for signing at Washington (D.C.) on 18 March 1965...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
386	<a href="#">Czech Republic - Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Czech republic, Venezuela	27/4/1995	23/07/1996	<p>Article 8. Settlement of investment disputes between a contracting party and an investor of the other contracting party</p> <p>1. Any dispute which may arise between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party regarding compliance by the Contracting Party with any obligation under this Agreement in connection with an investment on its territory shall be subject to negotiations between the parties in dispute.</p> <p>2. If any dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party cannot be thus settled within a period of six months, and unless the parties to the dispute agree on another procedure, the investor shall be entitled to submit the case to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) having regard to the applicable provisions of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March, 1965, in the event both Contracting Parties shall have become a party to this Convention, or, if only one of the Contracting Parties is a party to the Convention, to the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings of ICSID (Additional Facility)</p> <p>3. If for any reason neither ICSID nor the Additional Facility are available and unless the parties to the dispute agree on another procedure, the investor may submit the dispute to an arbitrator or international ad hoc arbitral tribunal established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL). The parties to the dispute may agree in writing to modify these rules. The arbitral awards shall be final and binding on both Parties to the dispute. Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL). The parties to the dispute may agree in writing to modify these rules. The arbitral awards shall be final and binding on both Parties to the dispute.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID Additional Facility</p>
387	<a href="#">Korea, Republic of - Portugal BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Korea, Republic of, Portugal	3/5/1995	11/8/1996	<p>Article 9 Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>2. such disputes or differences cannot be settled according to the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article within six(6) months from the date of request for settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute to:</p> <p>a)competent court of the Contracting Party for decision; or b)International Center for the Settlement of Investments Disputes, through conciliation or arbitration, established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investments Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington D.C. on March 18, 1965.</p> <p>3. Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels 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 International Center for the Settlement of Investments Disputes.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
388	<a href="#">Eswatini - United Kingdom BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Eswatini, United Kingdom	5/5/1995	5/5/1995	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Host State</p> <p>(1) Disputes between a national or company of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party concerning an obligation of the latter under this Agreement in relation to an investment of the former which have not been amicably settled shall, after a period of three months from written notification of a claim, be submitted to international arbitration if either party to the dispute so wishes.</p> <p>(2) Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration, the national or company and the Contracting Party concerned in the dispute may agree to refer the dispute either to:</p> <p>(a)the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (having regard to the provisions, where applicable, of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington DC on 18 March 1965 (1) and the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings); or...</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
389	<a href="#">Croatia - Portugal BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Croatia, Portugal	9/5/1995	27/11/1997	<p>Art 9 Settlement of disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>2 If such dispute cannot be settled within a period of six months from the date of request for settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute to:</p> <p>a)The competent court of the Contracting Party in which territory the investment was made for decision; or</p> <p>b)The International Center for the Settlement of Investments Disputes (ICSID) through conciliation or arbitration, established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investments Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington D. C., on March 18, 1965.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
390	<a href="#">Netherlands - South Africa BIT (1995)</a>	Terminated	Netherlands, South Africa	9/5/1995	1/5/1999	<p>Art 9</p> <p>2)Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration, the investor and theContracting Party concerned in the dispute may agree to refer the dispute either to:</p> <p>(a)the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) set upby the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington, DC on 18 March1965, when each State Party to this Agreement has become a Party to saidConvention. As long as this requirement is not met, each Contracting Party agrees that the dispute may be submitted to arbitration in accordance with the Rules ofthe Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration andFact-Finding Proceedings of the ICSID; or</p> <p>(b)the Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce; or</p> <p>(c)an international arbitrator or ad hoc arbitration tribunal to be appointed by aspecial agreement or established under the Arbitration Rules of the United NationsCommission on International Trade Law. The Parties to the dispute may agree inwriting to modify these Rules.</p> <p>...</p> <p>4)Each Contracting Party hereby gives its unconditional consent to the submission of adispute to international arbitration in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (2)above.</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
391	<a href="#">Albania - Romania BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Albania, Romania	11/5/1995	2/9/1995	<p>Art 10 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If such dispute cannot be settled within six months from the date either party requested amicable settlement, the investor of the contracting Party concerned may submit the dispute at his choice. for settlement either to:</p> <p>a) The competent court of the contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made; or</p> <p>b) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) provided for by Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States. done at Washington. D.C. on 18 March 1965. if both Contracting Parties will become member to such Convention (untill that moment the Additional Facilities for the Administration of Conciliation. Arbitration and Fact-finding Proceedings are to be applied); or...</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID Additional Facility</p>

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
392	<a href="#">Israel - Turkmenistan BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Israel, Turkmenistan	24/5/1995	18/2/1997	<p>Article 8 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>1. Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter: the "Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention") any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former.</p> <p>3. If any such dispute should arise and cannot be resolved, amicably or otherwise, within three (3) months from written notification of the existence of the dispute, then the investor affected may institute conciliation or arbitration proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre, as provided in Article 28 or 36 respectively of the Convention. The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the investor which is the other party to the dispute has received, in pursuance of an insurance contract, an indemnity in respect of some or all of his or its losses.</p> <p>4. Neither Contracting Party shall pursue, through the diplomatic channel, any dispute referred to the Centre, unless: (a) the Secretary-General of the Centre or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre; or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
393	<a href="#">Austria - Tunisia BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Austria, Tunisia	1/6/1995	1/1/1997	<p>Article 8 Règlement des différends relatifs aux investissements (Settlement of investment disputes)</p> <p>..(2) Si un différend visé au paragraphe 1 ne peut pas être réglé dans les six mois qui suivent une notification écrite de prétentions suffisamment définies par les voies de recours internes ou de toute autre manière, le différend sera soumis à la demande de la Partie Contractante ou de l'investisseur de l'autre Partie Contractante à la conciliation ou l'arbitrage du Centre International pour le Règlement des Différends Relatifs aux Investissements (CIRDI), créé par la Convention pour le règlement des Différends Relatifs aux Investissements entre Etats et Ressortissants d'autres Etats, ouverte à la signature à Washington le 18 Mars 1965. En cas de procédure d'arbitrage, chacune des Parties Contractantes consent irrévocablement et à l'avance par le présent Accord à soumettre de tel différend au Centre, même en l'absence d'une convention d'arbitrage individuelle entre une Partie Contractante et un investisseur.</p> <p>(3) Une Partie Contractante, qui est partie à un différend, ne soulève à aucun stade de la procédure de conciliation ou d'arbitrage ou de l'exécution d'une sentence arbitrale, l'objection que l'investisseur, qui est la partie adverse au différend, ait reçu une indemnité couvrant tout ou partie de ses pertes en vertu de la garantie prévue à l'Article 6 du présent Accord.</p> <p>(2) If a dispute referred to in paragraph 1 cannot be settled within six months of written notification of sufficiently defined claims through domestic remedies or in any other way, the dispute shall be submitted at the request of the Party. Contracting Party or investor of the other Contracting Party to the conciliation or arbitration of the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), created by the Convention for the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals other States, opened for signature at Washington on March 18, 1965. In the event of arbitration proceedings, each of the Contracting Parties irrevocably and in advance consent by this Agreement to submit such dispute to the Center, even in the 'absence of an individual arbitration agreement between a Contracting Party and an investor.</p> <p>(3) A Contracting Party, which is a party to a dispute, shall not raise at any stage of the conciliation or arbitration proceedings or the execution of an arbitral award the objection that the investor, who is the other party to the dispute, has received compensation ...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
394	<a href="#">Côte d'Ivoire - United Kingdom BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Côte d'Ivoire, United Kingdom	8/6/1995	9/10/1997	<p>Article 8 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(1) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former.</p> <p>(3) If such dispute should arise and agreement cannot be reached within three months between parties to this dispute through pursuit of local remedies or otherwise, then, if the national or company affected also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as provided in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention. In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the national or company affected shall have the right to choose. The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the national or company which is the other party to the dispute has received in pursuance of an insurance contract an indemnity in respect of some or all of his or its losses.</p> <p>(4) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through the diplomatic channel any dispute referred to the Centre unless;</p> <p>(a) the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre; or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
395	<a href="#">Albania - France BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Albania, France	13/6/1995	14/6/1996	<p>Art 9 Reglement des differends relatifs aux investissements (Settlement of disputes relating to investments)</p> <p>Tout differend relatif aux investissements entre l'une des Parties contractantes et un national ou une societe de l' autre Partie contractante est regle a l' amiable entre les deux Parties concemees.</p> <p>Si un tel differend n'a pas pu etre regle dans un delai de six mois a partir du moment ou il a ete souleve par l'une ou l'autre des parties au differend, la Partie contractante qui est partie au differend consent a toute demande du national ou de la societe partie au differend de le soumettre, pour conciliation ou arbitrage, au Centre international pour le reglement des differends relatifs aux investissements (C.I.R.D.I.), cree par la Convention pour le reglement des differends relatifs aux investissements entre Etats et ressortissants d' autres Etats, signee a Washington le 18 mars 1965.</p> <p>(Any dispute relating to investments between one of the Parties Contracting Parties and a national or a company of the other Contracting Party shall be settled amicably between the two Parties concerned.</p> <p>If such a dispute could not be settled within six months from the moment it has been raised by one or the other of the parties to the dispute, the Contracting Party which is party to the dispute agrees to any request from the national or the company party to the dispute from the submitter, for conciliation or arbitration, to the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), created by the Convention for the settlement of disputes relating to investments between States and nationals of other States, signed at Washington on March 18, 1965.)</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
396	<a href="#">Georgia - Israel BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Georgia, Israel	19/6/1995	18/2/1997	<p>Article 8 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>1. Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement, of Investment Disputes (hereinafter: the "Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former.</p> <p>...</p> <p>3. If any such dispute should arise and cannot be resolved, amicably or otherwise, within three (3) months from written notification of the existence of the dispute, then the investor affected may institute conciliation or arbitration proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre, as provided in Article 28 or 36 respectively of the Convention. The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the investor which is the other party to the dispute has received, in pursuance of an insurance contract, an indemnity in respect of some or all of his or its losses.</p> <p>4. Neither Contracting Party shall pursue, through the diplomatic channel, any dispute referred to the Centre, unless:</p> <p>(a) the Secretary-General of the Centre or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre; or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
397	<a href="#">South Africa - Switzerland BIT (1995)</a>	Terminated	South Africa, Switzerland	27/6/1995	30/11/1997	<p>Art. 10 Règlement des différends entre un investisseur et un Etat d'accueil</p> <p>(2) Lorsqu'un différend est soumis à l'arbitrage international, l'investisseur et laPartie Contractante parties au différend peuvent décider ensemble de soumettre ledifférend:(a) au Centre international pour le règlement des différends relatifs aux investis-séments (eu égard aux dispositions, lorsqu'elles sont applicables, de la Con-vention pour le règlement des différends relatifs aux investissements entreEtats et ressortissants d'autres Etats, ouverte à la signature à Washington DC le 18 mars 19651 ainsi qu'au Mécanisme supplémentaire pour l'administration de procédures de conciliation, d'arbitrage et de constatationdes faits); ou ...</p> <p>((2) When a dispute is submitted to international arbitration, the investor and the Contracting Party parties to the dispute may jointly decide to submit the dispute: (a) to the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (having regard to to the provisions, where applicable, of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature in Washington DC on March 18, 1951 as well as to the Additional Mechanism for administration of conciliation, arbitration and fact-finding procedures); or ...</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
398	<a href="#">Germany - India BIT (1995)</a>	Terminated	Germany, India	10/7/1995	13/7/1998	<p>Art 9 Investment Disputes</p> <p>(2) If the ispute cannot be thus resolved as provided in paragraph 1 of this Article within six months from the date of notice given thereunder, then the dispute may be submitted to conciliation in accordance with the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, 1980, if both parties agree. If either party does not agree to concilaition or if conciliation fails, either party may refer such dispute to arbitration in accordance with the (UNCITRAL) Rules on Arbitration 1976, subject to the following provisions:</p> <p>(a) in respect of conciliation proceedings, there shall be two conciliators, one each appointed by the respective parties;</p> <p>(b) in respect of arbitration proceedings, the following shall apply: ...</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
399	<a href="#">Pakistan - Switzerland BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Pakistan, Switzerland	11/7/1995	6/5/1996	<p>Art 9 Disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) If these consultations do not result in a solution within twelve months and if the investor concerned gives a written consent, the dispute shall be submitted to the arbitration of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, instituted by the Convention of Washington of March 18, 1965, for the settlement of disputes regarding investments between States and nationals of other States.</p> <p>Each party may start the procedure by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as foreseen by Article 28 and 36 of the above-mentioned Convention. Should the parties disagree on whether the conciliation or arbitration is the most appropriate procedure, the investor concerned shall have the choice. The Contracting Party which is party to the dispute can, at no time whatsoever during the settlement procedure or the execution of the sentence, allege the fact that the investor has received, by virtue of an insurance contract, a compensation covering the whole or part of the incurred damage.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
400	<a href="#">Argentina - Indonesia BIT (1995)</a>	Terminated	Argentina, Indonesia	11/7/1995	3/1/2001	<p>Article 10. Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and the Host Contracting Party</p> <p>(1) Any dispute which arises within the terms of this Agreement concerning an investment between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party shall, as far as possible, be settled amicably.</p> <p>(2) If the dispute cannot thus be settled within six months following the date on which the dispute has been raised by either party, it may be submitted, upon request of the investor, either to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the competent tribunal of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made;</li> <li>- international arbitration according to the provisions of paragraph (3).</li> </ul> <p>Where an investor has submitted a dispute to the aforementioned competent tribunal of the Contracting Party where the investment has been made or to international arbitration, this choice shall be final.</p> <p>(3) In case of international arbitration, the dispute shall be submitted, at the investor's choice, either to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) created by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and National of other States opened for signature in Washington on 18 March 1965, once both Contracting Parties herein become members thereof. As far as this provision is not complied with, each Contracting Party consents that the dispute be submitted to arbitration under the regulations of the IcsipD Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings, or</li> <li>~ an arbitration tribunal set up from case to case in accordance with the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</li> </ul>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
401	<a href="#">Oman - Sweden BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Oman, Sweden	13/7/1995	6/6/1996	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(1) Any dispute concerning an investment between one Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party shall, if possible, be settled amicably.</p> <p>(2) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International centre of Settlement of investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of the other States any such dispute which has not been settled within six months following the date, on which the dispute has been raised by either party. If the parties to such a dispute have different opinions as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate method of settlement, the investor shall have the right to choose.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
402	<a href="#">Romania - United Kingdom BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Romania, United Kingdom	13/7/1995	10/1/1996	<p>Article 7 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Host Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration, the national or company concerned may choose to refer the dispute either to:</p> <p>(a) the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (having regard to the provisions, where applicable, of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington DC on 18 March 1965 and the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings); or...</p> <p>(3) Nothing in this Article shall prevent a national or company of one Contracting Party from referring a dispute concerning an investment to the domestic courts of the other Contracting Party, where it has the right to do so under the domestic law of that other Contracting Party.</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
403	<a href="#">Korea, Republic of - Tajikistan BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Korea, Republic of, Tajikistan	14/7/1995	13/8/1995	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>3. If the dispute cannot be settled within six (6) months from the date on which the dispute has been raised by either party, it shall be submitted upon request of either of the parties to the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) established by the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, in the event the Republic of Tajikistan becomes a party to this Convention. Until that moment the dispute shall be submitted to conciliation or arbitration procedure to be mutually agreed upon on the basis of the Convention or Additional Facility.</p> <p>4. The award made by ICSID shall be final and binding on the parties to the dispute. Each Contracting Party shall ensure the recognition and enforcement of the award in accordance with its relevant laws and regulations.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction</p> <p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p>
404	<a href="#">Malaysia - Pakistan BIT (1995)</a>	Terminated	Malaysia, Pakistan	17/7/1995	30/11/1995	<p>Art 7. Settlement of investment disputes between a contracting party and an investor of the other contracting party</p> <p>1. Each Contracting Party consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and National of other States opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965 any dispute arising between that Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party which Involves: Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and National of other States opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965 any dispute arising between that Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party which Involves:</p> <p>(i) An obligation entered into by that Contracting Party with the investor of the other Contracting Party regarding an investment by such investor: or</p> <p>(ii) An alleged breach of any right conferred or created by this Agreement with respect to an investment by such investor.</p> <p>2. A company which is incorporated or constituted under the laws in force in the territory of one Contracting Party and in which before such a dispute arises the majority of shares are owned by investors of the other Contracting Party shall in accordance with Article 25(2)(b) of the Convention be treated for the purpose of this Convention as a company of the other Contracting Party.</p> <p>3. (i) If any dispute referred to in paragraph 1 should arise, the Contracting Party and the investor concerned shall seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation. If the dispute cannot thus be resolved within three (3) months, then if the investor concerned also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party to the dispute may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as set forth in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention, provided that the investor concerned has not submitted the dispute to the courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies of competent jurisdiction of the Contracting Party that is party to the dispute.</p> <p>(ii) In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure, the opinion of the investor concerned shall prevail...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
405	<a href="#">Indonesia - Kyrgyzstan BIT (1995)</a>	Terminated	Indonesia, Kyrgyzstan	19/7/1995	23/4/1997	<p>ARTICLE VIII SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN NATIONALS AND THE CONTRACTING PARTIES</p> <p>2. If such a dispute cannot be settled within a period of six months from the date of a written notification either party requested amicable settlement, the dispute shall, at the request of the national concerned, be submitted either to the judicial procedures provided by the Contracting Party concerned or to international arbitration or conciliation</p> <p>3. Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit any dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that national in the territory of the former Contracting Party to the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington D.C., on 18 March 1965.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
406	<a href="#">Greece - Latvia BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Greece, Latvia	20/7/1995	9/2/1998	<p>ARTICLE 9 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If such disputes cannot be settled within six months from the date either party requested amicable settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute either to the competent courts of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made or to international arbitration. Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of such dispute to international arbitration.</p> <p>3. Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration the investor concerned may submit the dispute either to:</p> <p>a) the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes, established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965, for arbitration or conciliation, or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
407	<a href="#">Kyrgyzstan - Malaysia BIT (1995)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia	20/7/1995		<p>Art 7 Settlement of Investment Disputes between A Contracting Party and An Investor Of the Other Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Each Contracting Party consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965 any Dispute arising between that Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party which involves:</p> <p>...</p> <p>3. (i) If any dispute referred to in paragraph 1 should arise, the Contracting Party and the investor concerned shall seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation. If the dispute cannot thus be resolved within three (3) months, then if the Investor concerned also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party to the dispute may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as set forth in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention, provided that the investor concerned has not submitted the dispute to the courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies of competent Jurisdiction of the Contracting Party that is party to the dispute.</p> <p>(ii) In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure, the opinion of the investor concerned shall prevail. The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection, defence, or right of set-off at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the investor which is the other party to the dispute has received or will receive, pursuant to an insurance or guarantee contract, an indemnity or other compensation for all or part of his or its losses and damages.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
408	<a href="#">Mongolia - Singapore BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Mongolia, Singapore	24/7/1995	7/1/1996	<p>Art 13 INVESTMENT DISPUTES</p> <p>2. If the dispute cannot be thus resolved as provided in paragraph 1 of this Article, within 6 months from the date of the notice given thereunder by either party to the dispute, then, unless the parties have otherwise agreed, it shall, upon the request of either party to the dispute, be submitted to conciliation or arbitration by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (called "the Centre" in this Agreement) established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between the States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March, 1965 (called "the Convention" in this Agreement),</p> <p>For this purpose, each Contracting Party hereby irrevocably consents in advance under Article 25 of the Convention to submit any dispute to the Centre.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
409	<a href="#">Malaysia - Mongolia BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Malaysia, Mongolia	27/7/1995	14/1/1996	<p>Art 7 Settlement of Investment Disputes Between A Contracting Party And An Investor Of The Other Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Each Contracting Party consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965 any dispute arising between that Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party which involves:,,,</p> <p>3. (i)If any dispute referred to in paragraph 1 should arise, the Contracting Party and the investor concerned shall seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation. If the dispute cannot thus be resolved within three (3) months, then if the investor concerned also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party to the dispute may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary General of the Centre as set forth in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention, provided that the investor concerned has not submitted the dispute to the courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies of competent jurisdiction of the Contracting Party that is party to the dispute. (ii)In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure, the opinion of the investor concerned shall prevail. The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection, defence, or right of set-off at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the investor which is the other party to the dispute has received or will receive, pursuant to an insurance or guarantee contract, an indemnity or other compensation for all or part of his or its losses and damages.</p> <p>4. Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic charinels any dispute referred to the Centre unless: (i)the Secretary General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre; or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
410	<a href="#">India - Malaysia BIT (1995)</a>	Terminated	India, Malaysia	3/8/1995	12/4/1997	<p>Art 7 Settlement of Investment Disputes Between A Contracting Party And An Investor Of The Other Contracting Party</p> <p>2. Any such dispute which has not been amicably settled within a period of six months may, if both Parties agree, be submitted: (a) for resolution, in accordance with the law of the Contracting Party which has admitted the investment to that Contracting Party's competent judicial or administrative bodies; or (b) to international conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
411	<a href="#">Finland - Moldova, Republic of BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Finland, Moldova, Republic of	25/8/1995	21/6/1997	<p>Article 8 Disputes between an Investor and the host Party</p> <p>(2) If such a dispute cannot thus be settled within a period of six months from the date at which either party to the dispute requested amicable settlement, the investor may submit the case to an ad hoc arbitration tribunal, which unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties to the dispute, is to be established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>(3) In the event both Contracting Parties are parties to the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965, the investor may submit the case for settlement by conciliation or arbitration to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID).</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
412	<a href="#">Korea, Republic of - Sweden BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Korea, Republic of, Sweden	30/8/1995	18/6/1997	<p>Art 9 Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the Other Contracting Party</p> <p>(3) If any dispute cannot be settled within six(6) months from the date either party requested amicable settlement, each Contracting Party hereby consents to its submissions to the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965. If the parties to such a dispute have different opinions as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate method of settlement, the investor shall have the right to choose.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
413	<a href="#">Denmark - India BIT (1995)</a>	Terminated	Denmark, India	6/9/1995	28/8/1996	<p>Article 9 Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor</p> <p>(2) If such dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party continues to exist after a period of six months, the investor shall be entitled to submit the case either to the competent judicial or administrative bodies of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made or to international conciliation or arbitration as follows:</p> <p>a) to international conciliation under the rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law. If the conciliation proceedings are terminated other than by signing of a settlement agreement, the dispute may be referred to arbitration, either to</p> <p>(b) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes established pursuant to the ... (ICSID Convention), as soon as both Contracting Parties become Parties to this Convention. In the meantime the dispute may be submitted to the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and fact-finding Proceedings; or to</p> <p>(c) an international and ad hoc arbitral tribunal established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, subject to the following modifications...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
414	<a href="#">Colombia - Spain BIT (1995)</a>	Terminated	Colombia, Spain	6/9/1995	22/11/2007	<p>Article XI. Disputes between investors and a contracting party of the other contracting party</p> <p>1. Any dispute concerning an investment which may arise between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party with respect to matters governed by this Agreement shall be notified in writing, including detailed information by the investor Contracting Party to the recipient of the investment. to the extent possible, the parties to the dispute seek to settle the dispute by means of a friendly settlement.</p> <p>2. If the dispute cannot be settled in this way within six months from the date of the written notification mentioned in paragraph 1 shall be submitted at the choice of the investor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The competent courts of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made;</li> <li>- The ad hoc arbitral tribunal established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law;</li> <li>- The International Centre International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965, when each State Party to this Agreement has acceded to it;</li> <li>- Or the ICSID Additional Facility for the administration of conciliation, arbitration and fact-finding procedures if one of the Contracting Parties has not acceded to the Convention.</li> </ul>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID Additional Facility</p>
415	<a href="#">Malaysia - Uruguay BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Malaysia, Uruguay	8/9/1995	13/04/2002	<p>Article 7. Settlement of Investment Dispute between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Disputes arising within the framework of this Agreement between the investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party shall be settled as far as possible by consultations and negotiations.</p> <p>2. For the purposes of this article, a dispute by investments are defined as the dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the provisions of this Agreement with respect to any investment made by an investor of one Contracting Party in the territory of the other contracting party.</p> <p>3. If the dispute as defined in paragraph 2 of this article cannot be settled in this way within six months of notification of a claim, be submitted, a decision by the claimant to one or the other of the following bodies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) The competent judicial or administrative tribunals of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment has been made;</li> <li>b) An arbitral tribunal of three members. the arbitrators shall be appointed in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); or the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes when both parties are contracting parties to the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington, DC., on 18 March 1965, for settlement by conciliation or arbitration to an arbitral tribunal of three members. the arbitrators shall be appointed in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); or the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes when both parties are contracting parties to the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington, DC., on 18 March 1965, for settlement by conciliation or arbitration.</li> </ul>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
416	<a href="#">Argentina - Ukraine BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Argentina, Ukraine	8/9/1995	5/6/1997	<p>Art 8. Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(1) Any dispute which arises within the terms of this Agreement concerning an investment between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party shall, if possible, be settled amicably.</p> <p>(2) If the dispute cannot thus be settled within six months following the date on which the dispute has been raised by either party, it may be submitted, upon request of the investor, either to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the competent tribunal of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made;</li> <li>- international arbitration according to the provisions of paragraph (3).</li> </ul> <p>Where an investor has submitted a dispute to the aforementioned competent tribunal of the Contracting Party where the investment has been made or to international arbitration, this choice shall be final.</p> <p>(3) In case of international arbitration, the dispute shall be submitted, at the investor's choice, either to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) created by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington on 18 March 1965, once both Contracting Parties herein become members thereof. As far as this provision is not complied with, each Contracting Party consents that the dispute be submitted to arbitration under the regulations of the ICSID Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings, or</li> <li>- an arbitration tribunal set up from case to case in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</li> </ul> <p>(4) The arbitration tribunal shall decide in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement,</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
417	<a href="#">India - Turkmenistan BIT (1995)</a>	Terminated	India, Turkmenistan	20/9/1995	27/2/2006	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Disputes Between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) Any such dispute which has not been amicably settled within a period of six months may, if both Parties agree, be submitted</p> <p>(a) for resolution, in accordance with the law of the Contracting Party which has admitted the investment to that Contracting Party's competent judicial, arbitral or administrative bodies; or</p> <p>(b) to International conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>(3) Should the Parties fail to agree on a dispute settlement procedure provided under paragraph (2) of this Article or where a dispute is referred to conciliation but conciliation proceedings are terminated other than by signing of a settlement agreement, the dispute may be referred to Arbitration. The Arbitration procedure shall be as follows:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) If both parties to the dispute so agree, under the Additional Facility rules of the ICSID Convention for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding proceedings; or...</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
418	<a href="#">Moldova, Republic of - Netherlands BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Moldova, Republic of, Netherlands	26/9/1995	1/5/1997	<p>Article 9</p> <p>Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that national in the territory of the former Contracting Party to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
419	<a href="#">Lithuania - Viet Nam BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Lithuania, Viet Nam	27/9/1995	24/4/2003	<p>Article 7 Settlement of Investment Disputes Between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) If these consultations do not result in a solution within six months from the date of request for settlement, the investor may submit the dispute, at his choice, for settlement to:</p> <p>(a) the competent court of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made; or</p> <p>(b) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) having regard to the applicable provisions of the Convention on the Settlement of investment Disputes between States and Nationals of the other States opened for signature at Washington D.C. on March 18, 1965, in the event Contracting Parties shall have become a party to this Convention; or</p> <p>(c) an ad hoc arbitral tribunal which, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties to the dispute, shall be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>(3) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to international conciliation or arbitration.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
420	<a href="#">Latvia - Portugal BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Latvia, Portugal	27/9/1995	17/07/1997	<p>Article 9. Disputes between a contracting party and an investor of the other contracting party</p> <p>1. Any dispute which may arise between one Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that investor in the territory of the former Contracting Party shall be settled amicably through negotiations.</p> <p>2. If such dispute cannot be settled within a period of six (6) month from the date of request for settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute to:</p> <p>a) The competent court of the Contracting Party for decision; or</p> <p>b) The International Center for the Settlement of Investments Disputes (ICSID) through conciliation or arbitration, established under the Convention on the Settlement of investments Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington D.C. on March 18, 1965.</p> <p>3. Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels 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 International Center for the Settlement of Investments Disputes.</p> <p>4. The award shall be enforceable on the parties and shall not be subject to any appeal or remedy other than that provided for in the said Convention. The award shall be enforceable in accordance with the domestic law of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment in question is situated.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
421	<a href="#">Pakistan - Romania BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Pakistan, Romania	7/10/1995	8/8/1996	<p>Article 9. Settlement of disputes between a contracting party and an investor of the other contracting party</p> <p>(1) For the purpose of solving disputes with respect to investments between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party, consultations will take place between the parties concerned with a view to solving the case, as far as possible, amicably.</p> <p>(2) If these consultations do not result in a solution within six months from the date of request for settlement, the investor may submit the dispute, at his choice, for settlement either to:</p> <p>(a) the competent court of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made ; or</p> <p>(b) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) provided for by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of the other States, opened for signature at Washington, on March 18 , 1965; or</p> <p>(c) an ad hoc arbitral tribunal which, unless otherwise agreed upon the parties to the dispute, shall be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>(3) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to international conciliation or arbitration.</p> <p>(4) The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall, at no time whatsoever during the procedures involving investment disputes, assert as a defence its immunity or the fact that the investor has received compensation under an insurance contract covering the whole or part of the incurred damage or loss...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
422	<a href="#">Malaysia - Peru BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Malaysia, Peru	13/10/1995	25/12/1995	<p>Article 7. Settlement of investment disputes between a contracting party and an investor of the other contracting party</p> <p>1. Each Contracting Party consents to submit to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment diferenciasrelativas (hereinafter the "") Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States done at Washington DC on 18 March 1965, any dispute arising between an investor that Contracting Party and of the other contracting party, including:</p> <p>(i) An obligation assumed by that Contracting Party of the investor with the other party contratantespecto to an investment made by that investor; or</p> <p>(ii) An alleged breach of any right conferred by this Agreement or created with respectoa an investment made by that investor.</p> <p>2. A company which is incorporated or constituted under the laws in force in the territory of a Member States and before which such a dispute arises the majority of shares are owned by investors of the other Contracting Party, shall be treated in accordance with article 25 (2) (b) of the Convention, as a company of the other contracting party.</p> <p>3.(I) If any dispute referred to in paragraph 1 elinversionista arise and the Contracting Party concerned shall seek to resolve the dispute through consultations and negotiations. if the dispute cannot thus be settled within six months, then if the investor concerned also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either of the Contracting Parties to the dispute may initiate the procedure by sending a request in this regard to the Secretary General of the Centre as provided for in articles 28 and 36 of the Convention, provided that the investor concerned has not submitted the dispute to the courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies with competent court of the Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute.</p> <p>(II) In case of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure, the investor concerned shall prevail...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
423	<a href="#">Romania - Tunisia BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Romania, Tunisia	16/10/1995	8/8/1997	<p>Article 8 Règlement des Différends entre une Partie Contractante et un Investisseur de l'autre Partie Contractante</p> <p>2) Lorsqu'un différend ne peut être réglé par cette voie dans un délai de six mois à compter de sa notification, l'investisseur pourra soumettre le différend pour règlement à son choix:</p> <p>a) soit au tribunal compétent de la Partie Contractante sur le territoire de laquelle l'investissement a été effectué;</p> <p>b) soit au Centre International pour le Règlement des différends Relatifs aux Investissements (CIRDI) créé par la "Convention pour le Règlement des Différends Relatifs aux Investissements entre Etats et Ressortissants d'autres Etats", ouverte à la signature à Washington, le 18 mars 1965;</p> <p>c) soit à un tribunal ad hoc, qui, à défaut d'autre arrangement direct entre les parties au différend sera constitué conformément aux règles d'arbitrage de la Commission des Nations Unies pour le Droit Commercial International (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>Une fois qu'un investisseur a soumis le différend, soit aux juridictions de la Partie Contractante concernée, soit au Centre soit à l'arbitrage ad hoc, le choix de l'une ou de l'autre de ces procédures prévues à l'alinéa 2 reste définitif.</p> <p>3) Chaque Partie Contractante consent ainsi à ce que tout différend relatif aux investissements, soit soumis à la conciliation ou à l'arbitrage international.</p> <p>(3) Each Contracting Party thus consents to any dispute relating to investments being submitted to international conciliation or arbitration.)</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
424	<a href="#">Barbados - Italy BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Barbados, Italy	25/10/1995	21/07/1997	<p>Article 9. Settlement of disputes between investors and contracting parties</p> <p>1. Any dispute arising between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other in relation to the investments made by that Contracting Party in the territory of the other Contracting Party shall, as far as possible, be resolved amicably.</p> <p>2. If such disputes cannot be resolved amicably within three months of the written submission of the settlement request, the investor concerned may, in his or her choice, refer the matter to the competent local authorities for the settlement of such disputes or submit them to conciliation or arbitration in accordance with the provisions of Articles 28 and 36 of the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Contracts concerning Investments between States and Citizens of Other States (the Convention).</p> <p>3. Nothing in this Article shall be construed as an impediment to the Contracting Party and to the investor of the other Contracting Party to agree to submit at any time, by mutual agreement, the dispute referred to in the paragraphs before conciliation or arbitration respectively in accordance with Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention.</p> <p>4. Where the dispute concerns a matter other than expropriation or nationalization in accordance with Article 5, the Contracting Party concerned shall allow its immediate submission, if so preferred by the investor, to:</p> <p>a) Arbitration or conciliation under Articles 28 and 36 of the ICSID Convention; or</p> <p>b) An ad hoc arbitration tribunal, in accordance with the procedures established by the United Nations Commission on International Commercial Law (UNCITRAL), in accordance with UNGA Resolution 31/98 of 15 December 1986; or</p> <p>c) To conciliation in accordance with the procedures established by UNCITRAL standards in accordance with the relevant UNGA resolution.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
425	<a href="#">Indonesia - Suriname BIT (1995)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Indonesia, Suriname	28/10/1995		<p>Article VIII. Settlement of Disputes between Nationals and the Contracting Parties</p> <p>1. Any dispute between a Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party, concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former, be settled amicably through consultations and negotiations.</p> <p>2. If such a dispute cannot be settled within a period of six months from the date of a written notification either party requested amicable settlement, the dispute shall, at the request of the national concerned, be submitted either to the judicial procedures provided by the Contracting Party concerned or to international arbitration or conciliation.</p> <p>3. Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit any dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that national in the territory of the former Contracting Party to the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington D.C. , on 18 March 1965.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
426	<a href="#">India - Netherlands BIT (1995)</a>	Terminated	India, Netherlands	6/11/1995	1/12/1996	<p>Art 9 Investment Disputes</p> <p>2)If the dispute cannot be thus resolved as provided in paragraph (1) of this Article within three months from the date of notice given thereunder, then the dispute may be referred to conciliation in accordance with the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Rules of Conciliation 1980, if both parties to the dispute so agree.</p> <p>3)If either party to the dispute does not agree to conciliation within one month of thereference or where it is so referred but conciliation proceedings are terminated otherthan by the signing of a settlement agreement, or if no reference is made to international conciliation, the dispute may be referred to arbitration as follows:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b)if both parties to the dispute so agree, under the Additional Facility for theAdministration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings; or...</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
427	<a href="#">Latvia - Viet Nam BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Latvia, Viet Nam	6/11/1995	20/2/1996	<p>ARTICLE 7 Settlement of Investment Disputes Between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) If these consultations do not result in a solution within six months from the date of request for settlement, the investor may submit the dispute, at his choice, for settlement to:</p> <p>(a)the competent court of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made; or</p> <p>(b)the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) having regard to the applicable provisions of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of the other States opened for signature at Washington D.C. on March 18, 1965, in the event Contracting Parties shall have become a party to this Convention; or</p> <p>(c)an ad hoc arbitral tribunal which, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties to the dispute, shall be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>(3) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to international conciliation or arbitration.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
428	<a href="#">Mongolia - Romania BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Mongolia, Romania	6/11/1995	15/8/1996	<p>Art 9 Settlement of disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) If these consultations do not result in a solution within six months from the date of request for settlement, the investor may submit the dispute, at his choice, for settlement to:</p> <p>(a)the competent court of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made; or</p> <p>(b)the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) provided for by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of the other States, opened for signature at Washington, on March 18, 1965; or</p> <p>(c)an ad hoc arbitral tribunal which, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties to the dispute, shall be established under the arbitration rules of ... (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>(3) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to international conciliation or arbitration.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
429	<a href="#">Mongolia - Poland BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Mongolia, Poland	8/11/1995	26/3/1996	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>3. If any dispute cannot be settled within six (6) months from the date either Party requested amicable settlement, it shall, Upon request of either an investor or the Contracting Party, be submitted to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes established by the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States. The dispute shall be submitted to conciliation or arbitration procedure to be mutually agreed upon on the basis of the Washington Convention.</p> <p>4. Nothing in this Article shall be construed to prevent the parties to the dispute from agreeing upon any other form of arbitration or dispute settlement which they mutually prefer and agree best suits their particular needs.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction
430	<a href="#">Slovenia - Switzerland BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Slovenia, Switzerland	9/11/1995	20/3/1997	<p>Article 9 Disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) If these consultations do not result in a solution within six months from the date of request of settlement, the investor may submit the dispute for settlement to:</p> <p>(a)the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) provided for by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington, on 18 March 1965 (hereinafter the "Convention"); or</p> <p>(b)an ad hoc arbitral tribunal which, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties to the dispute, shall be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>(3) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to international conciliation or arbitration.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
431	<a href="#">Moldova, Republic of - Uzbekistan BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Moldova, Uzbekistan	21/11/1995	17/01/1997	<p>Article 11. Settlement of disputes between a Contracting Party and the investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>Through this article, each Contracting Party agrees to propose for consideration any legitimate dispute appearing between a Contracting Party and the investor of the other Contracting Party on investments made by it in the territory of the first Contracting Party to the International Centre for Settlement Investment disputes (ICSID) through conciliation or judgment under the Convention for the settlement of investment disputes between states and nationals of other states, opened for signature in Washington on 18 March 1965. the state investor of one Contracting Party, which before the advent of the dispute was under controlling investor of the other Contracting Party shall be in accordance with Article 25 (2-b) of the Convention and to enforce the provisions of the Convention, the same rights that you have investors of the other Contracting Party.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
432	<a href="#">India - Italy BIT (1995)</a>	Terminated	India, Italy	23/11/1995	26/3/1998	<p>ARTICLE 9 -SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN INVESTORS AND CONTRACTING PARTIES</p> <p>2. If the dispute cannot be thus resolved as provided in paragraph 1. of this Article within 6 months from the date of notice given thereunder, the investor may at his choice either submit the dispute for settlement to:</p> <p>a) the Contracting Party's Court having territorial jurisdiction;. or</p> <p>b) the International centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, for the implementation of the Arbitration Procedures under the Washington Convention of 18 March, 1965, on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, as soon as both the Contracting Parties have acceded to it, or to the Additional facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact finding Proceedings, in case only one of the two Contracting Parties has joined the ICSID and if the Parties have so agreed . or</p> <p>c) an ad hoc Conciliation or Arbitration Tribunal, in compliance with the Conciliation or Arbitration Rules of the UN Commission on the International Trade Law (UNCITRAL),</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p>
433	<a href="#">Kazakhstan - United Kingdom BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Kazakhstan, United Kingdom	23/11/1995	23/11/1995	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Host State</p> <p>(2) Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration, the national or company and the Contracting Party concerned in the dispute may agree to refer the dispute either to:</p> <p>(a)the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (having regard to the provisions, where applicable, of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington DC on 18 March 1965 (1) and the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings); or</p> <p>(b)the Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce; or...</p>	<p>Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)</p>
434	<a href="#">Moldova, Republic of - Switzerland BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Moldova, Republic of, Switzerland	30/11/1995	29/11/1996	<p>Article 9 Disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) If these consultations do not result in a solution within twelve months and if the investor concerned gives a written consent, the dispute shall be submitted to the arbitration of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, instituted by the Convention of Washington of March 18, 1965, for the settlement of disputes regarding investments between States and nationals of other States.</p> <p>Each party may start the procedure by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as foreseen by Article 28 and 36 of the above-mentioned Convention. Should the parties disagree on whether the conciliation or arbitration is the most appropriate procedure, the investor concerned shall have the choice. The Contracting Party which is party to the dispute can, at no time whatsoever during the settlement procedure or the execution of the sentence, allege the fact that the investor has received, by virtue of an insurance contract, a compensation covering the whole or part of the incurred damage.</p> <p>(4) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels a dispute submitted to the Centre, unless</p> <p>(a)the Secretary-General of the Centre or a commission of conciliation or an arbitral tribunal decides that the dispute is beyond the jurisdiction of the Centre, or...</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
435	<a href="#">Portugal - Sao Tome and Principe BIT (1995)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Portugal, Sao Tome and Principe	5/12/1995		<p>Article 9. Disputes between one contracting party and an investor of the other contracting party</p> <p>1 - Disputes arising between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party relating to an investment of the former in the territory of the second shall be settled amicably through negotiations between the parties to the dispute.</p> <p>2 - If disputes can not be settled in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article within six months from the date on which one of the parties to the dispute has raised it, the investor may, at his request, submit The dispute to the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes for conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Disputes between National States of Other States, done at Washington DC on 18 March 1965.</p> <p>3 - Neither Contracting Party may use diplomatic channels to resolve any matter relating to arbitration unless the proceeding has been completed and the Contracting Party has not complied with or complied with the decision of the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes.</p> <p>4 - The judgment shall be binding on both parties and shall not be subject to any type of appeal other than those provided for in the said Convention. The judgment shall be binding in accordance with the domestic law of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment in question is situated.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
436	<a href="#">Australia - Peru BIT (1995)</a>	Terminated	Australia, Peru	7/12/1995	2/2/1997	<p>Art 13 Settlement of dispute between a Party and an investor of the other Party</p> <p>2. If the dispute in question cannot be resolved through consultations and negotiations, either party to the dispute may:</p> <p>(b) if both Parties are at that time party to the 1965 Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States ("the Convention"), refer the dispute to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes ("the Centre") for conciliation or arbitration pursuant to Articles 28 or 36 of the Convention;</p> <p>3. Where a dispute is referred to the Centre pursuant to paragraph 2 (b) of this Articles:</p> <p>(b) if the parties to the dispute cannot agree whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure, the investor affected shall have the right to choose;</p> <p>4. Once an action referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article has been taken, neither Party shall pursue the dispute through diplomatic channels unless: (a) the relevant judicial or administrative body, the Secretary-General of the Centre, the arbitral authority or tribunal or the conciliation commission, as the case may be, has decided that is has no jurisdiction in relation to the dispute in question; or ...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
437	<a href="#">India - Tajikistan BIT (1995)</a>	Terminated	India, Tajikistan	13/12/1995	14/11/2003	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Disputes Between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) Any such dispute which has not been amicably settled within a period of six months may, if both Parties agree, be submitted</p> <p>(a)for resolution, in accordance with the law of the Contracting Party which has admitted the investment to that Contracting Party's competent judicial, arbitral or administrative bodies; or</p> <p>(b)to International conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>(3) Should the Parties fail to agree on a dispute settlement procedure provided under paragraph (2) of this Article or where a dispute is referred to conciliation but conciliation proceedings are terminated other than by signing of a settlement agreement, the dispute may be referred to Arbitration. The Arbitration procedure shall be as follows:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b)If both parties to the dispute so agree, under the Additional Facility rules of the ICSID Convention for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding proceedings; or ...</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
438	<a href="#">Israel - Kazakhstan BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Israel, Kazakhstan	27/12/1995	19/2/1997	<p>Article 8 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>1. In the event the Republic of Kazakhstan becomes a Party to the Convention, each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter: the "Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 (hereinafter and hereinabove: the "Convention") any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former.</p> <p>3. If any such dispute should arise and cannot be resolved, amicably or otherwise, within three (3) months from written notification of the existence of the dispute, then the investor affected may institute conciliation or arbitration proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre, as provided in Article 28 or 36 respectively of the Convention. The Contracting Party which is a Party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the investor which is the other party to the dispute has received, in pursuance of an insurance contract, an indemnity in respect of some or all of his or its losses.</p> <p>4. Neither Contracting Party shall pursue, through the diplomatic channel, any dispute referred to the Centre, unless:</p> <p>(a) the Secretary-General of the Centre or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre; or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
439	<a href="#">Azerbaijan - United Kingdom BIT (1996)</a>	In force	Azerbaijan, United Kingdom	4/1/1996	11/12/1996	<p>Art 8 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(1) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former.</p> <p>(3) If any such dispute should arise and agreement cannot be reached within three months between the parties to this dispute through pursuit of local remedies or otherwise, then, if the national or company affected also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as provided in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention. In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the national or company affected shall have the right to choose. The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the national or company which is the other party to the dispute has received in pursuance of an insurance contract an indemnity in respect of some or all of his or its losses.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
440	<a href="#">Peru - Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of BIT (1996)</a>	In force	Peru, Venezuela	12/1/1996	18/09/1997	<p>Article 10. Settlement of disputes between a contracting party and a national of the other contracting party</p> <p>(1) Any dispute arising between a national or company of a Contracting Party and the contracting otroparte regarding compliance with this of this agreement should, if possible, be settled amicably between the parties to the dispute.</p> <p>(2) If a dispute within the meaning of paragraph (1) cannot be settled within seismeses after the date on which either party to the dispute has promoted, shall be submitted at the request of the national or company concerned:</p> <p>(a) The competent court of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment has been made; or</p> <p>(b) To international arbitration of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes), established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, "signed in Washington on 18 March 1965; or, where appropriate, the additional facility for the administration of conciliation or arbitration proceedings and Fact-Finding by the secretariat of ICSID. if not available or the ICSID Additional Facility, the dispute shall, at the request of the national company, or to arbitration under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>(3) Once it has submitted the dispute to the competent court of the Contracting Party in the cuyoterritorio investment has been made or to international arbitration, the choice of one or other of the procedure shall be final.</p> <p>(4) The arbitral award shall be limited to determine whether there has been a breach of this Agreement by contracting laparte concerned if such non-compliance and has caused injury to the national or company concerned. if this is the case, shall be limited to determine the amount of damages.</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
441	<a href="#">Lao People's Democratic Republic - Viet Nam BIT (1996)</a>	In force	Lao People's Democratic Republic, Viet Nam	14/1/1996	23/6/1996	<p>Article 7 Settlement of investment disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) If the dispute cannot be thus resolved as provided in paragraph (1) of this Article within 6 months from the date of the notice given thereunder, then the Contracting Party and the investor concerned shall refer the dispute to either conciliation in accordance with the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Rules of Conciliation 1980 or to arbitration in accordance with the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Rules on Arbitration 1976, subject to the following provisions:</p> <p>(a)in respect of conciliation proceedings, there shall be two conciliators, one each appointed by the respective parties; and...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
442	<a href="#">Egypt - Netherlands BIT (1996)</a>	In force	Egypt, Netherlands	17/1/1996	1/3/1998	<p>Article 9</p> <p>1. Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that national in the territory of the former Contracting Party, at the choice of the national concerned, to</p> <p>–the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965. A legal person which is a national of one Contracting Party and which before such a dispute arises is controlled by nationals of the other Contracting Party shall in accordance with Article 25 2 b) of the Convention for the purpose of the Convention be treated as a national of the other Contracting Party.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
443	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Estonia BIT (1996)</a>	In force	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Estonia	24/1/1996	23/10/1999	<p>Art. 9. Règlement des différends relatifs aux investissements</p> <p>1. Tout différend relatif aux &lt;investissements&gt; entre un investisseur de l'une des Parties contractantes et l'autre Partie contractante, fera l'objet d'une notification écrite, accompagnée d'un aide-mémoire suffisamment détaillé.</p> <p>Dans la mesure du possible, pareil différend sera réglé à l'amiable entre les parties au différend ou par la conciliation entre les Parties contractantes par la voie diplomatique.</p> <p>2. A défaut de règlement amiable par arrangement direct entre les parties au différend ou par conciliation par la voie diplomatique dans les six mois à compter de la réception de la notification, le différend sera soumis à l'arbitrage international, tout recours à une autre juridiction étant exclu.</p> <p>A cette fin, chacune des Parties contractantes donne son consentement anticipé et irrévocable à ce que tout différend soit soumis à cet arbitrage. Ce consentement implique qu'elles renoncent à exiger l'épuisement des recours administratifs ou judiciaires internes.</p> <p>(1. Any dispute relating to &lt;investments&gt; between an investor of one of the Contracting Parties and the other Contracting Party shall be the subject of a written notification, accompanied by a sufficiently detailed memorandum.</p> <p>As far as possible, such a dispute shall be settled amicably between the parties to the dispute or by conciliation between the Contracting Parties through the diplomatic channel.</p> <p>2. In the absence of an amicable settlement by direct arrangement between the parties to the dispute or by conciliation through diplomatic channels within six months of receipt of the notification, the dispute shall be submitted to international arbitration, any recourse to another jurisdiction being excluded.</p> <p>To this end, each of the Contracting Parties gives its advance and irrevocable consent to any dispute being submitted to this arbitration. This consent implies that they renounce requiring the exhaustion of internal administrative or judicial remedies.)</p>	State-State conciliation
444	<a href="#">Romania - Slovenia BIT (1996)</a>	In force	Romania, Slovenia	24/1/1996	24/11/1996	<p>Article 9 Settlement of disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting party</p> <p>(2) If the dispute can not be settled amicably within six months from the date of request of settlement, the investor may submit the dispute, at his choice, for settlement to :</p> <p>(a)the competent court of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made ; or</p> <p>(b)the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of the other States, done at Washington, on March 18, 1965 ; or</p> <p>(c)an ad hoc arbitral tribunal which, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties to the dispute, shall be established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>(3) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to international conciliation or arbitration. All arbitral awards shall be final and binding on the parties to the dispute. Each Contracting Party shall enforce the arbitral award in its territory.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
445	<a href="#">Cuba - Romania BIT (1996)</a>	In force	Cuba, Romania	27/1/1996	22/5/1997	<p>Art 9 Settlement of disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>2) If these consultations do not result in a solution within six months from the date of request for settlement, the investor may submit the dispute, at his choice, for settlement to :</p> <p>a)the competent court of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made ; or</p> <p>b)an ad hoc arbitral tribunal which, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties to the dispute, shall be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>3) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to international conciliation or arbitration.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
446	<a href="#">Albania - Israel BIT (1996)</a>	In force	Albania, Israel	29/1/1996	18/2/1997	<p>Article 8 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>4. If any such dispute should arise and cannot be resolved, amicably or otherwise, within three (3) months from written notification of the existence of the dispute, then the investor affected may institute conciliation or arbitration proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre, as provided in this Convention. The Contracting Party which is a Party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the investor which is the other party to the dispute has received, in pursuance of an insurance contract, an indemnity in respect of some or all of his or its losses.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
447	<a href="#">India - Israel BIT (1996)</a>	Terminated	India, Israel	29/1/1996	18/2/1997	<p>Art 9 Settlement of Disputes Between an Investor anda Contracting party</p> <p>(2) Any such dispute which hasnot been amicably settled within a period of six months may, if both parties agree, be submitted:</p> <p>(a) for resolution in accordance with the law of the Contracting Party which has admitted the investment to that Contracting Party's competent judicial or administrative bodies: or</p> <p>(b) to international conciliation.</p> <p>(3) Should the Parties fail to agree on a dispute settlement procedure provided under paragraph 2 of this Article or where a dispute is referred to conciliation but conciliation proceedings are terminated other than by signing of a settlement agreement, the dispute may be referred to Arbitration...</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
448	<a href="#">Lebanon - Spain BIT (1996)</a>	In force	Lebanon, Spain	22/2/1996	29/4/1997	<p>Art XI DISPUTE BETWEEN ONE PARTY AND INVESTORS OF THE OTHER CONTRACTING PARTY</p> <p>2. If these disputes cannot be settled amicably within six months from the date of the written notification mentioned in paragraph 1, the dispute shall be submitted, at the choice of the investor, to:</p> <p>-the competent court of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made;</p> <p>-an ad hoc court of arbitration established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law;</p> <p>-The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) set up by the "Convention on Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States", opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965, in case both Contracting Parties become signatories to this Convention. As long as a Contracting Party which is party to the dispute has not become a Contracting State of the Convention mentioned above, the dispute shall be dealt with pursuant to the Additional Facility for The Administration of Conciliation Proceedings of the Secretariat of the Centre.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation only</p>
449	<a href="#">India - Korea, Republic of BIT (1996)</a>	Terminated	India, Korea, Republic of	26/2/1996	7/5/1996	<p>Art 8 Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>3. Should the parties fail to agree on a dispute settlement procedure provided under paragraph 2 of this Article, the dispute shall be referred to International Arbitration upon the request of either party. The Arbitration procedure shall be as follows : (a) to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), if the Contracting Party of the investor and the other Contracting Party are both parties to the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and National of other States, 1965; (b) to the ICSID Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings; or</p> <p>...</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
450	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Romania BIT (1996)</a>	In force	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Romania	4/3/1996	9/3/2001	<p>Art 3</p> <p>S'il demeure un différend entre un investisseur d'une Partie Contractante et l'autre Partie Contractante au sujet du montant de l'indemnité, après qu'aient été épuisées les voies de recours offertes par la législation de la Partie Contractante sur le territoire de laquelle l'investissement a été réalisé, les Parties Contractantes reconnaissent à chaque partie au différend le droit d'engager devant le Centre International pour le Règlement des Différends Relatifs aux Investissements, conformément à la Convention sur le règlement des différends relatifs aux investissements entre Etats et ressortissants d'autres Etats, ouverte à la signature à Washington le 18 mars 1965, la procédure prévue par ladite Convention, en vue du règlement de ce différend par conciliation ou arbitrage ; à cet effet chaque Partie Contractante donne son consentement par le présent Accord.</p> <p>(If there remains a dispute between an investor of a Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party concerning the amount of the compensation, after the means of redress offered by the legislation of the Contracting Party in the territory have been exhausted from which the investment was made, the Contracting Parties recognize that each party to the dispute has the right to institute proceedings before (ICSID), in accordance with the (ICSID) Convention...the procedure provided for by the said Convention, with a view to the settlement of this dispute by conciliation or arbitration; to this effect each Contracting Party gives its consent by this Agreement.)</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
451	<a href="#">Finland - Kuwait BIT (1996)</a>	In force	Finland, Kuwait	10/3/1996	21/5/1997	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Disputes between a Contracting State and an Investor</p> <p>(3)</p> <p>(a)If the dispute cannot thus be settled within six months, from the date at which either party to the dispute requested amicable settlement, it shall be referred to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes ("the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes Between States and Nationals of Other States ("the Washington Convention"), and the Regulations and Rules of the Centre.</p> <p>(b)Either party to the dispute may institute proceedings before the Centre by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as provided in Articles 28 and 36 of the Washington Convention; in the event of disagreement between the parties as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure, the investor concerned shall have the right to choose.</p> <p>(c)Each party to the dispute hereby consents to the submission or disputes to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
452	<a href="#">Finland - Indonesia BIT (1996)</a>	Terminated	Finland, Indonesia	13/3/1996	7/6/1997	<p>Article IX</p> <p>Settlement of Investment Disputes between Investors and the Contracting Party</p> <p>I. Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes ("the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States ("the Convention"), opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of an investor of the latter in the territory of the former.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
453	<a href="#">Israel - Turkey BIT (1996)</a>	In force	Israel, Turkey	14/3/1996	27/8/1998	<p>ARTICLE 8 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>1. Subject to the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3 of this Article, each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter: the "Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former.</p> <p>4. Neither Contracting Party shall pursue, through the diplomatic channel, any dispute referred to the Centre, unless:</p> <p>(a)the Secretary-General of the Centre or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre; or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
454	<a href="#">Netherlands - Uzbekistan BIT (1996)</a>	In force	Netherlands, Uzbekistan	14/3/1996	1/7/1997	<p>Article 9</p> <p>Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that national in the territory of the former Contracting Party to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965.</p> <p>A legal person which is a national of one Contracting Party and which before such a dispute arises is controlled by nationals of the other Contracting Party shall in accordance with Article 25 (2) (b) of the Convention for the purpose of the Convention be treated as a national of the other Contracting Party.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
455	<a href="#">Moldova, Republic of - United Kingdom BIT (1996)</a>	In force	Moldova, Republic of, United Kingdom	19/3/1996	30/7/1998	<p>Article 8 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(1) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 (1) any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former.</p> <p>(3) If any such dispute should arise and agreement cannot be reached within three months between the parties to this dispute through pursuit of local remedies or otherwise, then, if the national or company affected also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as provided in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention. In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the national or company affected shall have the right to choose. The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the national or company which is the other party to the dispute has received in pursuance of an insurance contract an indemnity in respect of some or all of his or its losses.</p> <p>(4) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through the diplomatic channel any dispute referred to the Centre unless:</p> <p>(a) the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre, or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
456	<a href="#">Kazakhstan - Korea, Republic of BIT (1996)</a>	In force	Kazakhstan, Korea, Republic of	20/3/1996	26/12/1996	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the Other Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) Any such dispute which has not been settled under paragraph (1) of this Article within a period of six(6) months from written notification of a claim may, if both Parties agree, be submitted for resolution, in accordance with the law of the Contracting Party which has admitted the investment to that Contracting Party's competent judicial authority.</p> <p>(3) Should the Parties fail to agree on a dispute settlement procedure provided under paragraph (2) of this Article, the dispute shall be referred to international arbitration upon the request of either Party. The arbitration procedure shall be as follows:</p> <p>(a) the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes, if the Contracting Party of the investor and the other Contracting Party are both Parties to the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, 1965; or</p> <p>(b) the ICSID Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings; or</p> <p>(c) an ad-hoc arbitral tribunal in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of (UNCITRAL).</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
457	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Latvia BIT (1996)</a>	In force	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Latvia	27/3/1996	4/4/1999	<p>Art 9 Règlement de différends relatifs aux investissements .</p> <p>1. Tout différend relatif aux &lt;investissements&gt;, entre un investisseur de l'une des Parties contractantes et l'autre Partie contractante, fait l'objet d'une notification écrite, accompagnée d'un aide-mémoire détaillé, de la part de la partie la plus diligente.</p> <p>Dans la mesure du possible, ce différend est réglé à l'amiable entre les parties au différend et à défaut, par la conciliation entre les Parties contractantes par la voie diplomatique.</p> <p>2. A défaut de règlement amiable par arrangement direct entre les parties au différend ou par conciliation par la voie diplomatique dans les six mois à compter de sa notification, le différend est soumis à l'arbitrage international</p> <p>(1. Any dispute relating to &lt;investments&gt;, between an investor of one of the Contracting Parties and the other Contracting Party, is the subject of a written notification, accompanied a detailed memorial from the most diligent party.</p> <p>As far as possible, this dispute shall be settled amicably between the parties to the dispute and failing this, by conciliation between the Contracting Parties through the diplomatic channel.</p> <p>2. In the absence of an amicable settlement by direct arrangement between the parties to the dispute or by conciliation through diplomatic channels within six months of its notification, the dispute is submitted to international arbitration...</p>	State-State conciliation
458	<a href="#">Bolivia, Plurinational State of - Korea, Republic of BIT (1996)</a>	In force	Bolivia, Plurinational State of, Korea, Republic of	1/4/1996	4/6/1997	<p>Art 12 Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the Other Contracting Party</p> <p>1) All kinds of disputes, with respect to investment between one Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party, shall be settled through consultations.</p> <p>(2) If such disputes cannot be settled in accordance with the provision of paragraph 1) of this Article within six months from the date of request for settlement, the disputes shall be submitted to:</p> <p>(a) the competent court of justice of the Contracting Party for decision, or,</p> <p>(b) the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes established by the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the settlement of investment disputes between states and nationals of other states in the event that the Republic of Bolivia becomes a party to this Convention. Until that moment the dispute shall be submitted to conciliation or arbitration procedures to be mutually agreed upon on the basis of the Washington Convention.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction</p> <p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p>
459	<a href="#">Indonesia - Ukraine BIT (1996)</a>	In force	Indonesia, Ukraine	11/4/1996	22/6/1997	<p>ARTICLE VIII Settlement of Disputes between Nationals and the Contracting Parties</p> <p>2. If such a dispute cannot be settled within a period of six months from the date of a written notification either party requested amicable settlement, the dispute shall, at the request of the national concerned, be submitted either to the judicial procedures provided by the Contracting Party concerned or to international arbitration or conciliation.</p> <p>3. Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit any dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that national in the territory of the former Contracting Party to the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington D.C., on 18 March 1965.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
460	<a href="#">Egypt - Jordan BIT (1996)</a>	In force	Egypt, Jordan	8/5/1996	11/4/1998	<p>Article 6 Settlement of Dispute between the Investor and the Host State</p> <p>1- Each Contracting Party accepts to present each dispute of legal character arise between him and any of the other Contracting party nationals concerning investments exists in his territory to the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes, in order to settle it through conciliation and arbitration according to procedure. Provided for in the convention on the settlement of investment disputes between states and nationals of other states, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation and arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
461	<a href="#">Jordan - Yemen BIT (1996)</a>	In force	Jordan, Yemen	8/5/1996	28/1/1998	<p>Article 6 Settlement Of Disputes Relating To Investment Between A Contracting Party And An Investor Of The Other Contracting Party</p> <p>1 A If any dispute referred to in paragraph (a) arrives, the Contracting Party and the relevant investor shall such to solve the dispute through consultation and negotiation. But, if the dispute could not be solved in this manner during three months and the relevant investor agrees in writing to refer the dispute to the Center for settlement through reconciliation or arbitration, then either of the dispute parties may go a head with the procedures by submitting an application to this effect to the secretary general of the Center as stated in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention.</p> <p>In case of difference on the fact that the appropriate procedures are the reconciliation or arbitration procedures, the opinion of the relevant investor shall be the decisive opinion, and the Contracting Party (party to the dispute) shall not have the right to prosecute in the way of defense or through the right of opposition or the right of set-off at any stage of the procedures or of the execution (enforcement) of the award, on the basis that the investor who, is the other party to the dispute, has received or will receive the result of an insurance contract (policy) or a guarantee as a compensation in any from for all or part of his losses.</p> <p>2 Each Contracting party shall agree to resort to the International Center for the settlement of Investment Disputes ... for settling the dispute through reconciliation or arbitration, in conformity with the Convention for the Settlement of Disputes between the States and citizens of other countries, which was presented for signing at Washington (D.C.) on 18 March 1965. However, any dispute arising between that Contracting Party shall include:</p> <p>A:A commitment arising between a Contracting Party and on investor form the citizens of the other Contracting Party, concerning an investment made by such investor.</p> <p>B: Or, encroach upon a right granted or created by this Agreement, in respect of an investment made by the investor.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
462	<a href="#">Korea, Republic of - Lao People's Democratic Republic BIT (1996)</a>	In force	Korea, Republic of, Lao People's Democratic Republic	15/5/1996	14/6/1996	<p>Art 8 Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(3) If the dispute cannot be settled within six(6) months from the date on which the dispute has been raised by either Party, it shall be submitted upon request of either of the Parties to the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) established by the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, in the event the Lao People's Democratic Republic becomes a party to this Convention. Until that moment, the dispute shall be submitted to conciliation or arbitration procedure to be mutually agreed upon on the basis of the Convention or ICSID Additional Facility Rules.</p> <p>(4) The award made by ICSID shall be final and binding on the parties to the dispute. Each Contracting Party shall ensure the recognition and enforcement of the award in accordance with its relevant laws and regulations.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction</p> <p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p>
463	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Ukraine BIT (1996)</a>	In force	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Ukraine	20/5/1996	27/7/2001	<p>Article 9. Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>1. Any investment dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party shall be notified in writing by the first party to take action. The notification shall be accompanied by a sufficiently detailed memorandum.</p> <p>As far as possible, the Parties shall endeavour to settle the dispute through negotiations, if necessary by seeking expert advice from a third party, or by conciliation between the Contracting Parties through diplomatic channels.</p> <p>2. In the absence of an amicable settlement by direct agreement between the parties to the dispute or by conciliation through diplomatic channels within six months from the notification, the dispute shall be submitted, at the option of the investor, either to the competent jurisdiction of the State where the investment was made, or to international arbitration.</p> <p>To this end, each Contracting Party agrees in advance and irrevocably to the settlement of any dispute by this type of arbitration. Such consent implies that both Parties waive their right to demand that all domestic administrative or judiciary remedies be exhausted.</p>	State-State conciliation

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
464	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Moldova, Republic of BIT (1996)</a>	In force	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Moldova, Republic of	21/5/1996	20/4/2002	<p>Art 12 Reglement des différends relatifs aux investissements</p> <p>1. Tout différend relatif aux &lt;investissements&gt;, entre un investisseur de l'une des Parties contractantes et l'autre Partie contractante, fait l'objet d'une notification écrite, accompagnée d'un aide-mémoire suffisamment détaillé, de la part de la partie la plus diligente. Dans la mesure du possible, les parties tenteront de régler le différend à l'amiable par la négociation, en ayant éventuellement recours à l'expertise d'un tiers, ou par la conciliation entre les Parties contractantes par voie diplomatique.</p> <p>2. A défaut de règlement amiable par arrangement direct entre les parties au différend ou par conciliation par la voie diplomatique dans les six mois à compter de sa notification, le différend est soumis, au choix de l'investisseur, soit à la juridiction compétente de l'Etat ou l'investissement a été fait, soit à l'arbitrage international. A cette fin, chacune des Parties contractantes donne son consentement anticipé et irrévocable à ce que tout différend soit soumis à cet arbitrage. Ce consentement implique qu'elles renoncent à exiger l'épuisement des recours administratifs ou judiciaires internes.</p> <p>(1. Any dispute relating to &lt;investments&gt;, between an investor of one of the Contracting Parties and the other Contracting Party, shall be the subject of a written notification, accompanied by a sufficiently detailed aide-memoire, by of the most diligent part. As far as possible, the parties will attempt to settle the dispute amicably by negotiation, possibly having recourse to the expertise of a third party, or by conciliation between the Contracting Parties through diplomatic channels.</p> <p>2. In the absence of an amicable settlement by direct arrangement between the parties to the dispute or by conciliation through diplomatic channels within six months from its notification, the dispute shall be submitted, at the choice of the investor, to either the competent court of the State where the investment was made, either to international arbitration. To this end, each of the Contracting Parties gives its advance and irrevocable consent to any dispute being submitted to this arbitration. This consent implies that they renounce requiring the exhaustion of internal administrative or judicial remedies.)</p>	State-State conciliation
465	<a href="#">Latvia - Uzbekistan BIT (1996)</a>	In force	Latvia, Uzbekistan	23/5/1996	29/01/1997	<p>Article 11. Disputes between a contracting party and investors of the other contracting party</p> <p>The two Contracting Parties hereby undertake to submit to any dispute arising between one of the Contracting Parties and the public investor of the other Contracting Party in respect of its investments invested in the territory of the first Contracting Party to the International Investment Dispute Settlement Center through conciliation or judicial proceedings in accordance with the "Convention" for the purpose of contributing to the settlement of disputes between States and third-country nationals ", opened for signature in Washington, 18 March 1965.</p> <p>In accordance with Article 25, paragraph 2 (b) of the Convention , a public investor of one Contracting Party who has, before the beginning of the dispute, been controlled by a State investor of the other Contracting Party , has the same rights as the investors of the other Contracting Party to fulfill the task of the Convention.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
466	<a href="#">Kazakhstan - Malaysia BIT (1996)</a>	In force	Kazakhstan, Malaysia	27/5/1996	3/8/1997	<p>Art 7 Settlement of Investment Disputes Between A Contracting Party And An Investor Of The Other Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Each Contracting Party consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965 any dispute arising between that Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party which involves:...</p> <p>3. (i) If any dispute referred to in paragraph 1 should arise, the Contracting Party and the investor concerned shall seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation. If the dispute cannot thus be resolved within three (3) months, then if the investor concerned also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party to the dispute may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as set forth in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention, provided that the investor concerned has not submitted the dispute to the courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies of competent jurisdiction of the Contracting Party that is party to the dispute.</p> <p>(ii) In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure, the opinion of the investor concerned shall prevail. The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection, defence, or right of set-off at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the investor which is the other party to the dispute has received or will receive, pursuant to an insurance or guarantee contract, an indemnity or other compensation for all or part of his or its losses and damages.</p> <p>4. Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels any dispute referred to the Centre unless: the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre; or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
467	<a href="#">Azerbaijan - Uzbekistan BIT (1996)</a>	In force	Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan	27/5/1996	11/2/1996	<p>Article 10. Settlement of disputes between a contracting party and an investor of the other contracting party</p> <p>Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the offering of any legal dispute arising between one Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party regarding the implementation of their investment in the territory of the first Contracting Party to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes through conciliation or court in accordance with the "Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States", opened for signature in Washington on March 18, 1965. State investor of one Contracting Party, which until the beginning of the dispute was controlled by an investor of the other Contracting Parties will, in accordance with Article 25 (2-b) of the Convention, in pursuance of the goal of the Convention, have the same rights as the investors of the other Contracting Party.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
468	<a href="#">Mozambique - Portugal BIT (1995)</a>	In force	Mozambique, Portugal	28/5/1996	31/10/1998	<p>Article 9. Disputes between One Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Emerging disputes between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party relating to an investment of the former in the territory of the second shall be settled amicably through negotiations between the parties to the dispute</p> <p>2. If disputes cannot be settled in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article within six (6) months from the date on which one of the parties lodged it, either party may refer the dispute to the International Center For the Settlement of Investment Disputes for Conciliation or Arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, done at Washington DC on 18 March 1965.</p> <p>3. Neither Contracting Party shall have recourse to diplomatic channels to resolve any matter relating to arbitration unless the proceeding has been completed and the Contracting Party has not complied with or complied with the decision of the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes.</p> <p>4. The judgment shall be binding on both parties and shall not be subject to any remedy other than that provided for in the said Convention. The judgment shall be binding in accordance with the domestic law of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment in question is situated.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
469	<a href="#">Indonesia - Sri Lanka BIT (1996)</a>	In force	Indonesia, Sri Lanka	10/6/1996	21/7/1997	<p>Art VIII Settlement of Disputes between Nationals and tile Contracting Patties</p> <p>(2) If such a dispute cannot be settled within a period of six months from the date of a written notification either party requested amicable settlement, the dispute shall, at the request of the national concerned, be submitted either the judicial procedures provided by the Contracting Party concerned or to international arbitration or conciliation.</p> <p>(3) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit any dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that national in the territory of the other Contracting Party to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between Staes and Nationals of other States....</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
470	<a href="#">El Salvador - Peru BIT (1996)</a>	In force	El Salvador, Peru	13/6/1996	15/12/1996	<p>Article 11. Settlement of disputes between an investor and a party of the other party</p> <p>1. Disputes arising under this agreement between one party and the other party a inversionistade which has made investments in the territory of the first, shall, if possible, be settled amicably between the parties in dispute.</p> <p>2. If through such consultations or negotiations fail to produce an apartir solution within three months from the date of request for settlement, the investor may submit the dispute.</p> <p>a. The competent courts of the Party in whose territory the investment was made;</p> <p>b. The International Centre International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), with the purpose deresolver the dispute through conciliation or arbitration in accordance with the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States (ICSID) Convention, opened for signature at Washington DC on 18 March 1965. A legal person which investor is of a Party that is controlled by investors of the other party before a dispute shall be treated as an investor of the other Party in accordance with article 25 (2) of the ICSID Convention for the purposes of this Convention; or</p> <p>c. To an ad hoc arbitral tribunal established under the Arbitration Rules of the United denaciones mercantil Commission on International Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>3. Once the investor has submitted the dispute to the competent court of the party in the cuyoterritorio investment has been made or to an arbitral tribunal, the choice of one or other of the procedure shall be final.</p> <p>4. The arbitral awards shall be final and binding on the parties to the dispute and shall be ejecutadasde accordance with the domestic law of the Party in whose territory the investment has been made.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
471	<a href="#">Malaysia - Romania BIT (1996)</a>	In force	Malaysia, Romania	25/6/1996	5/8/1997	<p>Article 6. Settlement of investment disputes between a contracting party and an investor of the other contracting party</p> <p>1. Any disputes arising between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party which involve:</p> <p>(i) an obligation entered into by that Contracting Party with the investor of the other Contracting Party regarding an investment by such investor; or</p> <p>(ii) an alleged breach of any right conferred or created by this Agreement with respect to an investment by such investor,</p> <p>shall be resolved amicably, through consultation and negotiation.</p> <p>2. In the event that such a dispute cannot be settled amicably within six (6) months from the date of the written notification of such dispute, the investor may refer the dispute either to:</p> <p>(a) the competent court of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made; or</p> <p>(b) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) provided for by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965; or</p> <p>(c) an ad-hoc arbitral tribunal which, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties to the dispute, shall be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>3. Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to international conciliation or arbitration.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
472	<a href="#">Austria - Lithuania BIT (1996)</a>	In force	Austria, Lithuania	28/6/1996	1/7/1997	<p>Art 9 Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(2) If a dispute according to paragraph (1) cannot be settled within three months of a written notification of sufficiently detailed claims, the dispute shall upon the request of the Contracting Party or of the investor of the other Contracting Party be submitted either:</p> <p>(a) to conciliation or arbitration by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington on March 18th, 1965 (Washington Convention). In case of arbitration, each Contracting Party, by this Agreement irrevocably consents in advance, even in the absence of an individual arbitral agreement between the Contracting Party and the investor, to submit any such dispute to this Center. This consent implies the renunciation of the requirement that the internal administrative or juridical remedies should be exhausted; or</p> <p>...</p> <p>(4) A Contracting Party which is a party to a dispute shall not, at any stage of conciliation or arbitration proceedings or enforcement of an award, raise the objection that the investor who is the other party to the dispute has received by virtue of a guarantee indemnity in respect of all or some of its losses.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
473	<a href="#">Cuba - Switzerland BIT (1996)</a>	In force	Cuba, Switzerland	28/6/1996	7/11/1997	<p>Article 10 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Host state</p> <p>(2) Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration, the investor and the Contracting Party concerned in the dispute may agree to refer the dispute either to:</p> <p>(a)the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (having regard to the provisions, where applicable, of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington DC on 18 March 1965 and the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings); or</p> <p>(b)the Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce; or</p> <p>...</p> <p>(3) If after a period of three months from written notification of the claim there is no agreement to one of the above alternative procedures, the dispute shall at the request in writing of the investor concerned be submitted to arbitration under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law as then in force. The parties to the dispute may agree in writing to modify these Rules.</p> <p>(4) In the event of both Contracting Parties having become members of the Convention of Washington mentioned in paragraph (2), letter (a) above, disputes under this Article may, as an alternative to the procedure mentioned in paragraph (3) above, be submitted by the investor to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes.</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
474	<a href="#">Slovenia - United Kingdom BIT (1996)</a>	In force	Slovenia, United Kingdom	3/7/1996	27/3/1999	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Host State</p> <p>(2) Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration, the national or company and the Contracting Party concerned in the dispute may agree to refer the dispute either to:</p> <p>(a)the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (having regard to the provisions, where applicable, of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington DC on 18 March 1965 (1) and the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings); or</p> <p>(b)the Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce; or</p> <p>(c)an international arbitrator or ad hoc arbitration tribunal to be appointed by a special agreement or established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
475	<a href="#">Chile - Greece BIT (1996)</a>	In force	Chile, Greece	10/7/1996	27/10/2002	<p>Art 9 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>4. Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration the investor concerned may submit the dispute either to :</p> <p>a) the International Centre for the settlement of Investment Disputes, established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington D.C . on Harch 18 , 1965, for arbitration or conciliation, or</p> <p>b) an ad hoc arbitral tribunal to be established under the arbitra'tion rules of the United Nations Commission on Internacional Trade Law (U.N.C.I.T.R.A.L.).</p> <p>Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of such dispute to international arbitration.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
476	<a href="#">Algeria - Mali BIT (1996)</a>	In force	Algeria, Mali	11/7/1996	16/2/1999	<p>Article 9 Règlement des différends entre un investisseur et une partie contractante (Settlement of disputes between an investor and a contracting party)</p> <p>3. Lorsqu'un différend est soumis à un arbitrage international, l'investisseur et la partie contractante concernés par le différend peuvent convenir de soumettre ledit différend à l'une des deux procédures ci-après:</p> <p>a) soit au centre international pour le règlement des différends relatifs à l'investissement (en tenant compte, le cas échéant, des dispositions de la convention pour le règlement des différends relatifs aux investissements entre Etats et ressortissant d'autres Etats, ouverte à la signature à Washington D.C le 18 mars 1965, et de la facilité additionnelle pour l'administration des procédures de conciliation, d'arbitrage et d'enquête</p> <p>(3. When a dispute is submitted to international arbitration, the investor and the contracting party affected by the dispute may agree to submit the dispute to one of the following two procedures:</p> <p>a) either to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (taking into account, where applicable, the provisions of the Convention for the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, open for signature in Washington DC on March 18, 1965, and the additional facility for the administration of conciliation, arbitration and inquiry procedures))...</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
477	<a href="#">Guinea - Malaysia BIT (1996)</a>	In force	Guinea, Malaysia	11/7/1996	24/02/1997	<p>Art 7. Settlement of investment disputes between a contracting party and an investor of the other contracting party</p> <p>1. Each Contracting Party consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals: of other States opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965 any dispute arising between that Contracting Party and an investor of the 1 other Contracting Party which involves:</p> <p>(i) an obligation entered into by that Contracting Party with the investor of the other Contracting Party regarding an investment by such investor; or</p> <p>(ii) an alleged breach of any right conferred or created by this Agreement with respect to an investment by such investor.</p> <p>2. A company which is incorporated or constituted under the laws in force in the territory of one Contracting Party and in which before such a dispute arises the majority of shares are owned by investors of the other Contracting Party shall in accordance with Article 25(2)(b) of the Convention be treated for the purpose of this Convention as a company of the other Contracting Party.</p> <p>(i) If any dispute referred to in paragraph 1 should arise, the Contracting Party and the investor concerned shall seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation. If the dispute cannot thus be resolved within three (3) months, then if the investor concerned also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party to the dispute may institute proceedings; by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as set forth in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention, provided that the investor concerned has not submitted the dispute to the courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies of competent jurisdiction of the Contracting Party that is party to the dispute.</p> <p>(ii) In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure, the opinion of the investor concerned shall prevail...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
478	<a href="#">Greece - Lithuania BIT (1996)</a>	In force	Greece, Lithuania	19/7/1996	10/7/1997	<p>ARTICLE 9 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If such disputes cannot be settled within six months from the date either party requested amicable settlement in writing, the dispute may be submitted, at the request of either party to the dispute and at the choice of the investor concerned, either to the competent courts of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made or to international arbitration.</p> <p>Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of such dispute to international arbitration or conciliation.</p> <p>3. Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration the investor concerned may submit the dispute either to:</p> <p>a) the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes, established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965, for arbitration or conciliation under the Additional Facility Rules, or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
479	<a href="#">Indonesia - Pakistan BIT (1996)</a>	Terminated	Indonesia, Pakistan	3/8/1996	12/3/1996	<p>Article VIII. Settlement of disputes between nationals and the contracting party</p> <p>Any dispute between a Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party, concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former, be settled amicably through consultations and negotiations.</p> <p>If such a dispute cannot be settled within a period of six months from the date of a written notification either party requested amicable settlement, the dispute shall, at the request of the national concerned, be submitted either to the judicial procedures provided by the Contracting Party concerned or to international arbitration or conciliation.</p> <p>Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit any dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that national in the territory of the former Contracting Party to the International Center for Settlement of investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington D.C., on 18 March 1965.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
480	<a href="#">Switzerland - Zimbabwe BIT (1996)</a>	In force	Switzerland, Zimbabwe	15/8/1996	9/2/2001	<p>Artide 10 Disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) If these consultations do not result in a solution within six months and if the investor concerned gives written consent, the dispute shall be submitted to the arbitration of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, instituted by the Convention of Washington of March 18, 1965, for the settlement of disputes regarding investments between States and nationals of other States.</p> <p>Each party may start the procedure by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as foreseen by Article 28 and 36 of the above-mentioned Convention. Should the parties disagree on whether conciliation or arbitration is the most appropriate procedure, the investor concerned shall have the final decision</p> <p>(5) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels a dispute submitted to the arbitration of the Centre unless the other Contracting Party does not abide by and comply with the award rendered by the arbitral tribunal.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
481	<a href="#">Indonesia - Uzbekistan BIT (1996)</a>	In force	Indonesia, Uzbekistan	27/8/1996	27/4/1997	<p>Article VIII Settlement of Disputes Between Investors and the Contracting Parties</p> <p>1. Any dispute between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party, concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former, be settled amicably through consultations and negotiations.</p> <p>2. If such a dispute cannot be settled within a period of six months from the date of a written notification either party requested amicable settlement, the dispute shall, at the request of the investor concerned, be submitted either to the judicial procedures provided by the Contracting Party concerned or to international arbitration or conciliation.</p> <p>3. Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit any dispute arising between that Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that investor in the territory of the former Contracting Party to the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington D.C., on 18 March 1965.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
482	<a href="#">Australia - Chile BIT (1996)</a>	Terminated	Australia, Chile	7/9/1996	18/11/1999	<p>Article 11. Settlement of disputes between a contracting party and an investor of the other contracting party</p> <p>1 . With a view to an amicable solution of disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party consultations shall take place between the parties concerned.</p> <p>2 . If these consultations do not result in a solution within three months from the date of request for settlement, the investor may submit the dispute either:</p> <p>(a) To the competent tribunal of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made; or</p> <p>(b) To international arbitration.</p> <p>In the latter event the investor has the choice between:</p> <p>(i) The International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), created by the Convention for the Settlement of Disputes in respect of Investments occurring between States and Nationals of other States, signed in Washington on 18 March 1965 — in this event each Contracting Party hereby gives its prior consent to submission of the dispute to ICSID; Convention for the Settlement of Disputes in respect of Investments occurring between States and Nationals of other States, signed in Washington on 18 March 1965 — in this event each Contracting Party hereby gives its prior consent to submission of the dispute to ICSID;</p> <p>(ii) An ad hoc arbitral tribunal which unless otherwise agreed by the parties to the dispute shall be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>3 . Once the investor has submitted the dispute to the competent tribunal of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made or to international arbitration, that election shall be final.</p>	Uncategorised (Advance consent limited to arbitration only, but conciliation mentioned in prohibition of diplomatic protection claims)
483	<a href="#">Netherlands - Slovenia BIT (1996)</a>	In force	Netherlands, Slovenia	24/9/1996	1/8/1998	<p>Article 9</p> <p>Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit any dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that national in the territory of the former Contracting Party which they can not solve amicably within three months from the date of a request for amicable settlement, to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
484	<a href="#">Czech Republic - Uruguay BIT (1996)</a>	In force	Czechia, Uruguay	26/9/1996	29/12/2000	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Investment Disputes Between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>3. In case of international arbitration, the dispute shall be submitted, at the investor's choice, either to:</p> <p>-The International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) created by the „Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States“ opened for signature in Washington on 18 March 1963, once both parties become members thereof Until this provision will be applicable the dispute may be submitted to arbitration under the regulations of the ICSID Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings; or</p> <p>-an arbitral tribunal set up from case to case in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
485	<a href="#">Macedonia, The former Yugoslav Republic of - Switzerland BIT (1996)</a>	In force	North Macedonia, Switzerland	26/9/1996	6/5/1997	<p>Article 10 Disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) If these consultations do not result in a solution within six months from the date of request of settlement, the investor may submit the dispute for settlement to:</p> <p>(a)the international Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, (ICSID) provided for by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington, on March 18, 1965 (hereinafter the “Convention”); or</p> <p>(b)an ad hoc tribunal which, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties to the dispute, shall be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>(3) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to international conciliation or arbitration.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
486	<a href="#">Tunisia - United Arab Emirates BIT (1996)</a>	In force	Tunisia, United Arab Emirates	4/10/1996	24/02/1997	<p>Article 10. Settlement of investment disputes between an investor and a contracting party</p> <p>1. Every investment related dispute between the investor of one of the Contracting Parties and the other Contracting Party shall be brought by a written notice from the parties of the dispute. As far as possible, the parties to the dispute shall endeavor to settle amicably the dispute through consultations or negotiations through diplomatic means.</p> <p>2. If the dispute cannot be settled in this way within a period of six months, starting from the written notification, the investor can bring the settlement to the dispute, according to his choice to:</p> <p>a. The competent judicial authorities of the Contracting Party in which territory the investment is made.</p> <p>b. The International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes as required by the Convention On The Settlement Of Investment Disputes Between States And Nationals Of Other States, open to signature in Washington D.C. on March 18, 1965.</p> <p>c. To special arbitration according to the the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, in the absence of a direct agreement between the parties to the dispute.</p> <p>3. Therefore, each Contracting Party accepts the offer of submitting every investment related dispute to settlement through conciliation or international arbitration.</p> <p>4. If the investor chooses to submit the dispute to the judicial authorities of the Contracting Party concerned, to the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes, or to private arbitration, the choice of one of the tribunals stipulated in paragraph (2) is final.</p> <p>5. Neither of the Contracting Parties involved in a dispute at any stage of the arbitration proceedings or the implementation of the arbitration award can object to the argument that the investor of the other Contracting Party to the dispute has received compensation for all or part of its losses in implementation of an insurance contract or the guarantee stipulated in Article 9 of this agreement.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration Advance consent to conciliation with a fork in the road

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
487	<a href="#">Argentina - Panama BIT (1996)</a>	In force	Argentina, Panama	5/10/1996	22/06/1998	<p>Article 9. Settlement of disputes between an investor and the host contracting party of the investment</p> <p>1. Any dispute concerning the provisions of this agreement between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party shall as far as possible, be settled by amicable efforts.</p> <p>2. If the dispute cannot be settled within six months from the date on which it was raised by one or other party, it may be submitted at the request of the investor:</p> <p>a. The competent courts of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made; or</p> <p>b. To international arbitration under the conditions described in paragraph (3) of this article.</p> <p>Once the investor has submitted the dispute to the courts of the Contracting Party concerned or to international arbitration, the choice of one of these procedures is final.</p> <p>3. In the event of recourse to international arbitration, the dispute may be brought, at the choice of the investor:</p> <p>a. The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965, when each State Party to this Agreement has acceded to it. As long as this requirement is not fulfilled, each Contracting Party consents that the dispute be submitted to arbitration in accordance with the ICSID Additional Facility Rules for the administration of conciliation, arbitration and fact-finding;</p> <p>b. A tribunal established ad hoc arbitration under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>4. The arbitral tribunal shall decide on the basis of the provisions of this Convention on the Law of the Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute including its rules on the Conflict</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
488	<a href="#">Argentina - Panama BIT (1996)</a>	In force	Argentina, Panama	5/10/1996	22/06/1998	<p>Article 9. Settlement of disputes between an investor and the host contracting party</p> <p>(1) Any dispute which arises within the terms of this Agreement concerning an investment between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party shall, if possible, be settled amicably.</p> <p>(2) If the dispute cannot thus be settled within six months following the date on which the dispute has been raised by either party, it may be submitted, upon request of the investor, either to:</p> <p>- the competent tribunal of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made;</p> <p>- international arbitration according to the provisions of Paragraph (3).</p> <p>Where an investor has submitted a dispute to the aforementioned competent tribunal of the Contracting Party where the investment has been made or to international arbitration, this choice shall be final.</p> <p>(3) In case of international arbitration, the dispute shall be submitted, at the investor's choice, either to:</p> <p>- The International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) created by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and National of other States opened for signature in Washington on 18th March 1965, once both Contracting Parties herein become members thereof. As far as this provision is not complied with, each Contracting Party consents that the dispute be submitted to arbitration under the regulations of the ICSID Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings, or</p> <p>- an arbitration tribunal set up from case to case in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>(4) The arbitration tribunal shall decide in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement,</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
489	<a href="#">India - Poland BIT (1996)</a>	Terminated	India, Poland	7/10/1996	31/12/1997	<p>ARTICLE 9 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Pasty (sic)</p> <p>2. Any such dispute which has not been amicably settled within a period of six months may, if both parties agree, be submitted:                      (a) for resolution, in accordance with the law of the Contracting Party which has admitted the investment to that Contracting Party's competent judicial or administrative bodies; or                      (b) to international conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission for International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>3. Should the Parties fail to agree on a disputesettlement procedure provided under paragraph 2 of this article or where a dispute is referred to conciliation but conciliation proceedings are terminated other than by signing or a settlement agreement, the dispute may be referred to Arbitration. The Arbitration procedure shall be as follows:                      ...                      (b) If both parties to the dispute so agree, under the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings; or...</p>	Conciliation if both parties agree
490	<a href="#">Austria - Hong Kong, China SAR BIT (1996)</a>	In force	Austria, Hong Kong, China SAR	11/10/1996	1/10/1997	<p>Art 8 Subrogation                      (4) A Contracting Party which is a party to an investment dispute under Article 9 of this Agreement shall not, at any stage of conciliation or arbitration proceedings or enforcement of the award, raise the objection that the investor who is the other party to the dispute has received by virtue of a guarantee indemnity in respect of all or some of its losses</p> <p>Art 9 Settlement of Investment Disputes                      Any dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the former in the area of the latter which has not been settled amicably, shall, after a period of six months from written notification of the claim, be submitted to such procedures for settlement as may be agreed between the parties to the dispute. If no such procedures have been agreed within that six month period, the parties to the dispute shall be bound to submit the dispute to arbitration under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law as amended by the last amendment applicable to both Contracting Parties. The parties may agree in writing to modify those Rules.</p>	Uncategorised (Advance consent limited to arbitration only, but conciliation mentioned in waiver-of-objections clause)
491	<a href="#">Czech Republic - India BIT (1996)</a>	Terminated	Czechia, India	11/10/1996	6/2/1998	<p>Art 8 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) Any such dispute which has not been amicably settled within a period of six months from the written notification of the claim may be submitted for resolution:                      in accordance with the law of the Contracting Party which has admitted the investment to that Contracting Party's competentjudicial, administrative or arbitral bodies whose final decision shall be binding; or alternatively to one of the following procedures:                      (a) to international conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law;                      (b) to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes if the Contracting Party of the investor and the other Contracting Party are both parties to the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, 1965; (c) to an ad hoc arbitral tribunal by either party to the dispute in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, 1976, subject to the following modifications...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
492	<a href="#">Croatia - Greece BIT (1996)</a>	In force	Croatia, Greece	18/10/1996	21/10/1998	<p>Art 9 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>3. Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration the investor concerned may submit the dispute either to:</p> <p>a)the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes, established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965, for arbitration or conciliation, or</p> <p>...</p> <p>4. The arbitral tribunal shall decide the dispute in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement and the applicable rules and principles of international law. The awards of arbitration shall be final and binding on both parties to the dispute. Each Contracting Party shall carry out without delay any such award and such award shall be enforced in accordance with domestic law.</p> <p>5. During arbitration proceedings or the enforcement of the award, the Contracting Party involved in the dispute shall not raise the objection that the investor of the other Contracting Party has received compensation under an insurance contract in respect of all or part of the damage.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>
493	<a href="#">Korea, Republic of - Latvia BIT (1996)</a>	In force	Korea, Republic of, Latvia	23/10/1996	26/1/1997	<p>Art 8 Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the Other Contracting Party</p> <p>(3) If the dispute cannot be settled within six(6) months from the date on which the dispute has been raised by either party, it shall be submitted upon request of either of the parties, to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes(ICSID) established by the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States in the event the Republic of Latvia becomes a party to this Convention. Until that moment the dispute shall be submitted to conciliation or arbitration procedure to be mutually agreed upon on the basis of the Convention or Additional Facility.</p> <p>(4) The award made by ICSID shall be final and binding on the parties to the dispute. Each Contracting Party shall ensure the recognition and enforcement of the award in accordance with its relevant laws and regulations.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction</p> <p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p>
494	<a href="#">Croatia - Switzerland BIT (1996)</a>	In force	Croatia, Switzerland	30/10/1996	17/6/1997	<p>Article 8 Disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) If these consultations do not result in a solution within six months from the date of request for consultations and if the investor concerned gives a written consent, the dispute shall be submitted to (ICSID), instituted by the (ICSID) Convention...</p> <p>Each party may start the procedure by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as foreseen by Article 28 and 36 of the above-mentioned Convention. Should the parties disagree on whether the conciliation or arbitration is the most appropriate procedure, the investor concerned shall have the choice. The Contracting Party which is party to the dispute can, at no time whatsoever during the settlement procedure or the execution of the sentence, allege the fact that the investor has received, by virtue of an insurance contract, a compensation covering the whole or part of the incurred damage.</p> <p>(4) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels a dispute submitted to the Centre, unless</p> <p>(a)the Secretary-General of the Centre or a commission of conciliation or an arbitral tribunal decides that the dispute is beyond the jurisdiction of the Centre, or ...</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
495	<a href="#">Cambodia - Singapore BIT (1996)</a>	In force	Cambodia, Singapore	4/11/1996	24/2/2000	<p>Article 13 Investment Disputes</p> <p>2. If any dispute cannot be thus resolved as provided in paragraph 1 of this Article within six months from the date of the notice given thereunder by either party to the dispute, then, unless the parties have otherwise agreed, it shall, upon the request of either party to the dispute, be submitted either</p> <p>(a) to conciliation or arbitration by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (called the "Centre") in this Agreement) established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between the States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March, 1965 (called the "Convention" in this Agreement). For this purpose, each Contracting Party hereby irrevocably consents in advance under Article 25 of the Convention to submit any dispute to the Centre; or</p> <p>(b) an arbitrator of international ad hoc arbitral tribunal established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL). The Parties to the dispute may agree in writing to modify these Rules. The arbitral award shall be final and binding on both Parties to the dispute.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
496	<a href="#">Ghana - Malaysia BIT (1996)</a>	In force	Ghana, Malaysia	8/11/1996	18/4/1997	<p>Art 7 Settlement of Investment disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Disputes between a national or company of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party concerning an obligation of the latter under this agreement in relation to an investment of the former which have not been amicably settled shall, after a period of three months from written notification of a claim, be submitted to international arbitration if the investor concerned so wishes.</p> <p>2. Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration, the investor and the Contracting Party concerned in the dispute may agree to refer the dispute either to:</p> <p>a. the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (having regard to the provisions, where applicable, of the Convention of the Settlement of Investment Disputes between states and nationals of other states, opened for signature at Washington DC on 18th march, 1965 and the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings); or</p> <p>b. an international arbitrator of ad hoc arbitration tribunal to be appointed by a special agreement between the parties to the dispute or established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
497	<a href="#">Indonesia - Jordan BIT (1996)</a>	In force	Indonesia, Jordan	12/11/1996	9/2/1999	<p>Art VIII SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN ONE CONTRACTING PARTY AND AN INVESTOR OF THE OTHER CONTRACTING PARTY</p> <p>2- If such a dispute cannot be settled within a period of six months from the date of written notification, submitted by either party seeking amicable settlement, the dispute shall, at the request of the investor concerned, be submitted either to the judicial authorities provided by the Contracting Party concerned or to international aror co. (sic?)</p> <p>3- Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit any dispute arising between that Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that investor in the territory of the former Contracting Party to the International Center for Settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between State and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington, D.C, on 18 March 1965.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
498	<a href="#">Sweden - Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of BIT (1996)</a>	In force	Sweden, Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	25/11/1996	5/1/1998	<p>Article 7 Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(1) Disputes between one Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party concerning an obligation of the former under this Agreement in relation to an investment of the latter shall at the request of the investor concerned be submitted to the International Centre for Settlement Investment Disputes (I.C.S.I.D.), for settlement by arbitration or conciliation under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on March 18, 1965.</p> <p>(2) If for any reason I.C.S.I.D. is not available, the investor may submit the dispute to an ad hoc tribunal under the Rules of Arbitration of the United Nations Commission for International Trade Law (UNCITRAL). The parties to the dispute may agree to modify these rules.</p> <p>(3) The arbitral award shall be limited to determining whether there is a breach by the Contracting Party concerned of its obligations under this Agreement whether such breach of obligations has caused damages to the investor concerned, and, if such is the case, the amount of compensation.</p> <p>(4) Each Contracting Party hereby gives its unconditional consent to the submission of disputes as referred to in Paragraph (1) of this Article to international arbitration in accordance with the provisions of this Article.</p> <p>The consent given by each Contracting Party in this Article and the submission of the dispute by an investor under the said Article shall satisfy the requirements of:</p> <p>(a) Chapter II of the Washington Convention (Jurisdiction of the Centre) for written consent of the parties to a dispute.</p> <p>(b) Article 1 of the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules for an agreement in writing on referral to arbitration by the parties to a contract; and</p> <p>(c) Article II of the United Nations Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, done at New York, June 10, 1958, for "an agreement in writing".</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
499	<a href="#">Austria - South Africa BIT (1996)</a>	Terminated	Austria, South Africa	28/11/1996	1/1/1998	<p>Article 9. Settlement of investment disputes</p> <p>(1) Any legal dispute between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party arising from an investment shall, as far as possible, be settled amicably between the parties to the dispute.</p> <p>(2) If a dispute referred to in paragraph (1) cannot be settled within three months of a written notification of sufficiently detailed claims, the dispute shall upon the request of the Contracting Party or of the investor of the other Contracting Party be subject to the following procedures:</p> <p>(a) To conciliation or arbitration by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington on March 18th 1965, when each Contracting Party has become a party to said Convention. As long as this requirement is not met, each Contracting Party agrees that the dispute may be settled under the rules governing the Additional Facility for the Administration of Proceedings by the Secretariat of ICSID. In case of arbitration, each Contracting Party, by this Agreement irrevocably consents in advance, even in the absence of an individual arbitral agreement between the Contracting Party and the investor, to submit any such disputes to this Centre. This consent implies the renunciation of the requirement that the internal administrative or juridical remedies should be exhausted; or</p> <p>(b) To arbitration by three arbitrators in accordance with the UNCITRAL arbitration rules, as amended by the last amendment accepted by both Contracting Parties at the time of the request for initiation of the arbitration procedure. In case of arbitration, each Contracting Party, by this Agreement irrevocably consents in advance, even in the absence of an individual arbitral agreement between the Contracting Party and the investor, to submit any such disputes to the arbitral tribunal mentioned</p> <p>...</p> <p>(4) A Contracting Party which is a party to a dispute shall not, at any stage of conciliation or arbitration proceedings or enforcement of an award, raise the objection that the investor who is the other party to the dispute has received by virtue of a guarantee indemnity in respect of all or some of its losses.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
500	<a href="#">Nicaragua - United Kingdom BIT (1996)</a>	In force	Nicaragua, United Kingdom	4/12/1996	21/12/2001	<p>Art 8 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(1) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 (1) any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former.</p> <p>(3) If any such dispute should arise and agreement cannot be reached within three months between the parties to this dispute through pursuit of local remedies or otherwise, then, if the national or company affected also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary -General of the Centre as provided in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention. In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the national or company affected shall have the right to choose.</p> <p>The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the national or company which is the other party to the dispute has received in pursuance of an insurance contract an indemnity in respect of some or all of his or its losses.</p> <p>(4) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through the diplomatic channel any dispute referred to the Centre unless: (a) the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre; or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
501	<a href="#">India - Kazakhstan BIT (1996)</a>	Terminated	India, Kazakhstan	9/12/1996	26/7/2001	<p>Art 9 Settlement of Disputes Between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) Any such dispute which has not been amicably settled within a period of six months may, if both Parties agree, be submitted; (a) for resolution. In accordance with the law of the Contracting Party which has admitted the Investment to that Contracting Party's competent judicial or administrative bodies; or (b) to International conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
502	<a href="#">Netherlands - Zimbabwe BIT (1996)</a>	In force	Netherlands, Zimbabwe	11/12/1996	1/5/1998	<p>Article 9</p> <p>(1) Any legal dispute between a Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party arising directly out of an investment of that national in the territory of the former Contracting Party shall as far as possible be settled amicably between the parties in dispute. If the dispute cannot be settled within six months of the date when it is raised by one of the parties in dispute, it shall, at the request of the national concerned, be submitted for settlement by conciliation or arbitration.</p> <p>(2) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit such legal dispute to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965. A legal person which is a national of one Contracting Party and which before such a dispute arises is controlled by nationals of the other Contracting Party shall in accordance with Article 25 (2) (b) of the Convention, be treated for the purposes of the Convention as a national of the other Contracting Party.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
503	<a href="#">Kyrgyzstan - Uzbekistan BIT (1996)</a>	In force	Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan	24/12/1996	2/6/1997	<p>Article 10. Settlement of disputes between a contracting party and an investor of the other contracting party</p> <p>Each Contracting Party hereby consents to propose for the consideration of any legal dispute arising between one Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party in respect of investments carried out by them in the territory of the first Contracting Party to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes through conciliation or court in accordance with the "Convention on the Settlement of investment disputes between States and nationals of other States", opened for signature in Washington on March 18, 1965.</p> <p>Investors of one Contracting Party, which until the beginning of the dispute was controlled by an investor of the other Contracting Party shall be in accordance with Article 25 (2 - b) of the Convention in pursuance of objectives of the Convention have the same rights as the investors of the other Contracting Party.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
504	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Tunisia BIT (1997)</a>	In force	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Tunisia	8/1/1997	18/10/2002	<p>Art 9 Règlement de différends entre un investisseur et une Partie contractante relatifs aux investissements</p> <p>1. Tout différend relatif aux &lt;investissements&gt;, entre un investisseur de l'une des Parties contractantes et l'autre Partie contractante, fait l'objet d'une notification écrite de la part de la partie la plus diligente. Dans la mesure du possible, les parties tenteront de régler le différend à l'amiable par la négociation ou par la conciliation entre les Parties contractantes par voie diplomatique.</p> <p>2. Lorsqu'un différend ne peut être réglé par cette voie dans un délai de six mois à compter de sa notification, l'investisseur pourra soumettre le différend pour règlement à son choix :</p> <p>a) soit au tribunal compétent de la Partie contractante sur le territoire de laquelle l'&lt;investissement&gt; a été effectué;</p> <p>b) soit au Centre International pour le Règlement des Différends relatifs aux &lt;Investissements&gt; (CIRDI), créé par la " Convention pour le règlement des différends relatifs aux &lt;investissements&gt; entre Etats et ressortissants d'autres Etats ", ouverte à la signature à Washington, le 18 mars 1965;</p> <p>3. Chaque Partie contractante consent ainsi à ce que tout différend relatif aux &lt;investissements&gt; soit soumis à la conciliation ou à l'arbitrage international.</p> <p>(1. Any dispute relating to &lt;investments&gt;, between an investor of one of the Contracting Parties and the other Contracting Party, shall be the subject of written notification by the most diligent party. As far as possible, the parties will attempt to settle the dispute amicably through negotiation or conciliation between the Contracting Parties through diplomatic channels.</p> <p>2. When a dispute cannot be settled by this means within six months of its notification, the investor may submit the dispute for settlement at his option:</p> <p>a) either to the competent court of the Contracting Party in whose territory the &lt;investment&gt; has been made;</p> <p>b) or to the International Center for the Settlement of Disputes Relating to &lt;Investments&gt; (ICSID)...;</p> <p>3. Each Contracting Party thus consents to the submission of any dispute relating to &lt;investments&gt; to international conciliation or arbitration.</p>	<p>State-State conciliation</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
505	<a href="#">Lebanon - Syrian Arab Republic BIT (1997)</a>	Terminated	Lebanon, Syria	12/1/1997	15/9/1998	<p>Article 6. Settlement of Investment Disputes between the Investor and the Host State</p> <p>Disputes relating to different aspects of investments and activities related thereto shall be resolved by the Contracting Parties or their nationals through conciliation, arbitration or recourse to the Investment Court, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 6 of the Unified Agreement for the Investment of Arab Capital in the Arab States and its Annex approved by the Arab Economic and Social Council by its resolution 841 of 10/9/1980 at its twenty-ninth session held in Tunis.</p> <p>The investor has the right to resort to the local courts in the following cases:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lack of agreement of the parties to conciliate.</li> <li>2. The conciliator was unable to issue his report within the specified period.</li> <li>3. The parties have not agreed to accept the solutions proposed in the conciliator's report.</li> <li>4. The parties do not agree to resort to arbitration.</li> <li>5. Absence of a decision of the arbitral tribunal in the prescribed time for any reason.</li> </ol>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
506	<a href="#">Austria - Bulgaria BIT (1997)</a>	In force	Austria, Bulgaria	22/1/1997	1/11/1997	<p>Art 9 Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>2. If such disputes cannot be settled within three (3) months from the date either party has requested amicable settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute to the competent court of the Contracting Party, or alternatively to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) set up by the „Convention on Settlement of Investment Disputes Between States and Nationals of other States, done at Washington, March 18th 1965 in case both Contracting Parties are parties to the Convention, with exception of reserves that may be notified.</p> <p>5. At any stage of arbitration and conciliation or the enforcement of an award, the Contracting Party involved in the dispute shall not raise the objection that the investor of the other Contracting Party has received compensation under an insurance contract in respect of all or part of the damage, or in case of subrogation, referred to in Article 7, the objection, that the investor is no longer entitled to pursue his original rights and claims.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation and arbitration
507	<a href="#">Belarus - Pakistan BIT (1997)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Belarus, Pakistan	22/1/1997		<p>Art 7 SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN AN INVESTOR AND A HOST STATE</p> <p>(1) Dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party concerning an obligation of the latter under this Agreement in relation to an investment of the former which has not been amicably settled shall, after a period of three months from written notification of a claim, be submitted to international arbitration if the investor concerned so wishes.</p> <p>(2) Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration, the investor and the Contracting Party concerned in the dispute may agree to refer the dispute either to:</p> <p>(a) the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (having regard to the provisions, where applicable, of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18th March, 1965 and the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings); or...</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
508	<a href="#">India - Sri Lanka BIT (1997)</a>	Terminated	India, Sri Lanka	22/1/1997	13/2/1998	<p>ARTICLE 9 Settlement or Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) Any such dispute which has not been amicably settled within a period of six months may, if both parties agree, be submitted:</p> <p>(a) for resolution, in accordance with the law of the Contracting Party which has admitted the investment to that Contracting Party's competent judicial, arbitral or administrative bodies; or</p> <p>(b) to International conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>(3) Should the Parties fail to agree on a dispute settlement procedure provided under paragraph (2) of this Article or where a dispute is referred to conciliation but conciliation proceedings are terminated other than by signing of a settlement agreement, the dispute may be referred to Arbitration. The Arbitration procedure shall be as follows: -</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) If both parties to the dispute so agree, under the Additional Facility rules of the ICSID Convention for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding proceedings; or...</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
509	<a href="#">Cambodia - Korea, Republic of BIT (1997)</a>	In force	Cambodia, Korea, Republic of	10/2/1997	12/3/1997	<p>Art 8 Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(3) If the dispute cannot be settled within six(6) months from the date on which the dispute has been raised by either party, it shall be submitted upon request of either of the parties, to the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) established by the Washington Convention ... in the event the Kingdom of Cambodia becomes a party to this Convention. Until that moment the dispute shall be submitted to conciliation or arbitration procedure to be mutually agreed upon on the basis of the Convention or Additional Facility.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction</p> <p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p>
510	<a href="#">Austria - Croatia BIT (1997)</a>	In force	Austria, Croatia	19/2/1997	1/11/1999	<p>Art 9 Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>2) If a dispute according to paragraph 1 of this Article cannot be settled within three months of a written notification of sufficiently detailed claims, the dispute shall upon the request of the Contracting Party or of the investor of the other Contracting Party be subject to the following procedures:</p> <p>(a) to conciliation or arbitration by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington on 18 March 1965. In case of arbitration, each Contracting Party, by this Agreement irrevocably consents in advance, even in the absence of an individual arbitral agreement between the Contracting Party and the investor, to submit any such dispute to this Centre. This consent implies the renunciation of the requirement that the internal administrative or juridical remedies should be exhausted; or...</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>
511	<a href="#">Indonesia - Mongolia BIT (1997)</a>	In force	Indonesia, Mongolia	4/3/1997	13/4/1999	<p>ARTICLE VIII SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN INVESTOR AND THE CONTRACTING PARTY</p> <p>2. If such a dispute cannot be settled within a period of six months from the date of a written notification either party requested amicable settlement, the dispute shall. at the request of the national concerned. be submitted either to the judicial procedures provided by the Contracting Party concerned or to international arbitration or conciliation</p> <p>3. Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit any dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that national in the territory of the former Contracting Party to the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington D.C., on 18 March 1965.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
512	<a href="#">India - Viet Nam BIT (1997)</a>	Terminated	India, Viet Nam	8/3/1997	1/12/1999	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Disputes Between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) Any such dispute which has not been amicably settled within a period of six months may, if both Parties agree, be submitted</p> <p>(a)for resolution, in accordance with the law of the Contracting Party which has admitted the investment to that Contracting Party's competent judicial, arbitral or administrative bodies; or (b)to International conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>(3) Should the Parties fail to agree on a dispute settlement procedure provided under paragraph (2) of this Article or where a dispute is referred to conciliation but conciliation proceedings are terminated other than by signing of a settlement agreement, the dispute may be referred to Arbitration. The Arbitration procedure shall be as follows:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b)If both parties to the dispute so agree, under the Additional Facility rules of the ICSID Convention for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding proceedings; or...</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
513	<a href="#">Croatia - United Kingdom BIT (1997)</a>	In force	Croatia, United Kingdom	11/3/1997	16/4/1998	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Host State</p> <p>(1) Disputes between a national or company of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party concerning an obligation of the latter under this Agreement in relation to an investment of the former which have not been amicably settled shall, after a period of three months from written notification of a claim, be submitted to international arbitration if the national or company concerned so wishes.</p> <p>(2) Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration, the national or company and the Contracting Party concerned in the dispute may agree to refer the dispute either to:</p> <p>(a)the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (having regard to the provisions, where applicable, of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington DC on 18 March 1965 (1) and the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings); or</p> <p>(b)the Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce; or...</p>	<p>Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)</p>

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
514	<a href="#">Costa Rica - Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of BIT (1997)</a>	In force	Costa Rica, Venezuela	17/3/1997	2/5/2001	<p>Article 11. Settlement of disputes between an investor of one contracting party and the other contracting party</p> <p>1. - any dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other contracting party regarding the implementation of the provisions of this Agreement in relation to its investment, shall to the extent possible settled by means of a friendly settlement.</p> <p>2. - if the dispute cannot be settled in this way within six months from the date on which the investor the notified in writing, including a detailed information, the investor may submit the dispute to the competent courts of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment is made; or to arbitration in accordance with the following provisions:</p> <p>a) The International Centre International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965, when each State Party to this Agreement has acceded to the Convention;</p> <p>b) If one of the Contracting Parties shall cease to be a contracting State ICSID, the dispute shall be settled under the additional facility for the administration of conciliation or arbitration proceedings and fact-finding by ICSID of the Secretariat;</p> <p>c) To an ad hoc arbitral tribunal established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), in case both contracting parties cease to be Contracting States ICSID.</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
515	<a href="#">Lao People's Democratic Republic - Singapore BIT (1997)</a>	In force	Lao People's Democratic Republic, Singapore	24/3/1997	26/3/1998	<p>Article 13 Investment disputes</p> <p>2. If the dispute cannot be thus resolved as provided in paragraph 1 of this Article, within 6 months from the date of the notice given thereunder by either party to the dispute, then, unless the parties have otherwise agreed, it shall, upon the request of either party to the dispute, be submitted to conciliation or arbitration by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (called "the Centre" in this Agreement) established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between the States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March, 1965 (called "the Convention" in this Agreement).</p> <p>For this purpose, each Contracting Party hereby irrevocably consents in advance under Article 25 of the Convention to submit any dispute to the Centre.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
516	<a href="#">Greece - Uzbekistan BIT (1997)</a>	In force	Greece, Uzbekistan	1/4/1997	8/5/1998	<p>ARTICLE 9 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If such disputes cannot be settled within six months from the date either party requested amicable settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute either to the competent courts of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made or to international arbitration. Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of such dispute to international arbitration.</p> <p>3. Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration the investor concerned may submit the dispute either to:</p> <p>a) the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes, established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965, for arbitration or conciliation, or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
517	<a href="#">India - Oman BIT (1997)</a>	Terminated	India, Oman	2/4/1997	13/10/2000	<p>Art 9 SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN AN INVESTOR AND A CONTRACTING PARTY</p> <p>(2) Any such dispute which has not been amicably settled within a period of six months may, if both Parties agree, be submitted</p> <p>(a) to resolution, in accordance with the law of the Contracting Party which has admitted the investment to that Contracting Party's competent judicial or administrative bodies; or</p> <p>(b) to international conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p> <p>(3) Should the Parties fail to agree on a dispute settlement procedure provided under in paragraph 2 of this Article or where a dispute is referred to conciliation but conciliation proceedings are terminated other than by signing of a settlement agreement, the dispute may be referred to arbitration. The arbitration procedure shall be as follows:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) If both parties to the dispute so agree, under the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings; or...</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
518	<a href="#">Austria - Bolivia, Plurinational State of BIT (1997)</a>	Terminated	Austria, Bolivia, Plurinational State of	4/4/1997	1/7/2002	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(2) If a dispute according to paragraph (1) cannot be settled within threemonths of a written notification of sufficiently detailed claims, the dispute shall upon the request of the Contracting Party or of the investor of the other Contracting Party be subject to the following procedures:</p> <p>(a) to conciliation or arbitration by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington on March 18th, 1965. In case of arbitration, each Contracting Party, by this Agreement irrevocably consents in advance, even in the absence of an individual arbitral agreement between the Contracting Party and the investor, to submit any such disputes to this Centre. This consent implies the renunciation of the requirement that the internal administrative or juridical remedies should be exhausted; or...</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>
519	<a href="#">India - Switzerland BIT (1997)</a>	Terminated	India, Switzerland	4/4/1997	16/2/2000	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Disputes Between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) Any such dispute which has not been amicably settled within a period of six months may, if both Parties agree, be submitted</p> <p>(a)for resolution, in accordance with the law of the Contracting Party which has admitted the investment to that Contracting Party's competent judicial, arbitral or administrative bodies; or</p> <p>(b)to International conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>(3) Should the Parties fail to agree on a dispute settlement procedure provided under paragraph (2) of this Article or where a dispute is referred to conciliation but conciliation proceedings are terminated other than by signing of a settlement agreement, the dispute may be referred to Arbitration. The Arbitration procedure shall be as follows:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b)If both parties to the dispute so agree, under the Additional Facility rules of the ICSID Convention for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding proceedings; or...</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
520	<a href="#">Kazakhstan - Kyrgyzstan BIT (1997)</a>	In force	Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan	8/4/1997	1/5/2005	<p>Article 9. Settlement of investment disputes</p> <p>1. With a view to resolving the dispute between the Contracting Party and the investor of the second Contracting Party in relation to the investment, without prejudice to the provisions of Article 8 of this Agreement, negotiations will be held between the parties concerned.</p> <p>2. If the negotiations are not concluded by a decision within six months from the date of the written proposal to begin negotiations, the parties to the dispute may come to an agreement to refer the dispute to any of the following organizations:</p> <p>A) to the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (with respect to the provisions of the Convention on the Settlement of Disputes on Investments Between States and Nationals of Other States, which was opened for signature in Washington, DC, on March 19, 1965 and in Additional Services for Conciliation Arbitration and Establishing the facts of the Administration that will be applicable); or</p> <p>B) to the Arbitration Court of the International Chamber of Commerce; or</p> <p>C) to the international arbitrator or to the arbitration tribunal ad los, which must be appointed by special agreement or be established in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the UN Commission on International Commercial Law.</p> <p>3. If, after a period of three months from the date of the request, no agreement is reached in writing on the use of one of the above alternative procedures, then at the request expressed in writing, interested investors should be referred to arbitration in accordance with the current Arbitration Rules of the UN Commission On international trade law.</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
521	<a href="#">Egypt - India BIT (1997)</a>	Terminated	Egypt, India	9/4/1997	22/11/2000	<p>Art 8 Settlement of Disputes Between an Investor and A Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) Any such dispute which has not been amicably settled within a period of six months may, if both Parties agree, be submitted:</p> <p>(a) for resolution, in accordance with the law of the Contracting Party which has admitted the investment to that Contracting Party's competent judicial or administrative bodies; or</p> <p>(b) to international conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p> <p>(3) Should the Parties fail to agree on a dispute settlement procedure provided under paragraph 2 of this article or where a dispute is referred to conciliation but conciliation proceedings are terminated other than by signing of a settlement agreement, the dispute may be referred to Arbitration. The Arbitration procedure shall be as follows:...</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
522	<a href="#">Sweden - Turkey BIT (1997)</a>	In force	Sweden, Turkey	11/4/1997	8/10/1998	<p>Article 8. Settlement of disputes between a contracting party and an investor of the other contracting party</p> <p>(1) In the event of a dispute between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party, concerning an investment by the latter in the territory of the former, the parties to the dispute shall initially seek to resolve the dispute by consultations or negotiations in good faith.</p> <p>If the dispute cannot be resolved through the foregoing procedures the investor concerned shall have the right to submit it to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by arbitration under the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States at any time after six months from the date upon which the dispute arose, provided that, if the investor concerned has brought the dispute before the courts of justice of the Contracting Party that is a party to the dispute, a final award has not been rendered within one year. Each Contracting Party consents to the submission of such disputes to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by arbitration or conciliation. (2) For the purposes of this Article, any legal person which is constituted in accordance with the legislation of one Contracting Party and in which before a dispute arises the majority of shares are owned by investors of the other Contracting Party shall be treated, in accordance with Article 25(2) (b) of the said Washington Convention, as an investor of the other Contracting Party.</p> <p>(3) The provisions of this Article shall not apply to any dispute concerning an investment which arose, or any claim concerning an investment which was settled, before the entry into force of this Agreement.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
523	<a href="#">Egypt - Malaysia BIT (1997)</a>	In force	Egypt, Malaysia	14/4/1997	3/2/2000	<p>Art 7 Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the Other Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Each Contracting Party consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965 any dispute arising between that Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party ...</p> <p>3. (i) If any dispute referred to in paragraph 1 should arise, the Contracting Party and the investor concerned shall seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation: If the dispute cannot thus be resolved within three (3) months, then if the investor concerned also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for Settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party to the dispute may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as set forth in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention, provided that the investor concerned has not submitted the dispute to the courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies of competent jurisdiction of the Contracting Party that is party to the dispute.</p> <p>(ii) In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure, the opinion of the investor concerned shall prevail. The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection, defence, or right of set-off at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the investor which is the other party to the dispute has received or will receive, pursuant to an insurance or guarantee contract, an indemnity or other compensation for all or part of his or its losses and damages.</p> <p>4. Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels any dispute referred to the Centre unless:</p> <p>(i) the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre; or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
524	<a href="#">Egypt - Singapore BIT (1997)</a>	In force	Egypt, Singapore	15/4/1997	20/3/2002	<p>Art 13 INVESTMENT DISPUTES</p> <p>(2) If the dispute cannot be thus resolved as provided in paragraph 1 of this Article, within six months from the date of the notice given there under, then, unless the parties have otherwise agreed, it shall, upon the request of either party to the dispute, be submitted to conciliation or arbitration by the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (called "the Center" in this Agreement) established by the convention on the settlement Investment Disputes between the states and Nationals of other states opened for signature at Washington on 18 March, 1965 (called "the Convention" in this Agreement) for this purpose, each Contracting Party hereby irrevocably consents in advance under Article 25 of the convention to submit any dispute to the Centre.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
525	<a href="#">Hungary - Singapore BIT (1997)</a>	In force	Hungary, Singapore	17/4/1997	1/1/1999	<p>ARTICLE 12 INVESTMENT DISPUTES</p> <p>1. Any dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party in connection with an investment in the territory of the other Contracting Party shall, as far as possible, be settled amicably through negotiations between the parties to the dispute. The party intending to resolve such dispute through negotiations shall give notice to the other of its intention.</p> <p>2. If the dispute cannot be thus resolved as provided in paragraph 1 of this Article, within 6 months from the date of notice given thereunder by either party to the dispute, then, unless the parties have otherwise agreed, it shall, upon the request of either party to the dispute, be submitted to conciliation or arbitration by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (called "the Centre" in this Agreement) established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between the States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March, 1965 (called "the Convention" in this Agreement). For this purpose, each Contracting Party hereby irrevocably consents in advance under Article 25 of the Convention to submit any dispute to the Centre.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
526	<a href="#">Estonia - Greece BIT (1997)</a>	In force	Estonia, Greece	17/4/1997	7/7/1998	<p>Article 9. Settlement of disputes between an investor and a contracting party</p> <p>1 . Disputes between an investor of a Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party concerning an obligation of the latter under this Agreement, in relation to an investment of the former, shall, if possible, be settled by the disputing parties in an amicable way.</p> <p>2 . If such disputes cannot be settled within six months from the date either party requested amicable settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute either to the competent courts of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made or to international arbitration.</p> <p>Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of such dispute to international arbitration.</p> <p>3 . Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration the investor concerned may submit the dispute either to:</p> <p>a) The International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes, established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965, for arbitration or conciliation, or Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965, for arbitration or conciliation, or</p> <p>b) An ad hoc arbitral tribunal to be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (U.N.C.I.T.R.A.L.)...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
527	<a href="#">Germany - Philippines BIT (1997)</a>	In force	Germany, Philippines	18/4/1997	1/2/2000	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Disputes between a Contracting State and an investor of another Contracting State</p> <p>(2) If such divergencies cannot be settled according to the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article within six months from the date of request for settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute to:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b)the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes through conciliation or arbitration, established under the Convention on the Settlement or investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, of March 18, 1965 done in Washington D.C.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
528	<a href="#">Egypt - Syrian Arab Republic BIT (1997)</a>	In force	Egypt, Syria	28/4/1997	5/10/1998	<p>Article 6. Settlement of disputes between the investor and the host country</p> <p>Disputes related to various aspects of the investment, its related activities and returns of a Contracting Party or its nationals shall be settled through conciliation, arbitration, the competent court in the host country of the investment, the Arab Investment Court established in accordance with Section 6 of the Unified Agreement for the Investment of Arab Capital in the Arab States and its annex approved by the Arab Economic and Social Council in its Resolution no. 841 dated 10/09/1980, or the Cairo Centre for International Commercial Arbitration.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
529	<a href="#">Egypt - United Arab Emirates BIT (1997)</a>	In force	Egypt, United Arab Emirates	11/5/1997	11/1/1999	<p>Article 10. Settlement of disputes between an investor and a contracting party</p> <p>1 Each Contracting Party consents to amicably settle any dispute resulting from an investment or any of its related activities in its territory by an investor of the other Contracting Party, in accordance with the provisions of this Article.</p> <p>2 Each Contracting Party commits to allow the investor the right of recourse to its national courts to complain against action taken by its authorities towards the investor, or to appeal the conformity of the action with the applicable domestic laws and regulations in its territory, or to complain that the Contracting Party failed to take certain action- which was a duty of the Contracting Party- in the investor's favor, irrespective if the complaint is related or unrelated to the applicability of the provisions of this agreement to the relationship between the investor and the host country.</p> <p>3 If the dispute cannot be satisfactorily resolved through national courts, both Contracting Parties consent to submit the dispute between that Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party to the Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) for conciliation or arbitration, in accordance with the Convention on Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965 (the Convention) with regards to:</p> <p>a A commitment made by that Contracting Party towards an investor of the other Contracting Party regarding an investment or any of its related activities made by that investor.</p> <p>b An alleged breach regarding any right provided or created by this agreement concerning an investment or any of its related activities made by that investor...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
530	<a href="#">Portugal - Slovenia BIT (1997)</a>	In force	Portugal, Slovenia	14/5/1997	4/5/2000	<p>Article 9 Disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>2— If such a dispute cannot be settled within a period of six months from the date of request for settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute to:</p> <p>...</p> <p>c)The International Center for the Settlement of Investments Disputes (ICSID) through conciliation or arbitration, established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investments Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington D. C, on March 18, 1965.</p> <p>3— Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to international conciliation or arbitration.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
531	<a href="#">India - Kyrgyzstan BIT (1997)</a>	Terminated	India, Kyrgyzstan	16/5/1997	12/5/2000	<p>ARTICLE 9 SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN AN INVESTOR AND A CONTRACTING PARTY</p> <p>(2) Any such dispute which has not been amicably settled within a period of six months may, if both Parties agree, be submitted:</p> <p>(a) for resolution, in accordance with the law of the Contracting Party which has admitted the investment to that Contracting Party's competent judicial, arbitral or administrative bodies; or</p> <p>(b) to international conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
532	<a href="#">Uruguay - Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of BIT (1997)</a>	In force	Uruguay, Venezuela	20/5/1997	18/1/2002	<p>Article 9. Disputes between an investor of one contracting party and the other contracting party</p> <p>Any dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other contracting party regarding compliance with the provisions of this Agreement in connection with an investment, and which is not settled amicably, shall be submitted, at the choice of the investor, the courts of the Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute or arbitration.</p> <p>An investor chooses to submit the dispute to the courts of the Contracting Party may not thereafter have recourse to arbitration, unless there is a denial of justice according to the rules and standards of international law.</p> <p>The arbitration shall be held in the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes; ICSID in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States done at Washington on 18 March 1965 or, if necessary, in accordance with the rules governing the additional facility for the administration of conciliation or arbitration proceedings and Fact-Finding by the secretariat of ICSID.</p> <p>If they are not available for any reason or the ICSID Additional Facility, the investor may submit the dispute to arbitration under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p> <p>...</p>	<p>Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)</p>
533	<a href="#">Italy - Latvia BIT (1997)</a>	Terminated	Italy, Latvia	21/5/1997	2/3/1999	<p>Article 8 Investment Disputes between Investors and Contracting Parties</p> <p>3. In the event that such dispute cannot be sealed within six months from the date of the written application for settlement, the investor may submit at his choice the dispute for settlement to:</p> <p>a) the Contracting Party's Court having territorial jurisdiction</p> <p>b) an 'ad hoc' Arbitration Tribunal, in compliance with the arbitration regulation of ... (UNCITRAL); the Host Contracting Party undertakes hereby to accept the said arbitration;</p> <p>c) (ICSID), for the implementation of the arbitration or conciliation procedures under the Washington Convention ... on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, if or as soon as both the Contracting Parties have acceded to it.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
534	<a href="#">Argentina - Costa Rica BIT (1997)</a>	In force	Argentina, Costa Rica	21/5/1997	1/5/2001	<p>Article 12. Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and the Host Contracting Party of the Investment</p> <p>1. Any dispute concerning an investment, under the terms of this agreement between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party, shall be notified in writing, including detailed information by the investor to the recipient of investment and the Contracting Party shall, as far as possible, be settled by amicable consultations.</p> <p>2. If the dispute cannot be settled within six months from the date of the written notification mentioned in paragraph 1 may be submitted at the request of the investor:</p> <p>a) The competent courts of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made; or</p> <p>b) To international arbitration under the conditions described in paragraph 5.</p> <p>3. If the dispute has been raised by the investor and the parties fail to agree on the election of (a) or (b), the investor shall prevail.</p> <p>4. According to paragraphs (2) and (3), once the investor or the Contracting Party has submitted the dispute to the courts of the Contracting Party concerned or to international arbitration, the choice of one of these procedures is final.</p> <p>5. In the event of recourse to international arbitration, the dispute may be maintained:</p> <p>a) The International Centre International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965, when each State Party to this Agreement has acceded thereto. as long as this requirement is not fulfilled, each Contracting Party consents that the dispute be submitted to arbitration under the ICSID Additional Facility Rules for the administration of conciliation or arbitration proceedings or fact-finding...</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
535	<a href="#">Greece - Romania BIT (1997)</a>	In force	Greece, Romania	23/5/1997	11/6/1998	<p>Article 9. Settlement of disputes between an investor and a contracting party</p> <p>1. Disputes between an investor of a Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party concerning an obligation of the latter under this Agreement, in relation to an investment of the former, shall, if possible, be settled by the disputing parties in an amicable way.</p> <p>2. If such disputes cannot be settled within six months from the date either party requested amicable settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute either to the competent courts of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made or to international arbitration.</p> <p>Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of such dispute to international arbitration.</p> <p>3. Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration the investor concerned may submit the dispute either to:</p> <p>a) The International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes, established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965, for arbitration or conciliation, or</p> <p>b) An ad hoc arbitral tribunal to be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (U.N.C.I.T.R.A.L.)...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
536	<a href="#">Greece - Slovenia BIT (1997)</a>	In force	Greece, Slovenia	29/5/1997	11/2/2000	<p>Article 9. Settlement of disputes between an investor and a contracting party</p> <p>1. Disputes between an investor of a Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party concerning an obligation of the latter under this Agreement, in relation to an investment of the former, shall, if possible, be settled by the disputing parties in an amicable way.</p> <p>2. If such disputes cannot be settled within six months from the date either party requested amicable settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute either to the competent courts of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made or to international arbitration.</p> <p>Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of such dispute to international arbitration.</p> <p>3. Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration the investor concerned may submit the dispute either to:</p> <p>a) The International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes, established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965, for arbitration or conciliation, or</p> <p>b) An ad hoc arbitral tribunal to be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (U.N.C.I.T.R.A.L.)...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
537	<a href="#">Sweden - Uruguay BIT (1997)</a>	In force	Sweden, Uruguay	17/6/1997	1/12/1999	<p>Article 7. Disputes between an investor and a contracting party</p> <p>1) Concerning an investment disputes arising under this agreement between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other contracting party, as far as possible be settled amicably.</p> <p>2) If the dispute cannot be settled within six months of raised by either party may be submitted at the request of the investor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The competent courts of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made; or</li> <li>- To international arbitration under the conditions described in paragraph (3) of this article.</li> </ul> <p>Once the investor has submitted the dispute to the aforementioned national jurisdiction or to international arbitration, the choice of one of these procedures is final, unless the parties to the dispute so agree otherwise.</p> <p>3) In case of international arbitration, the dispute shall be submitted, at the choice of the investor to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965, when both parties are contracting parties. until this provision does not apply, the dispute may be submitted to arbitration under the ICSID Additional Facility Rules for the administration of conciliation and arbitration procedures decision; or...</li> </ul> <p>5) Each contracting party hereby consents to the submission of any investment dispute for settlement by arbitration binding under option established according to paragraph 3).</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
538	<a href="#">Greece - Yugoslavia BIT (1997)</a>	In force	Greece, Serbia	25/6/1997	8/5/1998	<p>Article 9. Settlement of disputes between an investor and a contracting party</p> <p>1. Disputes between an investor of a Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party concerning an obligation or the latter under this Agreement, in relation to an investment of the former, shall, if possible be settled by the disputing parties in an amicable way.</p> <p>2. If such disputes cannot be settled within six months from the date either party requested amicable settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute either to the competent courts of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made or to international arbitration. Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of such dispute to international arbitration.</p> <p>3. Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration the investor concerned may submit the dispute either to:</p> <p>a) The International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes, established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965, for arbitration or conciliation, or</p> <p>b) An ad hoc arbitral tribunal to be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (U.N.C.I.T.R.A.L.).</p> <p>4. The arbitral tribunal shall decide the dispute in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement and the applicable rules and principles of international law. The awards of arbitration shall be final and binding on both parties to the dispute. Each Contracting Party shall carry out without delay any such award and such award shall be enforced in accordance with domestic law.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
539	<a href="#">Indonesia - Romania BIT (1997)</a>	Terminated	Indonesia, Romania	27/6/1997	21/8/1999	<p>ARTICLE IX Settlement of Investment Dispute between Investors and the Parties</p> <p>2. If consultations provided for in paragraph (1) of this Article do not result in a solution within six months from the date of request for settlement, the investor may submit the dispute, at his discretion, for settlement to:</p> <p>...</p> <p>b. the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) provided for by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington, on 18 March 1985; or</p> <p>c. an ad hoc arbitral tribunal which, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties to the dispute, shall be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>3. For the purpose of dispute settlement provided for in paragraph (2.b) of this Article, each Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to international conciliation or arbitration.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
540	<a href="#">Indonesia - Syrian Arab Republic BIT (1997)</a>	In force	Indonesia, Syrian Arab Republic	27/6/1997	20/2/2000	<p>ARTICLE VIII Settlement of Disputes between Investor and the Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Any dispute between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former shall be settled amicably through consultations and negotiations.</p> <p>2. If such a dispute cannot be settled within a period of six months from the date of a written notification either party requested amicable settlement, the dispute shall, at the request of the investor concerned, be submitted either to the judicial procedures provided by the Contracting Party concerned or to international arbitration or conciliation.</p> <p>3. In case that the dispute is submitted to arbitration or conciliation, the investor shall be entitled to refer to the dispute to:</p> <p>a. The ad hoc tribunal established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission for International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); or</p> <p>b. The International Center for Settlement of Investment Dispute (ICSID) under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Dispute between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington, D.C., on 18 March 1965, in case both Contracting Parties have become the Parties to the Convention.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
541	<a href="#">Costa Rica - Spain BIT (1997)</a>	In force	Costa Rica, Spain	8/7/1997	17/7/1999	<p>Article XI. Disputes between Investors and a Contracting Party of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>1 Any dispute concerning an investment which may arise between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party with respect to matters governed by this Agreement shall be notified in writing, including detailed information by the investor Contracting Party to the recipient of the investment. to the extent possible, the parties to the dispute seek to settle the dispute by means of a friendly settlement.</p> <p>2 If the dispute cannot be settled in this way within six months from the date of the written notification mentioned in paragraph 1, the investor may submit the dispute: paragraph 1, the investor may submit the dispute to:</p> <p>a) The competent courts of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made;</p> <p>b) A tribunal to international arbitration set out below:</p> <p>i) The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965, when each State Party to this Agreement has acceded to the Convention;</p> <p>ii) If one of the contracting parties is not a Contracting State c.i.a.d.i., of the dispute shall be settled under the additional facility for the administration of conciliation or arbitration proceedings and Fact-Finding by the secretariat of the c.i.a.d.i.</p> <p>iii) To an ad hoc arbitral tribunal established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), when any of the contracting parties is a party of c.i.a.d.i....</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
542	<a href="#">Greece - Lebanon BIT (1997)</a>	In force	Greece, Lebanon	24/7/1997	17/7/1999	<p>Article 9 Settlement of disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>3- Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration the investor concerned may submit the dispute either to:</p> <p>a) the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes, established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington D.C, on March 18, 1965, for arbitration or conciliation, provided that both Contracting Party, party to the dispute and the Contracting party of the investor are parties to the ICSID Convention; or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
543	<a href="#">France - India BIT (1997)</a>	Terminated	France, India	2/9/1997	17/5/2000	<p>Article 9. Settlement of Disputes Relating to Investments</p> <p>1. Any investment dispute between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party shall if possible settled amicably between the two parties concerned.</p> <p>2. If such a dispute cannot be settled amicably within six months from the time at which it was raised by written notification is submitted, if both parties agree, to international conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p> <p>3. Notwithstanding paragraph 2, the dispute may at any time be submitted to arbitration in accordance with the following rules:</p> <p>a) If the contracting party of the investor and the other Contracting Party are both parties to the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States done at Washington on 18 March 1965 and the investor consents in writing to submit the dispute to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, the dispute shall be submitted to the Centre; or</p> <p>b) If the investor so decides, the dispute shall be submitted to an ad hoc arbitral tribunal in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, as adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 15 December 1976. in the light of the arbitral proceedings, the following provisions shall apply...</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
544	<a href="#">Malaysia - Uzbekistan BIT (1997)</a>	In force	Malaysia, Uzbekistan	6/9/1997	20/1/2000	<p>Art 7 Settlement of Investment Disputes Between A Contracting Party And An Investor Of The Other Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Each Contracting Party consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between states and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965 any dispute arising between that Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party which involves:</p> <p>3. (i) If any dispute referred to in paragraph 1 should arise, the Contracting Party and the investor concerned shall seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation. If the dispute cannot thus be resolved within three (3) months, then if the investor concerned also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party to the dispute may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as set forth in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention, provided that the investor concerned has not submitted the dispute to the courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies of competent jurisdiction of the Contracting Party that is party to the dispute.</p> <p>(ii) In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure, the opinion of the investor concerned shall prevail. The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection, defence, or right of set-off at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the investor which is the other party to the dispute has received or will receive, pursuant to an insurance or guarantee contract, an indemnity or other compensation for all or part of his or its losses and damages.</p> <p>4. Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels any dispute referred to the Centre unless:</p> <p>(i) the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre; or...</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
545	<a href="#">Austria - Chile BIT (1997)</a>	In force	Austria, Chile	8/9/1997	22/10/2000	<p>Art 9: Settlement of Disputes between a Contracting Party And an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) If these consultations do not result in a solution within three months from the date of request for settlement, the investor may submit the dispute either:                      (a) to the competent tribunal of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made; or                      (b) to international arbitration of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), created by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States and opened for signature in Washington on March 18, 1965; or ...</p> <p>(3) In the cases referred to in subparagraphs (b) and (c) above, each Contracting Party by this Agreement irrevocably consents in advance, even in the absence of an individual arbitral agreement between the Contracting Party and the investor, to submit any such dispute to the corresponding arbitral tribunal. None of the Contracting Parties shall request the exhaustion of internal administrative or juridical remedies as a condition for reverting to international arbitration.</p> <p>(8) A Contracting Party which is a party to a dispute shall not, at any stage of conciliation or arbitration proceedings or enforcement of an award, raise the objection that the investor who is the other party to the dispute has received by virtue of a guarantee issued by a third party indemnity in respect of all or some of its losses.</p>	Uncategorised (Advance consent limited to arbitration only, but conciliation mentioned in waiver-of-objections clause)
546	<a href="#">Algeria - Syrian Arab Republic BIT (1997)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Algeria, Syrian Arab Republic	14/9/1997		<p>Article 6 Règlement des différends de l'investissement entre les investisseurs et le pays d'accueil (Settlement of investment disputes between investors and the host country)</p> <p>Les différends relatifs aux divers aspects des investissements et des activités y afférentes et qui appartiennent à l'une des parties contractantes ou à ses ressortissants, seront réglés par voie de conciliation ou l'arbitrage ou par le recours au tribunal arabe d'investissement, conformément aux dispositions du chapitre 6 de la convention unifiée pour l'investissement des capitaux arabes dans les pays arabes et de son annexe, qui a été approuvée par le conseil économique et social arabe, par sa décision 841 du 10 septembre 1980 prise lors de sa vingt-neuvième session tenue à Tunis. L'investisseur a le droit de recourir à la justice locale dans les cas suivants:                      (Disputes relating to various aspects of investments and related activities and which belong to one of the contracting parties or to its nationals, shall be settled by conciliation or arbitration or by recourse to the Arab Investment Court, in accordance with the provisions of the chapter 6 of the unified convention for the investment of Arab capital in the Arab countries and its annex, which was approved by the Arab Economic and Social Council, by decision 841 of September 10, 1980 taken at its twenty-ninth session held in Tunis. The investor has the right to resort to local justice in the following cases)</p> <p>1 - désaccord des deux parties sur le recours à la conciliation;                      (1 - disagreement between the two parties on recourse to conciliation);                      2 - impossibilité pour le conciliateur de présenter son rapport dans le délai fixé;                      (impossibility for the conciliator to present his report within the fixed deadline)                      3 - désaccord des deux parties sur l'acceptation des solutions préconisées dans le rapport du conciliateur;                      (3 - disagreement between the two parties on the acceptance of the solutions recommended in the conciliator's report)                      4 - désaccord des deux parties sur le recours à l'arbitrage;                      (4 - disagreement of the two parties on the recourse to arbitration);                      5 - décision d'arbitrage non prononcée dans le délai fixé pour quelque motif que ce soit.                      (5 - arbitration decision not pronounced within the time limit for any reason whatsoever.)</p>	Conciliation if both parties agree
547	<a href="#">Cuba - Indonesia BIT (1997)</a>	In force	Cuba, Indonesia	19/9/1997	29/9/1999	<p>Art VIII Settlement of Disputes between Investor and the Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If such a dispute cannot be settled within a period of six months from the date of a written notification either party requested amicable settlement, the dispute shall, at the request of the investor concerned, be submitted either to the judicial procedures provided by the Contracting Party concerned or to international arbitration or conciliation.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
548	<a href="#">India - Spain BIT (1997)</a>	Terminated	India, Spain	30/9/1997	15/12/1998	<p>Article 12. Disputes between one party and investors of the other contracting party</p> <p>1. Disputes that may arise between one of the Contracting Parties and an investor of the other Contracting Party with regard to an investment under the present Agreement, shall be notified in writing, including a detailed information, by the investor to the host Contracting Party of the investment. As far as possible, the parties concerned shall endeavour to settle these differences amicably, through negotiations.</p> <p>2. If these disputes cannot be settled amicably within six months from the date of the written notification mentioned in paragraph 1, the dispute may be submitted, at the choice of the investor, to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The competent judicial, administrative or arbitral bodies of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made; or,</li> <li>- To international arbitration.</li> </ul> <p>3. In the case of international arbitration, the dispute may be submitted as follows:</p> <p>(a) To the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes, if the Contracting Party of the investor and the other Contracting Party are both parties to the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington DC on 18th March, 1965 (ICSID convention); or</p> <p>(b) To the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings If both parties to the dispute so agree; or</p> <p>(c) To an ad hoc arbitral tribunal in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, 1976...</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
549	<a href="#">Bulgaria - Finland BIT (1997)</a>	In force	Bulgaria, Finland	3/10/1997	16/4/1999	<p>Article 8 Investment Disputes</p> <p>2. If such a dispute cannot be settled within three months from the date either party to the dispute requested amicable settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute to the competent court of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made or alternatively to the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) set up by the "Convention on Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States", done at Washington, March 18, 1965 in case both Contracting Parties are parties to the Convention or to an ad-hoc arbitral tribunal to be established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>5. At any stage of arbitration and conciliation or the enforcement of an award, the Contracting Party involved in the dispute shall not raise the objection that the investor of the other Contracting Party has received compensation under an insurance contract in respect of all or part of the damage, or in case of subrogation, referred to in Article 7, the objection, that the investor is no longer entitled to pursue his original rights and claims.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation and arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
550	<a href="#">Sweden - Zimbabwe BIT (1997)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Sweden, Zimbabwe	6/10/1997		<p>Article 7 Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(1) Any dispute concerning an investment between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party shall, if possible, be settled amicably.</p> <p>(2) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States any such dispute which has not been settled within six months following the date on which the dispute has been raised by either party. If the parties to such a dispute have different opinions as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate method of settlement, the investor shall have the right to choose.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(4) Each Contracting Party hereby consents that the dispute, at the choice of the investor, also may be submitted for settlement by binding arbitration to an ad hoc arbitral tribunal to be set up under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), subject to the following modifications or other modifications mutually agreed between the parties to the dispute...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
551	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Lithuania BIT (1997)</a>	In force	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Lithuania	15/10/1997	6/9/1999	<p>Art. 9 . Règlement des différends relatifs aux &lt;investissements&gt;.</p> <p>1. Tout différend relatif aux &lt;investissements&gt;, entre un investisseur de l'une des Parties contractantes et l'autre Partie contractante, fait l'objet d'une notification écrite, accompagnée d'un aide-mémoire suffisamment détaillé, de la part de la Partie la plus diligente. Dans la mesure du possible, les Parties tenteront de régler le différend à l'amiable par la négociation, en ayant éventuellement recours à l'expertise d'un tiers, ou par la conciliation entre les Parties contractantes par voie diplomatique</p> <p>2. A défaut de règlement amiable par arrangement direct entre les parties au différend ou par conciliation par la voie diplomatique dans les six mois à compter de sa notification, le différend est soumis, au choix de l'investisseur, soit à la juridiction compétente de l'Etat ou l'investissement a été fait, soit à l'arbitrage international. A cette fin, chacune des Parties contractantes donne son consentement anticipé et irrévocable à ce que tout différend soit soumis à cet arbitrage. Ce consentement implique qu'elles renoncent à exiger l'épuisement des recours administratifs ou judiciaires internes.</p> <p>(1. Any dispute relating to &lt;investments&gt;, between an investor of one of the Contracting Parties and the other Contracting Party, shall be the subject of a written notification, accompanied by a sufficiently detailed aide-memoire, by of the most diligent Party. As far as possible, the Parties will attempt to settle the dispute amicably by negotiation, possibly having recourse to the expertise of a third party, or by conciliation between the Contracting Parties through diplomatic channels.</p> <p>2. In the absence of an amicable settlement by direct arrangement between the parties to the dispute or by conciliation through diplomatic channels within six months from its notification, the dispute shall be submitted, at the choice of the investor, to either the competent court of the State where the investment was made, either to international arbitration. To this end, each of the Contracting Parties gives its advance and irrevocable consent to any dispute being submitted to this arbitration. This consent implies that they renounce requiring the exhaustion of internal administrative or judicial remedies.)</p>	State-State conciliation

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
552	<a href="#">Tonga - United Kingdom BIT (1997)</a>	In force	Tonga, United Kingdom	22/10/1997	22/10/1997	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Host State</p> <p>(1) Disputes between a national or company of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party concerning an obligation of the latter under this Agreement in relation to an investment of the former which have not been amicably settled shall, after a period of three months from written notification of a claim, be submitted to international arbitration if the national or company concerned so wishes.</p> <p>(2) Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration, the national or company and the Contracting Party concerned in the dispute may agree to refer the dispute either to:</p> <p>(a) the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (having regard to the provisions, where applicable, of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington DC on 18 March 1965 (1) and the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings); or</p> <p>(b) the Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce; or</p> <p>(c) an international arbitrator or ad hoc arbitration tribunal to be appointed by a special agreement or established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
553	<a href="#">Senegal - Taiwan Province of China BIT (1997)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Senegal, Taiwan Province of China	24/10/1997		<p>Article 10. Settlement of disputes between a contracting party and a national of the other contracting party</p> <p>1. In the event of a dispute concerning an investment and between a Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party in the territory of that Party; disputing parties undertake to resolve the dispute through negotiation and conciliation</p> <p>2. If the dispute cannot be resolved in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article within six (6) months from the date of the submission of the request for arbitrage and negotiation, each Contracting Party agrees to submit any dispute or difference arising out of investments or thereto found in its territory by a national or an enterprise of the other contracting party for settlement by arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce. With regard to the arbitration procedure 1988, the Rules of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce shall apply.</p>	Conciliation if both parties agree

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
554	<a href="#">Angola - Portugal BIT (1997)</a>	Terminated	Angola, Portugal	24/10/1997	24/4/2020	<p>Article 9. Disputes between the contracting party and an investor of the other contracting party</p> <p>1. Emerging disputes between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party relating to an investment of the former in the territory of the second shall be settled amicably through negotiations between the parties to the dispute.</p> <p>2. If disputes can not be settled in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article within six months from the date on which one of the parties lodged it, the investor may, at his request, Dispute:</p> <p>a) The competent courts of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment is situated; or</p> <p>b) To the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes for Conciliation or Arbitration, pursuant to the Convention on the Settlement of Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, done at Washington DC on 18 March 1965.</p> <p>3- Once the dispute has been submitted to one of the procedures referred to in the previous number, the selection will be final.</p> <p>4. Neither Contracting Party may use diplomatic channels to resolve any matter relating to arbitration unless the process is completed and the Contracting Party has not complied with or complied with the decision.</p> <p>5. The judgment shall be binding on both Parties and shall not be subject to any appeal other than that provided for in the said Convention or, in the case of subparagraph (a) of this article, in the procedural law applicable to the court of the Contracting Party.</p> <p>The judgment shall be binding in accordance with the domestic law of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment in question is situated.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation with a fork in the road</p>
555	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - India BIT (1997)</a>	Terminated	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), India	31/10/1997	8/1/2001	<p>Art 9 Règlement des différends relatifs aux &lt;investissements&gt;</p> <p>(1) Tout différend relatif aux &lt;investissements&gt; entre un investisseur de l'une des Parties contractantes et l'autre Partie contractante, fera l'objet d'une notification écrite, accompagnée d'un aide-mémoire suffisamment détaillé, de la part de l'une ou l'autre partie au différend. Dans la mesure du possible, les parties tenteront de régler le différend par la négociation, en faisant éventuellement appel à l'avis spécialisé d'un tiers, ou par la conciliation.</p> <p>(2) A défaut de règlement amiable par arrangement direct entre les parties au différend ou par conciliation dans les six mois à compter de sa notification, le différend sera soumis, au choix de l'investisseur, soit à l'instance judiciaire ou d'arbitrage compétente de l'Etat où l'&lt;investissement&gt; a été réalisé, soit à l'arbitrage international. Dès que l'investisseur a exprimé son choix, celui-ci est contraignant et définitif.</p> <p>(3) En cas de recours à l'arbitrage international, l'une des procédures suivantes peut être suivie: ... (ii) si les deux parties au différend y consentent, le différend tombera dans le champ d'application du Règlement du Mécanisme supplémentaire pour l'application de procédures de conciliation, d'arbitrage et de constatation des faits;</p> <p>((1) Any dispute relating to &lt;investments&gt; between an investor of one of the Contracting Parties and the other Contracting Party shall be the subject of a written notification, accompanied by a sufficiently detailed aide-memoire, from of either party to the dispute. As far as possible, the parties will attempt to settle the dispute through negotiation, possibly calling on the expert opinion of a third party, or through conciliation.</p> <p>(2) In the absence of an amicable settlement by direct arrangement between the parties to the dispute or by conciliation within six months from its notification, the dispute shall be submitted, at the choice of the investor, either to the judicial body or to competent arbitration of the State where the &lt;investment&gt; was made, ie international arbitration. As soon as the investor has expressed his choice, it is binding and final.</p> <p>(3) In the event of recourse to international arbitration, one of the following procedures may be followed:... (ii) if both parties to the dispute so agree, the dispute will fall within the scope of the Rules of the Additional Mechanism for the Application of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact Finding Procedures;)</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
556	<a href="#">Malaysia - North Macedonia BIT (1997)</a>	In force	North Macedonia, Malaysia	11/11/1997	17/3/1999	<p>Article 7. Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Each Contracting Party consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965 any dispute arising between that Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party which involves:</p> <p>(i) an obligation entered into by that Contracting Party with the investor of the other Contracting Party regarding an investment by such-investor; or</p> <p>(ii) an alleged breach of any right conferred or created by this Agreement with respect to an investment by such investor.</p> <p>2. A company which is incorporated or constituted under the laws in force in the territory of one Contracting Party and in which before such a dispute arises the majority of shares are owned by investors of the other Contracting Party shall in accordance with Article 25(2)(b) of the Convention be treated for the purpose of this Convention as a company of the other Contracting Party.</p> <p>(i) If any dispute referred to in paragraph 1 should arise, the Contracting Party and the investor concerned shall seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation. If the dispute cannot thus be resolved within three (3) months, then if the investor concerned also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party to the dispute may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as set forth in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention, provided that the investor concerned has not submitted the dispute to the courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies of competent jurisdiction of the Contracting Party that is party to the dispute.</p> <p>(ii) In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure* the opinion of the investor concerned shall prevail...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
557	<a href="#">India - Romania BIT (1997)</a>	Terminated	India, Romania	17/11/1997	9/12/1999	<p>Art 9 Settlement of Disputes Between an Investor and a Contracting party</p> <p>(3) If the dispute is referred for international arbitration under paragraph (2)(b) above, the procedure shall be as follows:</p> <p>(a) if the Contracting Party of the investor and the other Contracting Party are both parties to the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, 1965 opened for signature at Washington 18th March 1965 and the investor consents in writing to submit the dispute to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) such a dispute shall be referred to the ICSID; or</p> <p>(b) when either or both Contracting Parties are not a party to the Convention and if both parties to the dispute so agree, the dispute shall be referred to the Additional Facility for the Administration of conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings of ICSID: or ...</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
558	<a href="#">Jordan - Netherlands BIT (1997)</a>	In force	Jordan, Netherlands	17/11/1997	1/8/1998	<p>Article 9</p> <p>Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that national in the territory of the former Contracting Party to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965.</p> <p>A legal person which is a national of one Contracting Party and which before such a dispute arises is controlled by nationals of the other Contracting Party shall in accordance with Article 25 (2) (b) of the Convention for the purpose of the Convention be treated as a national of the other Contracting Party.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
559	<a href="#">Switzerland - Thailand BIT (1997)</a>	In force	Switzerland, Thailand	17/11/1997	21/7/1999	<p>Article 11 Settlement of Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>In the event of both Contracting Parties' having become members of, the Convention of Washington of March 18, 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, each Contracting Party shall consent to submit any legal dispute that may arise out of investments made by an investor of the other Contracting Party to conciliation or arbitration at the request of such an investor in accordance with the provisions of the said Convention.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
560	<a href="#">Syrian Arab Republic - United Arab Emirates BIT (1997)</a>	In force	Syria, United Arab Emirates	26/11/1997	10/1/2001	<p>Article 7. Settlement of investment disputes between the investor and the host country</p> <p>Disputes related to the various aspects of the investments and related activities related to one of the two Contracting Parties or their territories are settled through conciliation, arbitration or resort to the Arab Investment Court, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter Six of the Unified Agreement for the Investment of Arab Capital in the Arab States and its Annex, which was approved by the Arab Economic and Social Council in its decision No. 481 dated 9/10/1980 AD, adopted at its nineteenth session, held in Tunisia, the investor has the right to refer to the local judiciary in the following cases:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) Lack of agreement between the parties to resort to conciliation.</li> <li>2) The conciliator was unable to issue a report within the specified period of time.</li> <li>3) The parties did not agree to accept the solutions proposed in the conciliator's report</li> <li>4) Lack of agreement between the two parties to resort to arbitration.</li> <li>5) The arbitral tribunal's decision is not being issued within the prescribed period for any reason.</li> </ol>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
561	<a href="#">Georgia - Romania BIT (1997)</a>	In force	Georgia, Romania	11/12/1997	12/6/1998	<p>Art 9 Settlement of disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) If these consultations do not result in a solution within six months from the date of request for settlement, the investor may submit the dispute, at his choice, for settlement to :</p> <p>(a) the competent court of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made ; or</p> <p>(b) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) provided for by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of the other States, opened for signature at Washington, on March 18, 1965; or</p> <p>(c) an ad hoc arbitral tribunal which, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties to the dispute, shall be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>(3) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to international conciliation or arbitration.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
562	<a href="#">Georgia - Romania BIT (1997)</a>	In force	Georgia, Romania	11/12/1997	12/6/1998	<p>Article 9. Settlement of disputes between a contracting party and an investor of the other contracting party</p> <p>(1) For the purpose of solving disputes with respect to-investments between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party, consultations will take place between the parties concerned with a view r to solving the case, as far as possible, amicably.</p> <p>(2) If these consultations do not result m a solution within six months from the date of request for settlement, the investor may submit the dispute, at his choice, for settlement to:</p> <p>(a) the competent court of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made; or</p> <p>(b) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) provided for by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of the other States, opened for signature at Washington, on March 18, 1965; or</p> <p>(c) an ad hoc arbitral tribunal which, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties to the dispute, shall be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>(3) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to international conciliation or arbitration.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
563	<a href="#">Croatia - Slovenia BIT (1997)</a>	In force	Croatia, Slovenia	12/12/1997	8/7/2004	<p>Art 8 Settlement of disputes between an investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Any dispute between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party shall be settled, as far as possible, in good faith and by mutual consent.</p> <p>2. If a dispute cannot be settled within six-months of a written notification to the other Contracting Party, the injured investor can choose to submit the dispute:</p> <p>a) to a competent court of the Contracting Party;</p> <p>b) to an ad hoc arbitral tribunal in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of Procedure of the United Nations Commission for International Trade Law (UNCITRAL);</p> <p>c) to an arbitral tribunal in accordance with the Rules of Arbitration Institute of the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce;</p> <p>d) to an arbitral tribunal of the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris;</p> <p>e) to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), according the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington on 18 March 1965, as well as the Additional Facility Rules for the administration of proceedings of mediation, arbitration and fact finding.</p> <p>3. The Contracting Parties shall refrain from negotiations through diplomatic channels on any issue subject to arbitration or court proceedings until such proceedings have ended.</p>	<p>Mistranslated conciliation as mediation</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID Additional Facility</p>

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
564	<a href="#">Mauritius - Portugal BIT (1997)</a>	In force	Mauritius, Portugal	12/12/1997	3/1/1999	<p>Art 9 DISPUTES BETWEEN A CONTRACTING PARTY AND AN INVESTOR OF THE OTHER CONTRACTING PARTY</p> <p>(1) Any dispute which may arise between one Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment if that investor in the territory of the former Contracting Party shall be settled amicably through negotiations between the parties to the dispute.</p> <p>(2) If such dispute cannot be settled within a period of six (6) months from the date of request for settlement, either party may submit the dispute:</p> <p>(a) to the competent court of the Contracting Party for decision; or                      (b) for conciliation or arbitration, to the International Center for the Settlement of Investments Disputes (ICSID), established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investments Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington D. C., on March 18, 1965.</p> <p>(3) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels 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 International Center for the Settlement of Investments Disputes.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
565	<a href="#">Pakistan - Sri Lanka BIT (1997)</a>	In force	Pakistan, Sri Lanka	20/12/1997	5/1/2000	<p>Art 10 REFERENCE TO INTERNATIONAL CENTRE FOR SETTLEMENT OF INVESTMENT DISPUTES</p> <p>(1) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18th March, 1965 any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former.</p> <p>(2) ... If any such dispute should arise, and agreement cannot be reached or the dispute cannot be finally disposed of within 12 months between the parties to this dispute through pursuit of local remedies or otherwise, the national or company affected having also consented in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party may institute proceedings by addressing a request that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as provided in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention. In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the national or company affected shall have the right to choose. The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the national or company which is the other party to the dispute has received in pursuance of an insurance contract an indemnity in respect of some or all of his or its losses.</p> <p>(3) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels any dispute referred to the Centre unless;                      (a) the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre, or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
566	<a href="#">Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of - Romania BIT (1998)</a>	In force	North Korea, Romania	23/1/1998	31/3/2001	<p>Article 9. Settlement of Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(1) For the purpose of solving disputes with respect to investments between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party, consultations will take place between the parties concerned with a view to solving the case, as far as possible, amicably.</p> <p>(2) If these consultations do not result in a solution within six months from the date of request for settlement, the investor may submit the dispute, at his choice, for settlement to:</p> <p>(a) the competent court of the Contracting Party in the State territory of which the investments has been made; or</p> <p>(b) an ad hoc arbitral tribunal which, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties to the dispute, shall be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); or</p> <p>(c) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) provided for by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of the other States, opened for signature at Washington on March 18, 1965, once both States become members thereof.</p> <p>(3) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to international conciliation or arbitration.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
567	<a href="#">Costa Rica - Paraguay BIT (1998)</a>	In force	Costa Rica, Paraguay	29/1/1998	25/5/2001	<p>Article X. Settlement of disputes between a contracting party and an investor of the other contracting party</p> <p>1. - any dispute concerning an investment which may arise between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party with respect to matters governed by this Agreement shall be notified in writing, including detailed information by the investor Contracting Party to the recipient of the investment. To the extent possible, the parties to the dispute seek to settle the dispute by means of a friendly settlement.</p> <p>2. - if the consultations fail to resolve the dispute within a period of six months from the date of the written notification mentioned in paragraph 1, the investor may submit the dispute to the competent courts of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made: or to international arbitration. In the latter case the investor has the following options:</p> <p>a) The International Centre for International Settlement Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes) established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington DC on 18 March 1965, when each State Party to this Agreement has acceded thereto. If one of the contracting parties is not a Contracting State ICSID, the dispute shall be settled under the additional facility for the administration of conciliation or arbitration proceedings and fact-finding by ICSID of the Secretariat;</p> <p>b) An ad hoc arbitral tribunal established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL, when any of the contracting parties is a party of ICSID.</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
568	<a href="#">Georgia - Netherlands BIT (1998)</a>	In force	Georgia, Netherlands	3/2/1998	1/4/1999	<p>Article 9</p> <p>Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that investor in the territory of the former Contracting Party to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965. A legal person which is an investor of one Contracting Party and which before such a dispute arises is controlled by investors of the other Contracting Party shall in accordance with Article 25 (2) (b) of the Convention for the purpose of the Convention be treated as a national of the other Contracting Party.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
569	<a href="#">Australia - Pakistan BIT (1998)</a>	In force	Australia, Pakistan	7/2/1998	14/10/1998	<p>Article 13 Settlement of disputes between a Party and an investor of the other Party</p> <p>2. If the dispute in question cannot be resolved through consultations and negotiations, either party to the dispute may:</p> <p>(a) in accordance with the law of the Party which admitted the investment, initiate proceedings before that Party's competent judicial or administrative bodies;</p> <p>(b) if both Parties are at that time party to the 1965 Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States ("the Convention"), refer the dispute to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes ("the Centre") for conciliation or arbitration pursuant to Articles 28 or 36 of the Convention;</p> <p>3. Where a dispute is referred to the Centre pursuant to paragraph 2(b) of this Article:</p> <p>4. Once an action referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article has been taken, neither Party shall pursue the dispute through diplomatic channels unless: (a) the relevant judicial or administrative body, the Secretary-General of the Centre, the arbitral authority or tribunal or the conciliation commission, as the case may be, has decided that it has no jurisdiction in relation to the dispute in question; or ...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
570	<a href="#">Bangladesh - Indonesia BIT (1998)</a>	In force	Bangladesh, Indonesia	9/2/1998	22/4/1999	<p>ARTICLE-VIII Settlement of Disputes Between Investor and the Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Any dispute between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party, concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former, be settled amicably through consultations and negotiations.</p> <p>2. If such a dispute cannot be settled within a period of six months from the date of a written notification either party requesting amicable settlement, the dispute shall, at the request of the investor concerned, be submitted either to the competent court of the Contracting Party accepting the investment or to international arbitration or conciliation.</p> <p>3. Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit any dispute arising between that Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that investor in the territory of the former Contracting Party to the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington, D.C. on 18 March 1965.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
571	<a href="#">Indonesia - Sudan BIT (1998)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Indonesia, Sudan	10/2/1998		<p>ARTICLE VIII SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN NATIONAL AND THE CONTRACTING PARTY</p> <p>2. If such a dispute cannot be settled within a period of six months from the date of a written notification either party requested amicable settlement, the dispute shall, at the request of the national concerned, be submitted either to the judicial procedures provided by the Contracting Party concerned or to international arbitration or conciliation.</p> <p>3. Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit any dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that national in the territory of the former Contracting Party to the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington, D.C., on 18 March 1965.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
572	<a href="#">Malaysia - Yemen BIT (1998)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Malaysia, Yemen	11/2/1998		<p>Art 7. Settlement of investment disputes between a contracting party and an investor of the other contracting party</p> <p>1. Each Contracting Party consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965 any dispute arising between that Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party which involves:</p> <p>(a) an obligation entered into by that Contracting Party with the investor of the other Contracting Party regarding an investment by such investor; or</p> <p>(b) an alleged breach of any right conferred or created by this Agreement with respect to an investment by such investor.</p> <p>2. A company which is incorporated or constituted under the laws in force in the territory of one Contracting Party and in which before such a dispute arises the majority of shares are owned by investors of the other Contracting Party shall in accordance with Article 25(2)(b) of the Convention be treated for the purpose of this Convention as a company of the other Contracting Party.</p> <p>(a) If any dispute referred to in paragraph 1 should arise, the Contracting Party and the investor concerned shall seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation. If the dispute cannot thus be resolved within three (3) months, then if the investor concerned also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party to the dispute may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as set forth in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention, provided that the investor concerned has not submitted the dispute to the courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies of competent jurisdiction of the Contracting Party that is party to the dispute.</p> <p>(b) In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure, the opinion of the investor concerned shall prevail...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
573	<a href="#">Indonesia - Thailand BIT (1998)</a>	In force	Indonesia, Thailand	17/2/1998	5/11/1998	<p>Article X Settlement of Disputes between Investor and the Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Any dispute between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party, concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former, shall be settled amicably through consultations and negotiations.</p> <p>2. If such a dispute cannot be settled within a period of three months from the date of a written notification either party requested amicable settlement, the dispute shall, at the request of the investor concerned, be submitted either to the judicial procedures provided by the Contracting Party concerned or to international arbitration or conciliation.</p> <p>3. In case that the dispute is submitted to arbitration or conciliation the investor shall be entitled to refer the dispute to:</p> <p>a. The International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington, D.C. on 18 March 1965 in case both Contracting Parties have become the parties to the Convention; or</p> <p>b. An ad hoc tribunal to be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
574	<a href="#">Panama - Uruguay BIT (1998)</a>	In force	Panama, Uruguay	18/2/1998	14/4/2002	<p>Article 9.: Settlement of disputes between a contracting party and an investor of the other contracting party</p> <p>1. Disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party shall be settled as far as possible through negotiations between the parties to the dispute.</p> <p>2. If the dispute cannot be settled within six months of the notification of a claim, be submitted, at the request of the investor, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The national jurisdiction of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made; or</li> <li>- The arbitration as provided in paragraph 3 of this article.</li> </ul> <p>Once the investor has submitted the dispute to the aforementioned national jurisdiction or to international arbitration, the choice of one of these procedures is final, unless the parties to the dispute so agree otherwise.</p> <p>3. In case of international arbitration, the dispute shall be submitted, at the choice of the investor, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The International Centre for International Settlement Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes) established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965, when both States are party thereto. Until this provision does not apply, the dispute may be submitted to arbitration under the ICSID Additional Facility Rules for the administration of conciliation and arbitration procedures...</li> </ul> <p>4. Each contracting party hereby consents to the submission of any investment dispute for settlement by binding arbitration with the option provided under paragraph (3) of this article.</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
575	<a href="#">Indonesia - Yemen BIT (1998)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Indonesia, Yemen	20/2/1998		<p>ARTICLE VIII Settlement of Disputes between An Investor and the Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If such a dispute cannot be settled within a period of six months from the date of a written notification by either party requesting amicable settlement, the dispute shall, at the request of the investor concerned, be submitted either to the judicial procedures provided by the Contracting Party concerned or to international arbitration or conciliation.</p> <p>3. Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit any dispute arising between that Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that investor in the territory of the former Contracting Party the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington, D.C., on 18 March 1965.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
576	<a href="#">Malaysia - Turkey BIT (1998)</a>	In force	Malaysia, Turkey	25/2/1998	9/9/2000	<p>Art 7 Settlement of Investment Disputes Between A Contracting Party And An Investor Of The Other Contracting Party</p> <p>2. In the event that such a dispute cannot be settled amicably within six (6) months from the date of the written notification of such dispute, the investor may refer the dispute to either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a)the competent court of law of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made; or</li> <li>(b)the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965.</li> </ul> <p>3. Each Contracting Party shall not pursue through diplomatic channels any dispute referred to arbitration unless:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a)the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre; or...</li> </ul>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
577	<a href="#">Belarus - Latvia BIT (1998)</a>	In force	Belarus, Latvia	3/3/1998	21/12/1998	<p>Article 8. Transfer of disputes in the international centre for settlement of investment disputes</p> <p>(1) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the transfer of any legal dispute arising between a national or company of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party in connection with their investments in the territory of the Contracting Party for settlement through conciliation or arbitration in accordance with the Convention on settlement of investment disputes between States and nationals of other States, opened for signature March 18, 1965 in Washington, the International Centre for settlement of investment disputes (hereinafter the "center" in the future).</p> <p>...</p> <p>(3) If, on the occurrence of any of the aforementioned dispute, the dispute the parties fail to reach agreement by taking measures on site or by other means, within three months, either party, subject to the written consent of the parties to the dispute citizen or company to submit the dispute for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, can initiate proceedings by sending a request, the Secretary-General of the Centre, as set out in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention. In case of disagreement about the choice as the most appropriate way to settle the conciliation or arbitration, the dispute involved a citizen or a company's right to choose...</p> <p>(4) Each Contracting Party undertakes not to attempt to resolve through diplomatic channels any dispute referred to the Centre, except in cases when: (A) The Secretary-General of the Center, the Center established a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal shall decide on the jurisdiction of the dispute to the Centre, or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
578	<a href="#">Japan - Pakistan BIT (1998)</a>	In force	Japan, Pakistan	10/3/1998	29/5/2002	<p>Article 10</p> <p>2. If any legal dispute that may arise out of investment made by an investor of such other Contracting Party cannot be settled through such consultation, such former Contracting Party shall consent to submit the dispute to conciliation or arbitration at the request of such investor in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States done at Washington on March 18, 1965, so long as both Contracting Parties are parties to the said Convention.</p> <p>3. So long as an investor of either Contracting Party is pursuing administrative or judicial settlement within the territory of the other Contracting Party concerning a dispute that may arise out of investment made by such investor, or in the event that a final judicial settlement on such dispute has been made, such dispute shall not be submitted to arbitration referred to in the provisions of the present Article.</p> <p>4. In case a legal dispute arises out of investment made by a company of either Contracting Party and such company is controlled by investors of the other Contracting Party on the date on which such company makes a request to the former Contracting Party to submit the dispute to conciliation or arbitration, such company of the former Contracting Party shall be treated for the purposes of the provisions of the present Article as a company of such other Contracting Party.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
579	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of BIT (1998)</a>	In force	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	17/3/1998	29/4/2004	<p>Art 9 Reglement des differends relatifs aux investissements</p> <p>1. Tout differend entre l'investisseur d'une Partie contractante et l'autre 'Partie contractante qui a trait it l'application de cet Accord, fait l'objet d'une notification ecrite, accompagnee d'un aide-memoire suffisamment detaille, de la part de l'investisseur. Dans la mesure du possible, les parties tenteront de regler le differend it l' amiable par la negotiation, en ayant eventuellement recours a l' expertise d'un tiers, ou par la conciliation.</p> <p>(1. Any dispute between the investor of a Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party relating to the application of this Agreement shall be the subject of a written notification, accompanied by a sufficiently detailed memorandum. , from the investor. As far as possible, the parties will attempt to settle the dispute amicably through negotiation, possibly having recourse to the expertise of a third party, or through conciliation.)</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
580	<a href="#">Greece - Moldova, Republic of BIT (1998)</a>	In force	Greece, Moldova, Republic of	23/3/1998	27/2/2000	<p>Art 9 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If such disputes cannot be settled within six months from the date either party requested amicable settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute either to the competent courts of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made or to international arbitration.</p> <p>Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of such dispute to international arbitration.</p> <p>3. Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration the investor concerned may submit the dispute either to:</p> <p>a)the International Centre for the Settlement of investment Disputes, established under the Convention on the Settlement of investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965, for arbitration or conciliation, or...</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>
581	<a href="#">Korea, Republic of - Nigeria BIT (1998)</a>	In force	Korea, Republic of, Nigeria	27/3/1998	1/2/1999	<p>ARTICLE 8 Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(3) If the dispute cannot be settled within six(6) months from the date on which the dispute has been raised by either party, it shall be submitted upon request of either of the parties to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) established by the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States (in the event Nicaragua becomes a party to this Convention. Until that moment the dispute shall be submitted to conciliation or arbitration procedure to be mutually agreed upon on the basis of the Convention or Additional Facility).</p> <p>(4) The award made by ICSID shall be final and binding on the parties to the dispute. Each Contracting Party shall ensure the recognition and enforcement of the award in accordance with its relevant laws and regulations.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction</p> <p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p>

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582	<a href="#">Israel - Uruguay BIT (1998)</a>	In force	Israel, Uruguay	30/3/1998	7/10/2004	<p>Article 7 Settlement of Investment Between a Contracting Party and an Investor</p> <p>2. if any such dispute cannot thus be settled within a period of six (6) months from notification of the dispute, the investor shall be entitled to submit the dispute either to:</p> <p>(a) a court of competent jurisdiction of the Contracting party in whose territory the investment was made; or</p> <p>(b) international arbitration, in accordance with Paragraph 3 of this Article.</p> <p>The choice of one or the other of the above mentioned procedures by an investor shall be final, unless the parties to the dispute agree otherwise.</p> <p>3. In case of an international arbitration the dispute shall be submitted, at the investor's choice, to:</p> <p>(a) the International Centre for the Settlement of Investments Disputes (ICSID) having regard to the applicable provisions of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes Between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature in Washington, D.C. on March 18, 1965; until the provisions of the said convention are ratified by the Oriental Republic of Uruguay, the dispute may be submitted to arbitration under the regulations of the ICSID Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings; or</p> <p>(b) an international ad hoc arbitral tribunal, which shall be established in accordance with the principles outlined in Article 8 of this Agreement.</p> <p>4. The Contracting Parties hereby consent to the submission of any investment dispute for settlement by binding arbitration in accordance with the choice of the investor under the provisions of this Article.</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
583	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Kazakhstan BIT (1998)</a>	In force	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Kazakhstan	16/4/1998	6/2/2001	<p>Art 10 Settlement of investment disputes</p> <p>...</p> <p>As far as possible, the parties shall endeavour to settle the dispute through negotiations, if necessary by seeking expert advice from a third party, or by conciliation between the Contracting Parties through diplomatic channels.</p> <p>In the absence of an amicable settlement by direct agreement between the parties to the dispute or by conciliation through diplomatic channels within six months from the notification, the dispute shall be submitted, at the option of the investor, either to the competent jurisdiction of the State where the investment was made, or to international arbitration.</p> <p>...</p>	State-State conciliation

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
584	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Uzbekistan BIT (1998)</a>	In force	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Uzbekistan	17/4/1998	6/2/2001	<p>Art. 9. Règlement des différends relatifs aux &lt;investissements&gt;.</p> <p>1. Tout différend relatif aux &lt;investissements&gt; entre un investisseur de l'une des Parties contractantes et l'autre Partie contractante, fera l'objet d'une notification écrite, accompagnée d'un aide-mémoire suffisamment détaillé, de la part de la partie la plus diligente. Dans la mesure du possible, les parties tenteront de régler le différend par la négociation, en faisant éventuellement appel à l'avis spécialisé d'un tiers, ou par la conciliation entre les Parties contractantes par la voie diplomatique.</p> <p>2. A défaut de règlement amiable par arrangement direct entre les parties au différend ou par conciliation par la voie diplomatique dans les six mois à compter de sa notification, le différend sera soumis, au choix de l'investisseur, soit à la juridiction compétente de l'Etat où l'&lt;investissement&gt; a été réalisé, soit à l'arbitrage international. A cette fin, chacune des Parties contractantes donne son consentement anticipé et irrévocable à ce que tout différend soit soumis à cet arbitrage. Ce consentement implique qu'elles renoncent à exiger l'épuisement des recours administratifs ou judiciaires internes.</p> <p>(1. Any dispute relating to &lt;investments&gt; between an investor of one of the Contracting Parties and the other Contracting Party shall be the subject of a written notification, accompanied by a sufficiently detailed memorandum, from the most diligent part. As far as possible, the parties will attempt to settle the dispute by negotiation, possibly calling on the specialist advice of a third party, or by conciliation between the Contracting Parties through diplomatic channels.</p> <p>2. In the absence of an amicable settlement by direct arrangement between the parties to the dispute or by conciliation through diplomatic channels within six months from its notification, the dispute shall be submitted, at the choice of the investor, to the competent court of the State where the &lt;investment&gt; was made, either to international arbitration. To this end, each of the Contracting Parties gives its advance and irrevocable consent to any dispute being submitted to this arbitration. This consent implies that they renounce requiring the exhaustion of internal administrative or judicial remedies.)</p>	State-State conciliation
585	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Pakistan BIT (1998)</a>	In force	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Pakistan	23/4/1998	7/8/2015	<p>Art 11 Disputes between one Party and investors of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Disputes that may arise between one of the Contracting Parties and an investor of the other Contracting Party with regard to an investment in the sense of the present Agreement, shall be notified in writing, including detailed information, by the initiating party to the other party concerned. As far as possible, the parties concerned shall endeavour to settle these differences by means of negotiations or by conciliation between the Contracting Parties through diplomatic channels.</p> <p>2. If these disputes cannot be settled in this way within six months from the date of the written notification mentioned in paragraph 1, the dispute shall be submitted, at the choice of the investor, to...</p> <p>Each Contracting Party agrees in advance and irrevocably to the settlement of any dispute by arbitration. Such consent implies that both Parties waive the right to demand that all domestic administrative or judiciary remedies be exhausted.</p> <p>If the arbitration procedure has been introduced upon the initiative of a Contracting Party, this Party shall request the investor involved in writing to designate the arbitration organization to which the dispute shall be referred.</p>	State-State conciliation

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
586	<a href="#">Burkina Faso - Malaysia BIT (1998)</a>	In force	Burkina Faso, Malaysia	23/4/1998	18/8/2003	<p>Article 7 Settlement of Investment Disputes Between A Contracting Party And An Investor Of The Other Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Each Contracting Party consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between states and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965 any dispute arising between that Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party which involves: ...</p> <p>3(a)If any dispute referred to in paragraph 1 should arise, the Contracting Party and the investor concerned shall seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation. If the dispute cannot thus be resolved within three (3) months, then if the investor concerned also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party to the dispute may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as set forth in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention, provided that the investor concerned has not submitted the dispute to the courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies of competent jurisdiction of the Contracting Party that is party to the dispute.</p> <p>(b)In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure, the opinion of the investor concerned shall prevail. The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection, defence, or right of set-off at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the investor which is the other party to the dispute has received or will receive, pursuant to an insurance or guarantee contract, an indemnity or other compensation for all or part of his or its losses and damages.</p> <p>4. Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels any dispute referred to the Centre unless: (a)the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre; or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
587	<a href="#">Uganda - United Kingdom BIT (1998)</a>	In force	Uganda, United Kingdom	24/4/1998	24/4/1998	<p>ARTICLE 8 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(1) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 (1) any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former:...</p> <p>(3) If any such dispute should arise and agreement cannot be reached within three months between the parties to this dispute through pursuit of local remedies or otherwise, then, if the national or company affected also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as provided in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention. In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the national or company affected shall have the right to choose. ...</p> <p>(4) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through the diplomatic channel any dispute referred to the Centre unless: (a)the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre; or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
588	<a href="#">Croatia - Netherlands BIT (1998)</a>	In force	Croatia, Netherlands	28/4/1998	1/6/1999	<p>Article 9</p> <p>1. Disputes between one Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party concerning an obligation of the former under this agreement in relation to an investment of the latter, shall at the request of the national concerned be submitted to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, for settlement by arbitration or conciliation under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965.</p> <p>2. As long as the Republic of Croatia has not become a Contracting State of the Convention as mentioned in paragraph 1 of this Article, disputes as referred to in that paragraph shall be submitted to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes under the Rules Governing the Additional Facility for the Administration of Proceedings by the Secretariat of the Centre (Additional Facility of Rules).</p> <p>3. Each Contracting Party hereby gives its unconditional consent to the submission of disputes as referred to in Paragraph 1 of this Article to international arbitration in accordance with the provisions of this Article.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID Additional Facility</p>
589	<a href="#">Macedonia, The former Yugoslav Republic of - Sweden BIT (1998)</a>	In force	North Macedonia, Sweden	7/5/1998	1/10/1998	<p>Article 7 Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(1) Any dispute concerning an investment between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party shall, if possible, be settled amicably.</p> <p>(2) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States or to an ad hoc tribunal set up under Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), any such dispute which has not been settled within six months following the date, on which the dispute has been raised by either party. If the Centre should not be available the dispute, at the choice of the investor may also be submitted for settlement by binding arbitration to the Additional Facility of the Centre. If the parties to such a dispute have different opinions as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate method of settlement, the investor shall have the right to choose.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>
590	<a href="#">Netherlands - Tunisia BIT (1998)</a>	In force	Netherlands, Tunisia	11/5/1998	1/8/1999	<p>Article 8</p> <p>Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that national in the territory of the former Contracting Party to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965. A legal person which is a national of one Contracting Party and which before such a dispute arises is controlled by nationals of the other Contracting Party shall in accordance with Article 25 (2) (b) of the Convention for the purpose of the Convention be treated as a national of the other Contracting Party.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>
591	<a href="#">Bosnia and Herzegovina - Netherlands BIT (1998)</a>	In force	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Netherlands	13/5/1998	1/1/2002	<p>Art 9</p> <p>Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that national in the territory of the former Contracting Party to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965....</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
592	<a href="#">Israel - Slovenia BIT (1998)</a>	In force	Israel, Slovenia	13/5/1998	2/10/1999	<p>Article 8 Settlement of disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If the dispute can not be settled amicably or otherwise within three months from the date of written notification of the existence of the dispute, then the investor may submit the dispute to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as the "Centre") for settlement by conciliation or binding arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of the other States (hereinafter referred to as the "Convention") done at Washington 18 March 1965.</p> <p>3. Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as the "Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former.</p> <p>6. Neither Contracting Party shall pursue, through the diplomatic channel, any dispute referred to the Centre, unless:</p> <p>a) the secretary General of the Centre or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre; or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
593	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Cuba BIT (1998)</a>	Signed (not in force)	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Cuba	19/5/1998		<p>Article 9 Règlement des différends relatifs aux investissements</p> <p>1. Tout différend relatif aux investissements entre un investisseur de l'une des Parties contractantes et l'autre Partie contractante fera l'objet d'une notification écrite, accompagnée d'un aide-mémoire suffisamment détaillé, de la part de la partie la plus diligente. Dans la mesure du possible, les parties tenteront de régler le différend par la négociation ou par la conciliation entre les Parties contractantes par la voie diplomatique.</p> <p>2. À défaut de règlement amiable par arrangement direct entre les parties au différend ou par conciliation par la voie diplomatique dans les six mois à compter de sa notification, le différend sera soumis, au choix de l'investisseur, soit à la juridiction compétente de l'État où l'investissement a été réalisé, soit à l'arbitrage international.</p> <p>À cette fin, chacune des Parties contractantes donne son consentement anticipé et irrévocable à ce que tout différend soit soumis à cet arbitrage. Ce consentement implique qu'elles renoncent à exiger l'épuisement des recours administratifs ou judiciaires internes.</p> <p>(1. Any dispute relating to investments between an investor of one of the Contracting Parties and the other Contracting Party shall be the subject of a written notification, accompanied by a sufficiently detailed memorandum, from the party la more diligent. As far as possible, the parties will attempt to settle the dispute through negotiation or conciliation between the Contracting Parties through diplomatic channels.</p> <p>2. In the absence of an amicable settlement by direct arrangement between the parties to the dispute or by conciliation through diplomatic channels within six months from its notification, the dispute shall be submitted, at the option of the investor, to either the competent court of the State where the investment was made, or to international arbitration. To this end, each of the Contracting Parties gives its advance and irrevocable consent to any dispute being submitted to this arbitration. This consent implies that they renounce requiring the exhaustion of internal administrative or judicial remedies.)</p>	State-State conciliation
594	<a href="#">South Africa - Sweden BIT (1998)</a>	In force	South Africa, Sweden	25/5/1998	1/1/1999	<p>Article 7 Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States any such dispute which has not been settled within six months, following the date on which the dispute has been raised by either party. If the parties to such a dispute have different opinions as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate method of settlement, the investor shall have the right to choose.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
595	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Gabon BIT (1998)</a>	In force	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Gabon	27/5/1998	28/5/2005	<p>Art 10 Reglement de Differends Entre une Partie Contractante et un Investisseur de L'autre Partie Contractante.</p> <p>1. Tout différend relatif aux &lt;investissements&gt;, entre un investisseur de l'une des Parties contractantes et l'autre Partie contractante, fait l'objet d'une notification écrite, accompagnée d'un aide-mémoire suffisamment détaillé, de la part de la partie la plus diligente.</p> <p>Dans la mesure du possible, ce différend est réglé à l'amiable entre les parties au différend et à défaut, par la conciliation par la voie diplomatique.</p> <p>(1. Any dispute relating to &lt;investments&gt;, between an investor of one of the Contracting Parties and the other Contracting Party, shall be the subject of a written notification, accompanied by a sufficiently detailed aide-memoire, by of the most diligent part.</p> <p>As far as possible, this dispute is settled amicably between the parties to the dispute and failing that, by conciliation through diplomatic channels.)</p>	State-State conciliation
596	<a href="#">Lithuania - Portugal BIT (1998)</a>	In force	Lithuania, Portugal	27/5/1998	14/8/2003	<p>Article 9 Disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>2— If such dispute cannot be settled within a period of six months from the date of request for settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute to:</p> <p>a)The competent court of the Contracting Party for decision; or</p> <p>b)The International Centre for the Settlement of Investments Disputes (ICSID) through conciliation or arbitration, established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investments Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington D. C., on March 18, 1965; or</p> <p>3— Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels 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 International Centre for the Settlement of Investments Disputes.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
597	<a href="#">Bosnia and Herzegovina - Qatar BIT (1998)</a>	In force	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Qatar	1/6/1998	5/2/2009	<p>Article 9 Disputes Between A Contracting Party and An Investor of The Other Contracting Party</p> <p>...</p> <p>2. If these consultations do not result in solution within 3 months from the date of request for settlements the investor may submit the dispute, at his choice for settlement to:</p> <p>b)the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) provided for by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, signed in Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965,</p> <p>c)an ad hoc arbitral tribunal which unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties to the dispute shall be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>3. Each Contracting party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to International conciliation or arbitration.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
598	<a href="#">Finland - Slovenia BIT (1998)</a>	In force	Finland, Slovenia	1/6/1998	3/6/2000	<p>Article 8 Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Any dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party shall be settled amicably.</p> <p>2. If such a dispute cannot be settled within a period of three (3) months from the date of request for settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute either to:</p> <p>a)the competent court of the Contracting Party; or</p> <p>b)conciliation or arbitration through the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington D.C., on March 18, 1965; or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
599	<a href="#">Botswana - Switzerland BIT (1998)</a>	In force	Botswana, Switzerland	26/6/1998	13/4/2000	<p>Article 8 Disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) If these consultations do not result in a solution within six months from the date of request for consultations and if the investor concerned gives a written consent, the dispute shall be submitted to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, instituted by the Convention of Washington of March 18, 1965, for the settlement of disputes regarding investments between States and nationals of other States.</p> <p>Each party may start the procedure by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as foreseen by Article 28 and 36 of the above-mentioned Convention. Should the parties disagree on whether the conciliation or arbitration is the most appropriate procedure, the investor concerned shall have the choice. The Contracting Party which is party to the dispute can, at no time whatsoever during the settlement procedure or the execution of the sentence, allege the fact that the investor has received, by virtue of an insurance contract, a compensation covering the whole or part of the incurred damage.</p> <p>(4) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels a dispute submitted to the Centre, unless</p> <p>(a) the Secretary-General of the Centre or a commission of conciliation or an arbitral tribunal decides that the dispute is beyond the jurisdiction of the Centre, or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
600	<a href="#">Dominican Republic - Ecuador BIT (1998)</a>	Terminated	Dominican Republic, Ecuador	26/6/1998	21/6/1999	<p>Article 13. Settlement of disputes between an investor and a party of the other party</p> <p>1. To resolve disputes with respect to investments between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other contracting party and without prejudice to article 12 of this Agreement (disputes between contracting parties), the parties concerned shall consult.</p> <p>2. If the consultations fail to resolve the dispute within a period of six months, and if the investor concerned so agrees in writing, the dispute may be referred to arbitration by International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID established by the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States.</p> <p>Each Party shall introduce the procedure, submit a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of ICSID, as provided in articles 28 and 36 of the Convention. in the event that the parties were in disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedimiento., the choice of the same shall apply to the investor concerned. the Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute may, at any stage of the proceedings or of the execution of an arbitral award, invoke the fact that the investor has received pursuant to an insurance contract, compensation covering the whole or part of the damage incurred.</p> <p>...</p> <p>4. Neither Contracting Party shall pursue the solution through diplomatic channels a dispute submitted to the ICSID procedure, unless the Secretary-General of ICSID or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal decides that the dispute is not within its competence, or that the other contracting party does not accept the decision of the arbitral tribunal.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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601	<a href="#">Bulgaria - Slovenia BIT (1998)</a>	Terminated	Bulgaria, Slovenia	30/6/1998	26/11/2000	<p>Article 9. Settlement of disputes between the investors of one contracting party and the other contracting party</p> <p>1. Any dispute which may arise between the investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that investor in the territory of the former Contracting Party shall be settled amicably.</p> <p>2. If such a dispute cannot be settled within a period of six (6) months from the date of request for settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute to:</p> <p>a) The competent court of the Contracting Party;</p> <p>b) An ad-hoc tribunal which shall be established under the Arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL). The Contracting Party declares its consent to the above mentioned International Arbitration of the submission of an investment dispute to this arbitration; or Arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL). The Contracting Party declares its consent to the above mentioned International Arbitration of the submission of an investment dispute to this arbitration; or</p> <p>c) Conciliation or arbitration through the International Center for the Settlement of Investments Disputes (ICSID) established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investments Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington D.C., on March 18, 1965, in case both Contracting Parties are parties to the said Convention.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
602	<a href="#">Latvia - Singapore BIT (1998)</a>	In force	Latvia, Singapore	7/7/1998	18/3/1999	<p>Article 13 Investment disputes</p> <p>2. If the dispute cannot be thus resolved as provided in paragraph 1 of this Article, within 6 months from the date of the notice given thereunder by either party to the dispute, then, unless the parties have otherwise agreed, it shall, upon the request of either party to the dispute, be submitted to conciliation or arbitration by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (called "the Centre" in this Agreement) established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between the States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March, 1965 (called "the Convention" in this Agreement). For this purpose, each Contracting Party hereby irrevocably consents in advance under Article 25 of the Convention to submit any dispute to the Centre.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
603	<a href="#">Macedonia, The former Yugoslav Republic of - Netherlands BIT (1998)</a>	In force	Netherlands, North Macedonia	7/7/1998	1/6/1999	<p>Article 9</p> <p>Each Contracting State hereby consents to submit any legal dispute arising between that Contracting State and a national of the other Contracting State concerning an investment of that national in the territory of the former Contracting State to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965.</p> <p>A legal person which is a national of one Contracting State and which before such a dispute arises is controlled by nationals of the other Contracting State shall, in accordance with Article 25 (2) (b) of the Convention, for the purpose of the Convention be treated as a national of the other Contracting State.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
604	<a href="#">Ghana - South Africa BIT (1998)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Ghana, South Africa	9/7/1998		<p>Article 10 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Host State</p> <p>(1) Disputes between a national or company of one Party and the other Party concerning an obligation of the latter under this agreement in relation to an investment of the former which have not been amicably settled shall be submitted, after a period of three months from written notification of a claim, to international arbitration if either party to the dispute so wishes.</p> <p>(2) Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration, investor and the Party concerned in the dispute may agree to refer the dispute either to -</p> <p>(a) the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (having regard to the provisions, where applicable, of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington DC on 18 March 1965 and the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings); or</p> <p>(b) an international arbitrator or ad hoc arbitration tribunal to be appointed by a special agreement or established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
605	<a href="#">Argentina - South Africa BIT (1998)</a>	Terminated	Argentina, South Africa	23/7/1998	1/1/2001	<p>Article 9. Settlement of disputes between an investor and the host party of the investment</p> <p>1. Any dispute within the terms of this agreement between an investor and a party of the other Contracting Party shall be settled amicably, as far as possible.</p> <p>2. If the dispute cannot thus be settled within six months following the date on which either party to the dispute shall be submitted, at the request of the investor:</p> <p>- The competent court of the Party in whose territory the investment was made; or</p> <p>- to international arbitration in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 3.</p> <p>In the event that an investor has or has agreed to submit a dispute to the competent court of the Party in which the investment is made or to international arbitration, the choice shall be final.</p> <p>3. In the case of international arbitration, the dispute shall be submitted, at the choice of the investor:</p> <p>- International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, once that both parties to this are members of the same. Failure to comply with this provision, each party consents to the dispute is submitted to arbitration under the ICSID Additional mechanisms for the administration of conciliation, arbitration procedures and research; or</p> <p>- an arbitral tribunal established for each individual case in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL)...</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
606	<a href="#">Italy - Slovakia BIT (1998)</a>	Terminated	Italy, Slovakia	30/7/1998	22/11/2000	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Disputes between a Contracting Party and Investors of the Other Contracting Party</p> <p>2. In the event that such dispute cannot be settled amicably within six months from the date of receiving the written application for settlement, the investor may submit at his choice the dispute for settlement to:</p> <p>b) an "ad hoc" Arbitration Tribunal, in compliance with the arbitration regulation of the United Nations Commission on the International Trade Law (UNCITRAL). The host Contracting Party undertakes hereby to accept the reference to said arbitration; or</p> <p>c) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, for the implementation of the arbitration or conciliation procedures under the Washington, D.C. Convention of 18 March, 1965, on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
607	<a href="#">Malaysia - Sudan BIT (1998)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Malaysia, Sudan	2/8/1998		<p>Art 7 Settlement of Investment Disputes Between A Contracting Party And An Investor Of The Other Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Each Contracting Party consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965 any dispute arising between that Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party which involves:</p> <p>3. (a) If any dispute referred to in paragraph 1 should arise, the Contracting Party and the investor concerned shall seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation. If the dispute cannot thus be resolved within three (3) months, then if the investor concerned also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party to the dispute may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as set forth in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention, provided that the investor concerned has not submitted the dispute to the courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies of competent jurisdiction of the Contracting Party that is party to the dispute.</p> <p>(b) In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure, the opinion of the investor concerned shall prevail. The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection, defence, or right of set-off at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the investor which is the other party to the dispute has received or will receive, pursuant to an insurance or guarantee contract, an indemnity or other compensation for all or part of his or its losses and damages.</p> <p>4. Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels any dispute referred to the Centre unless:</p> <p>(a) the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre; or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
608	<a href="#">Israel - Romania BIT (1998)</a>	In force	Israel, Romania	3/8/1998	27/7/2003	<p>Article 7 Settlement of Investment Disputes Between a Contracting Party and an Investor</p> <p>2. If any such dispute should arise and cannot be resolved, amicably or otherwise, within six months from written notification of the existence of the dispute, then the investor affected may institute conciliation or arbitration proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre, as provided in Article 28 or 36 respectively of the Convention. The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the investor which is the other party to the dispute has received, in pursuance of an insurance contract, an indemnity in respect of some or all of his or its losses.</p> <p>3. In event the investor chooses the Centre, each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter and hereinabove: the "Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965, any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former.</p> <p>5. Neither Contracting Party shall pursue, through the diplomatic channel, any dispute referred to the Centre, unless:</p> <p>(a) the secretary-General of the Center or conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre; or ...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
609	<a href="#">Argentina - Nicaragua BIT (1998)</a>	In force	Argentina, Nicaragua	10/8/1998	1/2/2001	<p>Article 11. Settlement of disputes between an investor and the host party of the investment</p> <p>(1) Any dispute concerning the provisions of this Agreement between an investor of one Party and the other Party shall, to the extent possible, be settled by amicable consultation.</p> <p>(2) If the dispute cannot be settled within six months of its being raised by either party, it may be submitted at the request of the investor.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- or to the competent courts of the Party in whose territory the investment was not made.</li> <li>- or to international arbitration under the conditions described in paragraph (3) of this Article.</li> </ul> <p>Once an investor has submitted the dispute to the jurisdictions of the Party concerned or to international arbitration, the choice of either procedure shall be final.</p> <p>(3) In the event of recourse to international arbitration, the dispute may be brought, at the option of the investor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington on 18 March 1965, once each State Party to this Agreement has acceded to it. Until this condition is met, each Party will give its consent to submit the dispute to arbitration in accordance with the Rules of Procedure of the ICSID Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration or Fact-Finding Proceedings;</li> <li>- to an "ad hoc" arbitration tribunal established in accordance with the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL)...</li> </ul>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
610	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - South Africa BIT (1998)</a>	Terminated	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), South Africa	14/8/1998	14/3/2003	<p>Art 10 . Règlement des différends entre un investisseur et l'autre Partie contractante.</p> <p>(1) Tout différend relatif aux investissements, entre un investisseur de l'une des Parties contractantes et l'autre Partie contractante, fait l'objet d'une notification écrite, accompagnée d'un aide-mémoire suffisamment détaillé, de la part de la partie la plus diligente. Dans la mesure du possible, les parties tenteront de régler le différend à l'amiable par la négociation, en ayant éventuellement recours à l'expertise d'un tiers, ou par la conciliation entre les Parties contractantes par voie diplomatique.</p> <p>(2) A défaut de règlement amiable par arrangement direct entre les parties au différend ou par conciliation par la voie diplomatique dans les six mois à compter de sa notification, le différend est soumis, au choix de l'investisseur, soit à la juridiction compétente de l'Etat où l'investissement a été fait, soit à l'arbitrage international. A cette fin, chacune des Parties contractantes donne son consentement anticipé et irrévocable à ce que tout différend soit soumis à cet arbitrage.</p> <p>((1) Any dispute relating to investments, between an investor of one of the Contracting Parties and the other Contracting Party, shall be the subject of a written notification, accompanied by a sufficiently detailed memorandum, from the most diligent part.</p> <p>As far as possible, the parties will attempt to settle the dispute amicably by negotiation, possibly having recourse to the expertise of a third party, or by conciliation between the Contracting Parties through diplomatic channels.</p> <p>(2) In the absence of an amicable settlement by direct arrangement between the parties to the dispute or by conciliation through diplomatic channels within six months from its notification, the dispute shall be submitted, at the choice of the investor, to the competent court. of the State where the investment was made, or to international arbitration. To this end, each of the Contracting Parties gives its advance and irrevocable consent to any dispute being submitted to this arbitration.)</p>	State-State conciliation

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
611	<a href="#">Croatia - Serbia BIT (1998)</a>	In force	Croatia, Serbia	18/8/1998	31/1/2002	<p>Art 10 Settlement of investment disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If a dispute under paragraph 1 of this Article cannot be settled within six (6) months of a written notification, the dispute shall be upon the request of the investor submitted for resolution:</p> <p>a) to a competent court of the Contracting Party, or  b) to arbitration in accordance with this Article under:</p> <p>(i) the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States ("ICSID Convention"), opened for signature in Washington on March 18th, 1965, if the ICSID Convention is available; or  (ii) the Additional Facility Rules of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes ("ICSID Additional Facility"), if the ICSID Additional Facility is available; or  (iii) the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law ("UNCITRAL"); or  (iv) the Rules of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce ("ICC").</p> <p>5. A Contracting Party which is a party to a dispute shall not, at any stage of conciliation or arbitration proceedings or enforcement of an award, raise the objection that the investor who is the other party to the dispute has received an indemnity by virtue of a guarantee in respect of all or a part of its losses.</p>	Uncategorised (Advance consent limited to arbitration only, but conciliation mentioned in waiver-of-objections clause)
612	<a href="#">CARICOM - Dominican Republic FTA (1998)</a>	In force	CARICOM (Caribbean Community), Dominican Republic	22/8/1998	5/2/2002	<p>Art XIII. Settlement of disputes between an investor and a contracting party</p> <p>1. Disputes between an investor of one Party and the other Party, related to an obligation of the latter under this Agreement in relation to an investment and that have not been settled in a friendly manner after a period of three months from the date of notification of a written claim shall be submitted to the courts of said Party or to national or international arbitration.</p> <p>2. When the dispute is referred to international arbitration, the investor and the Party involved in the dispute may agree to refer it to an international arbitrator or ad-hoc arbitration tribunal, to be appointed by special agreement or established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>3. Neither Party shall grant diplomatic protection or make an international claim in relation to a dispute in which one of the investors has consented to bring the dispute to arbitration unless the other Party, which is a party to said dispute, has been in default to its commitment to respect the decision adopted by the arbitral tribunal. Diplomatic protection, for the purposes of this paragraph, shall not include informal diplomatic exchanges with the sole purpose of facilitating a conciliation of the dispute through the use of the arbitration tribunal.</p> <p>4. The decisions of the arbitrators shall be final, binding and shall not be subject to appeal by the Contracting Party and the investor.</p>	Uncategorised (mistaken reference to conciliation)

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
613	<a href="#">India - Mauritius BIT (1998)</a>	Terminated	India, Mauritius	4/9/1998	20/6/2000	<p>Art 8 Settlement of Investment Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) If such disputes cannot be settled according to the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article within six months from the date of request of settlement, the investor may submit the dispute to:</p> <p>(a) arbitration in accordance with the law of the Contracting Party</p> <p>(b) if the Contracting Party of the investor and the other Contracting Party are both parties to the (ICSID) Convention ... and the investor consents in writing to submit the dispute to (ICSID) ...</p> <p>(c) to International conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law,</p> <p>(d) (ad hoc arbitration tribunal under UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules)</p> <p>(3) Where a dispute has been submitted for resolution under paragraph 2(a), 2(b), 2(c) or 2(d) above, the choice so exercised shall not be changed except with the consent of the Contracting Party to the dispute.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation with a fork in the road</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>
614	<a href="#">Albania - Portugal BIT (1998)</a>	In force	Albania, Portugal	11/9/1998	10/6/2007	<p>Article 9 Disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>1 — Any dispute which may arise between one Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that investor in the territory of the former Contracting Party shall be settled amicably through negotiations.</p> <p>2 — If such dispute cannot be settled within a period of six (6) months from the date of request for settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute to:</p> <p>a) The competent court of the Contracting Party for decision; or</p> <p>b) The International Centre for the Settlement of Investments Disputes (ICSID) through conciliation or arbitration, established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investments Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington D. C., on March 18, 1965.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
615	<a href="#">India - Turkey BIT (1998)</a>	Terminated	India, Turkey	17/9/1998	18/10/2007	<p>ARTICLE VI Settlement of Disputes Between One Party and Investors of The Olher Party</p> <p>2. If these disputes cannot be settled in this way within six months following the dale of The written notification mentioned in paragraph It may, at the choice of investor. unless otherwise mentioned hereafter ,be submitted:</p> <p>(b) to international arbitration by reference to;</p> <p>(i) the international Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes ( ICSID) according to the Convention on Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States. in case both Parties become signatories to the Convention.</p> <p>(ii) Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-finding Proceedings, by mutual consent, ...</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
616	<a href="#">Oman - Yemen BIT (1998)</a>	In force	Oman, Yemen	20/9/1998	1/4/2000	<p>Article 11. Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>1) If an investment dispute arises between either Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party, they shall attempt to settle it amicably.</p> <p>2) If the Contracting Party and the investor are unable to reach an agreement within six months after submitting a written request to conduct friendly settlement talks, the dispute shall be settled by resorting to one of the following means, at the choice of the investor:</p> <p>a) The competent courts in the territory of the host Contracting Party;</p> <p>b) An ad-hoc arbitration tribunal, established in accordance with the arbitration rules of the host Contracting Party;</p> <p>c) The Arab Investment Court, established in accordance with the provisions of the The Unified Agreement for the Investment of Arab Capital in the Arab Countries;</p> <p>d) Arbitration or conciliation at the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes, established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States signed in Washington D.C. on 18th March, 1965, in case of accession or upon the accession of the Contracting Parties to this Agreement.</p> <p>3) The arbitral awards shall be final and binding on both parties, and each</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
617	<a href="#">Burkina Faso - Taiwan Province of China BIT (1998)</a>	In force	Burkina Faso, Taiwan Province of China	9/10/1998	18/8/2003	<p>Article 10 Reglements Des Conflits Entre Une Partie Contractante Et Un National De L'Autre Partie Contractante</p> <p>1. En cas de conflit portant sur un investissement et survenu entre une Partie Contractante et un national de l'autre Partie contractante sur le territoire de cette Partie, les Parties en conflit s'engagent d'abord à régler ce différend par la conciliation et la négociation.</p> <p>2. Si le conflit ne peut être résolu conformément aux dispositions du paragraphe I du présent Article dans un délai de six (6) mois pour compter de la date d'introduction de la requête pour arbitrage et négociation, chaque Partie contractante s'accorde à soumettre tout conflit ou différend pouvant découler des investissements ou y relatif constaté sur son territoire par un national ou une entreprise de l'autre Partie contractante pour règlement par arbitrage à la Chambre internationale de Commerce. Concernant la procédure d'arbitrage, les règles d'arbitrage 1988 de la Chambre internationale de Commerce s'appliquent.</p> <p>(1. In the event of a conflict relating to an investment which has arisen between a Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party in the territory of that Party, the Parties to the conflict first undertake to settle this dispute by conciliation and the negotiation.</p> <p>2. If the conflict cannot be resolved in accordance with the provisions of paragraph I of this Article within six (6) months from the date of lodging of the request for arbitration and negotiation, each Contracting Party agrees to submit any conflict or dispute that may arise from or relating to investments found in its territory by a national or a company of the other Contracting Party for settlement by arbitration to the International Chamber of Commerce. Regarding the arbitration procedure, the 1988 arbitration rules of the International Chamber of Commerce apply.)</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
618	<a href="#">Lithuania - Slovenia BIT (1998)</a>	In force	Lithuania, Slovenia	13/10/1998	15/5/2002	<p>Article 8 Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If such a dispute cannot be settled within a period of three (3) months from the date of request for settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute either to:</p> <p>a)the competent court of the Contracting Party; or</p> <p>b)conciliation or arbitration through the International Center for the Settlement of Investments Disputes (ICSID), established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investments Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington D. C. on March 18, 1965; or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
619	<a href="#">Ethiopia - Malaysia BIT (1998)</a>	In force	Ethiopia, Malaysia	22/10/1998	4/6/1999	<p>Art 7 Settlement of Investment Disputes Between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the Other Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If the dispute has not been settled within a period of six months from the date either party to the dispute requested amicable settlement, the dispute shall at the request of the national concerned be submitted to:</p> <p>(a)the competent court of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made; or</p> <p>(b)the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes, for settlement by arbitration of conciliation under the convention on the settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other states entered into force on October 14th, 1996 after accession by Contracting Parties; or</p> <p>(c) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes under the Rules Governing the Additional Facility for the Administration of Proceedings by the Secretariat of the Centre (Additional Facility of Rules), if one of the Contracting Parties is not a Contracting state of the Convention as mentioned in Paragraph 2(b) of this Article; or</p> <p>...</p> <p>5. Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit investment disputes for resolution to the alternative dispute settlement mechanisms, and shall be executed in accordance with the preceding paragraphs.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID Additional Facility</p>
620	<a href="#">Egypt - Slovenia BIT (1998)</a>	In force	Egypt, Slovenia	28/10/1998	7/2/2000	<p>Article 9 Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If such a dispute cannot be settled within a period of six (6) months from the date of request for settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute to:</p> <p>a)the competent court of the Contracting Party;</p> <p>b)an ad-hoc tribunal which, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties to the dispute, shall be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); or</p> <p>c)the International Center for the Settlement of Investments Disputes (ICSID) through conciliation or arbitration, established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investments Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington D.C., on March 18, 1965.</p> <p>3. Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to international conciliation or arbitration.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
621	<a href="#">Bulgaria - India BIT (1998)</a>	Terminated	Bulgaria, India	29/10/1998	23/9/1999	<p>Art 9 Settlement of Disputes Between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) If such a dispute cannot be settled within six months from the date either Party to the dispute requested settlement through negotiations, the Parties to the dispute may by mutual consent submit the dispute to the competent court of the Contracting Party in whose territory the Investment was made. Alternatively, the dispute may be submitted by either Party to:</p> <p>(a) the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) set up by the Convention on Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States done at Washington, March 18, 1965 in case both Contracting Parties are parties to the Convention. As long as this provision is not complied with, the dispute may be settled by mutual consent under the regulations of the ICSID (sic) Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact -Finding Proceedings; or</p> <p>(b) an adhoc arbitral tribunal to be established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, 1976 (UNCITRAL)...</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction</p> <p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p>
622	<a href="#">Bangladesh - Japan BIT (1998)</a>	In force	Bangladesh, Japan	10/11/1998	25/8/1999	<p>Article 10</p> <p>1. Any dispute between either Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party with respect to investment within the territory of the former Contracting Party shall, as far as possible, be settled amicably through consultation between the parties to the dispute. This shall not be construed so as to prevent investors of either Contracting Party from seeking administrative or judicial settlement within the territory of the other Contracting Party.</p> <p>2. If any legal dispute that may arise out of investment made by an investor of such other Contracting Party cannot be settled through such consultation, such former Contracting Party shall consent to submit the dispute to conciliation or arbitration at the request of such investor in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States done at Washington on March 18, 1965, so long as both Contracting Parties are parties to the said Convention.</p> <p>...</p> <p>4. In case a legal dispute arises out of investment made by a company of either Contracting Party and such company is controlled by investors of the other Contracting Party on the date on which such company makes a request to the former Contracting Party to submit the dispute to conciliation or arbitration, such company of the former Contracting Party shall be treated for the purposes of the provisions of the present Article as a company of such other Contracting Party.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>
623	<a href="#">Japan - Russian Federation BIT (1998)</a>	In force	Japan, Russian Federation	13/11/1998	27/5/2000	<p>Article 11</p> <p>2. If any legal dispute that might arise in relation to the capital investments made by an investor of such other Contracting Party cannot be settled through the said negotiations it may be referred, on the request of the investor concerned, for:</p> <p>(1) conciliation or arbitration as provided under the provisions of the Convention on the Settlement of investment Disputes between States and Citizens of Other States signed in Washington on March 18, 1965 (Hereafter referred to as "the Washington Convention"), given that the Washington Convention took effect for both Contracting Parties;</p> <p>(2) conciliation or arbitration as provided in the Additional Rules of the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes, given that the Washington Convention did not take effect between both Contracting Parties; or</p> <p>4. If an investor of each Contracting Party claims an administrative or judicial settlement of a dispute on the territory of the other Contracting Party or an arbitration decision in conformity with any applicable dispute settlement proceedings agreed upon in advance in respect of a dispute that might arise relating to the capital investments made by such an investor or if a final court decision has been returned in relation to such a dispute this dispute shall not be referred to the arbitration tribunal specified in the provisions of the present article.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
624	<a href="#">Australia - Lithuania BIT (1998)</a>	In force	Australia, Lithuania	24/11/1998	10/5/2002	<p>Article 13 Settlement of disputes between a Party and an investor of the other Party</p> <p>2. If the dispute ... cannot be resolved through consultations and negotiations, either party ... may:</p> <p>(a) in accordance with the law of the Party which admitted the investment, initiate proceedings before that Party's competent judicial or administrative bodies;</p> <p>(b) if both Parties are at that time party to the 1965 Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States ("the Convention"), refer the dispute to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes ("the Centre") for conciliation or arbitration pursuant to Articles 28 or 36 of the Convention;</p> <p>3. Where a dispute is referred to the Centre pursuant to paragraph 2(b) of this Article:</p> <p>(a) where that action is taken by an investor of one Party, the other Party shall consent in writing to the submission of the dispute to the Centre within thirty days of receiving such a request from the investor;</p> <p>(b) if the parties to the dispute cannot agree whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure, the investor affected shall have the right to choose;</p> <p>4. Once an action referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article has been taken, neither Party shall pursue the dispute through diplomatic channels unless:</p> <p>(a) the relevant judicial or administrative body, the Secretary-General of the Centre, the arbitral authority or tribunal or the conciliation commission, as the case may be, has decided that it has no jurisdiction in relation to the dispute in question...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
625	<a href="#">Brazil - Netherlands BIT (1998)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Brazil, Netherlands	25/11/1998		<p>Art 9</p> <p>2) If these consultations do not result in a solution within 3 months, the investor may submit the dispute, at his choice, for settlement by conciliation or arbitration to:</p> <p>a) the competent court of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made; or</p> <p>b) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) provided for by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington, on 18 March 1965, as soon as the Federative Republic of Brazil becomes a Party to this Convention. In the meantime the dispute may be submitted to the Additional Facility for Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings; or</p> <p>3) A dispute shall not be submitted to international conciliation or arbitration pursuant to this Article if the investor concerned has already submitted it to the competent court of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made and that court has delivered a final judgement in the dispute.</p> <p>4) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to international conciliation or arbitration.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
626	<a href="#">Central America - Dominican Republic FTA (1998)</a>	In force	CACM (Central American Common Market), Dominican Republic	28/11/1998	3/9/2002	<p>920. Settlement of disputes between a party and an investor of the other party</p> <p>1. Disputes arising within the scope of this Treaty, between an investor and a party of the other Party that has made investments in the territory of the first, shall, as far as possible, be settled through amicable consultations.</p> <p>2. If consultations fail to produce an solution within five (5) months from the date of request for settlement, the investor may submit the dispute to:</p> <p>a) The competent courts of the Party in whose territory the investment was made; or  b) The arbitration a national of the Party in whose territory the investment has been made; or  c) To international arbitration:</p> <p>i) The ICSID if both parties are members of this; or  ii) The rules of the additional facility for the administration of conciliation or arbitration proceedings and Fact-Finding by the secretariat of ICSID, where one of the Parties is not a member of the ICSID; or  iii) The arbitration in accordance with the rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL, in the event that no party is a member of the ICSID. To this end, each party consents to advance and irrevocably any difference cannot be referred to arbitration.</p> <p>3. Once the investor has submitted the dispute to the competent court of the Party in whose territory the investment has been made or an arbitral tribunal, the choice of one or other of the procedure shall be final.</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
627	<a href="#">Nicaragua - Switzerland BIT (1998)</a>	In force	Nicaragua, Switzerland	30/11/1998	2/5/2000	<p>Article 9 Disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) If these consultations do not result in a solution within six months from the date of request for consultations and if the investor concerned gives a written consent, the dispute shall be submitted to the arbitration of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, instituted by the Convention of Washington of March 18, 1965, for the settlement of disputes regarding investments between States and nationals of other States. Each party may start the procedure by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as foreseen by Article 28 and 36 of the above-mentioned Convention. Should the parties disagree on whether the conciliation or arbitration is the most appropriate procedure, the investor concerned shall have the choice.</p> <p>The Contracting Party which is party to the dispute can, at no time whatsoever during the settlement procedure or the execution of the sentence, allege the fact that the investor has received, by virtue of an insurance contract, a compensation covering the whole or part of the incurred damage.</p> <p>(4) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels a dispute submitted to the arbitration of the Centre, unless  (a) the Secretary-General of the Centre or a commission of conciliation or an arbitral tribunal decides that the dispute is beyond the jurisdiction of the Centre, or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
628	<a href="#">Algeria - Mozambique BIT (1998)</a>	In force	Algeria, Mozambique	12/12/1998	25/7/2000	<p>Art 9 Règlement des différends entre un investisseur et une partie contractante (Settlement of disputes between an investor and a contracting party)</p> <p>3. -Lorsqu'un différend est soumis à un arbitrage international, l'investisseur et la partie contractante concernés par le différend peuvent convenir de soumettre ledit différend à l'une des deux procédures ci-après :</p> <p>a) soit au centre international pour le règlement des différends relatifs à l'investissement (en tenant compte, le cas échéant, des dispositions de la convention pour le règlement des différends relatifs aux investissements entre Etats et ressortissants d'autres Etats, ouverte à la signature à Washington D/C le 18 mars 1965, et de la facilité additionnelle pour l'administration des procédures de conciliation, d'arbitrage et d'enquête)</p> <p>(. -When a dispute is submitted to international arbitration, the investor and the contracting party concerned by the dispute may agree to submit the said dispute to one of the two procedures below:</p> <p>a) either to the international center for the settlement of investment disputes (taking into account, where appropriate, the provisions of the convention for the settlement of investment disputes between States and nationals of other States, open to signature in Washington D / C on March 18, 1965, and the additional facility for the administration of conciliation, arbitration and inquiry proceedings.))</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
629	<a href="#">Nigeria - Romania BIT (1998)</a>	In force	Nigeria, Romania	18/12/1998	3/6/2005	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Disputes Between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) If these consultations do not result in a solution within six months from the date of request for settlement, the investor may submit the dispute, at his choice, for settlement either to:</p> <p>a)the competent court of the Contracting Party in the State territory of which the investment has been made; or</p> <p>b)the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) provided for by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington, on 18 March 1965; or</p> <p>c)an ad hoc arbitral tribunal which, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties to the dispute, shall be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>(3) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to international conciliation or arbitration.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
630	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Brazil BIT (1999)</a>	Signed (not in force)	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Brazil	6/1/1999		<p>Art 9 Settlement of investment disputes</p> <p>1. Any investment dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party shall be notified in writing by the first party to take action. The notification shall be accompanied by a sufficiently detailed memorandum.</p> <p>As far as possible, the Parties shall endeavour to settle the dispute through negotiations, if necessary by seeking expert advice from a third party, or by conciliation between the Contracting Parties through diplomatic channels.</p> <p>2. In the absence of an amicable settlement by direct agreement between the parties to the dispute or by conciliation through diplomatic channels within six months from the notification, the dispute shall be submitted, at the option of the investor, either to the competent jurisdiction of the State where the investment was made, or to international arbitration The choice between the two channels is in principle irreversible with the exception mentioned in paragraph 3.</p> <p>To this end, each Contracting Party agrees in advance and irrevocably to the settlement of any dispute by this type of arbitration.</p>	State-State conciliation

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
631	<a href="#">El Salvador - Nicaragua BIT (1999)</a>	Terminated	El Salvador	23/1/1999	8/7/2000	<p>Article 13. Settlement of disputes between an investor and a party of the other party</p> <p>1) Disputes arising within the scope of this agreement between an investor and a party of the other Party that has made investments in the territory of the first, shall, as far as possible, be settled through amicable consultations.</p> <p>2) If consultations fail to produce an solution within five months from the date of request for settlement, the investor may submit the dispute to:</p> <p>a) The competent courts of the Party in whose territory the investment was made; or</p> <p>b) To international arbitration by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965; or</p> <p>c) The rules of the additional facility for the administration of conciliation or arbitration proceedings and Fact-Finding by the secretariat of ICSID.</p> <p>3) To this end, each party consents to advance and irrevocably any difference cannot be referred to arbitration.</p> <p>4) Once the investor has submitted the dispute to the competent court of the Party in whose territory the investment has been made or the arbitral tribunal, the choice of one and other procedure shall be final.</p> <p>...</p> <p>5) The arbitral awards shall be final and binding upon the parties to the dispute and shall be executed in accordance with the domestic law of the Party in whose territory the investment has been made.</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
632	<a href="#">Singapore - Slovenia BIT (1999)</a>	In force	Singapore, Slovenia	25/1/1999	8/9/2000	<p>Article 12 Settlement of Disputes Between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>...</p> <p>2. If any dispute cannot be thus resolved as provided in paragraph 1 of this Article within six months from the date of the notice given thereunder by either party to the dispute, then, unless the parties have otherwise agreed, it shall, upon the request of either party to the dispute, be submitted to conciliation or arbitration by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (called the "Centre" in this Agreement) established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between the States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March, 1965 (called the "Convention" in this Agreement). For this purpose, each Contracting Party hereby irrevocably consents in advance under Article 25 of the Convention to submit any dispute to the Centre.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
633	<a href="#">Cuba - Panama BIT (1999)</a>	In force	Cuba, Panama	27/1/1999	11/5/1999	<p>Article 8. Conciliation of disputes between an investor (sic) and a contracting party</p> <p>1. Disputes which may arise between an investor of one of the Contracting Parties and the other Contracting Party with respect to investments made in the territory of that Contracting Party shall, if possible, be reconciled by the disputing Parties in a friendly manner.</p> <p>2. If a dispute between an investor of one of the Contracting Parties and the other Contracting Party can not be resolved within six months from the date of its initiation in writing, it may be submitted to the investor,:</p> <p>A) a competent Court of the Party where the investment was made,</p> <p>B) the Arbitral Tribunal of the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris: or</p> <p>(C) an ad hoc International Arbitral Tribunal constituted under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>To this end, each Contracting Party gives its advance and irrevocable consent for any dispute to be submitted to arbitration.</p> <p>3. Once the investor has referred the dispute to the competent court of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made or to an arbitral tribunal, the choice of either procedure shall be final.</p>	Uncategorised (mistaken reference to conciliation)
634	<a href="#">Albania - BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) BIT (1999)</a>	In force	Albania, BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union)	1/2/1999	18/10/2002	<p>Art. 11. Reglement des differends relatifs aux &lt;investissements&gt; (Settlement of disputes relating to &lt;investments&gt;)</p> <p>1. Tout differend relatif aux &lt;investissements&gt; entre un investisseur de l'une des Parties contractantes et l'autre Partie contractante... Dans la mesure du possible, pareil differend sera regle à l'amiable entre les parties au differend ou par conciliation par voie diplomatique entre les Parties contractantes.</p> <p>(Any dispute relating to investments between an investor of one of the Contracting Parties and the other Contracting Party... As far as possible, such a dispute shall be settled amicably between the parties to the dispute or by conciliation through diplomatic channels between the Contracting Parties.)</p> <p>2. A défaut de reglement amiable... entre les parties au differend ou par conciliation par la voie diplomatique dans les six mois à compter de la reception de la notification, le differend est soumis, au choix de l'investisseur concerne, soit au tribunal competent de la Partie contractante ... soit à l'arbitrage international.</p> <p>(In the absence of an amicable settlement ... between the parties to the dispute or by conciliation through diplomatic channels within six months of receipt of the notification, the dispute shall be submitted, at the choice of the investor concerned, either to the competent court of the Contracting Party ... or to international arbitration)</p> <p>3.(Submission of arbitration to ICSID, 'advance and irrevocable consent to any dispute relating to investments being submitted to (ICSID) for settlement by arbitration. This consent implies (that parties renounce requiring the exhaustion of local remedies)').</p> <p>4.(no party to a dispute will raise objections, neither during the arbitration procedure nor during the execution of an arbitration award...)</p>	State-State conciliation

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
635	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Slovenia BIT (1999)</a>	In force	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Slovenia	1/2/1999	14/1/2002	<p>Art.8. Règlement des différends entre les investisseurs et les parties au présent accord.</p> <p>2. A défaut de règlement dans les six (6) mois à compter de la demande de règlement, le différend sera soumis, au choix de l'investisseur :</p> <p>a) aux instances judiciaires compétentes de la Partie contractante; ou  b) à un tribunal ad hoc, qui, sauf accord contraire entre les parties au différend, sera établi selon les règles d'arbitrage de la Commission des Nations Unies pour le Droit Commercial International (C.N.U.D.C.I.); ou  c) au Centre international pour le Règlement des Différends relatifs aux &lt;Investissements&gt; - par la conciliation ou l'arbitrage - (C.I.R.D.I.), créé par la Convention pour le règlement des différends relatifs aux &lt;investissements&gt; entre Etats et ressortissants d'autres Etats, ouverte à la signature à Washington D.C. le 18 mars 1965.</p> <p>3. Chaque Partie Contractante consent dès lors à ce que tout différend relatif à un &lt;investissement&gt; soit soumis à la conciliation ou à l'arbitrage international.</p> <p>(2. In the absence of settlement within six (6) months from the request for settlement, the dispute will be submitted, at the option of the investor:</p> <p>a) the competent judicial authorities of the Contracting Party; or  b) to an ad hoc tribunal, which, unless otherwise agreed between the parties to the dispute, shall be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Commercial Law (C.N.U.D.C.I.); or  c) the International Center for the Settlement of Disputes Relating to &lt;Investments&gt; - by Conciliation or Arbitration - (ICSID), established by the Convention for the Settlement of Disputes Relating to &lt;Investments&gt; between States and Nationals of Other States , opened for signature in Washington DC on March 18, 1965.</p> <p>3. Each Contracting Party therefore agrees that any dispute relating to an &lt;investment&gt; be submitted to international conciliation or arbitration.)</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
636	<a href="#">Israel - Korea, Republic of BIT (1999)</a>	In force	Israel, Korea, Republic of	7/2/1999	19/6/2003	<p>Article 7 Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the Other Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Any dispute between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party, including disputes concerning expropriation, shall, as far as possible, be settled by the parties to the dispute in an amicable way.</p> <p>3. If the dispute cannot be settled within six(6) months from the date on which the dispute was raised by either party, it shall be submitted, upon request of either party, to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes(hereinafter referred to as the "Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Dispute between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965. Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the jurisdiction of the Centre.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
637	<a href="#">Egypt - Jamaica BIT (1999)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Egypt, Jamaica	10/2/1999		<p>Article 8 Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>2) If the dispute cannot be settled in this way within six months from the data of the written notification mentioned in paragraph [1], it may be submitted upon request of either party to the dispute, either to:</p> <p>a)The competent Courts of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made;  b)The International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes [ICSID] created by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature, in Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965 once both Contracting Parties herein become member states thereof; or</p> <p>5) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels any dispute unless:  a)the Secretary-General of the Centre or a Conciliation Commission or arbitral tribunal constituted by it decides that the dispute is not within the Jurisdiction of the Centre; or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
638	<a href="#">India - Indonesia BIT (1999)</a>	Terminated	India, Indonesia	10/2/1999	22/1/2004	<p>Art 9 Settlement of Disputes Between an Inve-tor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>2 If such a dispute cannot be settled within a period of six months from the date of written notification of the dispute, the dispute shall, at the option of the investor concerned, be submitted either to the competent judicial, arbitral or administrative bodies of the Contracting Party which has admitted the investment for settlement in accordance with its laws and the provisions of this Agreement, or to international arbitration or conciliation. The option so exercised under this paragraph shall be final.</p> <p>3. In case the dispute is submitted to arbitration or conciliation, the investor shall be entitled to refer the dispute to : (a) The International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at \Washington on 18 March 1965, in case both Contracting Parties have become the parties to the Convention; or ...</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation with a fork in the road</p>
639	<a href="#">Indonesia - Zimbabwe BIT (1999)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Indonesia, Zimbabwe	10/2/1999		<p>Article VIII. Settlement of disputes between investor and the contracting party</p> <p>1. Any dispute between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party, concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former, shall be settled amicably through consultations and negotiations.</p> <p>2. If such a dispute cannot be settled within a period of six months from the date of a written notification either party requested amicable settlement, the dispute shall, at the request of the investor concerned, be submitted either to the judicial procedures provided by the Contracting Party concerned or to international arbitration or conciliation.</p> <p>3. Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit any dispute arising between that Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that investor in the territory of the former Contracting Party to the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington, D.C, on 18 March 1965.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
640	<a href="#">Malaysia - Senegal BIT (1999)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Malaysia, Senegal	11/2/1999		<p>Article 7. Settlement of Investment Disputes Between A Contracting Party And An Investor Of The Other Contracting Party</p> <p>Each Contracting Party consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes ... for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965 any dispute arising between that Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party which involves:</p> <p>(a) an obligation entered into by that Contracting Party with the investor of the other Contracting Party regarding an investment by such investor; or (b) an alleged breach of any right conferred or created by this Agreement with respect to an investment by such investor.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(a) If any dispute referred to in paragraph 1 should arise, the Contracting Party and the investor concerned shall seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation. If the dispute cannot thus be resolved within three (3) months, then if the investor concerned also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party to the dispute may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as set forth in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention, provided that the investor concerned has not submitted the dispute to the courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies of competent jurisdiction of the Contracting Party that is party to the dispute. (b) In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure, the opinion of the investor concerned shall prevail...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
641	<a href="#">Egypt - Malta BIT (1999)</a>	In force	Egypt, Qatar	12/2/1999	14/7/2006	<p>Article 10. Settlement of disputes between an investor and a contracting party</p> <p>1. Disputes between an investor of a Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party concerning an obligation of the latter under this Agreement, in relation to an investment of the former shall, as far as possible be settled by the disputing parties in an amicable way.</p> <p>2. If such dispute cannot be settled within six months from the date either party requested amicable settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute to the competent court Of the Contracting Party , or to an international arbitration tribunal . Each Contracting Party herewith declares its acceptance of such an arbitration procedure. In the latter case, the provisions of Article 9 par. 3-8 shall be applied mutatis mutandis. Nevertheless the president of the Court of the International Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris shall be invited to make the necessary appointments whereas the arbitration tribunal shall determine its procedure by applying the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules, as then in force. The award shall be final, binding and enforced in accordance with domestic law.</p> <p>...</p> <p>4. In case both Contracting Parties have become members of the convention of 18 March 1965 on the settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of the other States, disputes between either Contracting Party and the investor of the other Contracting Party under the first paragraph of this Article may, at the request of the investor concerned, be submitted for settlement by conciliation or arbitration to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
642	<a href="#">India - Morocco BIT (1999)</a>	Terminated	India, Morocco	13/2/1999	22/2/2001	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>2. If these disputes cannot be settled in this way within six months following the date of a written notification, the dispute can be submitted, as the investor may choose:</p> <p>a) either to a competent court, arbitral or administrative tribunal of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made, as the investor may choose; or:</p> <p>b)(i) to arbitration to the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes ( ICSID) set up by the Convention on Settlement of Investment Disputes Between States and Nationals of other States ... when both Contracting Parties are party to the said Convention; or:</p> <p>b)(ii) as long as the above mentioned requirement is not fulfilled, to arbitration under the ICSID Additional Facilities for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and fact-finding proceedings;...</p> <p>c) The recourse to the arbitration provided in b)(i), b)(ii) and b)(iii) hereabove is subject to the mutual consent of the parties to the dispute.</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
643	<a href="#">Lebanon - United Kingdom BIT (1999)</a>	In force	Lebanon, United Kingdom	16/2/1999	16/9/2001	<p>Art 8 Settlement of Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration, the investor an Contracting Party concerned in the. dispute may agree to refer the dispute either to:</p> <p>(a) The International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (having regard to the provisions, where applicable, of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington DC on 18 March 19651 and the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings); or...</p> <p>If after a period of three months from written notification of the claim there is no agreement to one of the above alternative procedures, the dispute shall at the request in writing of the investor concerned be submitted to arbitration under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law as then in force. The Parties to the dispute may agree in writing to modify these Rules.</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
644	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Macedonia, The former Yugoslav Republic of BIT (1999)</a>	In force	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), North Macedonia	17/2/1999	4/11/2002	<p>Art 11 Settlement of investment disputes between one contracting party and an investor of the other contracting party.</p> <p>1. Any investment dispute between an investor ... and the other Contracting Party ... As far as possible, the Parties shall endeavor to settle the dispute through negotiations, if necessary by seeking expert advice from a third party, or by conciliation between the Contracting Parties through (sic) diplomatic channels.</p> <p>2. In the absence of an amicable settlement by direct agreement between the parties to the dispute or by conciliation through diplomatic channels ... the dispute shall be submitted, at the option of the investor either to the competent jurisdiction of the State where the investment was made, or to international arbitration.</p> <p>To this end, each Contracting Party agrees in advance and irrevocably to the settlement of any dispute by this type of arbitration. Such consent implies that both Parties waive the right to demand that all domestic administrative or judiciary remedies be exhausted.</p>	State-State conciliation

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
645	<a href="#">Morocco - Qatar BIT (1999)</a>	In force	Morocco, Qatar	20/2/1999	21/5/2001	<p>Article (1).Tsrih Mvazat investment</p> <p>Any legal dispute arising directly from an investment between any of! Aszewn contractors and one of investors of the other party, be settled amicably between the ends-involved. If not Tsrih this dispute amicably within six months from the date notified in writing of any of the parties Almtmanah. It is up settled, Us E's request and choose any of the parties Henin one of the following ways:</p> <p>Using wisdom Almokhthh party in the province Almhaaked primarily investment on its territory.</p> <p>By the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes set forth in Tsrih investment between States and Nationals of other countries in the Aelloukah snitch conflicts Treaty. Z in 18/3 / H 96 13:00 If this treaty applicable to the contracting parties. By additional mechanism for the management of refurbishment, categories conciliation and arbitration by the International kicking for the Settlement of Investment issued by its board's decision on 27/9/9781 conflicts. By sewed arbitration body to be formed as follows:</p> <p>A) each of the parties with claims appoint an arbitrator mind the things we choose arbitrators agreement between the third arbitrator for the chairmanship of the Commission Akrn belong nationality of a third country. And must be set all the crumbs E arbitrators within three months of receiving one Tark Atros of Alparty.alakhr declaration informing him of its intention to raise the dispute to the body b) Ida did Ataاتم Atienat during specified in the preceding paragraph Aldd Either party may, in the absence of any other agreement. To request the Secretary-familiarity with the Permanent Court of Arbitration in The Hague Eger) E necessary appointments.</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
646	<a href="#">Morocco - Sudan BIT (1999)</a>	In force	Morocco, Sudan	23/2/1999	4/7/2002	<p>Article VIII. Settlement of disputes related to investments</p> <p>1) Any investment conflict arising between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party, shall be settled as far as possible, through consultations and negotiations between the parties to the conflict.</p> <p>2) If the dispute cannot be settled by conciliation within six months from the date of notification in writing, the dispute shall be submitted at the investor's choice:</p> <p>a. To a competent court of the Contracting Party in the territory where investment has been made; or</p> <p>b. Or the Arab Investment Court, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter Six of the Unified Agreement for the Investment of Arab Capital and its appendix, which was approved by the Arab Economic and Social Council in Resolution No. 841 dated 9/10/1980, adopted at its twenty-ninth session held in Tunisia. This choice is considered final and binding to the investor.</p> <p>3) No Contracting Party that is a party to the dispute, can raise an objection at any stage of the arbitration proceedings or implementation of an arbitration award, claiming that the investor of the other party in the dispute has obtained compensation under insurance that fully or partly covers its losses under insurance.</p> <p>4) The arbitral tribunal shall make its decisions in accordance with the national law of the Contracting Party to the dispute in which its investment takes place, as well as the rules relating to conflict of laws, the provisions of this agreement, the special agreements that have been concluded in connection with the investment, as well as the principles of international law.</p>	Conciliation if both parties agree

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
647	<a href="#">Australia - India BIT (1999)</a>	Terminated	Australia, India	26/2/1999	4/5/2000	<p>Article 12 Settlement of disputes between an investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Any dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party ... shall, as far as possible, be settled amicably through negotiations between the Parties ...</p> <p>2. Any such dispute which has not been amicably settled may, if both Parties agree, be submitted                      (a) for resolution, in accordance with the law of the Contracting Party which has admitted the investment to that Contracting Party's competent judicial or administrative bodies; or                      (b) to international conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p> <p>3. Should the Parties fail to agree on a dispute settlement procedure provided under paragraph 2 of this article or where a dispute is referred to conciliation but conciliation proceedings are terminated other than by signing of a settlement agreement, the dispute may be referred to Arbitration. The Arbitration procedure shall be as follows:                      ...                      (b) if both Parties to the dispute so agree, under the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings;</p> <p>4. Once an action referred to in paragraphs 2 and 3 ... has been taken, neither Contracting Party shall pursue the dispute through diplomatic channels unless: (a) the relevant judicial or administrative body, the Secretary General of the Centre, the arbitral authority or tribunal or the conciliation commission ... has decided that it has no jurisdiction in relation to the dispute in question ...</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
648	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Egypt BIT (1999)</a>	In force	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Egypt	28/2/1999	24/5/2002	<p>Art.8 Différends entre une partie 8 Contractante et un investisseur</p> <p>1) Tout différend pouvant survenir entre un investisseur de l'une des Parties Contractantes et l'autre Partie Contractante en rapport avec un &lt;investissement&gt; sur le territoire de l'autre (des autres) Etat(s) Contractant(s) sera, si possible, réglé à l'amiable.</p> <p>2) Dans la mesure du possible, les parties tenteront de régler le différend par la négociation, en faisant éventuellement appel à l'avis spécialisé d'un tiers, ou par la conciliation entre les Parties Contractantes par la voie diplomatique.</p> <p>( 1) Any dispute which may arise between an investor of one of the Contracting Parties and the other Contracting Party in connection with an &lt;investment&gt; in the territory of the other Contracting State (s) shall be, if possible, amicably settled.</p> <p>2) As far as possible, the parties will attempt to settle the dispute by negotiation, possibly calling on the specialist advice of a third party, or by conciliation between the Contracting Parties through diplomatic channels.)</p>	State-State conciliation
649	<a href="#">Cambodia - Indonesia BIT (1999)</a>	Terminated	Cambodia, Indonesia	16/3/1999		<p>Art VIII SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN INVESTORS AND THE CONTRACTING PARTY</p> <p>If such a dispute cannot be settled within a period of six months from the date of a written notification either party requested amicable settlement, the dispute shall, at the request of the investor concerned, be submitted either to the judicial procedures provided by the Contracting Party concerned or to international arbitration or conciliation.                      In case that the dispute is submitted to arbitration or conciliation the investor shall be entitled to refer the dispute to:                      a. The International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington, D.C, on 18 March 1965, in case both Contracting Parties have become the parties to the Convention;                      or                      b. An ad hoc tribunal to be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commissions on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).                      The arbitral award shall be final and binding on both parties to the dispute.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
650	<a href="#">Indonesia - Mozambique BIT (1999)</a>	In force	Indonesia, Mozambique	26/3/1999	25/7/2000	<p>Art VIII Settlement of Disputes Between an Investor and the Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If such a dispute cannot be settled within a period of six months from the date of a written notification either party requested amicable settlement, the dispute shall, at the request of the national concerned, be submitted either to the judicial procedures provided by the Contracting Parry concerned or to international arbitration or conciliation</p> <p>3. Each Contracting Parry hereby consents to submit any dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that national in the territory of the former Contracting Parry to the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington D.C., on 18 March 1965.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
651	<a href="#">Slovenia - Ukraine BIT (1999)</a>	In force	Slovenia, Ukraine	30/3/1999	1/6/2000	<p>Article 9. Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Any dispute which may arise between one Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that investor in the territory of the former Contracting Party shall be settled amicably through negotiations.</p> <p>2. If such a dispute cannot be settled within a period of six (6) months from the date of written request for settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute to:</p> <p>a) The competent court of the Contracting Party;</p> <p>b) An ad-hoc tribunal which, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties to the dispute, shall be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); or</p> <p>c) The International Center for the Settlement of Investments Disputes (ICSID) through conciliation or arbitration, established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investments Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington D.C., on March 18, 1965, if both Parties ratified this Convention.</p> <p>3. Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to international conciliation or arbitration.</p> <p>4. The award shall be final and binding on both parties to the dispute.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
652	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Côte d'Ivoire BIT (1999)</a>	In force	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Côte d'Ivoire	1/4/1999	15/6/2013	<p>Art 10 Règlement de différends relatifs aux investissements</p> <p>2. Tout différend relatif aux investissements, entre un investisseur de l'une des Parties contractantes et l'autre Partie contractante, fait l'objet d'une notification écrite, accompagnée d'un aide-mémoire suffisamment détaillé, de la part de la partie la plus diligente. Dans la mesure du possible, les parties tenteront de régler le différend à l'amiable par la négociation, en ayant éventuellement recours à l'expertise d'un tiers, ou par la conciliation entre les Parties contractantes par voie diplomatique</p> <p>3. A défaut de règlement amiable par arrangement direct entre les parties au différend ou par conciliation par la voie diplomatique dans les six mois à compter de sa notification, le différend est soumis au choix de l'investisseur, soit à la juridiction compétente de l'Etat où l'investissement a été réalisé, soit à l'arbitrage international.</p> <p>A cette fin, chacune des Parties contractantes donne son consentement anticipé et irrévocable à ce que tout différend soit soumis à cet arbitrage. Ce consentement implique que chacune des Parties contractantes renonce à exiger l'épuisement des recours administratifs ou judiciaires internes.</p> <p>(2. Any dispute relating to investments, between an investor of one of the Contracting Parties and the other Contracting Party, shall be the subject of a written notification, accompanied by a sufficiently detailed memorandum, from the most diligent part.</p> <p>As far as possible, the parties will attempt to settle the dispute amicably by negotiation, possibly having recourse to the expertise of a third party, or by conciliation between the Contracting Parties through diplomatic channels.</p> <p>3. In the absence of an amicable settlement by direct arrangement between the parties to the dispute or by conciliation through diplomatic channels within six months from its notification, the dispute shall be submitted to the choice of the investor, or to the competent court of the State where the investment was made, either to international arbitration.</p> <p>To this end, each of the Contracting Parties gives its advance and irrevocable consent to any dispute being submitted to this arbitration. This consent implies that each of the Contracting Parties renounces requiring the exhaustion of domestic administrative or judicial remedies.)</p>	State-State conciliation
653	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Morocco BIT (1999)</a>	In force	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Morocco	13/4/1999	29/5/2002	<p>Art 11 Règlement de différends relatifs aux investissements</p> <p>1. Tout différend relatif aux investissements entre une Partie Contractante et un investisseur de l'autre Partie Contractante fait l'objet d'une notification écrite de la part de la partie la plus diligente. Dans la mesure du possible, ce différend est réglé à l'amiable entre les parties au différend.</p> <p>2. A défaut de règlement à l'amiable par arrangement direct entre les parties au différend ou par conciliation par la voie diplomatique dans les six mois à compter de la date de sa notification écrite, le différend est soumis, au choix de l'investisseur, soit aux juridictions nationales de la Partie Contractante sur le territoire de laquelle l'investissement a été réalisé, soit à l'arbitrage international.</p> <p>Dans ce dernier cas, le différend est soumis au Centre International pour le Règlement des Différends relatifs aux Investissements (CIRDI), créé par la "Convention pour le règlement des différends relatifs aux investissements entre Etats et ressortissants d'autres Etats" ouverte à la signature ...</p> <p>(1. Any dispute relating to investments between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party shall be notified in writing by the most diligent party. As far as possible, this dispute is settled amicably between the parties to the dispute.</p> <p>2. In the absence of an amicable settlement by direct arrangement between the parties to the dispute or by conciliation through the diplomatic channel within six months from the date of its written notification, the dispute is submitted, at the choice of the investor, either to the national courts of the Contracting Party in whose jurisdiction the investment was made, or to international arbitration.)</p> <p>In this latter case, the dispute is submitted to the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), created by the "Convention for the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States" opened for signature. ...</p>	State-State conciliation

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
654	<a href="#">Egypt - Portugal BIT (1999)</a>	In force	Egypt, Portugal	29/4/1999	23/12/2000	<p>Article 9 Disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>2- If such a dispute cannot be settled within a period of six (6) months from the date of the request for settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute to:</p> <p>a)The competent court of the Contracting Party for decision; or</p> <p>b)The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) through conciliation or arbitration, established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington D. C, on March 18, 1965.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
655	<a href="#">India - Uzbekistan BIT (1999)</a>	Terminated	India, Uzbekistan	18/5/1999	28/7/2000	<p>Art 11 SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN AN INVESTOR AND A CONTRACTING PARTY</p> <p>2. Any such dispute which has not amicably settled within a period of six months may, if both Parties agree, be submitted:</p> <p>(a) for resolution, in accordance with the law of the state of the Contracting Party which has admitted the investment to its competent judicial or administrative bodies; or</p> <p>(b) to international conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law</p> <p>3. Should the Parties fail to agree on a dispute settlement procedure provided under paragraph 2 of this Article or where a dispute is referred to conciliation but conciliation proceedings are terminated other than by signing of a settlement agreement, the dispute may be referred to Arbitration. The Arbitration procedure shall be as follows:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) if both parties to the dispute so agree, under the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings; or...</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
656	<a href="#">Costa Rica - Netherlands BIT (1999)</a>	In force	Costa Rica, Netherlands	21/5/1999	1/7/2001	<p>Article 9</p> <p>2) If the dispute has not been settled within a period of six months from the date either Party to the dispute requested amicably settlement, each Contracting Party consents to submit the dispute at the request of the national concerned to:</p> <p>a)the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), for settlement by arbitration or conciliation under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965;</p> <p>b)the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes under the Rules Governing the Additional Facility for the Administration of Proceedings by the Secretariat of the Centre (Additional Facility of Rules), if one of the Contracting Parties is not a Contracting State of the Convention as mentioned in paragraph 2 a) of this Article...</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID Additional Facility</p>

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
657	<a href="#">Nicaragua - Sweden BIT (1999)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Nicaragua, Sweden	27/5/1999		<p>Article 7. Disputes between an investor and a contracting party</p> <p>1) Any dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other contracting party in connection with an investment shall, if possible, be settled amicably.</p> <p>2) Each Contracting Party agrees to submit to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) for conciliation or arbitration under the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and nationals of other States in case of any difference cannot be settled within six months following the date on which the claim arose between the parties. If the disputing parties differ in view of which is the most appropriate approach to reach agreement, either by conciliation or arbitration, the investor shall have the right to choose.</p> <p>3) For the purpose of article 25 (2) (b) of the Washington Convention, any legal person constituted in accordance with the legislation of one Contracting Party and which, before a dispute arises, an investor of the other Contracting Party maintains predominant interest, is treated as a juridical person of the other contracting party.</p> <p>4) The consent given by each contracting party in paragraph (2) and the submission by an investor to settle the dispute in accordance with paragraph above must satisfy the requirements of Chapter 11 of the Washington Convention (Jurisdiction of the Centre).</p> <p>5) Any ruling of the arbitration under this article shall be final and binding upon the disputing parties. Each Contracting Party shall without delay the provisions of any judgment and shall provide in its territory for the enforcement of such award.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
658	<a href="#">Croatia - Finland BIT (1999)</a>	In force	Croatia, Finland	1/6/1999	1/11/2002	<p>Art 10 Settlement of disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If a dispute under paragraph 1. of this Article cannot be settled within three (3) months of a written notification, the dispute shall be upon the request of the investor settled as follows.</p> <p>...</p> <p>b)by conciliation or arbitration by the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965; or</p> <p>...</p> <p>Both parties to the dispute give their irrevocable consent in respect of the fact that all disputes relating to investments are submitted to the above mentioned court, tribunal or alternative arbitration procedures.</p> <p>5. A Contracting Party which is a party to a dispute shall not, at any stage of conciliation or arbitration proceedings or enforcement of an award, raise the objection that the investor who is the other party to the dispute has received an indemnity by virtue of a guarantee or an insurance in respect of all or a part of its losses.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
659	<a href="#">Bahrain - Malaysia BIT (1999)</a>	In force	Bahrain, Malaysia	15/6/1999	21/1/2011	<p>Art 7 Settlement of Investment Disputes Between A Contracting Party And An Investor Of The Other Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Each Contracting Party consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the (ICSID Convention) any dispute arising between that Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party ...</p> <p>3. (a) If the dispute cannot thus be resolved within three (3) months, then if the investor concerned also consents In writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party to the dispute may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as set forth In Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention, provided that the Investor concerned.has not submitted the dispute to the courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies of competent jurisdiction of the Contracting Party that is party to the dispute.</p> <p>(b) In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure, the opinion of the investor concerned shall prevail...</p> <p>4. Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels any dispute referred to the Centre unless: (a) the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre; or ...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
660	<a href="#">Mauritius - Nepal BIT (1999)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Mauritius, Nepal	3/8/1999		<p>Art 8 SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN AN INVESTOR AND A CONTRACTING PARTY</p> <p>(1) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former....</p> <p>(2) If any such dispute should arise and agreement cannot be readied within three months between the parties to this dispute through pursuit of local remedies or otherwise, then, if the national or company affected also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as provided in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention.</p> <p>(3) In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure, the national or company affected shall have the right to choose. The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the national or company which is the other party to the dispute has received in pursuance of an insurance contract or from the contracting state of which the national or company is a resident, an indemnity in respect of some or all of his or its losses.</p> <p>(4) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through the diplomatic channel any dispute referred to the Centre unless: (a) the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre; or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
661	<a href="#">Philippines - Sweden BIT (1999)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Philippines, Sweden	17/8/1999		<p>Art X SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN A CONTRACTING PARTY AND AN INVESTOR OF ANOTHER CONTRACTING PARTY</p> <p>2. If such disputes or differences cannot be settled according to the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article within six (6) months from the date of request for settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute to:</p> <p>(a)the competent court of the Contracting Party for decision; or                      (b)the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between the States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington D.C., 18 March 1965 (Washington Convention).                      (c)If the Centre should not be available, the dispute, at the choice of the investor, shall be submitted for settlement by binding arbitration either to the Additional Facility of the Centre, or to an ad hoc arbitral tribunal to be set up under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Committee on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>4. Each Contracting Party hereby gives its unconditional consent to the submission of a dispute to international arbitration or conciliation in accordance with the provisions of this Article.</p> <p>5. The consent given by each Contracting Party in paragraph 4, together with the submission of the dispute by an investor under paragraphs 2 (b) and (c) shall satisfy the requirements of:                      (a)Chapter II of the Washington Convention (Jurisdiction of the Centre) and the Additional Facility Rules for written consent of the parties to a dispute;                      (b)Article I of the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules for an agreement in writing on referral to arbitration by the parties to a contract; and                      (c)Article II of the United Nations Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, executed in New York, June 10, 1958, for an "an agreement in writing".</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
662	<a href="#">Cuba - Guatemala BIT (1999)</a>	In force	Cuba, Guatemala	20/8/1999	10/8/2002	<p>Article VIII. Settlement of disputes between a contracting party and an investor of the other contracting party</p> <p>1. Disputes arising under this agreement between one Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party which has made investments in the territory of the first, shall, as far as possible, be settled through amicable consultations.</p> <p>2. If consultations fail to produce an solution within three tables, from the date of request for settlement, the investor may submit the dispute to:</p> <p>(a) The competent courts of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made;                      (b) An ad hoc tribunal set up under the Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); or                      (c) An arbitration da pursuant to the Rules of Conciliation and Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC).</p> <p>To this end, each contracting party consents to advance and irrevocably any difference cannot be referred to arbitration.</p> <p>3. Once the investor has submitted the dispute to the competent court of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment has been made or the arbitral tribunal, the choice of one or other of the procedure shall be final.</p> <p>4. The arbitral awards shall be final and binding upon the parties to the dispute and shall be executed in accordance with the domestic law of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment has been made.</p>	Uncategorised (mistaken reference to conciliation)

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
663	<a href="#">Argentina - India BIT (1999)</a>	Terminated	Argentina, India	20/8/1999	12/8/2002	<p>Article 9. Settlement of disputes between an investor and contracting party</p> <p>(1) Any dispute which arises within the terms of this Agreement between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party shall, as far as possible, be settled amicably through negotiations between the parties to the dispute or by conciliation under mutually agreed procedures.</p> <p>(2) If the dispute cannot thus be settled by negotiation within six months following the date on which the dispute has been raised by either party or the conciliation proceedings are terminated other than by signing of a settlement agreement, it may be submitted either:</p> <p>(a) ... to that Contracting Party's competent judicial or administrative bodies; or</p> <p>(b) To international arbitration according to the provisions of paragraph 3.</p> <p>If the parties disagree on the choice of (a) or (b) above, the opinion of the investor shall prevail.</p> <p>(3) Where an investor or a Contracting Party has submitted a dispute to the aforementioned competent judicial or administrative bodies of the Contracting Party where the investment has been made or to international arbitration, this choice shall be final.</p> <p>(4) If it is decided to refer the dispute to international arbitration, it shall be submitted:</p> <p>(a) To the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), ... provided that both Contracting Parties are parties to the said Convention, or</p> <p>(b) In case paragraph (a) is not applicable, to the ICSID Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings if both parties to the dispute so agree, or</p> <p>(c) Under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) if within a period of three months following the decision to refer the dispute to arbitration there is no agreement on the selection of a forum under paragraphs (a) and (b).</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
664	<a href="#">Malta - Sweden BIT (1999)</a>	In force	Malta, Sweden	24/8/1999	1/1/2000	<p>Article 7 Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit, to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, any such dispute which has not been settled within six months following the date on which notification of the claim has been given to the other party to the dispute. If the parties to such a dispute do not agree as to whether resort to local remedies, conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate method of settlement, the investor shall have the right to choose.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
665	<a href="#">Sweden - United Republic of Tanzania BIT (1999)</a>	In force	Sweden, Tanzania	1/9/1999	1/3/2002	<p>Article 7.: Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(1) Any dispute concerning an investment between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party shall, if possible, be settled amicably.</p> <p>(2) If any such dispute cannot be settled within six months following the date on which the dispute has been raised by the investor through written notification to the Contracting Party, each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of the dispute to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) for settlement by arbitration under the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, or should the ICSID not be available, to an ad hoc tribunal set up under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL). The appointing authority under the said rules shall be the Secretary-General of ICSID.</p> <p>If the parties to such a dispute have different opinions as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate method of settlement, the investor shall have the right to choose. (3) For the purpose of this Article and Article 25(2)(b) of the said Washington Convention, any legal person which is constituted in accordance with the legislation of one Contracting Party and in which, before a dispute arises, an investor of the other Contracting Party held a predominant interest shall be treated as a legal person of the other Contracting Party.</p> <p>(4) Any arbitration by an ad hoc tribunal under the UNCITRAL Rules shall be held in a state that is a party to the United Nations Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, done at New York, June 10, 1958.</p> <p>(5) The consent given by each Contracting Party in paragraph (2) and the submission of the dispute by an investor under the said paragraphs shall constitute the written consent and written agreement of the parties to the dispute to its submission for settlement for the purposes of Chapter II of the Washington Convention (Jurisdiction of the Centre), Article 1 of the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules and Article II of the [New York Convention]...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
666	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Lebanon BIT (1999)</a>	In force	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Lebanon	6/9/1999	5/3/2004	<p>Art 9 Settlement of investment disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Any investment dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party shall be notified in writing by the first party to take action. The notification shall be accompanied by a sufficiently detailed memorandum. As far as possible, the parties shall endeavour to settle the dispute through negotiations, if necessary by seeking expert advice from a third party, or by conciliation between the Contracting Parties through diplomatic channels.</p> <p>2. In the absence of an amicable settlement by direct agreement between the parties to the dispute or by conciliation through diplomatic channels within six months from the notification, the dispute shall be submitted, at the option of the investor, either to the competent jurisdiction of the State where the investment was made, or to international arbitration. To this end, each Contracting Party agrees in advance and irrevocably to the settlement of any dispute by this type of arbitration. Such consent implies that both Parties waive the right to demand that all domestic administrative or judiciary remedies be exhausted.</p>	State-State conciliation

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
667	<a href="#">Israel - Slovakia BIT (1999)</a>	In force	Israel, Slovakia	8/9/1999	24/6/2003	<p>ARTICLE 8 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>1. Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter: the "Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March, 1965 any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former.</p> <p>3. If any such dispute should arise and cannot be resolved, amicably or otherwise, within three (3) months from written notification of the existence of the dispute, then the investor affected may institute conciliation or arbitration proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre, as provided in Article 28 or 36 respectively of the Convention. The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the investor which is the other party to the dispute has received, in pursuance of an insurance contract, an indemnity in respect of some or all of his or its losses.</p> <p>4. Neither Contracting Party shall pursue, through the diplomatic channel, any dispute referred to the Centre, unless: (a) the Secretary-General of the Centre or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre; or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
668	<a href="#">Kenya - United Kingdom BIT (1999)</a>	In force	Kenya, United Kingdom	13/9/1999	13/9/1999	<p>Art 8. Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(1) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former.</p> <p>(3) If any such dispute should arise and agreement cannot be reached within three months between the parties to this dispute through pursuit of local remedies or otherwise, then, if the national or company affected also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as provided in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention. In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the national or company affected shall have the right to choose. The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the national or company which is the other party to the dispute has received in pursuance of an insurance contract an indemnity in respect of some or all of his or its losses.</p> <p>(4) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through the diplomatic channel any dispute referred to the Centre unless: (a) the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre; or ...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
669	<a href="#">Lithuania - Moldova, Republic of BIT (1999)</a>	In force	Lithuania, Moldova, Republic of	20/9/1999	29/5/2003	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>2. If such disputes cannot be settled within six months from the date either party requested amicable settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute either to the competent courts of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made or to international arbitration.</p> <p>Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of such dispute to international arbitration.</p> <p>3. Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration the investor concerned may submit the dispute either to:</p> <p>a) the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington DC on 18 March 1965, for arbitration or conciliation, or</p> <p>b) an ad hoc arbitral tribunal to be established under the Arbitration Rules of United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL). The parties to the dispute may agree in writing to modify those Rules.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
670	<a href="#">Latvia - Moldova, Republic of BIT (1999)</a>	In force	Latvia, Moldova	22/9/1999	14/4/2000	<p>Article 9. Settlement of disputes between an investor and a contracting party</p> <p>1. Disputes between an investor of a Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party concerning an obligation of the latter's under this Agreement, in relation to an investment of the former, shall, if possible, be settled by the disputing parties in an amicable way.</p> <p>2. If such disputes cannot be settled within six months from the date that either party requested amicable settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute either to the competent courts of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made or to international arbitration. Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of such dispute to international arbitration.</p> <p>3. Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration the investor concerned may submit the dispute either to:</p> <p>a) the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes, established under the convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington D. C. on 18 March 1965, for arbitration or conciliation, or</p> <p>b) an ad hoc arbitrate tribunal to be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
671	<a href="#">Slovenia - Sweden BIT (1999)</a>	In force	Slovenia, Sweden	5/10/1999	12/5/2001	<p>Article 9 Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>2. Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States any such dispute which has not been settled within six months following the date, on which the dispute has been raised by either party. If the parties to appropriate method of settlement, the investor shall have the right to choose. The dispute may also, at the choice of the investor, be submitted for settlement by binding arbitration to an ad hoc arbitral tribunal to be set up under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
672	<a href="#">Bulgaria - Netherlands BIT (1999)</a>	In force	Bulgaria, Netherlands	6/10/1999	1/3/2001	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If the dispute has not been settled amicably within a period of six months, from the date either Party to the dispute requested amicable settlement, each Contracting Party gives its unconditional consent to submit the dispute at the request of the investor concerned to:</p> <p>a) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, for settlement by arbitration or conciliation under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965, when both Contracting Parties have become a party to the said Convention;</p> <p>b) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes under the Rules Governing the Additional Facility for the Administration of Proceedings by the Secretariat of the Centre (Additional Facility of Rules), when one of the Contracting Parties is not a party to the Convention mentioned under a);</p> <p>c) a sole arbitrator or an international ad hoc arbitral tribunal under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID Additional Facility</p>
673	<a href="#">Croatia - Jordan BIT (1999)</a>	In force	Croatia, Jordan	10/10/1999	27/4/2000	<p>Art 10 Settlement of disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If a dispute under paragraph 1 of this Article cannot be settled within six (6) months of a written notification, the dispute shall be upon the request of the investor settled as follows:</p> <p>...</p> <p>b) by conciliation or arbitration by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington on March 18th, 1965. In case of arbitration, each Contracting Party, by this Agreement irrevocably consents in advance, even in the absence of an individual arbitral agreement between the Contracting Party and the investor, to submit any such dispute to this Centre. This consent implies the renunciation of the requirement that the internal administrative or judicial remedies should be exhausted; or</p> <p>...</p> <p>4. A Contracting Party which is a party to a dispute shall not, at any stage of conciliation or arbitration proceedings or enforcement of an award, raise the objection that the investor who is the other party to the dispute has received an indemnity by virtue of a guarantee in respect of all or a part of its losses.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
674	<a href="#">EC-South Africa Cooperation Agreement (1999)</a>	In force	EU (European Union), South Africa	11/10/1999	1/5/2004	<p>Article 77. Settlement of disputes</p> <p>Any dispute arising between South Africa and a contractor, supplier or provider of services during the performance of a contract financed by the Community shall be settled by arbitration according to the procedural rules on conciliation and arbitration of contracts as adopted by decision of the Cooperation Council.</p>	Uncategorised (mistaken reference to conciliation)

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
675	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - El Salvador BIT (1999)</a>	In force	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), El Salvador	12/10/1999	18/11/2002	<p>Art. 9. Règlement de différends relatifs aux &lt;investissements&gt;.</p> <p>1. Tout différend relatif aux &lt;investissements&gt;, entre un investisseur de l'une des Parties contractantes et l'autre Partie contractante, fait l'objet d'une notification écrite, accompagnée d'un aide-mémoire suffisamment détaillé, de la part de la partie la plus diligente. Dans la mesure du possible, les parties tenteront de régler le différend à l'amiable par la négociation, en ayant éventuellement recours à l'expertise d'un tiers, ou par la conciliation entre les Parties contractantes par voie diplomatique.</p> <p>2. A défaut de règlement amiable par arrangement direct entre les parties au différend ou par conciliation par la voie diplomatique dans les six mois à compter de sa notification, le différend est soumis, au choix de l'investisseur, soit à la juridiction compétente de l'Etat ou l'&lt;investissement&gt; a été fait, soit à l'arbitrage international.</p> <p>A cette fin, chacune des Parties contractantes donne son consentement anticipé et irrévocable à ce que tout différend soit soumis à cet arbitrage. Ce consentement implique qu'elles renoncent à exiger que soient épuisés en premier lieu les recours administratifs ou judiciaires internes.</p> <p>(1. Any dispute relating to &lt;investments&gt;, between an investor of one of the Contracting Parties and the other Contracting Party, shall be the subject of a written notification, accompanied by a sufficiently detailed memorial, by of the most diligent party. As far as possible, the parties will attempt to settle the dispute amicably by negotiation, possibly having recourse to the expertise of a third party, or by conciliation between the Contracting Parties through diplomatic channels.</p> <p>2. In the absence of an amicable settlement by direct arrangement between the parties to the dispute or by conciliation through diplomatic channels within six months from its notification, the dispute shall be submitted, at the choice of the investor, to either the competent court of the State where the &lt;investment&gt; has been made, either to international arbitration. To this end, each of the Contracting Parties gives its advance and irrevocable consent to any dispute being submitted to this arbitration. This consent implies that they renounce the demand that the internal administrative or judicial remedies be exhausted first.)</p>	State-State conciliation
676	<a href="#">El Salvador - Netherlands BIT (1999)</a>	In force	El Salvador, Netherlands	12/10/1999	1/3/2001	<p>Article 9</p> <p>(2) If the dispute has not been settled amicably within a period of six months from the date either Party to the dispute requested amicably settlement, each Contracting Party consents unconditionally to submit the dispute at the request of the investor concerned to:</p> <p>a)the competent tribunal or administrative tribunal of the Party which is the party to the dispute;</p> <p>b)the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), for settlement by arbitration or conciliation under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965;</p> <p>c)an international ad hoc arbitral tribunal under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade law (UNCITRAL).</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
677	<a href="#">El Salvador - United Kingdom BIT (1999)</a>	In force	El Salvador, United Kingdom	14/10/1999	1/12/2000	<p>ARTICLE 8 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(1) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a nation or company of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(3) If any such dispute should arise and agreement cannot be reached within three months between the parties to this dispute through pursuit of local remedies or otherwise, then, the investor affected also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary -General of the Centre as provided in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention. In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the investor affected shall have the right to choose. The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the investor which is the other party to the dispute has received in pursuance an insurance contract an indemnity in respect of some or all of his or its losses.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
678	<a href="#">Guatemala - Taiwan Province of China BIT (1999)</a>	In force	Guatemala, Taiwan province of China	2/11/1999	1/12/2001	<p>Article 7. Settlement of disputes between the contracting parties</p> <p>1. Any dispute between the Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Agreement shall, to the extent possible, be settled through diplomatic channels.</p> <p>2. If the dispute cannot thus be settled within a period of three months from the commencement of consultations, it shall be submitted, upon written request of either Contracting Party, to an arbitration tribunal.</p> <p>3 The arbitration tribunal shall be constituted in the following way: each Contracting Party shall appoint one member of the tribunal, and those two members shall then select a national of a third State as chairman of the tribunal. The members shall be appointed within two months, and the chairman within a month, from the date the last member was appointed.</p> <p>4. If one of the Contracting Parties fails to appoint its member of the tribunal within the period specified in paragraph 3, the other Contracting Party may invite the Chairman of the court of arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce (the ICC) to make the necessary appointments, according to the rules of the ICC then in effect.</p> <p>5. In case that the appointed members of both Contracting Parties could not reach an agreement upon the appointment of the chairman of the tribunal, within the period of time established on paragraph 3 of this article, any Contracting Party could request to follow the procedure established on paragraph 4.</p> <p>6. The proceedings of the arbitration tribunal shall be conducted in accordance with the Rules of Conciliation and Arbitration of the ICC...</p>	Uncategorised (mistaken reference to conciliation)

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
679	<a href="#">Kuwait - Sweden BIT (1999)</a>	In force	Kuwait, Sweden	7/11/1999	10/5/2002	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Disputes Between a Contracting State and an Investor</p> <p>(2) If such disputes cannot be settled within a period of six months from the date at which either party to the dispute requested amicable settlement and, in the absence of any applicable, previously agreed dispute-settlement procedures, the dispute shall, subject to paragraph (3) below be submitted to international arbitration or conciliation in accordance with paragraph (4).</p> <p>(3) An investor may choose to submit the dispute for resolution:                      (b) in accordance with paragraph (4) only if:                      (i) the investor has waived its right to initiate an action, in relation to the same subject matter, before the courts or tribunals of the Contracting State concerned or, where an action has already commenced, the investor has discontinued such action before any judgement or award is made or at any later stage permitted by the law of the Contracting State concerned; and                      (ii) the investor has consented in writing to settlement by arbitration or conciliation in accordance with the appropriate rules, thereunder.</p> <p>(4) The dispute may, at the election in writing of the investor concerned, be submitted for settlement by arbitration or conciliation to:                      (a) The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (“the Centre”), established pursuant to the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington 18 March 1965 (the “Washington Convention”), provided that the Washington Convention is applicable to the dispute; or                      (b) an arbitral tribunal established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), as those Rules may be modified by the parties to the dispute (the Appointing Authority referred to in Article 7 of the Rules shall be the Secretary General of the Centre); or                      (c) an arbitral tribunal constituted pursuant to the arbitration rules of any arbitral institution mutually agreed between the parties to the dispute.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
680	<a href="#">Austria - India BIT (1999)</a>	Terminated	Austria, India	8/11/1999	1/3/2001	<p>Art 7 Subrogation</p> <p>(3) Without prejudice to paragraph (1), the right of the investor to refer an investment dispute to conciliation or arbitration shall, if the indemnifying party concurs to the extent of the subrogated rights, not be affected by the fact that the investor has received payments by virtue of an indemnity, guarantee or contract of insurance in respect of all or some of its losses.</p> <p>Art 9 Settlement of investment Disputes</p> <p>(2) Any such dispute which has not been amicably settled within a period of three months from the date on which either party to the dispute requests an amicable settlement through negotiations may be, unless otherwise agreed between the parties to the dispute, submitted:                      ...                      (b) to international conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Centre for International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), should the parties agree;</p> <p>(3) Should the parties to the dispute not exercise the options under paragraph (2) (a) or (b) of this Article or should the international conciliation proceedings be terminated other than by signing of the settlement agreement, the dispute may be referred to Arbitration by the investor as follows:                      ...                      (b) if both parties to the dispute so agree, under the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings; or                      ...                      (6) A Contracting Party which is a party to a dispute shall not, at any stage of conciliation or arbitration proceedings or enforcement of an award, raise the objection that the investor who is the other party to the dispute has received indemnity by virtue of a guarantee in respect of all or some of its losses.</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
681	<a href="#">Sweden - United Arab Emirates BIT (1999)</a>	In force	Sweden, United Arab Emirates	10/11/1999	6/5/2000	<p>Article 9 Disputes between an Investor and the Contracting State</p> <p>(2) If such a dispute is not solved amicably within six months following the date on which the dispute has been raised by either party, the Contracting States consent to submit the dispute to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Washington Convention of 18 march 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States. If the parties to such a dispute have different opinions as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate method of settlement, the investor shall have the right to choose.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
682	<a href="#">Mexico - Portugal BIT (1999)</a>	In force	Mexico, Portugal	11/11/1999	4/9/2000	<p>Article 7.: Disputes between an investor and a contracting party</p> <p>(1) Any dispute concerning an investment between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party shall, if possible, be settled amicably.</p> <p>(2) If any such dispute cannot be settled within six months following the date on which the dispute has been raised by the investor through written notification to the Contracting Party, each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of the dispute to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) for settlement by arbitration under the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, or should the ICSID not be available, to an ad hoc tribunal set up under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL). The appointing authority under the said rules shall be the Secretary-General of ICSID.</p> <p>If the parties to such a dispute have different opinions as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate method of settlement, the investor shall have the right to choose. (3) For the purpose of this Article and Article 25(2)(b) of the said Washington Convention, any legal person which is constituted in accordance with the legislation of one Contracting Party and in which, before a dispute arises, an investor of the other Contracting Party held a predominant interest shall be treated as a legal person of the other Contracting Party.</p> <p>(4) Any arbitration by an ad hoc tribunal under the UNCITRAL Rules shall be held in a state that is a party to the United Nations Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, done at New York, June 10, 1958.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
683	<a href="#">Paraguay - Portugal BIT (1999)</a>	In force	Paraguay, Portugal	24/11/1999	4/11/2001	<p>Art 10. Disputes between a contracting party and an investor of the other contracting party</p> <p>1. disputes arising between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other contracting party relating to an investment of the former in the territory of the latter shall be settled amicably through negotiations between the parties to the dispute.</p> <p>2. if the dispute cannot be resolved as provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article within six months from the date on which the disputing parties so requested, either party may refer the dispute to:</p> <p>a) The competent courts of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment;</p> <p>b) The International Centre International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) for conciliation or arbitration under the terms of the Convention on the settlement of investment dispute between States and Nationals of Other States done at Washington D. C. on 18 March 1965;</p> <p>c) An ad hoc tribunal established in accordance with the rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>3. once expressly accepted by the other party and submitted the dispute to one of the procedures referred to in subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c) referred to in the preceding paragraph, the choice shall be final.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation with a fork in the road</p>
684	<a href="#">Sierra Leone - United Kingdom BIT (2000)</a>	In force	Sierra Leone, United Kingdom	13/1/2000	20/11/2001	<p>ARTICLE 8 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(1) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 19651 any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national or company of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(3) If any such dispute should arise and agreement cannot be reached within three months between the parties to this dispute through pursuit of local remedies or otherwise, then, if the national or company affected also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation, or arbitration under the Convention, either party may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as provided in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention.</p> <p>In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the national or company affected shall have the right to choose. The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the national or company which is the other party to the dispute has received in pursuance of an insurance contract an indemnity in respect of some or all of its losses.</p> <p>(4) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through the diplomatic channel any dispute referred to the Centre unless:</p> <p>(a) the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre; or...</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
685	<a href="#">Armenia - Israel BIT (2000)</a>	In force	Armenia, Israel	19/1/2000	25/6/2003	<p>Article 8 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>1. In the event the Republic of Armenia becomes a party to the Convention, each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes ... for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 ... any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former.</p> <p>3. If any such dispute should arise and cannot be resolved, amicably or otherwise, within three (3) months from written notification of the existence of the dispute, then the investor affected may institute conciliation or arbitration proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre, as provided in Article 28 or 36 respectively, of the Convention...</p> <p>4. Neither Contracting Party shall pursue, through the diplomatic channel, any dispute referred to the Centre, unless: (a) the Secretary-General of the Centre or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it decided that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre; or...</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
686	<a href="#">Kyrgyzstan - Tajikistan BIT (2000)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan	19/1/2000		<p>Article 8. Settlement of Disputes</p> <p>1. In order to resolve disputes related to investments between one Party and the investor of the other Party, including on issues of the size, conditions or procedure for compensation, consultations shall be held.</p> <p>2. If such consultations do not lead to a result within six months from the date on which the request for consultations was made, the investor may file a dispute with the national jurisdiction of the Party in whose territory the investment was made or with international arbitration. In the latter case, the investor will have a choice between the following:</p> <p>a) The International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement through conciliation or arbitration in accordance with the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Citizens of Other States, open for signature in Washington March 18, 1965;</p> <p>b) The ad hoc arbitral tribunal in accordance with the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), as amended until the last The amendment approved by both Parties at the time of the request for the implementation of the arbitration procedure.</p> <p>3. During the arbitral proceedings or the execution of the decision of the arbitral tribunal, the party to the dispute will not put forward as an argument that the investor of the other Party has received partial or full compensation for the damage suffered on the basis of insurance.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
687	<a href="#">Mauritius - Romania BIT (2000)</a>	In force	Mauritius, Romania	20/1/2000	20/12/2000	<p>Art 9 SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN A CONTRACTING PARTY AND AN INVESTOR OF THE OTHER CONTRACTING PARTY</p> <p>(2) If these consultations do not result in a solution within six months from the date of request for settlement, the investor may submit the dispute, at his choice, for settlement to:</p> <p>(a)the competent court of the Contracting Party in the State territory of which the investment has been made; or</p> <p>(b)the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) established pursuant to the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, done at Washington, on March 18, 1965; or</p> <p>(c)an ad hoc arbitral tribunal which, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties to the dispute, shall be established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>(3) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to international conciliation or arbitration.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>
688	<a href="#">India - Philippines BIT (2000)</a>	In force	India, Philippines	28/1/2000	29/1/2001	<p>Art IX Settlement of Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of another Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If such dispute cannot be settled according to the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article within six months from the date of request for settlement, the investor may submit the dispute to:</p> <p>...</p> <p>b)if the Contracting Party of the investor and the other Contracting Party are both parties to the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, of March 18, 1965 and the investor consents in writing to submit the dispute to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes, such a dispute shall be referred to the Center; or</p> <p>c)to international conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law; or</p> <p>d) to an ad-hoc arbitral tribunal by either party to the dispute in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, 1976, subject to the following modifications...</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>
689	<a href="#">Argentina - Thailand BIT (2000)</a>	In force	Argentina, Thailand	18/2/2000	7/3/2002	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and the Host Contracting Party</p> <p>I. Any dispute which arises within the terms of this Agreement concerning an investment between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party shall, if possible, be settled amicably. .</p> <p>2. If the dispute cannot thus be settled within six months following the date on which the dispute has been raised by either party, it may be submitted to: (a) the competent tribunal of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made or (b) international arbitration according to the provisions of paragraph (3).</p> <p>5. In case of international arbitration, the dispute shall be submitted to:</p> <p>(a) the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) created by the "Convention On the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States" opened for signature in Washington D.C. on 18th March 1965, once both Contracting Parties herein become members thereof. As far as this provision is not complied with, each Contracting Party consents that the dispute be submitted to arbitration under the regulations of the ICSID Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings, or (b) an arbitration tribunal set up from case to case in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p>	<p>Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)</p>

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
690	<a href="#">Croatia - Thailand BIT (2000)</a>	In force	Croatia, Thailand	18/2/2000	10/8/2005	<p>Article 10 Settlement of disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If a dispute under paragraph 1 of this Article cannot be settled within six (6) months of a written notification, the dispute shall be upon the request of the investor settled as follows:</p> <p>a) by a competent court of the Contracting Party, or;</p> <p>b) by conciliation or arbitration by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington on March 18th, 1965 in case both Contracting Parties have become the parties to the Convention, or;</p> <p>4. A Contracting Party which is a party to a dispute shall not, at any stage of conciliation or arbitration proceedings or enforcement of an award, raise the objection that the investor who is the other party to the dispute has received an indemnity by virtue of a guarantee in respect of all or a part of its losses.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
691	<a href="#">Croatia - Zimbabwe BIT (2000)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Croatia, Zimbabwe	18/2/2000		<p>Art 10 Settlement of disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If a dispute under paragraph 1 of this Article cannot be settled within six (6) months of a written notification, the dispute shall be upon the request of the investor settled as follows:</p> <p>...</p> <p>b) by conciliation or arbitration by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington on March 18th, 1965. In case of arbitration, each Contracting Party, by this Agreement irrevocably consents in advance, even in the absence of an individual arbitral agreement between the Contracting Party and the investor, to submit any such dispute to this Centre. This consent implies the renunciation of the requirement that the internal administrative or judicial remedies should be exhausted; or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
692	<a href="#">Slovenia - Thailand BIT (2000)</a>	In force	Slovenia, Thailand	18/2/2000	20/10/2002	<p>Article 8 Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If such a dispute cannot be settled within a period of three (3) months from the date of request for settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute either to:</p> <p>a) the competent court of the Contracting Party; or</p> <p>b) conciliation or arbitration through the International Center for the Settlement of Investments Disputes (ICSID), in case both Contracting Parties are Contracting States to the Convention on the Settlement of Investments Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington D.C. on March 18, 1965; or</p> <p>c) an ad-hoc tribunal which, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties to the dispute, shall be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
693	<a href="#">Thailand - Zimbabwe BIT (2000)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Thailand, Zimbabwe	18/2/2000		<p>Art 11 Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the Other Contracting Party</p> <p>...</p> <p>2. If a dispute under paragraph 1 of this Article cannot be settled within six (6) months of a written notification, the dispute shall, upon the request of the investor, be settled as follows:</p> <p>a) by a competent court of the Contracting Party, or;</p> <p>b) conciliation or arbitration by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• of other States, opened for signature in Washington on March 18th, 1965 in case both Contracting Parties have become the parties to the Convention, or;</li> </ul> <p>c) by arbitration by three arbitrators in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), as amended by the last amendment accepted by both Contracting Parties at the time of the request for initiation of the arbitration procedure.</p> <p>...</p> <p>4. A Contracting Party which is a party to a dispute shall not, at any stage of conciliation or arbitration proceedings or enforcement of an award, raise the objection that the investor who is the other party to the dispute has received an indemnity by virtue of a guarantee in respect of all or a part of its losses.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
694	<a href="#">Indonesia - Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of BIT (2000)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Indonesia, North Korea	21/2/2000		<p>Article VIII. Settlement of disputes between investors and the contracting party</p> <p>1. Any dispute between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party, concerning an investment of the latter in the territory of the former, be settled amicably through consultations and negotiations.</p> <p>2. If such a dispute cannot be settled within a period of six months from the date of a written notification either Party requested amicable settlement, the dispute shall, at the request of the investor concerned, be submitted either to the judicial procedures provided by the Contracting Party concerned or to international arbitration or conciliation.</p> <p>3. In case that the dispute is submitted to arbitration or conciliation the investor shall be entitled to refer the dispute to:</p> <p>a. an ad hoc tribunal to be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commissions on International Trade Law or;</p> <p>b. International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes established pursuant to the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States...</p> <p>C. on 18 March 1965 (ICSID Convention) in case both Parties have become parties to this Convention...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
695	<a href="#">Mauritius - Singapore BIT (2000)</a>	In force	Mauritius, Singapore	4/3/2000	19/4/2000	<p>Art 13 INVESTMENT DISPUTES</p> <p>2. If the dispute cannot be thus resolved as provided in paragraph 1 of this Article, within 6 months from the date of the notice given thereunder, then, unless the parties have otherwise agreed, it shall, upon the request of either party to the dispute, be submitted to conciliation or arbitration by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (called "the Centre" in this Agreement) established by the convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between the States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March, 1965 (called "the Convention" in this Agreement).</p> <p>For this purpose, each Contracting Party hereby irrevocably consents in advance under Article 25 of the Convention to submit any dispute to the Centre.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
696	<a href="#">Algeria - Indonesia BIT (2000)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Algeria, Indonesia	21/3/2000		<p>Art 8 Settlement of Disputes between Investors and the Contracting Party</p> <p>If such a dispute cannot be settled within a period of six months from the date of a written notification by which either party requested amicable settlement, the dispute shall, at the request of the investor concerned, be submitted either to the judicial procedures provided by the Contracting Party concerned or to international arbitration or conciliation.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
697	<a href="#">Mongolia - Viet Nam BIT (2000)</a>	In force	Mongolia, Viet Nam	17/4/2000	13/12/2001	<p>Article 7 Settlement of Investment Disputes Between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) If these consultations do not result in a solution within six months from the date of request for settlement, the investor may submit the dispute, at his choice, for settlement to:</p> <p>(b) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) having regard to the applicable provisions of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of the other States opened for signature at Washington D.C. on March 18, 1965, in the event Contracting Parties shall have become a party to this Convention; or</p> <p>(c) an ad hoc arbitral tribunal which, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties to the dispute, shall be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>(3) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to international conciliation or arbitration.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
698	<a href="#">Ghana - Serbia BIT (2000)</a>	In force	Ghana, Serbia	25/4/2000	7/7/2000	<p>Article 10 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Host State</p> <p>(2) Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration, the investor and the Contracting Party concerned in the dispute may agree to refer the dispute either to:</p> <p>(a) the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (the Convention of the Settlement of Investment Disputes between states and nationals of other states, opened for signature at Washington DC on 18 March 1965, and the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation; Arbitration and fact-finding Proceedings), where the both Contracting Parties are signatories to the Convention, or</p> <p>(b) an international arbitrator or ad hoc arbitration tribunal to be appointed by a special agreement or established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
699	<a href="#">Korea, Republic of - Nicaragua BIT (2000)</a>	In force	Korea, Republic of, Nicaragua	15/5/2000	22/6/2001	<p>Art 8 Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(3) If the dispute cannot be settled within six(6) months from the date on which the dispute has been raised by either party, it shall be submitted upon request of either of the parties to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) established by the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States (in the event Nicaragua becomes a party to this Convention. Until that moment the dispute shall be submitted to conciliation or arbitration procedure to be mutually agreed upon on the basis of the Convention or Additional Facility).</p> <p>(4) The award made by ICSID shall be final and binding on the parties to the dispute. Each Contracting Party shall ensure the recognition and enforcement of the award in accordance with its relevant laws and regulations.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction</p> <p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p>

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
700	<a href="#">Belarus - Singapore BIT (2000)</a>	In force	Belarus, Singapore	15/5/2000	13/1/2001	<p>Article 13. Disputes between contracting party and investor</p> <p>1. Any dispute between investors of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party in connection with an investment in the territory of the other Contracting Party shall, as far as possible, be settled amicably through negotiations between the parties to the dispute. The party intending to resolve such dispute through negotiations shall give written notice to the other of its intention.</p> <p>2. If the dispute cannot be thus resolved as provided in paragraph 1 of this Article, within 6 months from the date of the notice given thereunder, then, unless the parties have otherwise agreed, it shall, upon the request of either party to the dispute, be submitted to conciliation or arbitration by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (called "the Centre in this Agreement") established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between the States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March, 1965 (called the Convention in this Agreement). For this purpose, each Contracting Party hereby irrevocably consents in advance under Article 25 of the Convention to submit any dispute to the Centre, Decisions of the arbitral tribunal shall, subject to the Convention, be final and binding on both parties to the dispute.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
701	<a href="#">Netherlands - Uganda BIT (2000)</a>	In force	Netherlands, Uganda	30/5/2000	1/1/2003	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Investment Disputes Between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the Other Contracting Party</p> <p>Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that investor in the territory of the former Contracting Party to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965. A legal person which is an investor of one Contracting Party and which before such a dispute arises is controlled by investors of the other Contracting Party shall, in accordance with Article 25 (2) (b) of the Convention, for the purpose of the Convention be treated as a national of the other Contracting Party.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
702	<a href="#">Egypt - Nigeria BIT (2000)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Egypt, Nigeria	20/6/2000		<p>Art 6 Settlement of Investor Disputes</p> <p>...</p> <p>2) Where these consultations do not result in a solution within six months from the date of request for settlement, the nationals or company may submit the dispute, at its choice, for settlement to:</p> <p>a-the competent court of the-Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made; or</p> <p>b-The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) provided for by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington, D.C. on 18th March, 1965; or</p> <p>c-an ad-hoc arbitral tribunal which, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties to the dispute, shall be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL);</p> <p>d-Regional Centre for International Commercial Arbitration in Cairo or Lagos.</p> <p>...</p> <p>4) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to international conciliation or arbitration.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
703	<a href="#">Ecuador - Honduras BIT (2000)</a>	Terminated	Ecuador, Honduras	26/6/2000	18/1/2008	<p>Article XI. Settlement of disputes between an investor and the host contracting party of the investment</p> <p>(1) Any dispute concerning the provisions of this Agreement between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party shall, as far as possible, be settled by friendly consultations, which also includes the Conciliation and Arbitration Center of the Chambers of Commerce, if applicable,</p> <p>(2) If the dispute has not been settled within a period of six months from the date on which it was raised by one or other party, it may be submitted at the request of the investor:</p> <p>(a) The competent courts of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made. If this is not possible to settle the dispute within six months from the date on which it was raised in its courts, the investor may discontinue this request and submit the dispute.</p> <p>(b) The International Centre International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965; or</p> <p>(c) An ad hoc arbitration tribunal established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL)...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction
704	<a href="#">India - Portugal BIT (2000)</a>	Terminated	India, Portugal	28/6/2000	19/7/2002	<p>Art 10 Disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>I-Disputes that may arise between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party with regard to an investment under the present Agreement, shall be notified in writing including detailed information, by the investor to host Contracting Party of the investment. As far as possible, the Parties concerned shall endeavour to settle these differences amicably, through negotiations or conciliation.</p> <p>3-In the case of international arbitration, the dispute maybe submitted as follows: ... b) To the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings if both parties to the dispute so agree; or ...</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
705	<a href="#">Angola - United Kingdom BIT (2000)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Angola, United Kingdom	4/7/2000		<p>Art 8 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Host State</p> <p>(1) Disputes between a national or company of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party concerning an obligation of the latter under this Agreement in relations to an investment of the former which have not been amicably settled shall, after a period of three months from written notification of a claim, be submitted to international arbitration if the national or company concerned so wishes.</p> <p>(2) Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration, the national or company and the Contracting Party concerned in the dispute may agree to refer the dispute either to</p> <p>(a) the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (having regard to the provisions, where applicable, of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington DC on 18 March 1965 and the Additional Facility for the Administration or Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings)...</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
706	<a href="#">India - Sweden BIT (2000)</a>	Terminated	India, Sweden	4/7/2000	1/4/2001	<p>Article 9 Disputes Between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>2) ) If such a dispute has not been amicably settled within a period of six months the Investor that is party to the dispute may submit the dispute for resolution according to the following options:</p> <p>a) to the courts or administrative tribunals of the Contracting Party that is party to the dispute; or                      (b) in accordance with any applicable, previously agreed dispute-settlement procedure; or                      (c) to international conciliation under the Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (hereinafter referred to as "UNCITRAL").</p> <p>3. Should the investor fail to exercise the options in paragraph 2 (a) and (b) of this Article or where the conciliation proceedings under Article 2 ( c) of this paragraph are terminated other than by the signing of a settlement agreement, the dispute shall be referred to binding international arbitration according to the following provisions:</p> <p>(b) to the Centre under the rules governing the Additional Facility for Administration of Proceedings by the Secretariat of the Centre (hereinafter referred to as "the Additional Facility Rules"), subject to the consent of both parties to the dispute; or ...</p>	Mandatory conciliation as a pre-condition to arbitration
707	<a href="#">India - Thailand BIT (2000)</a>	Terminated	India, Thailand	10/7/2000	13/7/2001	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Disputes Between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) Any such dispute which has not been amicably settled within a period of six months may, if both Parties agree, be submitted</p> <p>(a)for resolution, in accordance with the law of the Contracting Party which has admitted the investment to that Contracting Party's competent judicial, arbitral or administrative bodies; or                      (b)to International conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>(3) Should the Parties fail to agree on a dispute settlement procedure provided under paragraph (2) of this Article or where a dispute is referred to conciliation but conciliation proceedings are terminated other than by signing of a settlement agreement, the dispute may be referred to Arbitration. The Arbitration procedure shall be as follows:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b)If both parties to the dispute so agree, under the Additional Facility rules of the ICSID Convention for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding proceedings; or...</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
708	<a href="#">Croatia - Israel BIT (2000)</a>	In force	Croatia, Israel	1/8/2000	18/7/2003	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor</p> <p>2. If a dispute under paragraph 1 of this Article cannot be settled within six (6) months of a written notification, the dispute shall be on the request of the investor settled as follows:...</p> <p>(b) by conciliation or arbitration by the International Center for the settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes Between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington, D.C. on March 18, 1965...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
709	<a href="#">Cambodia - Philippines BIT (2000)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Cambodia, Philippines	16/8/2000		<p>Article VIII Settlement of Disputes between a National and a Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If such a dispute cannot be settled within a period of six (6) months from the date of the written notification by either Party who requested amicable settlement, the dispute shall, at the request of the national concerned, be submitted either to the judicial procedures provided by the Contracting Party concerned or to international arbitration or conciliation</p> <p>3. In case the dispute is submitted to arbitration or conciliation the national shall be entitled to refer the dispute to:</p> <p>(a)The International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington D.C, on 18 March 1965, in case both Contracting Parties have become the Parties to the Convention: or</p> <p>(b)An ad hoc tribunal to be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL). An arbitral award shall be final and binding on both parties to the dispute.</p> <p>Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels any matter referred to arbitration until the proceedings have terminated or a Contracting Party has failed to abide by or comply with the award rendered by an arbitral tribunal.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
710	<a href="#">Netherlands - Nicaragua BIT (2000)</a>	In force	Netherlands, Nicaragua	28/8/2000	1/1/2003	<p>Article 9 Settlement of disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor</p> <p>1) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that national in the territory of the former Contracting Party to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes ("Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965.</p> <p>A legal person which is a national of one Contracting Party and which before such a dispute arises is controlled by nationals of the other Contracting Party shall, in accordance with Article 25 (2) (b) of the Convention, for the purpose of the Convention be treated as a national of the other Contracting Party.</p> <p>2) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through the diplomatic channel any dispute referred to the Centre unless:</p> <p>(a)the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre, or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
711	<a href="#">Netherlands - Panama BIT (2000)</a>	In force	Netherlands, Panama	28/8/2000	1/9/2001	<p>Article 9 Dispute Settlement between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>2) If the dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party cannot be thus settled within six months from the date on which either Party to the dispute requested in writing an amicable settlement, the investor shall be entitled to submit the dispute, at his choice, for settlement to:</p> <p>(a)a competent court of the Contracting Party which is the Party to the dispute; or</p> <p>(b)to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965.</p> <p>If the dispute has been submitted to a competent court mentioned in (a) above, it may only be referred to the ICSID if a period of twelve months has passed since the dispute was submitted to such court.</p> <p>4) Each Contracting Party hereby gives its unconditional consent to the submission of a dispute to international conciliation or arbitration in accordance with the provisions of this Article.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
712	<a href="#">Bahrain - Syrian Arab Republic BIT (2000)</a>	In force	Bahrain, Syria	20/9/2000	18/12/2001	<p>Article 6. Settlement of investment disputes between the investor and the host country</p> <p>The disputes related to the various aspects of investments and activities in them and belonging to one of the contracting parties or their sponsors are settled through conciliation, arbitration or resorting to the Arab Investment Court, in accordance with the provisions of the sixth chapter of the Unified Agreement for the Investment of Arab Capitals in the Arab Countries and its annex approved by the Arab Economic and Social Council His decision No. 841 dated 10/9/1980. Adopted at its twenty-ninth session, held in Tunisia.</p> <p>The investor has the right to resort to the local judiciary in the following cases:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Lack of agreement between the two parties to resort to conciliation.</li> <li>2. The conciliator was unable to issue his report within the specified period.</li> <li>3. The parties did not agree to accept the solutions proposed in the conciliator's report.</li> <li>4. The parties did not agree to resort to arbitration.</li> <li>5. The arbitral tribunal's decision was not issued for any reason.</li> </ol>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
713	<a href="#">Algeria - South Africa BIT (2000)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Algeria, South Africa	24/9/2000		<p>Art 7 Résolution des différends entre un investisseur et une partie contractante (Resolution of disputes between an investor and a contracting party)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Tout différend entre l'une des parties contractantes et un investisseur de l'autre partie contractante relatif aux investissements sera, autant que possible, réglé à l'amiable entre les parties concernées (Any dispute between one of the contracting parties and an investor from the other contracting party relating to investments will, as far as possible, be settled amicably between the parties concerned.)</li> <li>3. Lorsqu'un différend est soumis à l'arbitrage international, l'investisseur et la partie contractante concernés par le différend peuvent s'entendre pour l'envoyer devant soit: (a) Le centre international pour le règlement des différends relatifs à l'investissement (en tenant compte, si nécessaire, des dispositions de la convention sur le règlement des différends relatifs aux investissements entre Etats et ressortissants d'autres Etats, ouverte à la signature à Washington D.C le 18 mars 1965, et la facilité additionnelle pour l'administration des procédures de conciliation, d'arbitrage et d'enquête); ou ...  (When a dispute is submitted to international arbitration, the investor and the contracting party affected by the dispute may agree to send it to either: (a) (ICSID) ( taking into account, if necessary, the provisions of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature in Washington D.C. on March 18, 1965, and the additional facility for the administration of conciliation, arbitration and investigation); or...</li> </ol>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
714	<a href="#">Bangladesh - Switzerland BIT (2000)</a>	In force	Bangladesh, Switzerland	14/10/2000	3/9/2001	<p>Article 3 Disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(1) For the purpose of solving disputes with respect to investments between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party and without prejudice to Article 9 of this Agreement (Disputes between Contracting Parties), consultations will take place between the parties concerned.</p> <p>(2) If these consultations do not result in a solution within six months from the date of request for consultations and if the investor concerned gives a written consent, the dispute shall be submitted to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, instituted by the Convention of Washington of March 18, 1965, for the settlement of disputes regarding investments between States and nationals of other States. Each party may start the procedure by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as foreseen by Articles 28 and 36 of the above-mentioned Convention. Should the parties disagree on whether the conciliation or arbitration is the most appropriate procedure, the investor concerned shall have the choice. The Contracting Party which is party to the dispute can, at no time whatsoever during the settlement procedure or the execution of the sentence, allege the fact that the investor has received, by virtue of an insurance contract, a compensation covering the whole or part of the incurred damage.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
715	<a href="#">Portugal - Ukraine BIT (2000)</a>	In force	Portugal, Ukraine	25/10/2000	18/7/2003	<p>Article 9 Disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>2— If such dispute cannot be settled within a period of six months from the date of request for settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute to only one of the following:</p> <p>a)The competent court of the Contracting Party for decision; or</p> <p>b)The International Centre for the Settlement of Investments Disputes (ICSID) through conciliation or arbitration, established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investments Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington D.C., on March 18, 1965. If the Contracting Party to the dispute is not a party of the above mentioned Convention, the dispute shall be settled in accordance with the additional facilityy for the administration of proceedings by the Secretariat of the ICSID; or</p> <p>c)An ad hoc international arbitral tribunal established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Comission on International Law (UNCITRAL). The Parties to the dispute may agree in written to change these rules. Arbitral decision shall be binding for both Parties.</p> <p>3— Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels 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 International Centre for the Settlement of Investments Disputes.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
716	<a href="#">Bosnia and Herzegovina - Sweden BIT (2000)</a>	In force	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sweden	31/10/2000	1/1/2002	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If any such dispute cannot be settled within six months following the date on which the dispute has been raised by the investor through written notification to the Contracting Party, each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of the dispute, at the investors' choice, for resolution by international arbitration to one of the following fora:</p> <p>a)the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) for settlement by arbitration under the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, or</p> <p>b)an ad hoc tribunal under the Additional Facility Rules of ICSID, if the Centre is not available under the Washington Convention, or</p> <p>c)an ad hoc tribunal set up under Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) The appointing authority under the said rules shall be the Secretary-General of ICSID.</p> <p>If the parties to such a dispute have a different opinions as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate method of settlement, the investor shall have the right to chose.</p> <p>5. The consent given by each Contracting Party in paragraph 2 and the submission of the dispute by an investor under the said paragraph shall constitute the written consent and written agreement of the parties to the dispute to its submission for settlement for the purposes of Chapter II of the Washington Convention (Jurisdiction of the Centre), the Additional Facility Rules of ICSID, Article 1 of the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules and Article II of the United Nations Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, done at New York, June 10, 1958.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
717	<a href="#">Bosnia and Herzegovina - Finland BIT (2000)</a>	In force	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Finland	1/11/2000	8/12/2001	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If a dispute can not be settled in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article within a period of a three months from the date on which either party to the dispute requested amicable settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute either to:</p> <p>...</p> <p>b)to an ad hoc arbitration tribunal, which unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties to the dispute, is to be established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); or</p> <p>c)The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") through a conciliation commission or arbitral tribunal constituted under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature in Washington on 18 March 1965 (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention").</p> <p>4. Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through the diplomatic channels any dispute referred to the Centre unless:</p> <p>a)the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted under the Convention, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre; or ...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
718	<a href="#">India - Lao People's Democratic Republic BIT (2000)</a>	Terminated	India, Lao People's Democratic Republic	9/11/2000	5/1/2003	<p>ARTICLE 9 SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN AN INVESTOR AND A CONTRACTING PARTY</p> <p>(2) Any such dispute which has not been amicably settled within a period of six months may, if both Parties agree, be submitted:</p> <p>(a) for resolution, in accordance with the law of the Contracting Party which has admitted the investment to that Contracting Party's competent judicial, arbitral or administrative bodies; or</p> <p>(b) to international conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
719	<a href="#">Burkina Faso - Netherlands BIT (2000)</a>	Terminated	Burkina Faso, Netherlands	10/11/2000	1/1/2004	<p>Article 9 Règlement des divergences entre une Partie Contractante et un investisseur</p> <p>Chacune des Parties Contractantes consent à soumettre tout différend surgissant entre une Partie Contractante et un ressortissant de l'autre Partie Contractante au sujet d'un investissement effectué par ce ressortissant sur le territoire de l'autre Partie Contractante, au Centre international pour le règlement des différends relatifs aux investissements, en vue d'un règlement par conciliation ou arbitrage, conformément à la Convention sur le règlement des différends relatifs aux investissements entre États et ressortissants d'autres États, ouverte à la signature le 18 mars 1965 à Washington. Une personne morale ressortissante de l'une des Parties Contractantes et dont la majorité des parts est détenue, avant l'apparition du différend, par des ressortissants de l'autre Partie Contractante, sera, conformément à l'article 25, paragraphe 2, sous b, de ladite Convention, considérée comme un ressortissant de l'autre Partie Contractante pour l'application de la Convention.</p> <p>Each of the Contracting Parties agrees to submit any dispute arising between a Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment made by that national in the territory of the other Contracting Party, to the International Center for the Settlement of Disputes relating to investments, with a view to settlement by conciliation or arbitration, in accordance with the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature on March 18, 1965 in Washington.</p> <p>A legal person who is national of one of the Contracting Parties and of which the majority of the shares are held, before the appearance of the dispute, by nationals of the other Contracting Party, shall, in accordance with Article 25, paragraph 2, under b, of the said Convention, be considered as a national of the other Contracting Party for the application of the Convention.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
720	<a href="#">New Zealand - Singapore CEPA (2000)</a>	In force	New Zealand, Singapore	14/11/2000	1/1/2001	<p>Article 34 Investment Disputes</p> <p>1 Any legal dispute between an investor of one Party and the other Party arising directly out of an investment by that investor in the territory of that other Party shall, as far as possible, be settled amicably through negotiations between the investor and that other Party.</p> <p>2 If the dispute cannot be resolved as provided for in paragraph 1 within 6 months from the date of request for negotiations then, unless the parties to the dispute agree otherwise, it shall, upon the request of either such party, be submitted to conciliation or arbitration by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between the States and Nationals of Other States done at Washington on 18 March, 1965, provided that the other party does not withhold its consent under Article 25 of that Convention.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
721	<a href="#">Croatia - Sweden BIT (2000)</a>	In force	Croatia, Sweden	23/11/2000	1/8/2002	<p>Art 10 Settlement of Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If any such dispute cannot be settled within six months following the date on which the dispute has been raised by the investor through written notification to the Contracting Party, each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of the dispute, at the investor's choice, for resolution by international arbitration to one of the following fora:</p> <p>i)...ICSID for settlement by arbitration under the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States provided both Contracting Parties are parties to the said Convention; or</p> <p>ii) the Additional Facility of the Centre, if the Centre is not available under the Convention; or</p> <p>iii) an ad hoc tribunal set up under Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL). The appointing authority under the said rules shall be the Secretary General of ICSID; or</p> <p>iv) by arbitration in accordance with the Rules of Arbitration of the... (ICC).</p> <p>If the parties to such a dispute have different opinions as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate method of settlement, the investor shall have the right to choose.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
722	<a href="#">Nigeria - Switzerland BIT (2000)</a>	In force	Nigeria, Switzerland	30/11/2000	1/4/2003	<p>Art. 8 Différends entre une Partie contractante et un investisseur de l'autre Partie contractante</p> <p>2) Si ces consultations n'apportent pas de solution dans les six mois à compter de la demande de règlement, l'investisseur pourra choisir de soumettre le différend, en vue de son règlement:</p> <p>(a)aux tribunaux compétents de la Partie contractante sur le territoire de laquelle l'investissement est situé; ou</p> <p>(b)au Centre international pour le règlement des différends relatifs aux investissements (CIRDI), institué par la Convention de Washington pour le règlement des différends relatifs aux investissements entre Etats et ressortissants d'autres Etats (1) , du 18 mars 1965; ou</p> <p>(c)un tribunal arbitral ad hoc qui, à moins que les parties au différend n'en disposent autrement, sera constitué conformément au règlement d'arbitrage de la Commission des Nations Unies pour le droit commercial international (CNUDCI).</p> <p>(3) Les Parties contractantes donnent leur consentement à la soumission à la conciliation ou à l'arbitrage internationaux de tout différend relatif à un investissement.</p> <p>((2) If these consultations do not bring a solution within six months of the request for payment, the investor may choose to submit the dispute, with a view to its resolution:</p> <p>(a) to the competent courts of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment is located; or</p> <p>(b) to the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established by the Washington Convention for the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States (1), of March 18, 1965; or</p> <p>(c) an ad hoc arbitral tribunal which, unless the parties to the dispute otherwise provide, shall be constituted in accordance with the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>(3) The Contracting Parties give their consent to the submission to international conciliation or arbitration of any dispute relating to an investment.)</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
723	<a href="#">Bosnia and Herzegovina - Greece BIT (2000)</a>	In force	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Greece	13/12/2000	15/6/2007	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If a dispute can not be settled in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article within six months from the date of written notification of the dispute the investor concerned may submit the dispute for resolution either:</p> <p>a)In accordance with any applicable previously agreed dispute procedure, or</p> <p>b)To international arbitration.</p> <p>Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration the investor concerned may submit the dispute to:</p> <p>a)An ad hoc arbitral tribunal established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); or</p> <p>b)The International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature in Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965, for arbitration or conciliation under that convention.</p> <p>Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of such dispute to international arbitration.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
724	<a href="#">India - Mongolia BIT (2001)</a>	Terminated	India, Mongolia	3/1/2001	29/4/2002	<p>ARTICLE 9 Settlement of Disputes Between au Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) Any such dispute which has not been amicably settled within a period of sixmonths may, if both Parties agree, be submitted:</p> <p>(a) for resolution, in accordance with the law of the Contracting Party which has admitted the investment to that Contracting Party's competent judicial, arbitral or administrative bodies; or</p> <p>(b) to theInternational conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law</p> <p>(3) Should the Parties fail to agree on a dispute settlement procedure provided under paragraph (2) of this Article or where a dispute is referred to conciliation but conciliation proceedings are terminated other than by signing of a settlement agreement, the dispute may be referred to Arbitration. The Arbitration procedure shall be as follows...</p>	Conciliation if both parties agree Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
725	<a href="#">Honduras - Netherlands BIT (2001)</a>	In force	Honduras, Netherlands	15/1/2001	1/9/2002	<p>Article 9</p> <p>(2) If the dispute has not been settled within a period of six months from the date either party to the dispute requested amicable settlement, that Contracting Party consents the dispute be submitted at the request of the national concerned to:</p> <p>a) a competent domestic court of the Contracting Party in which territory the investment was made;</p> <p>b) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), for settlement by arbitration or conciliation under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965;</p> <p>...</p> <p>5) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submitting investment disputes for resolution at the choice of the national to any of the dispute settlement fora mentioned in the preceding paragraphs.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
726	<a href="#">Italy - Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of BIT (2001)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Italy, Venezuela	14/2/2001		<p>Article VIII. Settlement of disputes between investors and contracting parties</p> <p>1. Any dispute between a Contracting Party and an investor regarding the fulfillment of the provisions of this Agreement, in relation to the investment mentioned in the territory of that, including any disputes about the amount of compensation in case of nationalization, expropriation, requisition or measures having a similar effect, will be, as far as possible, settled by means of friendly consultations between the Parties in dispute.</p> <p>2. If these consultations do not enable a solution within six months following the date of the written request of composition sent, the dispute could be subjected to investor's choice:</p> <p>a) to the ordinary or administrative courts of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made;</p> <p>b) the International Centre for Dispute Resolution Related to Investments (I.C.S.I.D), established by the "Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States", opened for signature in Washington on March 18, 1965, when the two Contracting Parties have acceded to it, or, where appropriate, to the Regulation on additional "mechanisms" for conciliation and arbitration of the International Centre for the Settlement of Disputes related to Investments.</p> <p>c) in the event that, for any reason, I.C.S.I.D. or the Additional mechanisms were not available, the investor could submit the dispute to an "ad hoc" arbitral tribunal, in compliance with the Rules of Arbitration of the Commission of the United Nations on International Trade Law following this specific mode...</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation and arbitration</p>

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
727	<a href="#">Japan - Mongolia BIT (2001)</a>	Terminated	Japan, Mongolia	15/2/2001	24/3/2002	<p>Art 10</p> <p>2. If any legal dispute that may arise out of investment made by an investor of either Contracting party cannot be settled through such consultation, the dispute shall at the request of the investor concerned be submitted to either:</p> <p>(1) conciliation or arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States done at Washington, March 18, 1965 so long as the Convention is in force between the Contracting parties, or conciliation or arbitration under the Additional Facility Rules of ICSID so long as the Convention is not in force between the Contracting Parties; or</p> <p>...</p> <p>3. A Contracting Party which is a party to a legal dispute referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article shall give its consent to the submission of the dispute to international conciliation or arbitration referred to in paragraph 2 in accordance with the provisions of the present Article</p> <p>6. In case a legal dispute arises out of investment made by a company of either Contracting Party and such company is controlled by investors of the other Contracting Party on the date on which such company makes a request to the former Contracting Party to submit the dispute to conciliation or arbitration, such company of the former Contracting Party shall be treated for the purposes of the provisions of the present Article as a company of such other Contracting party.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
728	<a href="#">Croatia - Cuba BIT (2001)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Croatia, Cuba	16/2/2001		<p>Article 10. Settlement of disputes between a contracting party and an investor of the other contracting party</p> <p>1. Any investment dispute between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party shall be settled by amicable negotiations.</p> <p>2. If a dispute under paragraph 1 of this Article cannot be settled within six (6) months of a written notification, the dispute shall be upon the request of the investor or settled as follows:</p> <p>a) By a competent court of the Contracting Party, or</p> <p>b) By arbitration by three arbitrators in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), as amended by the last amendment accepted by both Contracting Parties at the time of the request for initiation of the arbitration procedure. In case of arbitration, each Contracting Party, by this Agreement irrevocably consents in advance even in the absence of an individual arbitral agreement between the Contracting Party and the investor, to submit any such dispute to the tribunal mentioned.; or</p> <p>c) By arbitration in accordance with the Rules of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC).</p> <p>3. The award shall be final and binding; it shall be executed according to the national law, each Contracting Party shall ensure the recognition and enforcement of the arbitral award in accordance with its relevant laws and regulations</p> <p>4. A Contracting Party which is a party to a dispute shall not, at any stage of conciliation or arbitration proceedings or enforcement of an award, raise the objection that the investor who is the other party to the dispute has received an indemnity by virtue of a guarantee in respect of all or a part of its losses.</p>	Uncategorised (Advance consent limited to arbitration only, but conciliation mentioned in waiver-of-objections clause)

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
729	<a href="#">Bosnia and Herzegovina - Macedonia, The former Yugoslav Republic of BIT (2001)</a>	In force	Bosnia and Herzegovina, North Macedonia	16/2/2001	26/4/2004	<p>Article 8. Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Disputes between one of the Contracting Parties and an investor of the other Contracting Party shall be notified in writing. Any dispute which may arise between one Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party in connection with an investment on the territory of that other Contracting Party shall be settled amicably through consultations and negotiations.</p> <p>2. If a dispute can not be settled in accordance with paragraph 1. of this Article within a period of a six months from the date on which either party to the dispute requested amicable settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute either to:</p> <p>a) The competent court or administrative tribunal of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made; or</p> <p>b) Ad hoc arbitral tribunal established under the Arbitration Rules of Procedure of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); or</p> <p>c) The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") through conciliation or arbitration established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature in Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965 (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention"), in the event both Contracting Parties shall have become a party to the Convention.</p> <p>3. Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through the diplomatic channels any dispute referred to the Centre.</p> <p>...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
730	<a href="#">Portugal - Turkey BIT (2001)</a>	In force	Portugal, Turkey	19/2/2001	19/1/2004	<p>ARTICLE 10 Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If such dispute cannot be settled within a period of six (6) months from the date of request for settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute to:</p> <p>a)the competent court of the Contracting Party for decision; or</p> <p>b)the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) through conciliation or arbitration, established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington D.C., on March 18, 1965;</p> <p>c)an ad hoc court of arbitration laid down under the Arbitration Rules of Procedure of the United Nations Commission for International Trade Law, provided that, if the investor concerned has brought the dispute before the courts of justice of the Contracting Party that is a Party to the dispute and a final award has not been rendered within one year.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
731	<a href="#">Bosnia and Herzegovina - Romania BIT (2001)</a>	In force	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Romania	20/2/2001	3/12/2001	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Disputes between one Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If such a dispute can not be thus settled within a period of six months from the date of request for settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute either to:</p> <p>...</p> <p>b) ad hoc arbitral tribunal established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); or</p> <p>c) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") through conciliation or arbitration established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature in Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965 (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention"), in the event both Contracting Parties shall have become a party to the Convention.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
732	<a href="#">Gabon - Lebanon BIT (2001)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Gabon, Lebanon	20/2/2001		<p>Art 10 Règlement des différends entre un investisseur et une Partie contractante</p> <p>1. Tout différend relatif aux investissements entre l'une des Parties contractantes et un investisseur de l'autre Partie contractante est réglé à l'amiable entre les deux parties concernées, et à défaut, par la conciliation par voie diplomatique.</p> <p>2. Si le différend n'a pas pu être réglé dans un délai de six mois à partir du moment où il a été soulevé par l'une ou l'autre des parties au différend, il est soumis au choix de l'investisseur, partie au différend:</p> <p>-au tribunal national compétent de la partie contractante sur le territoire de laquelle l'investissement, objet du différend, a été fait; ou</p> <p>-à l'arbitrage du Centre international pour le règlement des différends relatifs aux investissements (C.I.R.D.I), crée par la Convention pour le règlement des différends relatifs aux investissements entre Etats et ressortissants d'autres Etats, signée à Washington le 18 mars 1965, lorsque chaque Etat, partie au présent Accord sera partie à ladite Convention... Le choix ainsi fait est irrévocable.</p> <p>(1. Any dispute relating to investments between one of the Contracting Parties and an investor of the other Contracting Party shall be settled amicably between the two parties concerned, and failing that, by conciliation through diplomatic channels.</p> <p>2. If the dispute has not been resolved within six months from the time it was raised by either party to the dispute, it is subject to the choice of the investor, party to the dispute:</p> <p>-To the competent national court of the contracting party in whose territory the investment, which is the subject of the dispute, was made; or</p> <p>-The arbitration of the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), created by the Convention for the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, signed in Washington on March 18, 1965, when each State party to this Agreement shall be party to the said Convention ...</p> <p>The choice thus made is irrevocable.)</p>	State-State conciliation
733	<a href="#">Austria - Slovenia BIT (2001)</a>	In force	Austria, Slovenia	7/3/2001	1/2/2002	<p>Article 11 Settlement of Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If such a dispute cannot be settled within a period of three (3) months from the date of request for settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute to:</p> <p>(a)the competent court or administrative tribunal of the Contracting Party;</p> <p>(b)an arbitral tribunal established under:</p> <p>(i)the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL);</p> <p>(ii)the rules of arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC);</p> <p>(iii)the rules of the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington, D.C. on March 18, 1965;</p> <p>(c) any other form of dispute settlement agreed upon by the parties to the dispute.</p> <p>3. Each Contracting Party hereby consents unconditionally to the submission of an investment dispute to international conciliation or arbitration. This consent implies the renunciation of the requirement that the internal administrative or judicial remedies should be exhausted.</p> <p>4. The investor may choose to submit the dispute for resolution according to paragraph 2b only until there has been a decision concerning the same claim in the first instance in the proceedings according to paragraph 2a.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
734	<a href="#">Malta - Slovenia BIT (2001)</a>	Terminated	Malta, Slovenia	15/3/2001	6/11/2001	<p>Article 10. Settlement of disputes between a contracting party and an investor of the other contracting party</p> <p>1. Any dispute which may arise between one Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party concerning an alleged breach of an obligation of the former under this Agreement which causes loss or damage to the investor or its investment shall be settled amicably through negotiations.</p> <p>2. If such a dispute cannot be settled within a period of three (3) months from the date of request for settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute to:</p> <p>a) The competent court or administrative tribunal of the Contracting Party; or  b) Conciliation or arbitration established under:</p> <p>i) The arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); or  ii) The rules of arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC); or  iii) The rules of the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States (the "ICSID Convention"), opened for signature in Washington, D.C., on March 18, 1965, under the rules governing the Additional Facility for the Administration of Proceedings by the Secretariat of the Centre, if either of the Contracting Parties is a party to the ICSID Convention; or  c) Any other form of arbitration agreed upon by the parties to the dispute.</p> <p>3. Each Contracting Party hereby consents unconditionally to the submission of an investment dispute to international conciliation or arbitration. This consent implies the renunciation of the requirement that the internal administrative or judicial remedies should be exhausted.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
735	<a href="#">Austria - Egypt BIT (2001)</a>	In force	Austria, Egypt	12/4/2001	29/4/2002	<p>Art 9 Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(2) If a dispute according to paragraph 1 cannot be settled within three months of a written notification of sufficiently detailed claims, the dispute shall upon the request of the Contracting Party or of the investor of the other Contracting Party be subject to the following procedures:</p> <p>(a) to conciliation or arbitration by the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes, established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington on March 18th, 1965; or  ...  (d) the International Arbitral Center of the Austrian Federal Economic Chamber.</p> <p>In case of arbitration, each Contracting Party, by this Agreement irrevocably consents in advance, even in the absence of an individual arbitral agreement between the Contracting Party and the investor, to submit any such disputes to one of the above mentioned tribunals. This consent implies the renunciation of the requirement that the internal administrative or juridical remedies should be exhausted.</p> <p>(4) A Contracting Party which is a party to a dispute shall not, at any stage of conciliation or arbitration proceedings or enforcement of an award, raise the objection that the investor who is the other party to the dispute has received by virtue of a guarantee indemnity in respect of all or some of its losses.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
736	<a href="#">Morocco - Pakistan BIT (2001)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Morocco, Pakistan	16/4/2001		<p>Art -7 SETTLEMENT OF INVESTMENT DISPUTES BETWEEN A CONTRACTING PARTY AND INVESTOR OF THE OTHER CONTRACTING PARTY</p> <p>1- Each Contracting Party consents to submit to (ICSID) for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the (ICSID) Convention ... any dispute arising between that Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party which involves:</p> <p>3- (i)If any dispute referred to in paragraph I should arise, the Contracting Party and the investor concerned shall seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation. If the dispute cannot thus be resolved within three (3) months, then if the investor concerned also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party to the dispute may institute proceedings In addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary General of the Centre as set forth in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention. Provided that the investor concerned has not submitted the dispute to the courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies of competent jurisdiction of the Contracting Party that is party to the dispute.</p> <p>(ii)In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure, the opinion of the investor concerned shall prevail, The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection, defense, or right of set-off at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the investor which is the other party to the dispute has received or will receive pursuant to an insurance or guarantee contract, an indemnity or other compensation for all or part of his or its losses and damages.</p> <p>4- Neither Contracting party shall pursue through diplomatic channels any dispute referred to the Center unless: (i)the Secretary General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre; or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
737	<a href="#">Australia - Egypt BIT (2001)</a>	In force	Australia, Egypt	3/5/2001	5/9/2002	<p>Article 13 Settlement of disputes between a Party and an investor of the other Party</p> <p>2.If the dispute in question cannot be resolved through consultations and negotiations either party to the dispute may: ... (b)if both Parties are at that time party to the 1965 Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States ("the Convention"), refer the dispute to (ICSID) for conciliation or arbitration pursuant to Articles 28 or 36 of the Convention</p> <p>3.Where a dispute is referred to (ICSID) pursuant to paragraph 2(b) ... ... (b) if the parties ... cannot agree whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure, the investor affected shall have the right to choose;</p> <p>4.Once an action referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article has been taken, neither Party shall pursue the dispute through diplomatic channels unless: (a)the relevant judicial or administrative body, the (ICSID) Secretary-General ..., the arbitral authority or tribunal or the conciliation commission... has decided that it has no jurisdiction in relation to the dispute ...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
738	<a href="#">Croatia - India BIT (2001)</a>	Terminated	Croatia, India	4/5/2001	19/1/2002	<p>Art 9 Settlement of Disputes Between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) Any such dispute which has not been amicably settled within a period of six months may be submitted:</p> <p>(a) for resolution, in accordance with the law of the Contracting Party which has admitted the investment to that Contracting Party's competent judicial, arbitral or similar bodies; or</p> <p>(b) to an international conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on international Trade Law.</p> <p>If the dispute cannot be settled in accordance with the dispute settlement procedures provided under paragraph 2 of this Article, the dispute may be referred to arbitration. The arbitration procedure shall be as follows:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) If both parties to the dispute so agree, under the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding proceedings; or ...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
739	<a href="#">Austria - Belarus BIT (2001)</a>	In force	Austria, Belarus	16/5/2001	1/6/2002	<p>Art 9 Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(2) If a dispute according to paragraph (1) of this Article cannot be settled within three months of a written notification of sufficiently detailed claims, the dispute shall upon the request of the Contracting Party or of the investor of the other Contracting Party be subject to the following procedures:</p> <p>a) to conciliation or arbitration by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on March 18th, 1965. In case of arbitration, each Contracting Party, by this Agreement irrevocably consents in advance, even in the absence of an individual arbitral agreement between the Contracting Party and the investor, to submit any such disputes to this Centre and to accept the award as binding. This consent implies the renunciation of the requirement that the internal administrative or juridical remedies should be exhausted; or ...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
740	<a href="#">Benin - Ghana BIT (2001)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Benin, Ghana	18/5/2001		<p>ARTICLE 9 Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Contracting Party and a National or Company of the Other Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Disputes between a national or company of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party concerning an obligation of the latter under this agreement in relation to an investment of the former which have not been amicably settled shall, after a period of six months from written notification of a claim, be submitted at the first instance to the competent court of the Contracting Party for decision, or to international arbitration if either party to the dispute so wishes.</p> <p>2. Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration, the national or company and the Contracting Party concerned in the dispute may agree to refer the dispute either to:</p> <p>(a) the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (having regard to the provisions, where applicable, of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between states and nationals of other states, opened for signature at Washington DC on 18th March, 1965 and the Additional Facility for the Administration of conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding proceedings); or ...</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
741	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Benin BIT (2001)</a>	In force	Benin, BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union)	18/5/2001	30/8/2007	<p>Art 9 Reglement des Differends Relatifs aux Investissements (Settlement of Investment Disputes)</p> <p>I. Tout différend relatif aux investissements survenant entre un investisseur de l'une des Parties contractantes et l'autre Partie contractante fera l'objet d'une notification écrite, accompagnée d'un aide-mémoire suffisamment détaillé, de la part de la partie la plus diligente.</p> <p>Dans la mesure du possible, les parties tenteront de régler le différend par la négociation, en faisant éventuellement appel à l'avis spécialisé d'un tiers, ou par la conciliation entre les Parties contractantes par la voie diplomatique.</p> <p>2. A défaut de règlement amiable par arrangement direct entre les parties au différend ou par conciliation par la voie diplomatique dans les six mois à compter de sa notification, le différend sera soumis, au choix de l'investisseur, soit à la juridiction compétente de l'Etat où l'investissement a été réalisé, soit à l'arbitrage international.</p> <p>(1. Any dispute relating to investments arising between an investor of one of the Contracting Parties and the other Contracting Party will be the subject of a written notification, accompanied by a sufficiently detailed memorandum, from the Party, the most diligent. To the extent possible, the parties will attempt to settle the dispute through negotiation, possibly by appealing to the specialist opinion of a third party, or through conciliation between the contracting parties through diplomatic action.</p> <p>2. In the absence of amicable settlement by direct arrangement between the parties to the dispute or by conciliation by diplomatic means within six months from its notification, the dispute shall be submitted, at the option of the investor, to the competent jurisdiction of the State where the investment has been made, or to international arbitration.)</p>	State-State conciliation
742	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Burkina Faso BIT (2001)</a>	In force	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Burkina Faso	18/5/2001	13/1/2004	<p>Art 9 REGLEMENT DES DIFFERENDS RELATIFS AUX INVESTISSEMENTS</p> <p>1. Tout différend relatif aux investissements survenant entre un investisseur de l'une des Parties Contractantes et l'autre Partie Contractante fera l'objet d'une notification écrite accompagnée d'un aide-mémoire suffisamment détaillé de la part de la partie la plus diligente. Dans la mesure du possible, les parties tenteront de régler le différend par la négociation, en faisant éventuellement appel à l'avis spécialisé d'un tiers, ou par la conciliation entre les Parties Contractantes par la voie diplomatique.</p> <p>2. A défaut de règlement amiable par arrangement direct entre les parties au différend ou par conciliation par la voie diplomatique dans les six mois à compter de sa notification, le différend sera soumis, au choix de l'investisseur, soit à la juridiction compétente de l'Etat où l'investissement a été réalisé, soit à l'arbitrage international</p> <p>(1. Any dispute relating to investments arising between an investor of one of the Contracting Parties and the other Contracting Party shall be the subject of a written notification accompanied by a sufficiently detailed aide-memoire from the most diligent. As far as possible, the parties will attempt to settle the dispute by negotiation, possibly calling on the specialist advice of a third party, or by conciliation between the Contracting Parties through diplomatic channels.</p> <p>2. In the absence of an amicable settlement by direct arrangement between the parties to the dispute or by conciliation through diplomatic channels within six months from its notification, the dispute shall be submitted, at the choice of the investor, to either the competent court of the State where the investment was made, or to international arbitration.)</p>	State-State conciliation

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
743	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Comoros BIT (2001)</a>	Signed (not in force)	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Comoros	18/5/2001		<p>Art 9 Reglement des differends relatifs aux investissements</p> <p>I. Tout differend relatif aux investissements survenant entre un investisseur de l'une des Parties contractantes et l'autre Partie contractante fera l'objet d'une notification ecrite, accompagnee d'un aide-memoire suffisamment detaille, de la part de la partie la plus diligente.</p> <p>Dans la mesure du possible, les parties tenteront de regler le differend par la negociation, en faisant eventuellement appel a l'avis specialise d'un tiers, ou par la conciliation entre les Parties contractantes par la voie diplomatique.</p> <p>2. . A defaut de reglement amiable par arrangement direct entre les parties au differend ou par conciliation par la voie diplomatique dans les six mois a compter de sa notification, le differend sera soumis, au choix de l'investisseur, soit a la juridiction compelente de l'Etat ou l'investissement a ete realise, soit a l'arbitrage international.</p> <p>A cctte fin, chacune des Parties contractantes donne son consentement anticipé et irrevocable a ce que tout differend so it soumis a cet arbitrage. Ce consentement implitjue qu'elles renoncent a exiger l'epuisement des recours administratifs ou judiciaires internes.</p> <p>(I. Any dispute relating to investments arising between an investor of one of the Contracting Parties and the other Contracting Party shall be the subject of a written notification, accompanied by a sufficiently detailed memorandum, from the party, the most diligent. As far as possible, the parties will attempt to settle the dispute through negotiation, possibly seeking the expert advice of a third party, or through conciliation between the Contracting Parties through diplomatic channels.</p> <p>2.. In the absence of an amicable settlement by direct arrangement between the parties to the dispute or by conciliation through diplomatic channels within six months from its notification, the dispute shall be submitted, at the option of the investor, either to the competent jurisdiction of the State where the invasion has been carried out, either at international arbitration.</p> <p>To this end, each of the Contracting Parties gives its conscious and irrevocable advance that any dispute is submitted to this arbitration. This consent implies that they renounce requiring the exhaustion of internal administrative or judicial remedies.)</p>	State-State conciliation
744	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Zambia BIT (2001)</a>	Signed (not in force)	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Zambia	18/5/2001		<p>Art 9 Settlement of investment disputes</p> <p>1. Any investment dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party shall be notified in writing by the first party to take action. The notification shall be accompanied by a sufficiently detailed memorandum.</p> <p>As far as possible, the Parties shall endeavour to settle the dispute through negotiations, if necessary by seeking expert advice from a third party, or by conciliation between the Contracting Parties through diplomatic channels.</p> <p>2. In the absence of an amicable settlement by direct agreement between the parties to the dispute or by conciliation through diplomatic channels within six months from the notification, the dispute shall be submitted, at the option of the investor, either to the competent jurisdiction of the State where the investment was made, or to international arbitration. To this end, each Contracting Party agrees in advance and irrevocably to the settlement of any dispute by this type of arbitration. Such consent implies that both Parties waive the right to demand that all domestic administrative or judiciary remedies be exhausted.</p>	State-State conciliation
745	<a href="#">Burkina Faso - Comoros BIT (2001)</a>	In force	Burkina Faso, Comoros	18/5/2001	18/8/2003	<p>Article 9 Reglement Des Differends Entre Une Partie Contractante Et Un Investisseur De L'Autre Partie Contractante</p> <p>(3) Chaque Partie Contractante consent ainsi à soumettre tout différend relatif aux investissements à la conciliation ou à l'arbitrage international.</p> <p>(3) Each Contracting Party thus agrees to submit any dispute relating to investments to international conciliation or arbitration.)</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
746	<a href="#">Burkina Faso - Ghana BIT (2001)</a>	In force	Burkina Faso, Ghana	18/5/2001	18/8/2003	<p>Article 9 Reglement Des Differends Entre Une Partie Contractante Et Un Investisseur De L'Autre Partie Contractante</p> <p>(3) Chaque Partie Contractante consent ainsi à soumettre tout différend relatif aux investissements à la conciliation ou à l'arbitrage international.</p> <p>(3) Each Contracting Party thus agrees to submit any dispute relating to investments to international conciliation or arbitration.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
747	<a href="#">Burundi - Comoros BIT (2001)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Burundi, Comoros	18/5/2001		<p>Article 9 Différends relatifs à l'investissement</p> <p>(2) Tout différend relatif aux investissements fait l'objet d'une notification écrite, accompagnée d'un aide-mémoire suffisamment détaillé établi à l'initiative de l'investisseur de l'une des parties, à l'autre partie contractante. Ce différend est, de préférence, réglé à l'amiable par un arrangement entre les parties au différend et, à défaut, par la conciliation entre les parties contractantes, par la voie diplomatique.</p> <p>(3) Au cas où le différend ne peut être réglé par le biais de négociations dans un délai de 6 mois, à compter de la notification écrite, visée au paragraphe 2, l'une ou l'autre des deux parties pourra soumettre le différend soit devant les juridictions compétentes de la partie contractante sur le territoire de laquelle l'investissement a été effectué, soit devant un tribunal arbitral international. A cette fin, chaque partie contractante donne, par la présente disposition, son consentement anticipé et irrévocable à ce que tout différend de cette nature soit soumis à ce tribunal. Ce consentement implique que chaque Partie Contractante renonce aux recours administratifs ou judiciaires internes.</p> <p>(2) Any dispute relating to investments shall be the subject of a written notification, accompanied by a sufficiently detailed memorandum established on the initiative of the investor of one of the parties, to the other contracting party. This dispute is preferably settled amicably by an arrangement between the parties to the dispute and, failing this, by conciliation between the contracting parties, through diplomatic channels</p> <p>(3) In the event that the dispute cannot be settled through negotiations within 6 months, from the written notification referred to in paragraph 2, either party may submit the dispute. either before the competent courts of the contracting party in whose territory the investment was made, or before an international arbitral tribunal. To this end, each contracting party hereby gives its advance and irrevocable consent to any dispute of this nature being submitted to this tribunal. This consent implies that each Contracting Party waives internal administrative or judicial remedies.</p>	State-State conciliation
748	<a href="#">Burundi - Mauritius BIT (2001)</a>	In force	Burundi, Mauritius	18/5/2001	22/11/2009	<p>Article 9 Différends relatifs à l'investissement</p> <p>2. Tout différend relatif aux investissements fait l'objet d'une notification écrite, accompagnée d'un aide-mémoire suffisamment détaillé établi à l'initiative de l'investisseur de l'une des parties, à l'autre partie contractante. Ce différend est, de préférence, réglé à l'amiable par un arrangement entre les parties au différend et, à défaut, par la conciliation entre les parties contractantes, par la voie diplomatique.</p> <p>3. Au cas où le différend ne peut être réglé par le biais de négociations dans un délai de 6 mois, à compter de la notification écrite, visée au paragraphe 2, l'une ou l'autre des deux parties pourra soumettre le différend soit devant les juridictions compétentes de la partie contractante sur le territoire de laquelle l'investissement a été effectué, soit devant un tribunal arbitral international. A cette fin, chaque partie contractante donne, par la présente disposition, son consentement anticipé et irrévocable à ce que tout différend de cette nature soit soumis à ce tribunal. Ce consentement implique que chaque Partie Contractante renonce aux recours administratifs ou judiciaires internes.</p> <p>(2. Any dispute relating to investments shall be the subject of written notification, accompanied by a sufficiently detailed memorandum established on the initiative of the investor of one of the parties, to the other contracting party. This dispute is preferably settled amicably by an arrangement between the parties to the dispute and, failing that, by conciliation between the contracting parties, through diplomatic channels.</p> <p>3. In the event that the dispute cannot be resolved through negotiations within 6 months, from the written notification referred to in paragraph 2, either party may submit the dispute either. before the competent courts of the contracting party in whose territory the investment was made, or before an international arbitral tribunal. To this end, each contracting party hereby gives its advance and irrevocable consent to any dispute of this nature being submitted to this tribunal. This consent implies that each Contracting Party waives internal administrative or judicial remedies.)</p>	State-State Conciliation

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
749	<a href="#">Cambodia - Croatia BIT (2001)</a>	In force	Cambodia, Croatia	18/5/2001	15/6/2002	<p>Art 10 Settlement of Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If a dispute under paragraph 1 of this Article cannot be settled within six ( 6 ) months of a written notification, the dispute shall at the request of the investor be settled as follows: ... b)by conciliation or arbitration by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington on March 18th, 1965. In case of arbitration, each Contracting Party, by this Agreement irrevocably consents in advance, even in the absence of an individual arbitral agreement between the Contracting Party and the investor, to submit any such dispute to this Centre. This consent implies the renunciation of the requirement that the internal administrative or judicial remedies should be exhausted; or c)by arbitration by three arbitrators in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), as amended by the last amendment accepted by both Contracting Parties at the time of the request for initiation of the arbitration procedure. In case of arbitration, each Contracting Party, by this Agreement irrevocably consents in advance, even in the absence of an individual arbitral agreement between the Contracting Party and the investor, to submit any such dispute to the tribunal mentioned; or ...</p> <p>4. A Contracting Party which is a party to a dispute shall not, at any stage of conciliation or arbitration proceedings or enforcement of an award, raise the objection that the investor, who is the other party to the dispute, has received an indemnity by virtue of a guarantee in respect of all or part of its losses.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
750	<a href="#">Comoros - Mauritius BIT (2001)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Comoros, Mauritius	18/5/2001		<p>Art 9 Différends relatifs à l'investissement (Investment disputes)</p> <p>2. Tout différend relatif aux investissements fait l'objet d'une notification écrite, accompagnée d'un aide-mémoire suffisamment détaillé établi à l'initiative de l'investisseur de l'une des parties, à l'autre partie contractante. Ce différend est, de préférence, réglé à l'amiable par un arrangement entre les parties au différend et, à défaut, par la conciliation entre les parties contractantes, par la voie diplomatique.</p> <p>(Any dispute relating to investments shall be the subject of a written notification, accompanied by a sufficiently detailed memorandum drawn up on the initiative of the investor of one of the parties, to the other contracting party. This dispute is preferably settled amicably by an arrangement between the parties to the dispute and, failing this, by conciliation between the contracting parties, through diplomatic channels.)</p>	State-State Conciliation
751	<a href="#">Ghana - Guinea BIT (2001)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Ghana, Guinea	18/5/2001		<p>Art 9 Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Contracting Party and a National or Company of the Other Contracting Party</p> <p>2. Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration, the national or company and the Contracting Party concerned in the dispute may agree to refer the dispute either to:</p> <p>(a)the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (having regard to the provisions, where applicable, of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between states and nationals of other states, opened for signature at Washington DC on 18th March, 1965 and the Additional Facility for the Administration of conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding proceedings); or (b)an international arbitrator or ad hoc arbitration tribunal to be appointed by a special agreement between the parties or established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
752	<a href="#">Ghana - Mauritius BIT (2001)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Ghana, Mauritius	18/5/2001		<p>Art 8 SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN AN INVESTOR AND A CONTRACTING PARTY</p> <p>(2) If the dispute cannot be settled through negotiations within six months, either party to the dispute shall be entitled to initiate judicial action before the competent court of the Contracting Party in whose territory of investment was made or it may be submitted to an international arbitral tribunal established by both parties.</p> <p>(3) Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration, the investor and the Contracting Party concerned in the dispute may agree to refer the dispute either to:</p> <p>(a) the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (having regard to the provisions, where applicable, of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between states and nationals of other states, opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18th March, 1965 and the Additional Facility for the Administration of conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding proceedings); or...</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
753	<a href="#">Guatemala - Netherlands BIT (2001)</a>	In force	Guatemala, Netherlands	18/5/2001	1/9/2002	<p>Art 10 Disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that investor in the territory of the former Contracting Party to:</p> <p>a) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), for settlement by arbitration or conciliation under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
754	<a href="#">Austria - Mongolia BIT (2001)</a>	In force	Austria, Mongolia	19/5/2001	1/5/2002	<p>ARTICLE 8 Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(2) If a dispute according to paragraph (1) cannot be settled within three months of a written notification of sufficiently detailed claims, the dispute shall upon the request of the Contracting Party or of the investor of the other Contracting Party be subject to the following procedures:</p> <p>(a) to conciliation or arbitration by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington on March 18th, 1965. In case of arbitration each Contracting Party by this Agreement irrevocably consents in advance, even in the absence of an individual arbitral agreement between the Contracting Party and the investor, to submit any such disputes to this Centre and to accept the award as binding. This consent implies the renunciation of the requirement that the internal administrative or juridical remedies should be exhausted; or</p> <p>...</p> <p>(4) A Contracting Party which is a party to a dispute shall not, at any stage of conciliation or arbitration proceedings or enforcement of an award, raise the objection that the investor who is the other party to the dispute has received in virtue of a guarantee indemnity in respect of all or some of its losses.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
755	<a href="#">Belarus - Mongolia BIT (2001)</a>	In force	Belarus, Mongolia	28/5/2001	1/12/2001	<p>Article 9. Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>1. For the purposes of resolving disputes relating to investments between one Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party and without prejudice to the content of Article 10 of this Agreement shall be consultation between the parties to a dispute to resolve it friendly way.</p> <p>2. If the consultations referred to in paragraph 1 of this article, will not lead to resolution of the dispute within six months from the date of submission of the application for settlement of the dispute, the investor has the right to submit the dispute for resolution of their choice:</p> <p>a) the competent court of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment has been made; or</p> <p>b) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), taking into account the relevant provisions where they can be applied, the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature March 18, 1965 in Washington, DC, as well as the additional body implementation of conciliation, arbitration and to clarify the circumstances of the case; or</p> <p>c) the arbitral tribunal "ad hoc", that is, if the parties to the dispute agree otherwise, shall be established and act in accordance with the arbitration rules on International Trade Law of the United Nations Commission (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>3. Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the transfer of an investment dispute to international arbitration. The arbitration award shall be final and binding on both parties to the dispute.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID Additional Facility</p>
756	<a href="#">Sweden - Uzbekistan BIT (2001)</a>	In force	Sweden, Uzbekistan	29/5/2001	1/10/2001	<p>Article 8 Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) If any such dispute cannot be settled within six months following the date on which the dispute has been raised by the investor through written notification to the Contracting Party, each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of the dispute, at the investor's choice, for resolution by international arbitration to one of the following fora:</p> <p>i) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, or</p> <p>ii) an ad hoc tribunal set up under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL). The appointing authority under the said rules shall be the Secretary-General of ICSID.</p> <p>If the parties to such a dispute have different opinions as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate method of settlement, the investor shall have the right to choose.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>
757	<a href="#">Bosnia and Herzegovina - Slovenia BIT (2001)</a>	In force	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Slovenia	30/5/2001	1/7/2002	<p>Art 8 Settlement of disputes between an investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If such dispute cannot be settled within three (3) months from the date of a written request for settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute to:</p> <p>b) An ad-hoc tribunal which, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties to the dispute, shall be established under the Arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); or c) The International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) through conciliation or arbitration, established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States (the "ICSID Convention"), opened for signature in Washington D.C., on March 18, 1965.</p> <p>3. Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to international conciliation or arbitration.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
758	<a href="#">Ecuador - Sweden BIT (2001)</a>	Terminated	Ecuador, Sweden	31/5/2001	1/3/2002	<p>Art 8 Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) If any such dispute cannot be settled within six months following the date on which the dispute has been raised by the investor through written notification to the Contracting Party, each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of the dispute, at the investor's choice, for resolution by international arbitration to one of the following fora:</p> <p>i) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, or</p> <p>ii) an ad hoc tribunal set up under Arbitration Rules of the United Nations commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL). The appointing authority under the said rules shall be the Secretary-General of ICSID.</p> <p>If the parties to such a dispute have different opinions as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate method of settlement, the investor shall have the right to choose.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
759	<a href="#">Denmark - Kuwait BIT (2001)</a>	In force	Denmark, Kuwait	1/6/2001	29/6/2002	<p>Article 10 Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(2) (a) In the event that the dispute has not been resolved by consultations or negotiations within (6) six months of the date upon which it arose, either party to the dispute shall be entitled to submit the dispute to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes ("Centre") for settlement by conciliation or binding arbitration.</p> <p>(b) Each Contracting State hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or binding arbitration.</p> <p>(c) Conciliation or binding arbitration of such disputes shall be done in accordance with the provisions of the Washington convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes Between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature in Washington on 18th March 1965 ("Convention") and the Regulations and Rules of the Centre.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
760	<a href="#">Austria - Moldova, Republic of BIT (2001)</a>	In force	Austria, Moldova	5/6/2001	1/8/2002	<p>Article 9. Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(1) If disputes arise from an investment between a contracting party and an investor of the other Contracting Parties, the latter shall be consigned as much as possible between the parties.</p> <p>(2) If a disagreement as referred to in paragraph 1 can not be settled within six months from the receipt of a written communication of sufficiently specific claims, the dissension shall be subject to the following procedure at the request of the Contracting Party or the investor of the other Contracting Party: Paragraph 1 not within six months from Receipt of a written communication of sufficiently specific claims, the dissension shall be subject to the following procedure at the request of the Contracting Party or the investor of the other Contracting Party:</p> <p>a) A conciliation or arbitration procedure before the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes, established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States *, opened for signature in Washington on 18 March 1965. In the case of an arbitration procedure, each Contracting Party irrevocably agrees in advance to submit such differences of opinion to the said Center, even without an individual agreement between the Contracting Party and the investor. Such consent shall include waiving the requirement that national administrative or judicial procedures have been exhausted; opened for signature in Washington on March 18, 1965. In the case of an arbitration procedure, each Contracting Party irrevocably agrees in advance to submit such differences of opinion to the said Center, even without an individual agreement between the Contracting Party and the investor. Such consent shall include waiving the requirement that national administrative or judicial procedures have been exhausted; or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
761	<a href="#">Armenia - BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) BIT (2001)</a>	In force	Armenia, BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union)	7/6/2001	19/12/2003	<p>Article 9. Settlement of investment disputes</p> <p>1. Any investment dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party shall be notified in writing by the first party to take action. The notification shall be accompanied by a sufficiently detailed memorandum. As far as possible, the Parties shall endeavour to settle the dispute through negotiations, if necessary by seeking expert advice from a third party, or by conciliation between the Contracting Parties through diplomatic channels.</p> <p>2. In the absence of an amicable settlement by direct agreement between the parties to the dispute or by conciliation through diplomatic channels within six months from the notification, the dispute shall be submitted, at the option of the investor, either to the competent jurisdiction of the State where the investment was made, or to international arbitration.</p> <p>To this end, each Contracting Party agrees in advance and irrevocably to the settlement of any dispute by this type of arbitration. Such consent implies that both Parties waive the right to demand that all domestic administrative or judiciary remedies be exhausted.</p>	State-State conciliation
762	<a href="#">Belarus - Croatia BIT (2001)</a>	In force	Belarus, Croatia	26/6/2001	14/7/2005	<p>Art 10 Settlement of Disputes Between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the Other Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Any investment dispute between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party shall be settled by negotiation.</p> <p>2. If a dispute under paragraph 1 of this Article cannot be settled within six (6) months of a written notification, the dispute shall be, upon the request of the investor, settled as follows:                      ..                      b)by conciliation or arbitration by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington D.C. on March 18<sup>th</sup>, 1965. In case of arbitration, each Contracting Party, by this Agreement irrevocably consents in advance, even in the absence of an individual arbitral agreement between the Contracting Party and the investor, to submit any such dispute to this Centre. This consent implies the renunciation of the requirement that the internal administrative or juridical remedies should be exhausted; or                      ...</p> <p>3. The award shall be final and binding; it shall be executed according to the national law; each Contracting Party shall ensure the recognition and enforcement of the arbitral award in accordance with its relevant laws and regulations.</p> <p>4. A Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not, at any stage of conciliation or arbitration proceedings or enforcement of an award, raise the objection that the investor who is the other party to the dispute has received an indemnity by virtue of a guarantee in respect of all or a part of its losses.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
763	<a href="#">Eritrea - Uganda BIT (2001)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Eritrea, Uganda	30/6/2001		<p>Article 8 Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor</p> <p>2) In the absence of settling the dispute amicably within six months from the date of a written application for settlement, the investor in question may submit the dispute for settlement to:-                      ...                      (c)the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the convention on the settlement of investment disputes between states and nationals of other states opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
764	<a href="#">Croatia - Malta BIT (2001)</a>	In force	Croatia, Malta	11/7/2001	10/5/2002	<p>Art 10 Settlement of disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If a dispute under paragraph 1 of this Article cannot be settled within six (6) months from a written notification, the dispute shall, upon the request of the investor, be settled as follows:</p> <p>a) by a competent court of the host Contracting Party, or</p> <p>b) by conciliation or arbitration by .. (ICSID), established by the (ICSID) Convention... In case of arbitration, each Contracting Party, by this Agreement irrevocably consents in advance, even in the absence of an individual arbitral agreement between the Contracting Party and the investor, to submit any such dispute to this Centre. This implies the renunciation of the requirement that the internal administrative or judicial remedies should be exhausted; or</p> <p>...</p> <p>4. A Contracting Party which is a party to a dispute shall not, at any stage of conciliation or arbitration proceedings or enforcement of an award, raise the objection that the investor who is the other party to the dispute has received an indemnity by virtue of a guarantee in respect of all or a part of its losses.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
765	<a href="#">Netherlands - United Republic of Tanzania BIT (2001)</a>	Terminated	Netherlands, Tanzania, United Republic of	31/7/2001	1/4/2004	<p>Art 9 Settlement of Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor</p> <p>1) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that investor in the territory of the former Contracting Party to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
766	<a href="#">Cuba - Honduras BIT (2001)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Cuba, Honduras	9/8/2001		<p>Article 10. Settlement of Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(1) Disputes arising within the scope of this Agreement between one Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party which has invested in the territory of the other Contracting Party shall, as far as possible, be settled by Friendly consultations.</p> <p>(2) If, through such consultations, a solution is not reached within three months from the date of request for settlement, the investor may refer the dispute:</p> <p>(A) to the competent courts of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made;</p> <p>(B) to an Ad - hoc tribunal established under the Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); or</p> <p>(C) an arbitration in accordance with the Rules of Conciliation and Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce (CIC)</p> <p>To this end, each Contracting Party gives its advance and irrevocable consent so that any dispute may be submitted to this arbitration.</p> <p>(3) Arbitral awards shall be final and binding on the parties to the dispute and shall be enforced in accordance with the domestic law of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made.</p> <p>(4) The Contracting Parties shall refrain from dealing, through diplomatic channels, with matters relating to disputes submitted to judicial process or to international arbitration, in accordance with the provisions of this article, until the corresponding proceedings are concluded, except in the case The other parties to the dispute have not complied with the judicial decision or the decision of the Arbitral Tribunal, in the terms established in the respective judgment or decision.</p>	Uncategorised (mistaken reference to conciliation)

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
767	<a href="#">Kuwait - Syrian Arab Republic BIT (2001)</a>	In force	Kuwait, Syria	16/8/2001	23/3/2004	<p>Article 5. Settling of investment disputes between the investor and the host country</p> <p>Disputes related to various aspects of the investment, its related activities and returns of either Contracting Party or its nationals shall be settled through conciliation, arbitration, or by resorting to the Arab Investment Court, in accordance with Section 6 of the Unified Agreement for the Investment of Arab Capital in the Arab States and its annex approved by the Arab Economic and Social Council in its Resolution no. 841 dated 10/09/1980 made in its 29th session in Tunisia.</p> <p>The investor shall have the right to resort to domestic courts in the host country of the investment in the following cases:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The parties disagree to resort to conciliation</li> <li>2. The conciliator is unable to issue his report within the specified time</li> <li>3. The parties fail to agree on the solutions suggested in the conciliator's report</li> <li>4. The parties disagree to resort to arbitration</li> <li>5. The arbitration authority fails to make a decision for any reason</li> </ol>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
768	<a href="#">Cambodia - Viet Nam BIT (2001)</a>	In force	Cambodia, Viet Nam	1/9/2001	24/10/2005	<p>ARTICLE VIII SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN A NATIONAL AND A CONTRACTING PARTY</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. If such a dispute cannot be settled within a period of six months from the date of the written notification by either Party who requested amicable settlement, the dispute shall, at the request of the national concerned, be submitted either to the judicial procedures provided by the Contracting Party concerned or to international arbitration or conciliation.</li> <li>3. In case the dispute is submitted to arbitration or conciliation the national shall be entitled to refer the dispute to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a)The International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington D.C, on 18 March 1965, in case both Contracting Parties have become the Parties to the Convention; or</li> <li>(b)An ad hoc tribunal to be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL). An arbitral award shall be final and binding on both parties to the dispute.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
769	<a href="#">Australia - Uruguay BIT (2001)</a>	In force	Australia, Uruguay	3/9/2001	12/12/2002	<p>Art 13 Settlement of disputes between a Party and an investor of the other Party</p> <p>2.If the dispute in question cannot be resolved through consultations and negotiations,either party to the dispute may:                      (a)in accordance with the law of the Party which admitted the investment, initiate proceedings before that Party's competent judicial or administrative bodies or;                      (b)if both Parties are at that time party to the 1965 Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States ("the Convention"), refer the dispute to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes ("the Centre") for conciliation or arbitration pursuant to Articles 28 or 36 of the Convention or;</p> <p>3.Where a dispute is referred to the Centre pursuant to paragraph 2(b) of this Article:                      ...                      b)if the parties to the dispute cannot agree whether conciliation or arbitration is the moreappropriate procedure, the investor affected shall have the right to choose...</p> <p>4.Once an action referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article has been taken, neither Party shall pursue the dispute through diplomatic channels unless:                      (a)the relevant judicial or administrative body, the Secretary-General of the Centre, thearbitral authority or tribunal or the conciliation commission, as the case may be, has decidedthat it has no jurisdiction in relation to the dispute in question; or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
770	<a href="#">Bosnia and Herzegovina - Pakistan BIT (2001)</a>	In force	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Pakistan	4/9/2001	14/5/2010	<p>Article 6 Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the Other Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Each Contracting Party consents to submit to the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes ... for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Dispute between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18th March, 1965 any dispute arising between the Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party...</p> <p>3. a) If any dispute referred to in paragraph 1 should arise, the Contracting Party and the investor concerned shall seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation. If the dispute cannot thus be resolved within three (3) months, then if investor concerned also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Center for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party to the dispute may institute proceeding by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Center as set forth in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention, provided that the investor concerned has not submitted the dispute to the courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies of competent jurisdiction of the Contracting Party that is party to the dispute.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
771	<a href="#">Portugal - Uzbekistan BIT (2001)</a>	In force	Portugal, Uzbekistan	11/9/2001	14/3/2010	<p>Article 9 Disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>2 — If such dispute cannot be settled within a period of six (6) months from the date of request for settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute to:                      a)The competent court of the Contracting Party for decision; or                      b)The International Centre for the Settlement of Investments Disputes (ICSID) through conciliation or arbitration, established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investments Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington D. C., on March 18, 1965.</p> <p>3 — Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels 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 International Centre for the Settlement of Investments Disputes.</p> <p>4 — The award shall be enforceable on the parties and shall not be subject to any appeal or remedy other than that provided for in the said Convention. The award shall be enforceable in accordance with the domestic law of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment in question is situated.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
772	<a href="#">Cambodia - Cuba BIT (2001)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Cambodia, Cuba	26/9/2001		<p>Art VIII SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN INVESTORS AND THE CONTRACTING PARTY</p> <p>2. If such a dispute cannot be settled within a period of six months from the date of a written notification by either party requested amicable settlement, the dispute shall, at the request of the investor concerned, be submitted either to the judicial procedures provided by the Contracting Party concerned or to international arbitration or conciliation.</p> <p>3. In case that the dispute is submitted to arbitration or conciliation the investor shall be entitled to refer the dispute to:</p> <p>...</p> <p>b) Arbitration Court of the International Chamber of Commerce; or</p> <p>c) An ad hoc tribunal to be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commissions on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL). The arbitral award shall be final and binding on both parties to the disputes.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
773	<a href="#">Jordan - Syrian Arab Republic BIT (2001)</a>	In force	Jordan, Syrian Arab Republic	8/10/2001	11/5/2002	<p>Article 6: Settlement of Investment Disputes arising Between the Investor and Hosting Country</p> <p>All disputes related to different aspects of investments and activities related to them, which of either of the Contracting Parties or their nationals shall be settled through conciliation, arbitration, or by competent judicial authority in the hosting country of investment or to refer to the Arab Investment Court in accordance with the provisions of chapter 6 of the Agreement of Unifying of Investing Arab Capitals in Arab countries, and its annex which agreed by the Arab Social and Economical Council, decision No. 841 dated on 10/9/1980.</p>	Conciliation if both parties agree
774	<a href="#">Austria - Montenegro BIT (2001)</a>	In force	Austria, Montenegro	12/10/2001	1/8/2002	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(3) Instead of resorting to the provisions of paragraph (2) of this Article, the investor may choose to submit the dispute for settlement through arbitration to:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, in the event that both Contracting Parties are parties to the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington on March 18th, 1965 (ICSID Convention).</p> <p>(4) Each Contracting Party, by this Agreement irrevocably consents in advance, even in the absence of an individual arbitral agreement between the Contracting Party and the investor, to submit any such disputes to international arbitration, if the investor so chooses. This consent implies the renunciation of the requirement that the internal administrative or juridical remedies should be exhausted.</p> <p>(6) A Contracting Party which is a party to a dispute shall not, at any stage of conciliation or arbitration proceedings or enforcement of an award, raise the objection that the investor who is the other party to the dispute has received by virtue of a guarantee indemnity in respect of all or some of its losses.</p>	Uncategorised (Advance consent limited to arbitration only, but conciliation mentioned in waiver-of-objections clause)

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
775	<a href="#">Austria - Serbia BIT (2001)</a>	In force	Austria, Serbia	12/10/2001	1/8/2002	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) If the dispute according to paragraph (1) of this Article cannot be settled by negotiations within three months, the investor may submit the dispute for settlement to a competent court of the Contracting Party which is party to the dispute.</p> <p>(3) Instead of resorting to the provisions of paragraph (2) of this Article, the investor may choose to submit the dispute for settlement through arbitration to:</p> <p>a)an ad-hoc arbitral tribunal according to the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL);</p> <p>b)the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, in the event that both Contracting Parties are parties to the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for Signature in Washington on March 18th, 1965 (ICSID Convention).</p> <p>(4) Each Contracting Party by this Agreement irrevocably consents in advance, even in the absence of an individual arbitral agreement between the Contracting Party and the investor, to submit any such disputes to international arbitration, if the investor so chooses. This consent implies the renunciation of the requirement that the internal administrative or juridical remedies should be exhausted.</p> <p>(6) A Contracting Party which is a party to a dispute shall not, at any stage of conciliation or arbitration proceedings or enforcement of an award, raise the objection that the investor who is the other party to the dispute has received by virtue of a guarantee indemnity in respect of all or some of its losses.</p>	Uncategorised (Advance consent limited to arbitration only, but conciliation mentioned in waiver-of-objections clause)
776	<a href="#">Mozambique - Sweden BIT (2001)</a>	In force	Mozambique, Sweden	23/10/2001	1/11/2007	<p>Article 9 Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) If any such dispute cannot be settled within six months following the date on which the dispute has been raised by the investor through written notification to the Contracting Party, each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of the dispute, at the investor's choice, for resolution by international arbitration to one of the following fora:</p> <p>i)the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) for settlement by arbitration under the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States provided both Contracting Parties have adhered to the said Convention; or</p> <p>ii)the Additional Facility of the Centre, if the Centre is not available under the Convention; or</p> <p>iii)an ad hoc tribunal set up under Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL). The appointing authority under the said rules shall be the Secretary General of ICSID.</p> <p>If the parties to such a dispute have different opinions as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate method of settlement, the investor shall have the right to choose.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
777	<a href="#">Morocco - Syrian Arab Republic BIT (2001)</a>	In force	Morocco, Syria	23/10/2001	29/3/2003	<p>Article VII. Settlement of disputes between the investor and the host state</p> <p>1) Disputes relating to various aspects of investment and related activities between one of the Contracting Parties and an investor of the other Contracting Party shall be settled through conciliation.</p> <p>2) If it is not possible to settle this dispute by mutual consent within six months, starting from the date of its notification in writing, the dispute shall be submitted at the choice of the investor, either:</p> <p>A. To arbitration,                      B. To a competent court of the Contracting Party in which territory investment was made, or                      C. To the updated Arab Investment Court in accordance with the provisions of Chapter Six of the Unified Agreement for the Investment of Arab Capital in the Arab States and its Appendix, agreed to by the Arab Economic and Social Council in Decision No. 841 dated 13-05-2015.</p> <p>And this choice is final and binding on the investor.</p> <p>3) In the event that a guarantor replaces the investor in any of the conflict or cases stipulated in the provisions of this agreement, in the field of compensation for the licensed investment, the guarantor has the right to follow the procedures of arbitration or filing a lawsuit before the national judiciary or the Arab Investment Court and has the same rights as the investor.</p> <p>4) The arbitral tribunal shall make its decisions based on the national law of the Contracting Party to the dispute in whose territory investment is taking place, as well as the rules relating to conflict of laws and the provisions of this agreement.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation and arbitration (Multi-tiered)
778	<a href="#">Bolivia, Plurinational State of - Spain BIT (2001)</a>	Terminated	Bolivia, Spain	29/10/2001	9/7/2002	<p>Article 11. Disputes between investors and a contracting party of the other contracting party</p> <p>1. Any dispute concerning an investment which may arise between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party with respect to matters governed by this Agreement shall be notified in writing, including detailed information by the investor Contracting Party to the recipient of the investment. To the extent possible, the parties to the dispute seek to settle the dispute by means of a friendly settlement.</p> <p>2. If the dispute cannot be settled in this way within six months from the date of the written notification mentioned in paragraph 1, the dispute may, at the choice of the investor, be submitted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The competent courts of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made; or</li> <li>- A tribunal established ad hoc arbitration under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law; or</li> <li>- The International Centre International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965, when each State Party to this Agreement has acceded to it. If one of the contracting parties is not a Contracting State to the said Convention, the dispute may be settled under the additional facility for the administration of conciliation or arbitration proceedings and fact-finding by the secretariat of ICSID.</li> </ul> <p>...</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID Additional Facility</p>

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
779	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Croatia BIT (2001)</a>	In force	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Croatia	31/10/2001	29/12/2003	<p>Art 10 Settlement of disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If a dispute under paragraph 1 of this Article cannot be settled within three (3) months of a written notification, the dispute shall be upon the request of the investor settled as follows :</p> <p>a) by a competent court of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment is made ; or</p> <p>b) by conciliation or arbitration by the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 ; or</p> <p>...</p> <p>Both parties to the dispute give their irrevocable consent in respect of the fact that all disputes relating to investments are submitted to the above mentioned court, tribunal or alternative arbitration procedures. This consent implies the renunciation of the requirement that the internal administrative or juridical remedies should be exhausted.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
780	<a href="#">China - Jordan BIT (2001)</a>	Signed (not in force)	China, Jordan	15/11/2001		<p>Article 10 Settlement of disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If the dispute cannot be settled through negotiations within six months, the investor concerned shall be entitled to submit the dispute to the competent court of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment is made.</p> <p>3. If the dispute cannot be settled after resort to negotiations as specified in Paragraph (1) of this Article, the dispute may be submitted at the request of the investor concerned to:</p> <p>a.the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington on March 18th, 1965; or</p> <p>b.an ad hoc arbitral tribunal provided that the Contracting Party involved in the dispute may require the investor concerned to exhaust the domestic administrative review procedure specified by the laws and regulations of that Contracting Party before submission of the dispute to the aforementioned arbitration procedure.</p> <p>However if the investor concerned has resorted to the procedure specified in Paragraph (2) of this Article, the provisions of this Paragraph shall not apply.</p> <p>8. A Contracting Party which is a party to a dispute shall not, at any stage of conciliation or arbitration proceedings or enforcement of an award, raise the objection that the investor who is the other party to the dispute has received an indemnity by virtue of a guarantee in respect of all or a part of its losses, provided that the investor's claim does not cover the already indemnified loss.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
781	<a href="#">China - Netherlands BIT (2001)</a>	In force	China, Netherlands	26/11/2001	1/8/2004	<p>Article 10 Settlement of Disputes Between An Investor and A Contracting Party</p> <p>3)If the dispute has not been settled amicably within a period of six months, from the date either party to the dispute requested amicable settlement, each Contracting Party gives its unconditional consent to submit the dispute at the request of the investor concerned to:</p> <p>a)the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, for settlement by arbitration or conciliation under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965; or</p> <p>b)an ad hoc arbitral tribunal, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties to the dispute, to be established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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782	<a href="#">Latvia - Romania BIT (2001)</a>	In force	Latvia, Romania	27/11/2001	22/8/2002	<p>Article 9. Settlement of Disputes Between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) If these consultations do not result in a solution within six months from the date of request for settlement, the investor may submit the dispute, at his choice, for settlement to: a) the competent court of the Contracting Party in the State territory of which the investment has been made; or</p> <p>b) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) provided for by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of the other States, opened for signature at Washington, on March 18, 1965; or</p> <p>c) an ad hoc arbitral tribunal which, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties to the dispute, shall be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>(3) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to international conciliation or arbitration.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
783	<a href="#">India - Ukraine BIT (2001)</a>	Terminated	India, Ukraine	1/12/2001	12/8/2003	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Disputes Between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) Any such dispute which has not been amicably settled within a period of six months may, if both Parties agree, be submitted</p> <p>(a) for resolution, in accordance with the law of the Contracting Party which has admitted the investment to that Contracting Party's competent judicial, arbitral or administrative bodies; or</p> <p>(b) to International conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>(3) Should the Parties fail to agree on a dispute settlement procedure provided under paragraph (2) of this Article or where a dispute is referred to conciliation but conciliation proceedings are terminated other than by signing of a settlement agreement, the dispute may be referred to Arbitration. The Arbitration procedure shall be as follows:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) If both parties to the dispute so agree, under the Additional Facility rules of the ICSID Convention for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding proceedings; or...</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
784	<a href="#">Croatia - Moldova, Republic of BIT (2001)</a>	In force	Croatia, Moldova, Republic of	5/12/2001	20/3/2007	<p>Art 10 Settlement of investment disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If a dispute under paragraph 1 of this Article cannot be settled within six (6) months of a written notification, the dispute shall upon the request of the investor settled as follows:</p> <p>a) by a competent court of the Contracting Party, or</p> <p>b) by conciliation or arbitration by .. (ICSID), established by the (ICSID) Convention... In case of arbitration, each Contracting Party, by this Agreement irrevocably consents in advance, even in the absence of an individual arbitral agreement between the Contracting Party and the investor, to submit any such dispute to this Centre. This implies the renunciation of the requirement that the internal administrative or judicial remedies should be exhausted; or</p> <p>c) by arbitration by three arbitrations in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), as amended by the last amendment accepted by both Contracting parties at the time of the request for initiation of the arbitration procedure. In case of arbitration, each Contracting Party, by this Agreement irrevocably consents in advance, even in the absence of an individual arbitral agreement between the Contracting Party and the investor, to submit any such dispute to the tribunal mentioned.; or</p> <p>4. A Contracting Party which is a party to a dispute shall not, at any stage of conciliation or arbitration proceedings or enforcement of an award, raise the objection that the investor who is the other party to the dispute has received an indemnity by virtue of a guarantee in respect of all or a part of its losses.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
785	<a href="#">Costa Rica - Ecuador BIT (2001)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Costa Rica, Ecuador	6/12/2001		<p>Article X. Settlement of disputes between an investor and the host contracting party of the investment</p> <p>(1) Any dispute concerning an investment which may arise between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party with respect to matters governed by this Agreement shall, as far as possible, be settled by amicable consultations. Any such disputes shall be notified in writing - including detallada-investor information by the contracting party to the recipient of the investment.</p> <p>(2) If the dispute cannot be settled within six months from the date of the written notification mentioned above, the investor may submit the dispute to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The competent courts of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made; or</li> <li>- To international arbitration under the conditions described in paragraph (3).</li> </ul> <p>Once the investor has submitted the dispute to the competent courts of the Contracting Party concerned or to international arbitration, the choice of one or another forum shall be definitive and exclusive.</p> <p>(3) In the event of recourse to international arbitration, the dispute may be brought, at the choice of the investor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965, when each State Party to this Agreement has acceded to the Convention;</li> <li>• If one of the contracting parties is not a Contracting State ICSID, the dispute shall be settled under the additional facility for the administration of conciliation or arbitration proceedings and fact-finding by ICSID of the Secretariat;</li> <li>• An ad hoc arbitral tribunal established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (c.n.u.d.m.i.) when any of the contracting parties is a party of ICSID...</li> </ul>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
786	<a href="#">Benin - Netherlands BIT (2001)</a>	In force	Benin, Netherlands	13/12/2001	15/12/2007	<p>Article 9</p> <p>Chacune des Parties Contractantes consent à soumettre tout différend surgissant entre une Partie Contractante et un ressortissant de l'autre Partie Contractante au sujet d'un investissement effectué par ce ressortissant sur le territoire de l'autre Partie Contractante, au Centre international pour le règlement des différends relatifs aux investissements, en vue d'un règlement par conciliation ou arbitrage, conformément à la Convention sur le règlement des différends relatifs aux investissements entre États et ressortissants d'autres États, ouverte à la signature le 18 mars 1965 à Washington. Une personne morale ressortissante de l'une des Parties Contractantes et que, avant l'apparition du différend, est contrôlée par des ressortissants de l'autre Partie Contractante, sera, conformément à l'article 25, paragraphe 2, alinéa b, de ladite Convention, considérée comme un ressortissant de l'autre Partie Contractante pour l'application de la Convention.</p> <p>(Each of the Contracting Parties agrees to submit any dispute arising between a Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment made by that national in the territory of the other Contracting Party, to the International Center for the Settlement of investment disputes, with a view to settlement by conciliation or arbitration, in accordance with the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature on March 18, 1965 in Washington. A legal person who is a national of one of the Contracting Parties and which, before the appearance of the dispute, is controlled by nationals of the other Contracting Party, shall, in accordance with Article 25, paragraph 2, sub-paragraph b, of said Convention, considered as a national of the other Contracting Party for the application of the Convention.)</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
787	<a href="#">Gabon - Portugal BIT (2001)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Gabon, Portugal	17/12/2001		<p>Article 11 Différends entre une Partie et un investisseur de l'autre Partie</p> <p>2— Si les différends ne pourraient pas être résolus en accord avec le dispositif du paragraphe 1 de cet article dans un délai de six mois à compter de la date à partir de laquelle l'une des Parties plaignantes l'a suscité, chacune des Parties pourra soumettre le différend:</p> <p>...</p> <p>b) Au Centre International pour le Règlement des Différends relatifs aux Investissements, en vue d'un règlement par conciliation ou arbitrage conformément à la Convention pour le Règlement des Différends Relatifs aux l'investissements entre États et Nationaux d'autres États, célébrée à Washington le 18 mars 1965; ou</p> <p>(2 - If the disputes could not be resolved in accordance with the operative part of paragraph 1 of this article within six months from the date from which one of the complaining Parties raised it, each of the Parties may submit the dispute:</p> <p>...</p> <p>b) To the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes, with a view to settlement by conciliation or arbitration in accordance with the Convention for the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, held in Washington on March 18, 1965; or...)</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
788	<a href="#">Bosnia and Herzegovina - Serbia BIT (2001)</a>	In force	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia	18/12/2001	25/8/2004	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If a dispute can not be settled in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article within a period of a three months from the date on which either party to the dispute requested in writing amicable settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute either to:</p> <p>b) Ad hoc arbitral tribunal established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); or</p> <p>c) The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") through conciliation or arbitration established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature in Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965 (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention").</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
789	<a href="#">Mozambique - Netherlands BIT (2001)</a>	In force	Mozambique, Netherlands	18/12/2001	1/9/2004	<p>Article 9</p> <p>Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that national in the territory of the former Contracting Party to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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790	<a href="#">Japan - Singapore EPA (2002)</a>	In force	Japan, Singapore	13/1/2002	30/11/2002	<p>Article 82. Settlement of investment disputes between a party and an investor of the other party</p> <p>1. For the purposes of this Chapter, an investment dispute is a dispute between a Party and an investor of the other Party that has incurred loss or damage by reason of, or arising out of, an alleged breach of any right conferred by this Chapter with respect to the investments of the investor of that other Party.</p> <p>2. In the event of an investment dispute, such investment dispute shall, as far as possible, be settled amicably through consultations between the parties to the investment dispute.</p> <p>3. If an investment dispute cannot be settled through such consultations within five months from the date on which the investor requested for the consultations in writing, and if the investor concerned has not submitted the investment dispute for resolution</p> <p>(i) under administrative or judicial settlement, or</p> <p>(ii) in accordance with any applicable, previously agreed dispute settlement procedures, that investor may either:</p> <p>(a) request the establishment of an arbitral tribunal in accordance with the procedures set out in Annex V C and submit the investment dispute to that tribunal;</p> <p>(b) submit the investment dispute to conciliation or arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States done at Washington, March 18, 1965 ... so long as the ICSID Convention is in force between the Parties, or conciliation or arbitration under the Additional Facility Rules of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to in this Chapter as "ICSID") so long as the ICSID Convention is not in force between the Parties; or</p> <p>(c) submit the investment dispute to arbitration under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, adopted by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on April 28, 1976.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
791	<a href="#">Algeria - Nigeria BIT (2002)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Algeria, Nigeria	14/1/2002		<p>Article 8. Settlement of investment disputes</p> <p>1. For the purpose of solving disputes with respect to investments between a Contracting Party and nationals and companies of the other Contracting Party, consultations will take place between the parties concerned to settle the dispute amicably.</p> <p>2. If the consultations do not lead to a solution within six months of the request for settlement, the national or company may submit the dispute for settlement at its discretion:</p> <p>a) The competent court of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment has been made; or</p> <p>b) The International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington DC on 18 March 1965; or</p> <p>c) To an ad hoc arbitral tribunal, which unless otherwise agreed by the parties to the dispute, it shall be established on the basis of the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>3 - Each Contracting Party shall give consent to submit the investment dispute to conciliation or arbitration.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
792	<a href="#">Montenegro - Netherlands BIT (2002)</a>	In force	Montenegro, Netherlands	29/1/2002	1/3/2004	<p>Art 9</p> <p>2. If the dispute referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article cannot be settled within three months from the date on which either party to the dispute requested in writing an amicable settlement, the investor shall be entitled to submit the dispute, at his choice, for settlement to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•a) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, for settlement by arbitration or conciliation under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965;</li> <li>•b) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes under the Rules Governing the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings (Additional Facility Rules), if one of the Contracting Parties is not a Contracting State to the Convention as mentioned in paragraph a) of this Article;...</li> <li>•d) the Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC).</li> </ul> <p>3. Each Contracting Party hereby gives its unconditional consent to the submission of a dispute to international conciliation or arbitration in accordance with the provisions of this Article.</p> <p>4. The consent given by the Contracting Party in paragraph 3) of this Article, together with either the written submission of the dispute to resolution by the investor or the investor's advance written consent to such submission, shall constitute the written consent and the written agreement of the parties to the dispute to its submission for settlement for the purposes of Chapter II of the ICSID Convention, the ICSID Additional Facility Rules, Article 1 of the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules, the Rules of Arbitration of the ICC and Article II of the United Nations Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards (the "New York Convention").</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID Additional Facility</p>
793	<a href="#">Netherlands - Serbia BIT (2002)</a>	In force	Netherlands, Serbia	29/1/2002	1/3/2004	<p>Article 9</p> <p>2. If the dispute referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article cannot be settled within three months from the date on which either party to the dispute requested in writing an amicable settlement, the investor shall be entitled to submit the dispute, at his choice, for settlement to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•a) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, for settlement by arbitration or conciliation under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965;</li> <li>•b) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes under the Rules Governing the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings (Additional Facility Rules), if one of the Contracting Parties is not a Contracting State to the Convention as mentioned in paragraph a) of this Article;</li> <li>•c) a sole arbitrator or an international ad hoc arbitral tribunal under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL);</li> <li>•d) the Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC).</li> </ul> <p>3. Each Contracting Party hereby gives its unconditional consent to the submission of a dispute to international conciliation or arbitration in accordance with the provisions of this Article.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>

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794	<a href="#">Kyrgyzstan - Sweden BIT (2002)</a>	In force	Kyrgyzstan, Sweden	8/3/2002	1/4/2003	<p>Article 8 Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) If any such dispute cannot be settled within six months following the date on which the dispute has been raised by the investor through written notification to the Contracting Party, each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of the dispute, at the investor's choice, for resolution by international arbitration to one of the following fora:</p> <p>i)the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) for settlement by arbitration under the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States provided both Contracting Parties have adhered to the said Convention, or</p> <p>ii)the Additional Facility of the Centre, if the Centre is not available under the Convention, or</p> <p>iii)an ad hoc tribunal set up under Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL). The appointing authority under the said rules shall be the Secretary General of ICSID.</p> <p>If the parties to such a dispute have different opinions as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate method of settlement, the investor shall have the right to choose.</p> <p>(5) The consent given by each Contracting Party in paragraph (2) and the submission of the dispute by an investor under the said paragraph shall constitute the written consent and written agreement of the parties to the dispute to its submission for settlement for the purposes of Chapter II of the Washington Convention (Jurisdiction of the Centre), the Additional Facility Rules, Article 1 of the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules and Article II of the New York Convention.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
795	<a href="#">Bosnia and Herzegovina - Portugal BIT (2002)</a>	In force	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Portugal	13/3/2002	3/2/2009	<p>Article 8 Settlement of disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>2 — If a dispute cannot be settled in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article within a period of three months from the date on which either party to the dispute requested amicable settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute either to:</p> <p>...</p> <p>b)An ad hoc arbitral tribunal established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); or</p> <p>c)The International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as the Centre) through conciliation or arbitration established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature in Washington D.C. on 18th March, 1965 (hereinafter referred to as «the Convention»), in the event both Contracting Parties shall have become a party to the Convention.</p> <p>6 — Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through the diplomatic channels any dispute referred to the Centre unless:</p> <p>a)The Secretary General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by the Centre, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre; or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
796	<a href="#">Bosnia and Herzegovina - Ukraine BIT (2002)</a>	In force	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ukraine	13/3/2002	22/1/2004	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If a dispute can not be settled in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article within a period of a six months from the date on which either party to the dispute requested amicable settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute either to:</p> <p>...</p> <p>b)The Arbitration Institute of the Paris International Chamber of Commerce; or</p> <p>c)Ad hoc arbitral tribunal established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); or</p> <p>d)The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) through conciliation or arbitration established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature in Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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797	<a href="#">Finland - Uruguay BIT (2002)</a>	In force	Finland, Uruguay	21/3/2002	18/6/2004	<p>Article 9. Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If the dispute has not been settled within six months from the date on which it was high in writing, at the choice of the investor, be submitted:</p> <p>a) Before the competent courts of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment is made;</p> <p>b) For arbitration by the International Centre for the Settlement of Disputes (ICSID), established by the Convention on the settlement of disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965, when both contracting parties become members.</p> <p>Until the application of these provisions, the dispute shall be submitted to arbitration under the rules of Additional Facility -icsid-. procedures for the administration of conciliation and arbitration decisions; or</p> <p>c) To an ad hoc arbitral tribunal which unless the parties agree otherwise, is to be established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>Once the investor has submitted the dispute to the aforementioned jurisdiction or to international arbitration, the choice of one of these procedures is final unless the parties to the dispute agree otherwise. the Contracting Parties shall give its irrevocable consent with regard to the fact that all investment disputes shall be submitted to the court or tribunal alternative arbitration referred to above.</p> <p>3. The arbitral tribunal shall decide in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement and the principles of international law and the Law of the Contracting Party involved in the dispute in both are not inconsistent with the terms of this Agreement.</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
798	<a href="#">Kuwait - Moldova, Republic of BIT (2002)</a>	In force	Kuwait, Moldova	29/3/2002	6/4/2004	<p>Article 9. Settlement of Disputes between a Contracting State and an Investor</p> <p>1) Any dispute over an investment between a Contracting State and an investor of the other Contracting State shall, as far as possible, be settled amicably between the Parties through negotiations.</p> <p>2) If a dispute cannot be settled within six months of the date on which the dispute arose at the initiative of one of the parties to the dispute, it shall, at the request of the investor of the other Contracting State, be subject to conciliation or arbitration.</p> <p>In the absence of a special agreement, the dispute shall be submitted at the request of the investor for conciliation or arbitration in accordance with the Convention for the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States (Convention), signed on March 18, 1965.</p> <p>...</p> <p>5) If the Convention is not applicable, the investment dispute shall be submitted, at the request of the investor, by an ad hoc Arbitration Tribunal. This Arbitral Tribunal shall be as follows:</p> <p>a) The Arbitral Tribunal shall consist of three arbitrators. Each State shall appoint one arbitrator. These two arbitrators shall by common accord elect a President who shall be a national of a third State with which both Contracting States have diplomatic relations. The arbitrators shall be appointed within two months from the date on which one of the parties to the dispute has informed the other of its intention to submit the dispute to arbitration.</p> <p>If the appointments have not been made within the above period, either Party may invite the President of the Arbitration Institute of the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce to make the necessary appointments within two months. ..</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
799	<a href="#">Armenia - Tajikistan BIT (2002)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Armenia, Tajikistan	2/4/2002		<p>Article 7. Settlement of investment disputes between a contracting party and an investor of another contracting party</p> <p>1. Any dispute between one of the Contracting Parties and the investor of the other Contracting Party arising in connection with the investment will be the subject of a written notice, accompanied by detailed comments from the initiating party.</p> <p>2. If by conciliation or negotiation and consultation it is not possible to settle the dispute within three months from the date of the written notification, at the investor's discretion it shall be referred to a competent court or arbitration of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made or to an international arbitration (arbitration) tribunal.</p> <p>In the latter case, the Contracting Parties expressly agree in advance to submit the dispute referred to in the first paragraph of this paragraph to international arbitration in accordance with this article. Such agreement implies that each Contracting Party refuses to demand that all domestic administrative or legal means of dispute settlement be exhausted.</p> <p>3. For consideration of a dispute in an international arbitration court, it is referred to the ad hoc arbitration court in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>4. The Contracting Parties taking part in the dispute undertake not to dispute at any stage of the arbitration process or the enforcement of the arbitral award that an investor of the other Contracting Party has received full or partial compensation under any insurance policy or other guarantee provided for in Article 6 of this Agreement.</p> <p>5. The arbitral tribunal shall decide, guided by the law of the Contracting Party accepting the investment, including the rules of conflict of laws, and paragraphs of this Agreement, special agreements in force in connection with the investment, and the principles of international law.</p> <p>6. The arbitral award shall be final and binding on both parties to the dispute. Each Contracting Party shall cause such decision to be executed in accordance with its legislation.</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
800	<a href="#">Croatia - Latvia BIT (2002)</a>	In force	Croatia, Latvia	4/4/2002	25/5/2005	<p>Art 10 Settlement of Disputes between a Contracting party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If a dispute under paragraph 1 of this Article cannot be settled within six (6) months of a written notification, the dispute shall be upon the request of the investor settled as follows:</p> <p>...</p> <p>b)by conciliation or arbitration by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington D.C. on March 18th, 1965. In case of arbitration, each Contracting Party, by this Agreement irrevocably consents in advance, even in the absence of an individual arbitral agreement between the Contracting Party and the investor, to submit any such dispute to this Centre. This consent implies the renunciation of the requirement that the internal administrative or judicial remedies should be exhausted; or</p> <p>...</p> <p>4. A Contracting Party which is a party to a dispute shall not, at any stage of conciliation or arbitration proceedings or enforcement of an award, raise the objection that the investor who is the other party to the dispute has received an indemnity by virtue of a guarantee in respect of all or a part of its losses.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>
801	<a href="#">Belarus - BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) BIT (2002)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Belarus, BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union)	9/4/2002		<p>Art 10: Reference to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes)</p> <p>2) If any such dispute cannot be settled within six months of a written notification being submitted by one Party to the dispute to the other Party as provided for in para 1 of this article, such dispute shall at the request of either party to the dispute be submitted to conciliation or arbitration by the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as ~The Center.) Under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington on 18 March, 1965.</p> <p>3) In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure, the national or company affected shall have the right to choose.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
802	<a href="#">Cyprus - India BIT (2002)</a>	Terminated	Cyprus, India	9/4/2002	12/1/2004	<p>Art 9 Settlement of Disputes Between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) Any such dispute which has not been amicably settled within a period of six months may be submitted: ... (b) to the International conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p> <p>(3) Should the Parties fail to agree on a dispute settlement procedure provided under paragraph (2) of this Article or where a dispute is referred to conciliation but conciliation proceedings are terminated other than by signing of a settlement agreement, the dispute may be referred to Arbitration. The Arbitration procedure shall be as follows: ... (b) If both parties to the dispute so agree, under the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding proceedings...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation and arbitration (Multi-tiered)
803	<a href="#">Austria - Philippines BIT (2002)</a>	In force	Austria, Philippines	11/4/2002	1/12/2003	<p>Art 9 Settlement of Disputes Between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the Other Contracting Party</p> <p>...</p> <p>(3) If such a dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party continues to exist after a period of six months, the investor shall be entitled to submit the case either to: (a) international arbitration of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes established pursuant to the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes Between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965 (ICSID Convention), or (b) an arbitrator or international ad hoc arbitral tribunal established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) (4) Each Contracting Party, by this Agreement irrevocably and unconditionally consents in advance to submit any such disputes to international arbitration, if the investor so chooses. ... (6) A Contracting Party which is a party to a dispute shall not, at any stage of conciliation or arbitration proceedings or enforcement of an award, raise the objection that the investor who is the other party to the dispute has received indemnity by virtue of a guarantee in respect of all or some of its losses.</p>	Uncategorised (Advance consent limited to arbitration only, but conciliation mentioned in waiver-of-objections clause)
804	<a href="#">Bosnia and Herzegovina - Czech Republic BIT (2002)</a>	In force	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Czechia	17/4/2002	30/5/2004	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If a dispute can not be settled in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article within a period of six months from the date on which either party to the dispute requested amicable settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute either to: ... b) Ad hoc arbitral tribunal established under the Arbitration Rules of Procedure of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); or c) The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") through conciliation or arbitration established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature in Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965 (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention").</p> <p>3. Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through the diplomatic channels any dispute referred to the Centre unless: a) The Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by the Centre, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre; or ...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
805	<a href="#">Nigeria - Sweden BIT (2002)</a>	In force	Nigeria, Sweden	18/4/2002	1/12/2006	<p>Article 9 Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) Where these consultations do not result in a solution within six months from the date of a written request for settlement, the investor may submit the dispute, at its choice, for settlement to:</p> <p>(i) the competent court of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made, however, an investor's invocation of local remedies does not extinguish the right to international arbitration, neither is it a requirement to exhaust local remedies before invoking international arbitration; or</p> <p>(ii) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) provided for by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington, on 18th March, 1965; provided both Contracting Parties have adhered to the said Convention; or</p> <p>(iii) an ad hoc tribunal which, unless otherwise agreed upon by the Parties to the dispute, shall be established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission of International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>(3) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to international conciliation or arbitration as provided for in paragraph (2) of this Article. If the Parties to such a dispute have different opinions as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate method of settlement, the investor shall have the right to choose.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
806	<a href="#">Bosnia and Herzegovina - Spain BIT (2002)</a>	In force	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Spain	25/4/2002	21/5/2003	<p>Article 11 Disputes between one Contracting Party and Investors of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>. If these disputes cannot be settled amicably within six months from the date of the written notification mentioned in paragraph 1, the dispute may be submitted, at the choice of the investor, to:</p> <p>...</p> <p>- an ad hoc tribunal of arbitration established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law; or</p> <p>- the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) set up by the "Convention on Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States", opened for signature at Washington on 18th March 1965.</p> <p>3. Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through the diplomatic channels any dispute referred to the Centre unless: a) The Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by the Centre, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre; or ...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
807	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Costa Rica BIT (2002)</a>	Signed (not in force)	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Costa Rica BIT	26/4/2002		<p>Article 11. Settlement of disputes between investors and a contracting party of the other contracting party</p> <p>1. Any investment dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party with respect to matters covered by this Agreement, shall be notified in writing by the first party to take action. the notification shall be accompanied by a sufficiently detailed memorandum. To the extent possible, the Parties shall endeavour to remedy the dispute through negotiations, if necessary for the Council of a third party, or by conciliation between the Contracting Parties through diplomatic channels.</p> <p>2. In the absence of an amicable settlement by direct arrangement between the parties to the dispute by conciliation or through diplomatic channels within six months of the notification, the dispute shall be submitted, at the choice of the investor, either to the competent court of the State in which the investment was made, or to international arbitration.</p> <p>To this end, each Contracting Party agrees to prior and irrevocably to settle any dispute to such arbitration. this consent implies that both parties shall waive the right to request that the domestic administrative or judicial remedies should be exhausted.</p> <p>3. In case of international arbitration, the dispute shall be submitted for settlement by arbitration to one of the following: - The International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965, when each State Party to this Agreement may be a party to this Convention...</p>	<p>State-State conciliation</p> <p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
808	<a href="#">Portugal - Timor-Leste BIT (2002)</a>	In force	Portugal, Timor Leste	20/5/2002	7/4/2004	<p>Article 11. Disputes between a Party and an Investor of the other Party</p> <p>1 - Disputes between an investor of one Party and the other Party relating to an investment of the former in the territory of the latter shall be amicably settled through negotiations.</p> <p>2 - If disputes can not be settled in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article within a period of six months from the date on which one of the parties to the dispute gives rise to it, either party may submit the dispute:</p> <p>a) The competent courts of the Party in whose territory the investment is located; or</p> <p>b) The International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes, for conciliation or arbitration, under the Convention on the Settlement of Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, done at Washington, DC, on 18 March 1965; or</p> <p>c) To an ad hoc arbitral tribunal established in accordance with the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).</p> <p>3 - The decision to submit the dispute to one of the procedures referred to in the previous number is irreversible.</p> <p>...</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation with a fork in the road</p>

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
809	<a href="#">Romania - Sweden BIT (2002)</a>	In force	Romania, Sweden	29/5/2002	1/4/2003	<p>Article 7 Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) If any such dispute cannot be settled within three months following the date on which the dispute has been raised by the investor through written notification to the Contracting Party, each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of the dispute, at the investor's choice, for resolution by international arbitration to either:</p> <p>i) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, (the Washington Convention); or</p> <p>ii) an ad hoc tribunal set up under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL). The appointing authority under the said rules shall be the Secretary General of ICSID.</p> <p>If the parties to such a dispute have different opinions as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate method of settlement, the investor shall have the right to choose.</p> <p>5. The consent given by each Contracting Party in paragraph 2 of this Article and the submission of the dispute by an investor to arbitration shall constitute the written consent and written agreement to arbitration for the purposes of the Washington and New York Convention and UNCITRAL.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
810	<a href="#">Serbia - Slovenia BIT (2002)</a>	In force	Serbia, Slovenia	18/6/2002	1/5/2004	<p>Article 10. Settlement of Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>1 . Any dispute which may arise between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that investor in the territory of the former Contracting Party shall be settled amicably through negotiations.</p> <p>2 . If such a dispute cannot be settled by negotiations within a period of six (6) months from the date of a written request for settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute to:</p> <p>(a) The competent court or administrative tribunal of the Contracting Party, party to the dispute,</p> <p>(b) An ad hoc tribunal which, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties to the dispute, shall be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); or ad hoc tribunal which, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties to the dispute, shall be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); or</p> <p>(c) The International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (the "Centre"), established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States (the "ICSID Convention") opened for signature in Washington DC on March 18, 1965, if both Contracting Parties are parties to the ICSID Convention;</p> <p>(d) The Centre, under the rules governing the Additional Facility for the Administration of Proceedings by the Secretariat of the Centre (the "Additional Facility Rules"), if the Contracting Party of the investor or the Contracting Party, party to the dispute, but not both, is a party to the ICSID Convention.</p> <p>3 . Each Contracting Party hereby consents unconditionally to the submission of an investment dispute to international conciliation or arbitration.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID Additional Facility</p>
811	<a href="#">EFTA-Singapore FTA</a>	In force	EFTA (European Free Trade Association), Singapore	26/6/2002	1/1/2003	<p>Article 48: Disputes Between an Investor and a Party</p> <p>2. Any such matter which has not been settled within a period of six months from the date of request for consultations may be referred to the courts or administrative tribunals of the Party concerned or, if both parties to the dispute agree, be submitted to one of the following:</p> <p>a) arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States (the "ICSID Convention"), if this Convention is available;</p> <p>b) conciliation or arbitration under the Additional Facility Rules of the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes;...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
812	<a href="#">Greece - Kazakhstan BIT (2002)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Greece, Kazakhstan	26/6/2002		<p>ARTICLE 10 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>3. Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration the investor concerned may submit the dispute to:</p> <p>a) the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes, established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965, for arbitration or conciliation, or</p> <p>b) an ad hoc arbitral tribunal to be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (U.N.C.I.T.R.A.L.).</p> <p>Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of such dispute to international arbitration.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
813	<a href="#">Gambia - United Kingdom BIT (2002)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Gambia, United Kingdom	2/7/2002		<p>Article 8. Settlement of disputes between an investor and a host state</p> <p>(1) Disputes between a national or company of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party concerning an obligation of the latter under this Agreement in relation to an investment of the former which have not been amicably settled shall, after a period of three months from written notification of a claim, be submitted to international arbitration if the national or company concerned so wishes.</p> <p>(2) Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration, the national or company and the Contracting Party concerned in the dispute may agree to refer the dispute either to:</p> <p>(a) the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (having regard to the provisions, where applicable, of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington DC on 18 March 1965 and the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings); or</p> <p>(b) the Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce; or</p> <p>(c) an international arbitrator or ad hoc arbitration tribunal to be appointed by a special agreement or established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p> <p>If after a period of three months from written notification of the claim there is no agreement to one of the above alternative procedures, the dispute shall at the request in writing of the national or company concerned be submitted to arbitration under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law as then in force. The parties to the dispute may agree in writing to modify these Rules.</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
814	<a href="#">Nigeria - Spain BIT (2002)</a>	In force	Nigeria, Spain	9/7/2002	19/1/2006	<p>ARTICLE 12 DISPUTES BETWEEN ONE CONTRACTING PARTY AND AN INVESTOR OF THE OTHER CONTRACTING PARTY</p> <p>2. If these disputes cannot be settled amicably within six months from the date of the written notification mentioned in paragraph 1, the dispute may be submitted, at the choice of the investor, to:</p> <p>a)the competent court of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made; or</p> <p>b)an ad hoc tribunal of arbitration established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); or</p> <p>c)the international Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) set up by the “Convention on Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States”, opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18th March 1965, in case both Contracting Parties become members of this Convention, As long as a Contracting Party which is party in the dispute has not become a Contracting State of the Convention mentioned above, the dispute shall be dealt with pursuant to the rules of the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings of the ICSID.</p> <p>3. The arbitration shall be based on: ...</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID Additional Facility</p>
815	<a href="#">Netherlands - Tajikistan BIT (2002)</a>	In force	Netherlands, Tajikistan	24/7/2002	1/4/2004	<p>Article 9</p> <p>Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that national in the territory of the former Contracting Party to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965.</p> <p>A legal person which is a national of one Contracting Party and which before such a dispute arises is controlled by nationals of the other Contracting Party shall, in accordance with Article 25 (2) (b) of the Convention, for the purpose of the Convention be treated as a national of the other Contracting Party.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
816	<a href="#">United Kingdom - Viet Nam BIT (2002)</a>	In force	United Kingdom, Viet Nam	1/8/2002	1/8/2002	<p>ARTICLE 8 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Host State</p> <p>(1) Disputes between a national or company of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party concerning an obligation of the latter under this Agreement in relation to an investment of the former which have not been amicably settled shall, after a period of three months from written notification of a claim, be submitted to international arbitration if either party to the dispute so wishes.</p> <p>(2) Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration, the national or company and the Contracting Party concerned in the dispute may agree to refer the dispute either to:</p> <p>(a)the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (having regard to the provisions, where applicable, of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington DC on 18 March 1965 in the event that Vietnam becomes a Party to this Convention and the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings); or</p> <p>(b)an international arbitrator or ad hoc arbitral tribunal:</p> <p>(i)by an agreement between the parties to the dispute; or</p> <p>(ii)to be established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
817	<a href="#">Ghana - India BIT (2002)</a>	Terminated	Ghana, India	5/8/2002		<p>Art 9 Settlement of Disputes Between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) Any such dispute which has not been amicably settled within a period of six months may, if both Parties agree, be submitted:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) to the International conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p> <p>(3) Should the Parties fail to agree on a dispute settlement procedure provided under paragraph (2) of this Article or where a dispute is referred to conciliation but conciliation proceedings are terminated other than by signing of a settlement agreement, the dispute may be referred to Arbitration. The Arbitration procedure shall be as follows:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) If both parties to the dispute so agree, under the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding proceedings; or...</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
818	<a href="#">Guatemala - Switzerland BIT (2002)</a>	In force	Guatemala, Switzerland	9/9/2002	3/5/2005	<p>Article 8 Disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) If these consultations do not result in a solution within six months from the date of request for consultations, the investor may submit the dispute for settlement to:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) the International Centre, for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) provided for by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington, on March 18, 1965; or</p> <p>(c) an ad hoc-arbitral tribunal which, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties to the dispute, shall be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>(3) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to international conciliation or arbitration.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
819	<a href="#">Croatia - Indonesia BIT (2002)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Croatia, Indonesia	10/9/2002		<p>Article 10 Settlement of Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If a dispute under paragraph 1 of this Article cannot be settled within six (6) months of a written notification, the dispute shall be upon the request of the investor settled as follows:</p> <p>...</p> <p>b) by conciliation or arbitration by the International Centre for Settlement of Investments Disputes (ICSID), established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington on March 18th, 1965. In case of arbitration, each Contracting Party, by this Agreement irrevocably consents in advance, even in the absence of an individual arbitral agreement between the Contracting Party and the investor, to submit any such dispute to this Centre. This consent implies the renunciation of the requirement that the internal administrative or judicial remedies should be exhausted; or ...</p> <p>...</p> <p>4. A Contracting Party which is a party to a dispute shall not, at any stage of conciliation or arbitration proceedings or enforcement of an award, raise the objection that the investor who is the other party to the dispute has received an indemnity by virtue of a guarantee in respect of all or a part of its losses.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
820	<a href="#">Belize - Netherlands BIT (2002)</a>	In force	Belize, Netherlands	20/9/2002	1/10/2004	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Disputes between a National and a Contracting Party</p> <p>Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that national in the territory of the former Contracting Party to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
821	<a href="#">Gambia - Netherlands BIT (2002)</a>	In force	Gambia, Netherlands	25/9/2002	1/4/2007	<p>Article 9</p> <p>Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that national in the territory of the former Contracting Party to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965. A legal person which is a national of one Contracting Party and which before such a dispute arises is controlled by nationals of the other Contracting Party shall, in accordance with Article 25 (2) (b) of the Convention, for the purpose of the Convention be treated as a national of the other Contracting Party.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
822	<a href="#">India - Yemen BIT (2002)</a>	Terminated	India, Yemen	1/10/2002	10/2/2004	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Disputes Between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) Any such dispute which has not been amicably settled within a period of six months may, if both Parties agree, be submitted</p> <p>(a)for resolution, in accordance with the law of the Contracting Party which has admitted the investment to that Contracting Party's competent judicial, arbitral or administrative bodies; or (b)to International conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>(3) Should the Parties fail to agree on a dispute settlement procedure provided under paragraph (2) of this Article or where a dispute is referred to conciliation but conciliation proceedings are terminated other than by signing of a settlement agreement, the dispute may be referred to Arbitration. The Arbitration procedure shall be as follows: ... (b)If both parties to the dispute so agree, under the Additional Facility rules of the ICSID Convention for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding proceedings; or...</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
823	<a href="#">Bosnia and Herzegovina - United Kingdom BIT (2002)</a>	In force	Bosnia and Herzegovina, United Kingdom	2/10/2002	25/7/2003	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Host State</p> <p>(1) Disputes between a national or company of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party concerning an obligation of the latter under this Agreement in relation to an investment of the former which have not been amicably settled shall, after a period of three months from written notification of a claim, be submitted to international arbitration if the national or company concerned so wishes.</p> <p>2) Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration, the national or company and the Contracting Party concerned in the dispute may agree to refer the dispute either to:</p> <p>(a)the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (having regard to the provisions, where applicable, of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington DC on 18 March 1965 and the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings); or (b)the Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce; or (c)an international arbitrator or ad hoc arbitration tribunal to be appointed by a special agreement or established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p> <p>If after a period of three months from written notification of the claim there is no agreement to one of the above alternative procedures, the dispute shall at the request in writing of the national or company concerned be submitted to arbitration under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law as then in force. The parties to the dispute may agree in writing to modify these Rules.</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
824	<a href="#">Bolivia, Plurinational State of - Costa Rica BIT (2002)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Bolivia, Costa Rica	7/10/2002		<p>Article IX. Settlement of disputes between a contracting party and an investor of the other contracting party</p> <p>1. Disputes that may arise between one of the Contracting Parties and an investor of the other contracting party in connection with, if possible, investments shall be settled amicably between the parties to the dispute.</p> <p>2. If the consultations fail to resolve the dispute within 6 months from the date of a written request for the settlement of dispute, the investor may submit the dispute to:</p> <p>a) The national jurisdiction of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made; or</p> <p>b) To international arbitration:</p> <p>i) the International Centre for Settlement of Disputes concerning Investment (ICSID) established by the "Convention on the Agreement on Investment differences between States and Nationals of other States", opened for signature in Washington on 18 March 1965, when each Contracting Party has acceded to it;</p> <p>ii) if one of the Contracting Parties is not a State ICSID Contracting Party, the dispute shall be settled in accordance with the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Procedures done by the ICSID Secretariat;</p> <p>iii) to an ad hoc arbitration tribunal established in accordance with United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Arbitration Rules for International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), where none of the Contracting Parties is a party to ICSID.</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
825	<a href="#">Jordan - Lithuania BIT (2002)</a>	In force	Jordan, Lithuania	13/10/2002	5/5/2003	<p>Art 8. Settlement of Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>...</p> <p>2. If such dispute cannot be settled amicably within six months from the date of the written notification provided in paragraph 1, the dispute, at the request of either party and at the choice of investor, shall be submitted to:</p> <p>- the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes Between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington DC on 18 March 1965, for conciliation or arbitration under ICSID Rules of Procedure for Arbitration Proceedings if both of the Contracting Parties have acceded to the Convention; or to ...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
826	<a href="#">Azerbaijan - Romania BIT (2002)</a>	In force	Azerbaijan, Romania	29/10/2002	29/1/2004	<p>Art 9 Settlement of investment disputes between a contracting party and an investor of the other contracting party</p> <p>(2) If these consultations do not result in a solution within six months from the date of request for settlement, the investor may submit the dispute, at its choice, for settlement to...</p> <p>(b) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) provided for by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of the other States, opened for signature at Washmgton, on 18 March, 1965; or ...</p> <p>(3) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to international conciliation or arbitration.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
827	<a href="#">Serbia - United Kingdom BIT (2002)</a>	In force	Serbia, United Kingdom	6/11/2002	3/4/2007	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Host State</p> <p>(2) Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration, the investor and the Contracting Party concerned in the dispute may agree to refer the dispute either to:</p> <p>(a) the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes having regard to the provisions, where applicable, of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington DC on 18 March 1965 (1) and the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings; or</p> <p>(b) the Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber Commerce; or</p> <p>(c) an international arbitrator or ad hoc arbitration tribunal to be appointed by a special agreement or established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p> <p>If after a period of three months from written notification of the claim no agreement is reached on one of the above alternative procedures, the dispute shall at the request in writing of the investor concerned be submitted to arbitration under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law as then in force. The parties to the dispute <u>may agree in writing to modify these Rules.</u></p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
828	<a href="#">Finland - India BIT (2002)</a>	Terminated	Finland, India	7/11/2002	9/4/2003	<p>Art 9 Investment Disputes</p> <p>(2) If such a dispute cannot be settled amicably within a period of three months from the date at which either party to the dispute requested amicable settlement, the investor that is party to the dispute may submit the dispute for resolution as follows:</p> <p>(a) to the competent courts, judicial or administrative bodies of the Contracting Party that is party to the dispute, or with the consent of the Contracting Party to its arbitral bodies; or</p> <p>(b) to international conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (hereinafter referred to as "UNCITRAL"); or</p> <p>(3) should the options in paragraph (2) of this Article not be exercised, or where the conciliation proceedings under paragraph (2)(b) of this Article are terminated other than by signing of a settlement agreement, the dispute may be referred to international arbitration according to the following provisions:...</p> <p>(a) to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as 'the Centre'), established pursuant to the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 when both Contracting Parties become parties to the said Convention, subject to the investors written consent; or</p> <p>(b) to the Centre under the Rules Governing the Additional Facility for the Administration of Proceedings by the Secretariat of the Centre subject to the consent of both parties to the dispute; or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation and arbitration (Multi-tiered)
829	<a href="#">Philippines - Portugal BIT (2002)</a>	In force	Philippines, Portugal	8/11/2002	14/8/2003	<p>Article 9 Settlement of disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>2— If such dispute cannot be settled as specified in the paragraph 1 of the present article within a period of six months from the date of request for settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute to only one of the following:</p> <p>a) The competent court of the Contracting Party for decision; or</p> <p>b) The International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) through conciliation or arbitration, established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington, D. C., on March 18, 1965. If the Contracting Party to the dispute is not a party of the above mentioned Convention, the dispute shall be settled in accordance with the Additional Facility for the Administration of Proceedings by the Secretariat of the ICSID; or</p> <p>c) An ad hoc international arbitral tribunal established under the arbitral rules of the United Nations Commission on International Law (UNCITRAL). The Parties to the dispute may agree in writing to change these rules. Arbitral decision shall be binding for both Parties.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID Additional Facility</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation with a fork in the road</p>

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
830	<a href="#">Australia - Sri Lanka BIT (2002)</a>	In force	Australia, Sri Lanka	12/11/2002	14/3/2007	<p>Art 13 Settlement of disputes between a Party and an investor of the other Party</p> <p>2. If the dispute in question cannot be resolved through consultations and negotiations within 90 days of the commencement of such consultations and negotiations, either party to the dispute may:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) if both Parties are at that time party to the 1965 Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States ("the Convention"), refer the dispute to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes ("the Centre") for conciliation or arbitration pursuant to Articles 28 or 36 of the Convention; or</p> <p>3. Where a dispute is referred to the Centre pursuant to paragraph 2(b) of this Article:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) if the parties to the dispute cannot agree whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure, the investor affected shall have the right to choose;</p> <p>5. Once an action referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article has been taken, neither Party shall pursue the dispute through diplomatic channels unless:</p> <p>(a) the relevant judicial or administrative body, the Secretary-General of the Centre, the arbitral authority or tribunal or the conciliation commission, as the case may be, has decided that it has no jurisdiction in relation to the dispute in question; or...</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>
831	<a href="#">Namibia - Netherlands BIT (2002)</a>	In force	Namibia, Netherlands	26/11/2002	1/10/2004	<p>Article 9</p> <p>Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that national in the territory of the former Contracting Party to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965, in the event that both Contracting Parties have become Contracting States to the said Convention.</p> <p>In case a Contracting Party is not a Contracting State to the said Convention, the disputes referred to above shall be submitted to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes under the Rules Governing the Additional Facility for the Administration of Proceedings by the Secretariat of the Centre (Additional Facility Rules). A legal person which is a national of one Contracting Party and which before such a dispute arises is controlled by nationals of the other Contracting Party shall, in accordance with Article 25(2)(b) of the Convention, for the purpose of the Convention be treated as a national of the other Contracting Party.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID Additional Facility</p>
832	<a href="#">Belarus - India BIT (2002)</a>	Terminated	Belarus, India	27/11/2002	23/11/2003	<p>Art 9 Settlement of Disputes Between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>Any such dispute which has not been settled within a period of six months may, if both parties to the dispute agree, be submitted:</p> <p>(a) for resolution in accordance with the law of the Contracting Party which has admitted the investment to that Contracting Party's competent judicial or administrative bodies; or</p> <p>(b) to international conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law</p> <p>3. Where the parties to the dispute fail to agree on a dispute settlement procedure provided under paragraph (2) ... or where a dispute is referred to conciliation but conciliation proceedings are terminated other than by signing of a settlement agreement, the dispute may be referred to arbitration. The arbitration procedure shall be as follows:</p> <p>(a). if the Contracting Party of the investor and the other Contracting Party are both parties to the Convention on the Settlement of investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965 and the investor consents in writing to submit the dispute to the International Centre for the Settlement of investment Disputes such a dispute shall be referred to the Centre; or</p> <p>(b) if both parties to the dispute so agree, under the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings; or</p> <p>(c) to an "ad hoc" arbitral tribunal by either party to the dispute in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law...</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
833	<a href="#">Kazakhstan - Netherlands BIT (2002)</a>	In force	Kazakhstan, Netherlands	27/11/2002	1/8/2007	<p>Article 9</p> <p>Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that national in the territory of the former Contracting Party to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965. ...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
834	<a href="#">Mozambique - Switzerland BIT (2002)</a>	In force	Mozambique, Switzerland	29/11/2002	17/2/2004	<p>Article 9 Disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If these consultations do not result in a solution within six months from the date of the written request for consultations, the investor may submit the dispute either to the courts or the administrative tribunals of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment has been made or to international arbitration. In the latter event the investor has the choice between any of the following:</p> <p>(a) Arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington, on March 18, 1965 (hereinafter the "ICSID Convention"); or</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) conciliation or arbitration under the Additional Facility Rules of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) provided for by the "ICSID Convention"; or...</p> <p>6. Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels a dispute submitted to international arbitration unless the other Contracting Party does not abide by and comply with the arbitral award.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
835	<a href="#">Guatemala - Spain BIT (2002)</a>	In force	Guatemala, Spain	9/12/2002	21/5/2004	<p>Article 11. Disputes between investors and a contracting party of the other contracting party</p> <p>1 Any dispute concerning an investment which may arise between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party with respect to matters governed by this Agreement shall be notified in writing, including detailed information by the investor Contracting Party to the recipient of the investment. to the extent possible, the parties to the dispute seek to settle the dispute by means of a friendly settlement.</p> <p>2 If the dispute cannot be settled in this way within six months from the date of the written notification mentioned in paragraph 1, the dispute may, at the choice of the investor, be submitted:</p> <p>a) The competent courts of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made; or</p> <p>b) To an ad hoc arbitral tribunal established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law; or</p> <p>c) The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965, when each State Party to this Agreement has acceded to it. if one of the contracting parties is not a Contracting State to the said Convention, the dispute may be settled under the additional facility for the administration of conciliation, arbitration and fact-finding proceedings by the secretariat of the c.i.a.d.i.</p> <p>3 The arbitration shall be based on the provisions of this Agreement, the national law of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made, including the rules relating to conflicts of law, as well as the rules and principles of international law as may be applicable.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID Additional Facility</p>

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
836	<a href="#">Belarus - Jordan BIT (2002)</a>	In force	Belarus, Jordan	20/12/2002	22/12/2005	<p>Art 10 Settlement of disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(1) Any investment dispute between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party shall be settled by negotiations.</p> <p>(2) If a dispute under paragraph (1) of this Article cannot be settled within six (6) months of a written notification, the dispute shall be upon the request of the investor settled as follows:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) by conciliation or arbitration by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington on March 18th, 1965. In case of arbitration, each Contracting Party, by this Agreement irrevocably consents in advance, even in the absence of an individual arbitral agreement between the Contracting Party and the investor, to submit any such dispute to this Center. This consent implies the renunciation of the requirement that the internal administrative or judicial remedies should be exhausted; or</p> <p>(c) by arbitration by three arbitrators in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), as amended by the last amendment accepted by both Contracting Parties at the time of the request for initiation of the arbitration procedure. In case of arbitration, each Contracting Party, by this Agreement irrevocably consents in advance, even in the absence of an individual arbitral agreement between the Contracting Party and the investor, to submit any such dispute to the tribunal mentioned; or</p> <p>(d) by arbitration in accordance with the Rules of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC).</p> <p>...</p> <p>(4) A Contracting Party which is a party to a dispute shall not, at any stage of conciliation or arbitration proceedings or enforcement of an award, raise the objection that the investor who is the other party to the dispute has received an indemnity by virtue of a guarantee in respect of all or a part of its losses.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
837	<a href="#">Croatia - Libya BIT (2002)</a>	In force	Croatia, Libya	20/12/2002	21/6/2006	<p>Article 9 Settlement Of Investment Disputes Between Contracting Party And An Investor Of The Other Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If any dispute under paragraph 1 of this Article cannot be settled within six (6) months of a written notification, the dispute shall be upon the request of the investor settled as follows:</p> <p>b) to arbitration in accordance with this Article under:</p> <p>(i) the Convention on the Settlement of Investments Disputes between States and Nationals of other States ("ICSID Convention"), opened for signature in Washington on March 18th, 1965, if the ICSID Convention is available; or</p> <p>(ii) the Additional Facility Rules of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes ("ICSID Additional Facility"), if the ICSID Additional Facility is available; or</p> <p>(iii) the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law ("UNCITRAL"); or</p> <p>(iv) the Rules of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce ("ICC").</p> <p>5. A Contracting Party which is a party to a dispute shall not, at any stage of conciliation or arbitration proceedings or enforcement of any award, raise the objection that the investor who is the other party to the dispute has received an indemnity by virtue of a guarantee in respect of all or a part of its losses.</p>	Uncategorised (Advance consent limited to arbitration only, but conciliation mentioned in waiver-of-objections clause)

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
838	<a href="#">ECOWAS Energy Protocol</a>	Signed (not in force)	<a href="#">ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States)</a>	31/1/2003		<p>Art 26 Disputes Between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(1) Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor relating to an Investment of the latter in the Area of the former... shall, if possible, be settled amicably.</p> <p>(2) If such disputes can not be settled according to the provisions of paragraph (1) within a period of three months from the date on which either party to the dispute requested amicable settlement, the Investor party to the dispute may choose to submit it for resolution:</p> <p>(a) to the courts or administrative tribunals of the Contracting Party to the dispute;</p> <p>(b) in accordance with any applicable, previously agreed dispute settlement procedure; or</p> <p>(c) in accordance with the following paragraphs of this Article.</p> <p>(3) Each Contracting Party hereby gives its unconditional consent to the submission of a dispute to international arbitration or conciliation in accordance with the provisions of this Article.</p> <p>(4) ... Investor shall further provide its consent in writing for the dispute to be submitted to:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(ii) (ICSID) ... under the rules governing the Additional Facility for the Administration of Proceedings by the Secretariat of the Centre (hereinafter referred to as the "Additional Facility Rules"), if the country of origin of the Investor or the Contracting Party to the dispute, but not both, is a party to the ICSID Convention; or ...</p> <p>(b) a sole arbitrator or ad hoc arbitration tribunal established under the Arbitration Rules of the (UNCITRAL) ... or</p> <p>(c) an arbitral proceeding under the Arbitration Institute of the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce; or</p> <p>(d) an arbitral proceeding under the organization for the Harmonization of Trade Laws in Africa (OHADA).</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
839	<a href="#">India - Serbia BIT (2003)</a>	In force	India, Serbia	31/1/2003	24/2/2009	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Disputes Between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) Any such dispute which has not been amicably settled within a period of six months may be submitted:</p> <p>(a) for resolution, in accordance with the law of the Contracting Party which has admitted the investment to that Contracting Party's competent judicial, arbitral or administrative bodies; or</p> <p>(b) to International conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>(3) Should the Parties fail to agree on a dispute settlement procedure provided under paragraph (2) of this Article or where a dispute is referred to conciliation but conciliation proceedings are terminated other than by signing of a settlement agreement, the dispute may be referred to Arbitration. The Arbitration procedure shall be as follows:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) If both parties to the dispute so agree, under the Additional Facility rules of the ICSID Convention for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding proceedings; or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation and arbitration (Multi-tiered)

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
840	<a href="#">Australia-Singapore FTA (2003)</a>	In force	Australia, Singapore	17/2/2003	28/7/2003	<p>Art 14 Settlement of Disputes between a Party and an Investor of the other Party</p> <p>1. This Article shall apply to disputes between a Party and an investor of the other Party concerning an alleged breach of an obligation of the former under this Chapter which causes loss or damage to the investor or its investment.</p> <p>2. The parties to the dispute shall initially seek to resolve the dispute by consultations and negotiations.</p> <p>3. Where the dispute cannot be resolved as provided for under Article 14.2 within 6 months from the date of a request for consultations and negotiations, then unless the disputing investor and the disputing Party agree otherwise or either of them has already submitted the dispute to the courts or administrative tribunals of the disputing Party (excluding proceedings for interim measures of protection referred to in Article 14.5), the dispute may be submitted by either party to the dispute to: ...</p> <p>(b) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) for conciliation or arbitration pursuant to Articles 28 or 36 of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, done at Washington on 18 March 1965; or ...</p> <p>4. Each Party hereby consents to the submission of a dispute to conciliation or arbitration under Articles 14.3(b) and 14.3(c) ...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
841	<a href="#">Namibia - Spain BIT (2003)</a>	In force	Namibia, Spain	21/2/2003	28/6/2004	<p>ARTICLE 11 DISPUTES BETWEEN A CONTRACTING PARTY AND AN INVESTOR OF THE OTHER CONTRACTING PARTY</p> <p>2. If these disputes cannot be settled amicably within six months from the date of the written notification mentioned in paragraph 1, the dispute may be submitted, at the choice of the investor, to:</p> <p>-the competent court of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made; or                      -an ad hoc tribunal of arbitration established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); or</p> <p>-the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) set up by the "Convention on Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States", opened for signature at Washington on 18th March 1965, in case both Contracting Parties become members of this Convention. As long as a Contracting Party which is party in the dispute has not become a Contracting State of the Convention mentioned above, the dispute shall be dealt with pursuant to the rules of the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings of the ICSID.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID Additional Facility</p>
842	<a href="#">Peru - Singapore BIT (2003)</a>	Terminated	Peru, Singapore	27/2/2003	12/8/2006	<p>Art 13 Investment Disputes</p> <p>2 If the dispute cannot be thus resolved as provided in paragraph 1 of this Article, within six months from the date of the notice given thereunder, then, unless the parties have otherwise agreed, it shall, upon the request of either party to the dispute, be submitted to conciliation or arbitration by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (called "the Centre" in this Agreement) established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between the States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March, 1965 (called "the Convention" in this Agreement). For this purpose, each Contracting Party hereby irrevocably consents in advance under Article 25 of the Convention to submit any dispute to the Centre.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
843	<a href="#">Bosnia and Herzegovina - Moldova, Republic of BIT (2003)</a>	In force	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Moldova, Republic of	9/4/2003	9/6/2008	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If a dispute can not be settled in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article within a period of threemonths from the date on which either party to the dispute requested amicable settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute either to:</p> <p>...b) Ad hoc arbitral tribunal established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); or</p> <p>c) The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") through conciliation or arbitration established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature in Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965 (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention"), in the event both Contracting Parties shall have become a party to the Convention.</p> <p>4. Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through the diplomatic channels any dispute referred to the Centre unless:</p> <p>a) The Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by the Centre, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre; or..</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
844	<a href="#">Moldova, Republic of - Slovenia BIT (2003)</a>	In force	Moldova, Slovenia	10/4/2003	1/6/2004	<p>Article 10. Settlement of disputes between an investor and a contracting party</p> <p>1. Any dispute which may arise between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party concerning an alleged breach of an obligation of the latter under this Agreement which causes loss or damage to the investor or its investment shall be settled amicably through negotiations.</p> <p>2. If such a dispute cannot be settled within a period of three (3) months from the date of the written request for settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute to:</p> <p>a) The competent court of the Contracting Party; or</p> <p>b) Conciliation or arbitration through the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes ("the Centre"), established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington D.C., on March 18, 1965 (the "ICSID Convention"); or</p> <p>c) The Centre, under the rules governing the Additional Facility for the Administration of Proceedings by the Secretariat of the Centre (the "Additional Facility Rules"), if the Contracting Party of the investor or the Contracting Party, party to the dispute, but not both, is a party to the ICSID Convention.</p> <p>d) An ad-hoc tribunal which, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties to the dispute, shall be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
845	<a href="#">Lao People's Democratic Republic - Myanmar BIT (2003)</a>	In force	Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar	5/5/2003	28/8/2007	<p>Article IX Settlement of disputes between a Contracting Party and a National of another Contracting Party</p> <p>2. It such disputes or differences cannot be settled according to the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article within six months from the date of request for settlement, the national or company concerned may submit the dispute to:</p> <p>(a)the competent court of the Contracting Party for decision; or                      (b)the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington, D.C., on 18 March 1965, in case both Contracting Parties have become the Parties to the Convention; or                      (c)An ad hoc arbitral tribunal in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>3. Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels 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 competent body referred to in paragraph 2 (c) of this Article.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
846	<a href="#">Ethiopia - Netherlands BIT (2003)</a>	In force	Ethiopia, Netherlands	16/5/2003	1/7/2005	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Disputes between a Contracting party and an Investor</p> <p>(2) If the dispute has not been settled within a period of six months from the date either Party to the dispute requested amicable settlement, the dispute shall at the request of the national concerned be submitted to:</p> <p>a)the competent court of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made; or                      b)the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, for settlement by arbitration or conciliation under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States entered into force on October 14th, 1966 after accession by the Contracting Parties; or                      c) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes under the Rules Governing the Additional Facility for the Administration of Proceedings by the Secretariat of the Centre (Additional Facility of Rules), if one of the Contracting Parties is not a Contracting State of the Convention as mentioned in paragraph 2 b) of this Article; or                      ...                      5) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit investment disputes for resolution to the alternative disputes settlement fora mentioned in the preceding paragraphs.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration  Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID Additional Facility
847	<a href="#">Lao People's Democratic Republic - Netherlands BIT (2003)</a>	In force	Lao People's Democratic Republic, Netherlands	16/5/2003	1/5/2005	<p>Article 9</p> <p>Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that national in the territory of the former Contracting Party to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965, in the event that both Contracting Parties have become Contracting States to the said Convention.</p> <p>In case a Contracting Party is not a Contracting State to the said Convention, the disputes referred to above shall be submitted to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes under the Rules Governing the Additional Facility for the Administration of Proceedings by the Secretariat of the Centre (Additional Facility Rules). ..</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration  Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID Additional Facility

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
848	<a href="#">Djibouti - India BIT (2003)</a>	Terminated	Djibouti, India	19/5/2003		<p>Art 9 Settlement of Disputes Between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) Any such dispute which has not been amicably settled within a period of six months may, if both Parties agree, be submitted:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) to International conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p> <p>(3) Should the Parties fail to agree on a dispute settlement procedure provided under paragraph (2) of this Article or where a dispute is referred to conciliation but conciliation proceedings are terminated other than by signing of a settlement agreement, the dispute may be referred to Arbitration. The Arbitration procedure shall be as follows:...</p> <p>(b) If both parties to the dispute so agree, under the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding proceedings...</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
849	<a href="#">Armenia - India BIT (2003)</a>	Terminated	Armenia, India	23/5/2003	30/5/2006	<p>Art 9 Settlement of Disputes Between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) Any such dispute which has not been amicably settled within a period of six months may, if both Parties agree, be submitted:</p> <p>(a) for resolution, in accordance with the law of the Contracting Party which has admitted the investment to that Contracting Party's competent judicial, arbitral or administrative bodies; or</p> <p>(b) to International conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>(3) Should the Parties fail to agree on a dispute settlement procedure provided under paragraph (2) of this Article or where a dispute is referred to conciliation but conciliation proceedings are terminated other than by signing of a settlement agreement, the dispute may be referred to Arbitration. The Arbitration procedure shall be as follows:</p> <p>(a) If the Contracting Party of the Investor and the other Contracting Party are both parties to the convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and nationals of other States, 1965 and the investor consents in writing to submit the dispute to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes such a dispute shall be referred to the Centre; or</p> <p>(b) If both parties to the dispute so agree, under the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding proceedings; or</p> <p>(c) to an ad hoc arbitral tribunal by either party to the dispute in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law,...</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
850	<a href="#">Albania - Spain BIT (2003)</a>	In force	Albania, Spain	5/6/2003	14/1/2004	<p>Art 11 Disputes Between a Party and an Investor of the Other Party</p> <p>2. If these disputes cannot be settled amicably within six months from the date of the written notification mentioned in paragraph 1, the dispute may be submitted, at the choice of the investor, to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- the competent court of the Party in whose territory the investment was made; or</li> <li>- an ad hoc tribunal of arbitration established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); or</li> <li>- the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) set up by the "Convention on Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States", opened for signature at Washington on 18th March 1965, in case both Parties become members of this Convention. As long as a Party which is party in the dispute has not become a Contracting State of the Convention mentioned above, the dispute shall be dealt with pursuant to the rules of the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings of the ICSID. </li></ul>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID Additional Facility</p>
851	<a href="#">Algeria - Austria BIT (2003)</a>	In force	Algeria, Austria	17/6/2003	1/1/2006	<p>Art 10(3) Règlement des différends entre un investisseur et une partie contractante (Settlement of disputes between an investor and a contracting party)</p> <p>Chacune des parties contractantes donne ainsi son consentement inconditionnel pour soumettre le différend à la procédure de conciliation ou d'arbitrage international. Par ce consentement les parties contractantes renoncent d'exiger que les recours administratifs et judiciaires internes soient épuisés</p> <p>(Each of the contracting parties thus gives its unconditional consent to submit the dispute to international conciliation or arbitration proceedings.</p> <p>By this consent, the contracting parties waive the requirement that internal administrative and judicial remedies be exhausted)</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
852	<a href="#">Cambodia - Netherlands BIT (2003)</a>	In force	Cambodia, Netherlands	23/6/2003	1/3/2006	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Disputes between a National and a Contracting Party</p> <p>2) Where the dispute is referred to international dispute settlement, the national may choose to refer the dispute to:</p> <p>(a)the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (having regard to the provisions, where applicable, of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington DC on 18 March 1965 and the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings); or</p> <p>(b)the Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce; or</p> <p>(c)an international arbitrator or ad hoc arbitration tribunal to be appointed by a special agreement or established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID Additional Facility</p>
853	<a href="#">Ethiopia - France BIT (2003)</a>	In force	Ethiopia, France	25/6/2003	7/8/2004	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Disputes between a National or Company of One Contracting Party and the Other Contracting Party</p> <p>...</p> <p>If the dispute has not been settled within a period of six months from the date either Party to the dispute requested amicable settlement, the dispute shall at the request of the national or the company concerned be submitted to:</p> <p>a)the competent court of the Contracting Party in the territory of which investment was made; or</p> <p>b)the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes, for settlement by arbitration or conciliation under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Dispute between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature in Washington on March 18, 1965 if the Contracting Party, party to the dispute, has acceded to it; or</p> <p>c)the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes under the Rules Governing the Additional Facility for the Administration of Proceedings by the Secretariat of the Center (Additional Facility Rules); or...</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID Additional Facility</p>
854	<a href="#">Chile - Iceland BIT (2003)</a>	In force	Chile, Iceland	26/6/2003	12/8/2006	<p>Article VIII. Disputes between an investor and a contracting party</p> <p>1. Any dispute between an investor of one party and the other Contracting Party arising directly from an investment in the territory of the other contracting party, as far as possible, be settled in terms of amicable through consultation between the investor and the other contracting party.</p> <p>2. These consultations do not arise if a solution within six months from the date on which the relevant request has been subject to consultations, the investor may have recourse to one of the following:</p> <p>a) The competent court of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment has been made;</p> <p>b) To arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States (the ICSID Convention " ), if this Convention is available and provided that the State party gives its consent to the dispute in accordance with article 25 of the ICSID Convention on this specific difference;</p> <p>c) To arbitration under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL, provided that the State party to the dispute grants its consent.</p> <p>Once the investor has submitted the dispute to the competent court of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made, or that the State party in the dispute has consented to submit it to international arbitration, the choice of one or other of the procedure shall be final.</p>	<p>Uncategorised (mistaken reference to conciliation)</p>

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
855	<a href="#">Botswana - Ghana BIT (2003)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Botswana, Ghana	4/7/2003		<p>Article 10 Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the Other Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Disputes between a national or company of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party concerning an obligation of the latter under this agreement in relation to an investment of the former which have not been amicably settled shall, after a period of six months from written notification of a claim, be submitted at the first instance to the competent court of the Contracting Party for decision, or to international arbitration if either party to the dispute so wishes.</p> <p>2. Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration, the investor and the Contracting Party concerned in the dispute may agree to refer the dispute either to:</p> <p>(a) the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (having regard to the provisions, where applicable, of the Convention of the Settlement of Investment Disputes between states and nationals of other states, opened for signature at Washington DC on 18th March, 1965 and the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding proceedings); or</p> <p>(b) an international arbitrator or ad hoc arbitration tribunal to be appointed by a special agreement between the parties or established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p> <p>3. If after a period of six months from written notification of the claim there is no agreement to one of the above alternative procedures, the parties to the dispute shall be bound to submit it to arbitration under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law as then in force. The parties to the dispute may agree in writing to modify these rules.</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
856	<a href="#">Korea, Republic of - Netherlands BIT (2003)</a>	In force	Korea, Republic of, Netherlands	12/7/2003	1/3/2005	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>3. If the dispute cannot be settled within six (6) months from the date on which either party to the dispute requested amicable settlement, each Contracting Party hereby consents to submission of the dispute to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965.</p> <p>If the parties to such a dispute have different opinions as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate method of settlement, the investor shall have the right to choose. In case a legal dispute concerning an investment in the territory of the Republic of Korea has been submitted to a competent domestic court, this dispute shall not be submitted to ICSID, when a judgement rendered by any domestic court has become final. If a dispute concerns an investment in the territory of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, an investor may choose to submit a dispute to ICSID at any time.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
857	<a href="#">Mali - Netherlands BIT (2003)</a>	In force	Mali, Netherlands	13/7/2003	1/3/2005	<p>Article 9</p> <p>Chacune des Parties Contractantes consent à soumettre tout différend surgissant entre une Partie Contractante et un ressortissant de l'autre Partie Contractante au sujet d'un investissement effectué par ce ressortissant sur le territoire de l'autre Partie Contractante, au Centre international pour le règlement des différends relatifs aux investissements, en vue d'un règlement par conciliation ou arbitrage, conformément à la Convention sur le règlement des différends relatifs aux investissements entre États et ressortissants d'autres États, ouverte à la signature le 18 mars 1965 à Washington...</p> <p>Each of the Contracting Parties agrees to submit any dispute arising between a Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment made by that national in the territory of the other Contracting Party, to the International Center for the Settlement of investment disputes, with a view to settlement by conciliation or arbitration, in accordance with the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature on March 18, 1965 in Washington...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
858	<a href="#">Singapore - Uzbekistan BIT (2003)</a>	In force	Singapore, Uzbekistan	15/7/2003	23/11/2003	<p>Article 13 Disputes Between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the Other Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If the dispute cannot be thus resolved as provided in paragraph 1 of the present Article, within 6 months from the date of the notice given thereunder, unless the parties have otherwise agreed, it shall, upon the request of either party to the dispute, be submitted to conciliation or arbitration to the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes between the States and Nationals of Other States (called "the Center" in this Agreement), established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between the States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature in Washington on March 18, 1965 (called "the Convention" in this Agreement). For this purpose, each Contracting Party hereby irrevocably consents in advance under Article 25 of the Convention to submit any dispute to the Center.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
859	<a href="#">Slovenia - Uzbekistan BIT (2003)</a>	In force	Slovenia, Uzbekistan	7/10/2003	18/5/2004	<p>Article 9. Settlement of disputes between a contracting party and an investor of the other contracting party</p> <p>1. Any dispute which may arise between one Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that investor in the territory of the former Contracting Party shall be settled amicably through negotiations.</p> <p>2. If such a dispute cannot be settled within a period of six (6) months from the date of request for settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute to:</p> <p>a) The competent court of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment has been made;</p> <p>b) An ad-hoc tribunal which, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties to the dispute, shall be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); or</p> <p>c) The International Center for the Settlement of Investments Disputes (ICSID) through conciliation or arbitration, established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investments Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington D.C., on March 18, 1965.</p> <p>3. Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to international conciliation or arbitration.</p> <p>4. Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels 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 International Center for the Settlement of Investments Disputes.</p> <p>5. The award shall be final and binding on both parties to the dispute.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
860	<a href="#">Mongolia - Sweden BIT (2003)</a>	In force	Mongolia, Sweden	20/10/2003	1/6/2004	<p>Article 8. Disputes between an investor and a contracting party</p> <p>(1) Any dispute concerning an investment between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party shall, if possible, be settled amicably.</p> <p>(2) If any such dispute cannot be settled within six months following the date on which the dispute has been raised by the investor through written notification to the Contracting Party, each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of the dispute, at the investor's choice, for resolution by international arbitration to one of the following fora:</p> <p>i) The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) for settlement by arbitration under the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States provided both Contracting Parties have adhered to the said Convention, or</p> <p>ii) The Additional Facility of the Centre, if the Centre is not available under the Convention, or</p> <p>iii) An ad hoc tribunal set up under Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL). The appointing authority under the said rules shall be the Secretary General of ICSID.</p> <p>If the parties to such a dispute have different opinions as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate method of settlement, the investor shall have the right to choose.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
861	<a href="#">India - Sudan BIT (2003)</a>	In force	India, Sudan	22/10/2003	18/10/2010	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Disputes Between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) Any such dispute which has not been amicably settled within a period of six months may, if both Parties agree, be submitted</p> <p>(a) for resolution, in accordance with the law of the Contracting Party which has admitted the investment to that Contracting Party's competent judicial, arbitral or administrative bodies; or</p> <p>(b) to International conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>(3) Should the Parties fail to agree on a dispute settlement procedure provided under paragraph (2) of this Article or where a dispute is referred to conciliation but conciliation proceedings are terminated other than by signing of a settlement agreement, the dispute may be referred to Arbitration. The Arbitration procedure shall be as follows:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) If both parties to the dispute so agree, under the Additional Facility rules of the ICSID Convention for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding proceedings; or...</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
862	<a href="#">Bahrain - Singapore BIT (2003)</a>	In force	Bahrain, Singapore	27/10/2003	8/12/2004	<p>Art 12 Investment Disputes</p> <p>2. If the dispute cannot be thus resolved as provided in paragraph 1 of this Article, within 6 months from the date of the notice given thereunder, then, unless the parties have otherwise agreed, it shall, upon the request of either party to the dispute, be submitted to:</p> <p>(a) the competent court of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made; or</p> <p>(b) conciliation or arbitration by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (called "the Centre" in this Agreement) established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between the States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March, 1965...; or</p> <p>... In the event that the investor and the Contracting Party each choose a different body for the settlement, the choice of the investor shall prevail.</p> <p>3 Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to international conciliation or arbitration and any arbitral award shall be final and binding upon the parties to the dispute.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
863	<a href="#">Indonesia - Tajikistan BIT (2003)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Indonesia, Tajikistan	28/10/2003		<p>Article VIII. Settlement of dispute between nationals and the contracting party</p> <p>1. Any dispute between Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party, concerning an investment of the latter in the territory the former, be settled amicably through consultations and negotiations.</p> <p>2. If such a dispute cannot be settled within a period of six months from the date of a written notification either party requested amicable settlement, the dispute shall, at the request of the national concerned, be submitted either to the juridical procedures provided by the Contracting Party concerned or to international arbitration or conciliation.</p> <p>3. Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit any disputes arising between that Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that national in the territory of the former Contracting Party to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlements by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention by Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
864	<a href="#">Japan - Viet Nam BIT (2003)</a>	In force	Japan, Viet Nam	14/11/2003	19/12/2004	<p>Article 14</p> <p>3. If any investment dispute cannot be settled through such consultation within three months from the date on which the investor requested the consultation in writing, the investment dispute shall at the request of the investor concerned be submitted to either:</p> <p>(1) conciliation or arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States done at Washington, March 18, 1965 so long as the Convention is in force between the Contracting Parties, or conciliation or arbitration under the Additional Facility Rules of the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes so long as the Convention is not in force between the Contracting Parties; or</p> <p>(2) arbitration under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, adopted by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on April 28, 1976.</p> <p>4. A Contracting Party which is a party to an investment dispute shall give its consent to the submission of the investment dispute to international conciliation or arbitration referred to in paragraph 3 above in accordance with the provisions of this Article.</p> <p>7. In case of a legal person or any other entity referred to in sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph (1) of Article 1 of either Contracting Party is owned or controlled by investors of the other Contracting Party on the date on which such legal person or any other entity makes a request to the former Contracting Party to submit the investment dispute to conciliation or arbitration, such legal person or any other entity of the former Contracting Party shall be treated for the purposes of the provisions of this Article as a legal person or any other entity referred to in sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph (1) of Article 1 of such other Contracting Party.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
865	<a href="#">Equatorial Guinea - Spain BIT (2003)</a>	In force	Equatorial Guinea, Spain	22/11/2003	11/8/2009	<p>Article 11. Disputes between investors and a contracting party of the other contracting party</p> <p>1 Any dispute concerning an investment which may arise between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party with respect to matters covered by this Agreement, shall be notified in writing by the investor Contracting Party to the recipient of the investment. to the extent possible, the parties to the dispute seek to settle the dispute by means of a friendly settlement.</p> <p>2 If the dispute cannot be settled in this way within six months from the date of the written notification mentioned in paragraph 1, the dispute may, at the choice of the investor, be submitted: paragraph 1, the dispute may, at the choice of the investor, be submitted to:</p> <p>The competent courts of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made; or                      To an ad hoc arbitral tribunal established con-forme to the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); or                      The International Centre International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965, when each State Party to this Agreement has acceded to it. if one of the contracting parties is not a Contracting State to the said Convention, the dispute may be settled under the additional facility for the administration of conciliation, arbitration and Fact-Finding proceedings by the secretariat of ICSID; or                      An arbitral tribunal established under the Arbitration Rules of the Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa (OHADA)...</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID Additional Facility</p>
866	<a href="#">Israel - Mongolia BIT (2003)</a>	In force	Israel, Mongolia	25/11/2003	2/9/2004	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Investment Disputes Between a Contracting Party and an Investor</p> <p>2. If a dispute under paragraph 1 of this Article cannot be settled within six (6) months of a written notification of this dispute, it shall be on the request of the investor settled as follows:</p> <p>(a)by a competent court of the Host Contracting Party; or</p> <p>(b)by conciliation, or if conciliation is not chosen or if either side deems the conciliation not successful: or</p> <p>(c)by arbitration by the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington, D.C. on march 18. 1965, provided that both Contracting Parties are Parties to the Convention; or</p> <p>(d)by arbitration under the Additional Facility Rules of ICSID, provided that only one of the Contracting Parties is a Party to the ICSID Convention; or</p> <p>3. Each Contracting Party hereby gives its unconditional consent to the submission of a dispute to international arbitration in accordance with the provisions of this Article. This consent and the submission by a disputing investor of a claim to arbitration shall satisfy the requirements of:</p> <p>(a)Chapter II of the ICSID Convention or the Additional Facility Rules of ICSID for written consent of the parties;</p> <p>(b)Article II of the United Nations Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, 1958 (“The New York Convention”), for an agreement in writing.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation and arbitration (Multi-tiered)</p>

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
867	<a href="#">Ethiopia - Israel BIT (2003)</a>	In force	Ethiopia, Israel	26/11/2003	15/2/2006	<p>Art 8 Settlement of Investment Disputes Between a Contracting Party and an Investor</p> <p>2. If a dispute under paragraph 1 of this Article cannot be settled within six (6) months of a written notification of this dispute, it shall be on the request of the investor settled as follows:                      (a) by a competent court of the Host Contracting Party; or                      (b) by conciliation, or if conciliation is not chosen or if either side deems the conciliation not successful; or                      (c) by arbitration by the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington, D.C. on march 18, 1965, provided that both Contracting Parties are Parties to the Convention; or</p> <p>3. Each Contracting Party hereby gives its unconditional consent to the submission of a dispute to international arbitration in accordance with the provisions of this Article. This consent and the submission by a disputing investor of a claim to arbitration shall satisfy the requirements of...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation and arbitration (Multi-tiered)
868	<a href="#">Eritrea - Netherlands BIT (2003)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Eritrea, Netherlands	2/12/2003		<p>Article 9 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>2) If the dispute referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article cannot be settled within three months from the date on which either party to the dispute requested in writing an amicable settlement, the investor shall be entitled to submit the dispute, at his choice, for settlement to:</p> <p>a) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, for settlement by arbitration or conciliation under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965, when both Contracting Parties have become a party to the said Convention;                      b) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes under the Rules Governing the Additional Facility for the Administration of Proceedings by the Secretariat of the Centre (Additional Facility Rules), when one of the Contracting Parties is not a party to the Convention mentioned under a);                      ...</p> <p>3) Each Contracting Party hereby gives its consent to the submission of a dispute to international conciliation or arbitration in accordance with the provisions of this Article.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration  Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID Additional Facility
869	<a href="#">Malawi - Netherlands BIT (2003)</a>	In force	Malawi, Netherlands	11/12/2003	1/11/2007	<p>Article 9 Settlement of disputes between a National and a Contracting Party</p> <p>Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that national in the territory of the former Contracting Party to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965.</p> <p>A legal person which is a national of one Contracting Party and which before such a dispute arises is controlled by nationals of the other Contracting Party shall, in accordance with Article 25 (2) (b) of the Convention, for the purpose of the Convention be treated as a national of the other Contracting Party.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
870	<a href="#">United Kingdom - Vanuatu BIT (2003)</a>	Signed (not in force)	United Kingdom, Vanuatu	22/12/2003		<p>Article 8 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Host State</p> <p>(1) Disputes between a National or Company of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party concerning an obligation of the latter under this Agreement in relation to an Investment of the former which have not been amicably settled shall, after a period of three months from written notification of a claim, be submitted to international arbitration if the National or Company concerned so wishes.</p> <p>(2) Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration, the National or Company and the Contracting Party concerned in the dispute may agree to refer the dispute either to:</p> <p>(a) the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (having regard to the provisions, where applicable, of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington DC on 18 March 1965 and the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings) provided that both Contracting Parties are parties to the Convention; or</p> <p>(b) the Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce; or...</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
871	<a href="#">Bahrain - India BIT (2004)</a>	Terminated	Bahrain, India	13/1/2004	5/12/2007	<p>Art 9 Settlement of Disputes Between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>...(2) Any such dispute which has not been amicably settled within a period of six months may, if both Parties agree, be submitted:</p> <p>...(b) to international conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p> <p>(3) Should the Parties fail to agree on a dispute settlement procedure provided under paragraph (2) of this Article or where a dispute is referred to conciliation but conciliation proceedings are terminated other than by signing of a settlement agreement, the dispute may be referred to Arbitration. The Arbitration procedure shall be as follows:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) If both parties to the dispute so agree, under the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding proceedings; or...</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
872	<a href="#">Guatemala - Sweden BIT (2004)</a>	In force	Guatemala, Sweden	12/2/2004	1/7/2005	<p>Article 8. Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(1) Any dispute concerning an investment between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party shall as far as possible, be settled amicably.</p> <p>(2) If any such dispute cannot be settled within six months from the date on which the dispute has been submitted by the investor and notified in writing to the Contracting Party, each contracting party consents to submit the dispute, at the choice of the investor, for resolution by international arbitration at the following:</p> <p>i) The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) under the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States provided that both contracting parties are attached to this Convention; or</p> <p>ii) The additional facility of the Centre), if the Centre is not available in accordance with the Convention, or</p> <p>iii) An ad hoc tribunal established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL. the designating authority in accordance with such rules shall be the Secretary General of ICSID. If the parties to a dispute have different opinions as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate method of settlement, the investor shall have the right to choose...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
873	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Libya BIT (2004)</a>	In force	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Libya	15/2/2004	8/12/2007	<p>Art 12 Settlement of investment disputes</p> <p>1. Any investment dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party shall be notified in writing by the first party to take action. The notification shall be accompanied by a sufficiently detailed memorandum. As far as possible, the Parties shall endeavour to settle the dispute through negotiations, if necessary by seeking expert advice from a third party, or by conciliation between the Contracting Parties through diplomatic channels.</p> <p>2. In the absence of an amicable settlement by direct agreement between the parties to the dispute or by conciliation through diplomatic channels within six months from the notification, the dispute shall be submitted, at the option of the investor, either to the competent jurisdiction of the State where the investment was made, or to international arbitration. To this end, each Contracting Party agrees in advance and irrevocably to the settlement of any dispute by this type of arbitration. Such consent implies that both Parties waive the right to demand that all domestic administrative or judiciary remedies be exhausted.</p>	State-State Conciliation
874	<a href="#">Mauritius - Sweden BIT (2004)</a>	In force	Mauritius, Sweden	23/2/2004	1/6/2005	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) If any such dispute cannot be settled within six months... each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of the dispute, at the investor's choice, for resolution by international arbitration to one of the following fora:</p> <p>i)the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) for settlement by arbitration under the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States provided both Contracting Parties have adhered to the said Convention, or</p> <p>ii)an ad hoc tribunal set up under Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL)...</p> <p>(3) If the parties to such a dispute have different opinions as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate method of settlement, the investor shall have the right to choose.</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
875	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Bosnia and Herzegovina BIT (2004)</a>	In force	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Bosnia and Herzegovina	3/3/2004	16/9/2010	<p>Art 9 Settlement of investment disputes</p> <p>1. Any investment dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party shall be notified in writing by the first party to take action. The notification shall be accompanied by a sufficiently detailed memorandum. As far as possible, the Parties shall endeavour to settle the dispute through negotiations, if necessary by seeking expert advice from a third party, or by conciliation between the Contracting Parties through diplomatic channels.</p> <p>2. In the absence of an amicable settlement by direct agreement between the parties to the dispute or by conciliation through diplomatic channels within six months from the notification, the dispute shall be submitted, at the option of the investor, either to the competent jurisdiction of the State where the investment was made, or to international arbitration. To this end, each Contracting Party agrees in advance and irrevocably to the settlement of any dispute by this type of arbitration. Such consent implies that both Parties waive the right to demand that all domestic, administrative or judiciary remedies be exhausted.</p>	State-State Conciliation
876	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Serbia BIT (2004)</a>	In force	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Serbia	4/3/2004	12/8/2007	<p>Art 11 Settlement of investment disputes</p> <p>1. Any investment dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party shall be notified in writing in order to take action. The notification shall be accompanied by a sufficiently detailed memorandum. As far as possible, the Parties shall endeavour to settle the dispute through negotiations, if necessary by seeking expert advice, or by conciliation between the Contracting Parties through diplomatic channels</p> <p>2. In the absence of an amicable settlement by direct agreement between the parties to the dispute or by conciliation through diplomatic channels within six months from the notification, the dispute shall be submitted, at the option of the investor, either to the competent jurisdiction of the Contracting Party where the investment was made, or to international arbitration. To this end, each Contracting Party agrees in advance and irrevocably to the settlement of any dispute by this type of arbitration. Such consent implies that both Parties waive the right to demand that all domestic administrative or judiciary remedies be exhausted.</p>	State-State Conciliation

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
877	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - United Arab Emirates BIT (2004)</a>	In force	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), United Arab Emirates	5/3/2004	22/11/2007	<p>Art 12 Settlement of investment disputes</p> <p>1. Any investment dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party shall be notified in writing by the first party to take action. The notification shall be accompanied by a sufficiently detailed memorandum.</p> <p>As far as possible, the Parties shall endeavour to settle the dispute amicably through negotiations, if necessary by seeking expert advice from a third party, or by conciliation between the Contracting Parties through diplomatic channels, by way of an ad hoc joint commission</p> <p>2. In the absence of an amicable settlement by direct agreement between the parties to the dispute or by conciliation through diplomatic channels within six months from the notification, the dispute shall be submitted to the competent jurisdiction of the State where the investment was made...</p>	State-State Conciliation
878	<a href="#">Mozambique - United Kingdom BIT (2004)</a>	In force	Mozambique, United Kingdom	18/3/2004	12/5/2004	<p>Article 8 Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>(1) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington DC on 18 March 1965 (1) any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a National or Company of the other Contracting Party concerning an Investment of the latter in the Territory of the former.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(3) If any such dispute should arise and agreement cannot be reached within three months between the parties to this dispute through pursuit of local remedies or otherwise, then, if the National or Company affected also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either party may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as provided in Articles 28 and 36 of the Convention.</p> <p>In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the National or Company affected shall have the right to choose. The Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall not raise as an objection at any stage of the proceedings or enforcement of an award the fact that the National or Company which is the other party to the dispute has received in pursuance of an insurance contract an indemnity in respect of some or all of his or its losses.</p> <p>(4) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through the diplomatic channel any dispute referred to the Centre unless:</p> <p>(a) the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre; or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
879	<a href="#">Slovenia - Turkey BIT (2004)</a>	In force	Slovenia, Turkey	23/3/2004	19/6/2006	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If such a dispute cannot be settled within a period of three (3) months from the date of a written request for settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute either to:</p> <p>a) the competent court of the Contracting Party; or</p> <p>b) conciliation or arbitration through the International Centre for the Settlement of Investments Disputes (ICSID), established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington D.C., on March 18, 1965; or</p> <p>c) an ad-hoc tribunal which, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties to the dispute, shall be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>3. Each Contracting Party hereby consents unconditionally to the submission of an investment dispute to international conciliation or arbitration.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
880	<a href="#">Bosnia and Herzegovina - Denmark BIT (2004)</a>	In force	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Denmark	24/3/2004	3/6/2008	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If any such dispute cannot be settled within six months following the date on which the dispute has been raised by the investor through written notification to the Contracting Party, each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of the dispute, at the investors' choice, for resolution by international arbitration to one of the following fora:</p> <p>a) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) for settlement by arbitration under the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, or</p> <p>b) an ad hoc tribunal under the Additional Facility Rules of ICSID, if the Centre is not available under the Washington Convention, or</p> <p>...</p> <p>If the parties to such a dispute have a different opinion as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate method of settlement, the investor shall have the right to choose.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
881	<a href="#">Croatia - Oman BIT (2004)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Croatia, Oman	4/5/2004		<p>Art 10 Settlement of Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If a dispute under paragraph 1 of this Article cannot be settled within six (6) months of a written notification, the dispute shall be upon request of the investor settled as follows:</p> <p>a) by a competent court of the Contracting Party, or</p> <p>b) by conciliation or arbitration by .. (ICSID), established by the (ICSID) Convention... In case of arbitration, each Contracting Party, by this Agreement irrevocably consents in advance, even in the absence of an individual arbitral agreement between the Contracting Party and the investor, to submit any such dispute to this Centre. This implies the renunciation of the requirement that the internal administrative or judicial remedies should be exhausted; or</p> <p>4. A Contracting Party which is a party to a dispute shall not, at any stage of conciliation or arbitration proceeding or enforcement of an award, raise the objection that the investor who is the other party to the dispute has received an indemnity by virtue of a guarantee in respect of all or a part of its losses.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
882	<a href="#">Croatia - San Marino BIT (2004)</a>	In force	Croatia, San Marino	7/5/2004	27/7/2005	<p>Article 10 Settlement of disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If a dispute under paragraph 1 of this Article cannot be settled within six (6) months of a written notification, the dispute shall be upon the request of the investor settled as follows:</p> <p>a) by a competent court of the Contracting Party, or</p> <p>b) by conciliation or arbitration by the International Centre for Settlement of Investments Disputes (ICSID), established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington on March 18th, 1965. In case of arbitration, each Contracting Party, by this Agreement irrevocably consents in advance, even in the absence of an individual arbitral agreement between the Contracting Party and the investor, to submit any such dispute to this Centre. This consent implies the renunciation of the requirement that the internal administrative or judicial remedies should be exhausted; or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
883	<a href="#">Jordan - Singapore BIT (2004)</a>	In force	Jordan, Singapore	16/5/2004	22/8/2005	<p>ARTICLE 13 Settlement of Disputes between a Party and an Investor of the Other Party</p> <p>2. In the case of a dispute between an investor of a Party and the other Party, the investor shall notify the other Party if it intends to submit the dispute for conciliation or arbitration by the Center established by the ICSID Convention. An investor shall not submit a dispute for such conciliation or arbitration unless it provides such notification to the other Party and satisfies the other conditions that are set out under this Article.</p> <p>3. When an investor of a Party has given notice to the other Party that it intends to submit a dispute for conciliation or arbitration by the Center established by the ICSID Convention, both parties to the dispute shall seek to resolve the dispute amicably through negotiations.</p> <p>5. Either party to the dispute may only submit a dispute for conciliation or arbitration by the Center established by the ICSID Convention if the dispute cannot be resolved by negotiations or consultations as provided for in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Article, within nine months from the date of the notice given by the investor to the other Party under paragraph 2 of this Article. For this purpose, each Party hereby consents to the submission of a dispute to conciliation or arbitration pursuant to Article 25 of the ICSID Convention. Such consent shall satisfy the requirements of Article 25 of the ICSID Convention for the written consent of the parties to the dispute.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
884	<a href="#">Azerbaijan - BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) BIT (2004)</a>	In force	Azerbaijan, BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union)	18/5/2004	27/5/2009	<p>Art 9 Settlement of investment disputes</p> <p>1. Any investment dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party shall be notified in writing by the first party to take action. ... As far as possible, the Parties shall endeavour to settle the dispute through negotiations, if necessary by seeking expert advice from a third party, or by conciliation between the Contracting Parties through diplomatic channels.</p> <p>2. In the absence of an amicable settlement by direct agreement between the parties to the dispute or by conciliation through diplomatic channels within six months from the notification, the dispute shall be submitted, at the option of the investor, either to the competent jurisdiction of the State where the investment was made, or to international arbitration. To this end, each Contracting Party agrees in advance and irrevocably to the settlement of any dispute by this type of arbitration...</p>	State-State conciliation
885	<a href="#">Albania - Moldova, Republic of BIT (2004)</a>	In force	Albania, Moldova, Republic of	11/6/2004	23/12/2004	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Disputes between an investor of a Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party concerning an obligation of the latter under this Agreement, in relation to an investment of the former, shall, if possible, be settled amicably.</p> <p>2. If such disputes cannot be settled within six months from the date that either party requested amicable settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute either the competent courts of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made or to international arbitration.</p> <p>3. Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration, the investor concerned may submit the dispute either to: a) the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes ... for arbitration or conciliation, or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
886	<a href="#">Brunei Darussalam - Ukraine BIT (2004)</a>	In force	Brunei, Ukraine	18/6/2004	26/4/2006	<p>Article 9. Settlement of investment disputes</p> <p>1. Any investment dispute between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party shall, if possible, be settled by means of peaceful negotiations between the parties to the dispute.</p> <p>(A) If any dispute can not thus be resolved within six months from the moment one of the parties to the dispute has been declared, it will, at the request of one of the parties to the dispute, be referred to the resolution in accordance with the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes Between States and foreign persons, opened for signature in Washington on March 18, 1965 ("the Convention").</p> <p>(B) If the dispute is submitted for reconciliation in accordance with the Convention, but the conciliation procedure is determined differently than by signing the settlement agreement, the dispute shall, at the request of one of the parties to the dispute, be submitted to arbitration in accordance with the Convention. Each Contracting Party agrees to the admissibility of such a procedure.</p> <p>3. Unless otherwise agreed by the parties to the dispute, the provisions of paragraphs 3 to 5 of Article 8 will be applied with appropriate modifications, provided that the appointment of arbitrators in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 8 is carried out by the parties to the dispute, if the period specified in paragraph 3 Article 8 is not complied with, any party to the dispute may, in the absence of any other arrangement, invite the President of the International Arbitration Court to the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris to make the necessary appointments. The arbitration will determine its own procedures in accordance with the Rules of Arbitration of the United Nations Commission on International Commercial Law.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation and arbitration (Multi-tiered)
887	<a href="#">Azerbaijan - Greece BIT (2004)</a>	In force	Azerbaijan, Greece	21/6/2004	3/9/2006	<p>Art 10 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>3. Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration the investor concerned may submit the dispute to:</p> <p>a) the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes, established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965, for arbitration or conciliation or;</p> <p>...</p> <p>Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of such dispute to international arbitration.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
888	<a href="#">Congo, Democratic Republic of the - Jordan BIT (2004)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Congo, Democratic Republic of the, Jordan	23/6/2004		<p>Article 9. Application of other obligations</p> <p>1. If the laws of either Contracting Party or current or future international obligations between them in addition to the current Agreement contain a rule, whether general or specific that grants the investments of the other Contracting Party a more favourable treatment than that granted under this Agreement, this rule must prevail with the extent of its preference over the current Agreement.</p> <p>2. Each Contracting Party must take into account any contractual obligations that have arisen between it and an investor from the other Contracting Party regarding the investments approved by it in its territory.</p> <p>Article 10. Settlement of disputes between a contracting party and an investor of the other contracting party</p> <p>1. Any investment dispute between the Contracting Party and the investor from the other Contracting Party must be settled through negotiations.</p> <p>2. If the dispute cannot be settled in accordance with paragraph (1) of this article within six months from the date of the written notification thereof, the dispute must be settled according to the investor's choice by:</p> <p>A. A court of competent jurisdiction from the Contracting Party, or</p> <p>B. Conciliation or arbitration by the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established in accordance with the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature in Washington on 18 March 1965. In the event of arbitration, both Contracting Parties are bound by as prescriber under this Agreement and even in the absence of any individual agreement regarding arbitration between the Contracting Party and the investor, by presenting any such dispute to this center without having the right to revoke it. This obligation includes a waiver of the requirement to fulfill internal administrative and judicial means, or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
889	<a href="#">Bangladesh - Singapore BIT (2004)</a>	In force	Bangladesh, Singapore	24/6/2004	19/11/2004	<p>Article - 7 Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Any dispute between investors of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party in connection with an investment in the territory of the other Contracting Party shall, as far as possible, be settled amicably through negotiations between the parties to the dispute...</p> <p>2. If the dispute cannot be thus resolved as provided in paragraph 1 of this Article, within 6 months from the date of the notice given thereunder, then, unless the parties have otherwise agreed, it shall, upon the request of either party to the dispute, be submitted to conciliation or arbitration by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes ... established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between the States and Nationals of Other States opened lot signature at Washington on 18 March, 1965 ....</p> <p>3. Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to international conciliation or arbitration and any arbitral award shall be final and binding upon the parties to the dispute.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
890	<a href="#">Afghanistan - Turkey BIT (2004)</a>	In force	Afghanistan, Turkey	10/7/2004	19/7/2005	<p>Art 7 Settlement of Disputes Between One Party and Investors of the Other Party</p> <p>2. If these disputes, cannot be settled in this way within six months following the date of the written notification mentioned in paragraph 1, the dispute can be submitted, as the investor may choose, to:</p> <p>(a) the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) set up by the "Convention on Settlement of Investment Disputes Between States and Nationals of other States", in case both Parties become signatories of this Convention,</p> <p>(c) Institutions of Arbitration, Conciliation and Arbitral Expertise of the Istanbul Chamber of Commerce</p> <p>3. The arbitration awards shall be final and binding for all parties in dispute. Each Party commits itself to execute the award according to its national law.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation and arbitration (Domestic Institution)</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction</p>

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
891	<a href="#">Israel - Montenegro BIT (2004)</a>	In force	Israel, Montenegro	28/7/2004	7/2/2006	<p>Article 8</p> <p>2.If a dispute under paragraph 1 of this Article cannot be settled within six months from the written notification of this dispute, it shall, upon the request of the investor, be settled as follows:                      (a)by the decision of a competent court of the Host Contracting Party; or                      (b)by conciliation, or if conciliation is not chosen or if either side deems that the conciliation is unsuccessful; or                      (c)by arbitration by the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) set up by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington, D.C., on 18th March 1965, provided that both Contracting Parties are parties of this Convention; or                      (d)by an ad hoc tribunal of arbitration, which is to be established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL). Unless otherwise agreed, all submissions shall be made and all hearings shall be completed within six (6) months from the date of selection of the Chairman, and the arbitral panel shall reach its written decision with explanation within two (2) months from the date of the final submissions or the date of the closing of the hearings, whichever is later.</p> <p>3.Each Contracting Party hereby gives its unconditional consent to the submission of a dispute to international arbitration in accordance with the provisions of this Article...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation and arbitration (Multi-tiered)
892	<a href="#">Israel - Serbia BIT (2004)</a>	In force	Israel, Serbia	28/7/2004	7/2/2006	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor</p> <p>2. If a dispute under paragraph 1 of this Article cannot be settled within six (6) months of a written notification of this dispute, it shall be on the request of the investor settled as follows:                      (a)by a competent court of the Host Contracting Party; or                      (b)by conciliation, or if conciliation is not chosen or if either side deems the conciliation not successful;                      (c)by arbitration by the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington, D.C. on march 18, 1965, provided that both Contracting Parties are Parties to the Convention; or                      (d)by an ad hoc arbitration tribunal, which is to be established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL). Unless otherwise agreed, all submissions shall be made and ail hearings shall be completed within six (6) months of the date of selection of the Chairman, and the arbitral panel shall render its written and reasoned decisions within two (2) months of the date of the final submissions or the date of the closing of the hearings, whichever is later.</p> <p>3. Each Contracting Party hereby gives its unconditional consent to the submission of a dispute to international arbitration in accordance with the provisions of this Article...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation and arbitration (Multi-tiered)
893	<a href="#">CAFTA - DR (2004)</a>	In force	CACM (Central American Common Market), Dominican Republic, United States of America	5/8/2004	1/1/2009	<p>Section B Investor-State Dispute Settlement</p> <p>Article 10.15: Consultation and Negotiation</p> <p>In the event of an investment dispute, the claimant and the respondent should initially seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation, which may include the use of non-binding, third-party procedures such as conciliation and mediation.</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
894	<a href="#">Oman - Switzerland BIT (2004)</a>	In force	Oman, Switzerland	17/8/2004	18/1/2005	<p>Article 8 Disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) If these consultations do not result in a solution within six months from the date of request for consultations, the investor may submit the dispute for settlement to:</p> <p>(a) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) provided for by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington, on March 18, 1965 (hereinafter the "Convention of Washington"); or</p> <p>(b) an ad hoc-arbitral tribunal which, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties to the dispute, shall be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>(3) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to international conciliation or arbitration.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
895	<a href="#">Algeria - Portugal BIT (2004)</a>	In force	Algeria, Portugal	15/9/2004	8/9/2005	<p>Article 9. Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Any investment dispute between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party shall as far as possible, be settled amicably between the parties concerned.</p> <p>2. If such a dispute cannot be settled amicably within six months from the time at which it was raised by one of the Parties to the dispute, the investor may either submit the dispute to the competent court of the Contracting Party involved in the dispute, or to international arbitration. the choice of one of these procedures is final.</p> <p>3. Where a dispute is referred to international arbitration, the investor and the Contracting Party concerned in the dispute may agree to refer the dispute to the one of the following procedures:</p> <p>a) Either to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) taking into account, where appropriate, des provisions of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington DC on 18 March 1965 and the additional facility for the administration of conciliation, arbitration and investigation;</p> <p>b) Or to an ad hoc arbitral tribunal established in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL);</p> <p>c) Either on the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC).</p> <p>...</p> <p>6. Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels a dispute submitted to international arbitration, except in cases of non-compliance or failure by the other party to the arbitral award rendered by the arbitral tribunal.</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
896	<a href="#">Croatia - Morocco BIT (2004)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Croatia, Morocco	29/9/2004		<p>Art 11 Settlement of Disputes Between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the Other Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If a dispute under paragraph 1 of this Article cannot be settled within six (6) months of a written notification, the dispute shall be upon the request of the investor settled as follows:</p> <p>a) by a competent court of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment is made; or</p> <p>b) by conciliation or arbitration by the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965; or</p> <p>5. A Contracting Party which is a party to a dispute shall not, at any stage of conciliation or arbitration proceedings or enforcement of an award, raise the objection that the investor who is the other party to the dispute has received an indemnity by virtue of guarantee or an insurance in respect of all or a part of its losses.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
897	<a href="#">Israel - South Africa BIT (2004)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Israel, South Africa	20/10/2004		<p>Article 8 Settlement of Investment Disputes Between a Party and an Investor</p> <p>(2) If a dispute referred to in sub-article (1) cannot be settled within six (6) months of a written notification of this dispute, it shall on the request of the investor be settled as follows:</p> <p>(a) by a competent court of the Host Party; or (b) by conciliation; or</p> <p>(c) by arbitration by the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington, DC. on March 18, 1965, provided that both Parties are Parties to the Convention; or (d) by arbitration under the Additional Facility Rules of ICSID: Provided that only one of the Parties is a Party to the ICSID Convention; or...</p> <p>(3) Each Party hereby gives its unconditional consent to the submission of a dispute to international arbitration in accordance with the provisions of this Article. This consent and the submission by a disputing investor of a claim to arbitration shall satisfy the requirements of -</p> <p>(a) Chapter II of the ICSID Convention or the Additional Facility Rules of ICSID for written consent of the parties; (b) Article II of the United Nations Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, 1958 ("The New York Convention"), for an agreement in writing.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
898	<a href="#">Kazakhstan - Sweden BIT (2004)</a>	In force	Kazakhstan, Sweden	25/10/2004	1/8/2006	<p>Article 8 Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) If any such dispute cannot be settled within six months following the date on which the dispute has been raised by the investor through written notification to the Contracting Party, each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of the dispute, at the investor's choice, for resolution by international arbitration to one of the following fora:</p> <p>i) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) for settlement by arbitration under the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States provided both Contracting Parties have joined to the said Convention, or</p> <p>ii) the Additional Facility of the Centre, if the Centre is not available under the Convention, or</p> <p>iii) an ad hoc tribunal set up under Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL). The appointing authority under the said rules shall be the Secretary General of ICSID.</p> <p>If the parties to such a dispute have different opinions as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate method of settlement, the investor shall have the right to choose.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
899	<a href="#">Belarus - Bosnia and Herzegovina BIT (2004)</a>	In force	Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina	29/11/2004	22/1/2006	<p>Article 8. Settlement of disputes between an investor of one contracting party and the other contracting party</p> <p>1. Any dispute which may arise between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party in respect of investments in the territory of the other Contracting Party shall be settled amicably through consultations and negotiations.</p> <p>2. If the dispute can not be settled in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article within three months from the date on which either party to the dispute expressed the need for his permission friendly manner corresponding to the investor may submit the dispute for choice:</p> <p>a) the competent court of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment has been made;</p> <p>b) the arbitral tribunal "ad hoc", created under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL);</p> <p>c) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes through conciliation or arbitration, established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington, 18 March 1965 (hereinafter - the Center).</p> <p>3. Neither Contracting Party will not attempt to resolve the dispute submitted to the Centre, through diplomatic channels, unless:</p> <p>a) The Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or arbitral tribunal established by the Centre, has determined that the dispute goes beyond the jurisdiction of the Centre;</p> <p>b) the other Contracting Party fails to comply or not to comply with any decision of the arbitral tribunal.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
900	<a href="#">Ethiopia - Sweden BIT (2004)</a>	In force	Ethiopia, Sweden	10/12/2004	1/10/2005	<p>Article 8 Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) If any such dispute cannot be settled within six months following the date on which the dispute has been raised by the investor through written notification to the Contracting Party, each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of the dispute, at the investor's choice, for resolution by international arbitration to one of the following fora without prejudice to the investor's rights to submit an investment dispute to a competent court of the Contracting Party alternatively:</p> <p>i) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) for settlement by arbitration under the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, provided that both Contracting Parties are parties to the said Convention, or</p> <p>ii) the ICSID under the Rules Governing the Additional Facility for the Administration of Proceedings by the Secretariat of the ICSID (ICSID Additional Facility Rules), provided that one, but not both, of the Contracting Parties is a party to the Washington Convention, or</p> <p>...</p> <p>If the parties to such a dispute have different opinions as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate method of settlement, the investor shall have the right to choose.</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
901	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Uganda BIT (2005)</a>	Signed (not in force)	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Uganda	1/2/2005		<p>Art 10 Settlement Of Investment Disputes.</p> <p>1. Any investment dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party shall be notified in writing by the first party to take action. The notification shall be accompanied by a sufficiently detailed memorandum. As far as possible, the Parties shall endeavour to settle the dispute through negotiations, if necessary by seeking expert advice from a third party, or by conciliation between the Contracting Parties through diplomatic channels.</p> <p>2. In the absence of an amicable settlement by direct agreement between the parties to the dispute or by conciliation through diplomatic channels within six months from the notification, the dispute shall be submitted, at the option of the investor, either to the competent jurisdiction of the State where the investment was made, or to international arbitration. To this end, each Contracting Party agrees in advance and irrevocably to the settlement of any dispute by this type of arbitration. Such consent implies that both Parties waive the right to demand that all domestic administrative or judiciary remedies be exhausted.</p>	State-State Conciliation
902	<a href="#">Indonesia - Singapore BIT (2005)</a>	Terminated	Indonesia, Singapore	16/2/2005	21/6/2006	<p>Article VIII SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN AN INVESTOR AND A CONTRACTING PARTY</p> <p>2. If the dispute cannot be settled within a period of six months from the date of the notice referred to in paragraph (1) then, unless the parties have otherwise agreed, it shall upon the written request of the investor concerned, be submitted either to:</p> <p>a. The competent court of the Contracting Party concerned for a decision; b. Any regional center for arbitration in ASEAN; c. Conciliation or arbitration by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "The Centre" in this Agreement) established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between the States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March, 1965 (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention"). For this purpose, each Contracting Party hereby irrevocably consents in advance under Article 25 of the Convention to submit any dispute to the Centre; or d. An ad hoc tribunal established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
903	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Congo, Democratic Republic of the BIT (2005)</a>	Signed (not in force)	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Congo, Democratic Republic of the	17/2/2005		<p>Art 11 Règlement des différends entre une Partie contractante et l'investisseur de l'autre Partie contractante</p> <p>1. Tout différend relatif aux investissements survenant entre un investisseur de l'une des Parties contractantes et l'autre Partie contractante fera l'objet d'une notification écrite, accompagnée d'un aide-mémoire suffisamment détaillé, de la part de la partie la plus diligente. Dans la mesure du possible, les parties tenteront de régler le différend par la négociation, en faisant éventuellement appel à l'avis spécialisé d'un tiers, ou par la conciliation entre les Parties contractantes par la voie diplomatique.</p> <p>2. A défaut de règlement amiable par arrangement direct entre les parties au différend ou par conciliation par la voie diplomatique dans les six mois à compter de sa notification, le différend sera soumis, au choix de l'investisseur, soit à la juridiction compétente de l'Etat où l'investissement a été réalisé, soit à l'arbitrage international. A cette fin, chacune des Parties contractantes donne son consentement anticipé et irrévocable à ce que tout différend soit soumis à cet arbitrage. Ce consentement implique qu'elles renoncent à exiger l'épuisement des recours administratifs ou judiciaires internes. (1. Any dispute relating to investments arising between an investor of one of the Contracting Parties and the other Contracting Party shall be the subject of a written notification, accompanied by a sufficiently detailed memorandum, from the party, the most diligent. As far as possible, the parties will attempt to settle the dispute through negotiation, possibly calling on the expert advice of a third party, or through conciliation between the Contracting Parties through diplomatic channels.</p> <p>2. In the absence of an amicable settlement by direct arrangement between the parties to the dispute or by conciliation through diplomatic channels within six months from its notification, the dispute shall be submitted, at the choice of the investor, to either the competent court of the State where the investment was made, or to international arbitration. To this end, each of the Contracting Parties gives its advance and irrevocable consent to any dispute being submitted to this arbitration. This consent implies that they renounce to demand the exhaustion of domestic administrative or judicial remedies.)</p>	State-State Conciliation

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
904	<a href="#">Greece - Jordan BIT (2005)</a>	In force	Greece, Jordan	21/2/2005	2/8/2007	<p>Article 9. Settlement of Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(1) Disputes between an investor of a Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party concerning an obligation of the latter under this Agreement, in relation to an investment of the former, shall, if possible, be settled by the disputing parties in an amicable way.</p> <p>(2) If such disputes cannot be settled within six months from the date either party requested amicable settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute either to the competent courts of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made or to international arbitration.</p> <p>Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of such dispute to international arbitration.</p> <p>(3) Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration the investor concerned may submit the dispute either to...</p> <p>(a) The international Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes, established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965, for arbitration or conciliation, or</p> <p>(b) An ad hoc arbitral tribunal to be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on international Trade Law (U.N.C.I.T.R.A.L.).</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
905	<a href="#">Netherlands - Suriname BIT (2005)</a>	In force	Netherlands, Suriname	31/3/2005	1/9/2006	<p>Article 9</p> <p>Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit any legal dispute arising between that Contracting Party and a national of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that national in the territory of the former Contracting Party to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965, in the event that both Contracting Parties have become Contracting States to the said Convention. In case a Contracting Party is not a Contracting State to the said Convention, the disputes referred to above shall be submitted to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes under the Rules Governing the Additional Facility for the Administration of Proceedings by the Secretariat of the Centre (Additional Facility Rules).</p> <p>A legal person which is a national of one Contracting Party and which before such a dispute arises is controlled by nationals of the other Contracting Party shall, in accordance with Article 25 2 b) of the Convention, for the purpose of the Convention be treated as a national of the other Contracting Party.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID Additional Facility</p>

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
906	<a href="#">Colombia - Spain BIT (2005)</a>	In force	Colombia, Spain	31/3/2005	22/09/2007	<p>Article 10. Disputes between Investors and a Contracting Party of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>1 In the case of administrative acts, to submit a claim to the internal forum or to arbitration under this section shall be indispensable previously exhaust administrative remedies if the legislation of the party so require.</p> <p>2 Any dispute concerning an investment which may arise between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party with respect to matters governed by this Agreement shall be notified in writing, including detailed information by the investor Contracting Party to the recipient of the investment. to the extent possible, the parties to the dispute seek to settle the dispute by means of a friendly settlement.</p> <p>3 If the dispute cannot be settled in this way within six months from the date of the written notification mentioned in paragraph 2, the dispute may, at the choice of the investor, (2), the dispute may, at the choice of the investor, to:</p> <p>a) The competent courts of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made; or</p> <p>b) An ad hoc arbitral tribunal established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law; or</p> <p>c) The International Centre for International Settlement Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes) established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965, when each State Party to this Agreement has acceded to it. if one of the contracting parties is not a Contracting State to the said Convention, the dispute may be settled under the additional facility for the administration of conciliation, arbitration and Fact-Finding proceedings by the secretariat of ICSID.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID Additional Facility</p>
907	<a href="#">Bangladesh - Viet Nam BIT (2005)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Bangladesh, Viet Nam	1/5/2005		<p>Article 7. Settlement of investment disputes between a contracting party and an investor of the other contracting party</p> <p>(1) For the purpose of solving disputes with respect to investments between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party, consultations will take place between the parties concerned with a view to solving the case, as far as possible, amicably.</p> <p>(2) If these consultations do not result in a solution within six months from the date of request for settlement, the investor may submit the dispute, at his choice, for settlement to:</p> <p>(a) The competent court of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made; or</p> <p>(b) The International Center for Settlement of investment Disputes (ICSID) having regard to the applicable provisions of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nations of the other States opened for signature at Washington D.C. On March 18. 1965, in the event Contracting Parties shall have become a party to this Convention; or</p> <p>(c) An ad hoc arbitral tribunal which, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties to the dispute, shall be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>(3) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to international conciliation or arbitration.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
908	<a href="#">Egypt - Serbia BIT (2005)</a>	In force	Egypt, Serbia	24/5/2005	20/03/2006	<p>Article 9. Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and the Host State</p> <p>1. Disputes between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party concerning an obligation of the latter under this Agreement in relation to an investment of the former, shall be settled, as far as possible through negotiations.</p> <p>2. If the dispute referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article cannot be settled by negotiations within three months from written notification of the claim, either party to [he dispute may submit the dispute for settlement to a competent court of the Contracting Party or to international arbitration if the investor concerned so wishes.</p> <p>3. Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration, the investor and the Contracting Party concerned in the dispute may agree to refer the dispute either to:</p> <p>(i) An ad hoc arbitral tribunal according to the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); or</p> <p>(ii) The International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes, in the event that both Contracting Parties are parties to the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature at Washington DC on 18 March 1965 and the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings.</p> <p>4. The award shall be final and binding on both parties to the dispute and shall be enforced in accordance with the laws and regulations of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment has been made.</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
909	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Nicaragua BIT (2005)</a>	Signed (not in force)	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Nicaragua	27/5/2005		<p>Art 12 Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>1. Any investment dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party shall be notified in writing by the first party to take action. The notification shall be accompanied by a sufficiently detailed memorandum. As far as possible, the Parties shall endeavour to settle the dispute through negotiations, if necessary by seeking expert advice from a third party, or by conciliation between the Contracting Parties through diplomatic channels.</p> <p>2. In the absence of an amicable settlement by direct agreement between the parties to the dispute or by conciliation through diplomatic channels within six months from the notification, the dispute shall be submitted, at the option of the investor, either to the competent jurisdiction of the State where the investment was made, or to international arbitration. To this end, each Contracting Party agrees in advance and irrevocably to the settlement of any dispute by this type of arbitration. Such consent implies that both Parties waive the right to demand that all domestic administrative or judiciary remedies be exhausted.</p>	State-State Conciliation
910	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - China BIT (2005)</a>	In force	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), China	6/6/2005	1/12/2009	<p>Art 8 Settlement of investment disputes</p> <p>1....As far as possible, the parties to the dispute shall endeavour to settle the dispute through consultations, if necessary by seeking expert advice from a third party, or by conciliation between the Contracting Parties through diplomatic channels.</p> <p>2. If the dispute cannot be settled through consultations within six months from the date it has been notified by the party to the dispute, each Contracting Party consents to the submission of the dispute, at the investor's choice:</p> <p>a) to the competent court of the Contracting Party that is a party to the dispute;</p> <p>b) to .. (ICSID) under the Convention on the Settlement of Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, done at Washington on March 18,1965.</p> <p>Once the investor has submitted the dispute to the competent court of the Contracting Party concerned or to the ICSID, the choice of one of the two procedures shall be final.</p>	<p>State-State conciliation</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation with a fork in the road</p>

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
911	<a href="#">Armenia - Netherlands BIT (2005)</a>	In force	Armenia, Netherlands	10/6/2005	1/8/2006	<p>Article 9</p> <p>1. Any dispute which may arise between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party in connection with an investment in the territory of that other Contracting Party shall, if possible, be settled amicably by negotiations.</p> <p>2. In the absence of an amicable settlement by direct agreement between the parties to the dispute or by conciliation through diplomatic channels within three months from notification, the dispute shall be submitted, at the option of the investor concerned, either to the competent court of the State where the investment was made, or to international arbitration. To this end, each Contracting Party consents in advance and irrevocably to the settlement of any dispute by this type of arbitration. Such consent implies that both Contracting Parties waive the right to demand that all domestic administrative or judicial remedies should be exhausted.</p>	State-State conciliation
912	<a href="#">Australia - Turkey BIT (2005)</a>	In force	Australia, Turkey	16/6/2005	29/6/2009	<p>Art 13 Settlement of disputes between a Party and an investor of the other Party</p> <p>2. If the dispute in question cannot be resolved through consultations and negotiations within a period of six months, the investor may, subject to paragraph 4, elect to do one of the following:</p> <p>(a) if both Parties are at that time Party to the 1965 Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States ("the Convention"), refer the dispute to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes ("the Centre") for either conciliation or arbitration pursuant to Articles 28 or 36 of the Convention;</p> <p>5. Where a dispute is referred to the Centre by an investor pursuant to paragraph 2(a) of this Article:</p> <p>(a) the other Party shall, for the purposes of the Centre's Rules of Procedure for the Institution of Conciliation and Arbitration Proceedings, be deemed to have given its consent to the submission of the dispute to the Centre...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
913	<a href="#">India-Singapore CECA</a>	In force	India, Singapore	29/6/2005	1/8/2005	<p>Art 6.21 Investment Disputes</p> <p>3. Where the dispute cannot be resolved as provided for under paragraph 2 within 6 months from the date of a request for consultations and negotiations, then unless the disputing investor and the disputing Party agree otherwise or the investor concerned has already submitted the dispute to the courts or administrative tribunals of the disputing Party ... the investor may submit the dispute to:</p> <p>(a) the courts or administrative tribunals of the disputing Party;</p> <p>(b) ... (ICSID) for conciliation or arbitration pursuant to Articles 28 or 36 of the ... (ICSID Convention) if the ICSID Convention is in force between the Parties; or if the ICSID Convention is not in force between the Parties, to the ICSID for conciliation or arbitration pursuant to the Additional Facility Rules of ICSID; or</p> <p>(c) arbitration under the rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>4. Each Party hereby consents to the submission of a dispute to conciliation or arbitration under paragraph 3(b) and paragraph 3(c) above in accordance with the provisions of this Article, conditional upon:</p> <p>(a) the submission of the dispute to such conciliation or arbitration taking place within three years of the time at which the disputing investor became aware, or should reasonably have become aware, of a breach of an obligation under this Chapter causing loss or damage to the investor or its investment; and</p> <p>(b) the disputing investor providing written notice, which shall be submitted at least 30 days before the claim is submitted, to the disputing Party of his or her intent to submit the dispute to such conciliation or arbitration and which: ...</p> <p>(i) nominates either paragraph 3(b) or paragraph 3(c) as the forum for dispute settlement (and, in the case of paragraph 3(b), nominates whether conciliation or arbitration is being sought);</p> <p>(ii) waives its right to initiate or continue any proceedings (excluding proceedings for interim measures of protection referred to in paragraph 5) before any of the other dispute settlement fora referred to in paragraph 3 in relation to the matter under dispute...</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation with a fork in the road</p>

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
914	<a href="#">Kuwait - Spain BIT (2005)</a>	In force	Kuwait, Spain	8/9/2005	8/3/2008	<p>Article 11 Disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>3. In the event that an investor elects to submit the dispute for resolution to international arbitration, the investor shall further provide its consent in writing for the dispute to be submitted to one of the following bodies:</p> <p>a) an ad hoc tribunal of arbitration established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); or</p> <p>b) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) set up by the "Convention on Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States", opened for signature at Washington on 18th March 1965, in case both Contracting Parties become members of this Convention.</p> <p>If a Contracting Party which is party in the dispute has not become a Contracting State of the Convention mentioned above, the dispute shall be dealt with pursuant to the rules of the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings of the ICSID.</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
915	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Madagascar BIT (2005)</a>	In force	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Madagascar	29/9/2005	29/11/2008	<p>Art 12 Reglement des différends relatifs aux investissements</p> <p>1. Tout différend relatif aux investissements survenant entre un investisseur de l'une des Parties contractantes et l'autre Partie contractante fera l'objet d'une notification écrite, accompagnée d'un aide-mémoire suffisamment détaillé, de la part de la partie la plus diligente. Dans la mesure du possible, les parties tenteront de régler le différend par la négociation, en faisant éventuellement appel à l'avis spécialisé d'un tiers, ou par la conciliation entre les Parties contractantes par la voie diplomatique.</p> <p>2. A défaut de règlement amiable par arrangement direct entre les parties au différend ou par conciliation par la voie diplomatique dans les six mois à compter de sa notification, le différend sera soumis, au choix de l'investisseur, soit, le cas échéant à l'arbitrage national au sein de l'Etat où l'investissement a été réalisé, soit à la juridiction compétente de l'Etat où l'investissement a été réalisé, soit à l'arbitrage international.</p> <p>A cette fin, chacune des Parties contractantes donne son consentement anticipé et irrévocable à ce que tout différend soit soumis à cet arbitrage international. Ce consentement implique qu'elles renoncent à exiger l'épuisement des recours administratifs ou judiciaires internes.</p> <p>(1. Any dispute relating to investments arising between an investor of one of the Contracting Parties and the other Contracting Party shall be the subject of a written notification, accompanied by a sufficiently detailed memorandum, from the party, the most diligent. As far as possible, the parties will attempt to settle the dispute through negotiation, possibly calling on the specialist advice of a third party, or through conciliation between the Contracting Parties through diplomatic channels.</p> <p>2. In the absence of an amicable settlement by direct arrangement between the parties to the dispute or by conciliation through diplomatic channels within six months from its notification, the dispute shall be submitted, at the option of the investor, or, where applicable, to national arbitration within the State where the investment was made, either to the competent jurisdiction of the State where the investment was made, or to international arbitration.</p> <p>To this end, each of the Contracting Parties gives its advance and irrevocable consent to any dispute being submitted to this international arbitration. This consent implies that they renounce requiring the exhaustion of internal administrative or judicial remedies.)</p>	State-State Conciliation
916	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Peru BIT (2005)</a>	In force	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Peru	12/10/2005	12/9/2008	<p>Art 11 Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>1. Any investment dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party shall be notified in writing by the first party to take action. The notification shall be accompanied by a sufficiently detailed memorandum, including...</p> <p>As far as possible, the Parties shall endeavour to settle the dispute through negotiations, if necessary by seeking expert advice from a third party, or by conciliation between the Contracting Parties through diplomatic channels</p> <p>2. In the absence of an amicable settlement by direct agreement between the parties to the dispute or by conciliation through diplomatic channels within six months from the notification, the dispute shall be submitted, at the option of the investor, either to the competent jurisdiction according with the legislation of the State where the investment was made, or to international arbitration.</p>	State-State Conciliation

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
917	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Sudan BIT (2005)</a>	Signed (not in force)	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Sudan	7/11/2005		<p>Art 12 Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>1. Any investment dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party shall be notified in writing by the first party to take action. The notification shall be accompanied by a sufficiently detailed memorandum. As far as possible, the Parties shall endeavour to settle the dispute through negotiations, if necessary by seeking expert advice from a third party, or by conciliation between the Contracting Parties through diplomatic channels.</p> <p>2. In the absence of an amicable settlement by direct agreement between the parties to the dispute or by conciliation through diplomatic channels within six months from the notification, the dispute shall be submitted, at the option of the investor, either to the competent jurisdiction of the State where the investment was made, or to international arbitration. To this end, each Contracting Party agrees in advance and irrevocably to the settlement of any dispute by this type of arbitration. Such consent implies that both Parties waive the right to demand that all domestic administrative or judiciary remedies be exhausted.</p>	State-State Conciliation
918	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Mauritius BIT (2005)</a>	In force	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Mauritius	30/11/2005	16/1/2010	<p>Art 12 Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>1. Any investment dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party shall be notified in writing by the first party to take action. The notification shall be accompanied by a sufficiently detailed memorandum. As far as possible, the Parties shall endeavour to settle the dispute through negotiations, if necessary by seeking expert advice from a third party, or by conciliation between the Contracting Parties through diplomatic channels.</p> <p>2. In the absence of an amicable settlement by direct agreement between the parties to the dispute or by conciliation through diplomatic channels within six months from the notification, each party can submit the dispute, either to the competent jurisdiction of the State where the investment was made, or to international arbitration. To this end, each Contracting Party agrees in advance and irrevocably to the settlement of any dispute by this type of arbitration. Such consent implies that both Parties waive the right to demand that all domestic administrative or judiciary remedies be exhausted.</p>	State-State Conciliation
919	<a href="#">Jordan - Ukraine BIT (2005)</a>	In force	Jordan, Ukraine	30/11/2005	17/04/2007	<p>Article 10. Settlement of Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Any investment dispute between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party is resolved through negotiations.</p> <p>2. If, in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Agreement, the dispute can not be resolved within six (6) months from the date of receipt of the written notice, the dispute, at the request of the investor, shall be resolved:</p> <p>A. The competent court of the Contracting Party, or</p> <p>B. Through conciliation procedures or arbitration proceedings at the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Foreign Citizens, opened for signature in Washington on March 18, 1965. In the case of arbitration, each Contracting Party hereby agrees without delay with this Agreement in advance, even in the absence of a separate arbitration agreement between the Contracting Party and the investor, for the transfer of any such dispute to this Center. This agreement provides for the waiver of the requirement to exhaust domestic administrative and legal remedies; or</p> <p>C. An arbitration tribunal of three arbitrators in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), as amended by both Contracting Parties at the time of filing a request for the initiation of an arbitration procedure. In the case of arbitration, each Contracting Party shall, without delay, agree without delay, even in the absence of a separate arbitration agreement between the Contracting Party and the investor, to transfer any dispute to the aforementioned court; or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
920	<a href="#">Guyana - Switzerland BIT (2005)</a>	In force	Guyana, Switzerland	13/12/2005	2/5/2018	<p>Article 8 Disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) If these consultations do not result in a solution within six months from the date of request for consultations and if the investor concerned gives a written consent, the dispute shall be submitted to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, instituted by the Convention of Washington of March 18, 1965, for the settlement of disputes regarding investments between States and nationals of other States. Each party may start the procedure by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary-General of the Centre as foreseen by Article 28 and 36 of the above-mentioned Convention. Should the parties disagree on whether the conciliation or arbitration is the most appropriate procedure, the investor concerned shall have the choice...</p> <p>(4) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels a dispute submitted to the Centre, unless</p> <p>(a) the Secretary-General of the Centre or a commission of conciliation or an arbitral tribunal decides that the dispute is beyond the jurisdiction of the Centre, or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
921	<a href="#">Japan - Malaysia EPA</a>	In force	Japan, Malaysia	13/12/2005	13/7/2006	<p>Article 85 Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Country and an Investor of the Other Country</p> <p>4. If the investment dispute cannot be settled through such consultations within five months from the date on which the disputing investor requested for the consultations in writing and if the disputing investor concerned has not submitted the investment dispute for resolution under administrative or judicial settlement, the disputing investor may:</p> <p>(a) submit the investment dispute to the Kuala Lumpur Regional Centre for Arbitration (hereinafter referred to as "KLRCA") for settlement by conciliation or arbitration;</p> <p>(b) submit the investment dispute to conciliation or arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States done at Washington, March 18, 1965, as may be amended;</p> <p>6. The disputing investor who intends to submit the investment dispute to conciliation or arbitration pursuant to paragraph 4 of this Article shall give to the disputing Country written notice of intent to do so at least 90 days before the claim is submitted. The notice of intent shall specify: ...</p> <p>(c) the dispute settlement procedures set forth in paragraph 4 of this Article which the disputing investor will seek.</p> <p>7. Each Country hereby consents to the submission of investment disputes by a disputing investor to conciliation or arbitration chosen by the disputing investor as provided for in paragraph 4 of this Article. If more than three years have elapsed since the date the disputing investor knew or ought to have known, whichever is the earlier, of the loss or damage which, it is alleged, has been incurred by the disputing investor, the consent above shall be invalidated.</p> <p>18. An investor of a Country whose investments are not made in compliance with the laws and regulations of the other Country which are not inconsistent with this Agreement:</p> <p>(a) shall not be entitled to submit an investment dispute to conciliation or arbitration referred to in paragraph 4 of this Article; and</p> <p>(b) shall not resort to dispute settlement procedures under Chapter 13 as a means to settle the investment disputes between the investor and the other Country.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration (Domestic Institution)</p>

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
922	<a href="#">EFTA-Korea Investment Agreement</a>	In force	EFTA (European Free Trade Association), Korea, Republic of	15/12/2005	1/10/2006	<p>Art 16 Disputes between an Investor and a Party</p> <p>2. Any such matter which has not been settled within a period of six months from the date of written request for consultations may be referred to the courts or administrative tribunals of the Party concerned or to international arbitration. In the latter event the investor has the choice between any of the following:</p> <p>(a) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) provided for by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on March 18, 1965, if this Convention is available;</p> <p>(b) conciliation or arbitration under the Additional Facility Rules of ICSID; or</p> <p>3. Each Party hereby gives its prior consent to the submission to international arbitration in accordance with paragraph 2 of a dispute relating to an investment made by an investor of another Party, provided that the disputing investor has given written notice of his intent to the disputing Party at least 60 days before the claim to arbitration is submitted</p> <p>4. Once the investor has referred the dispute to either a national tribunal or any of the international arbitration mechanisms provided for in paragraph 2, the choice of the procedure shall be final. Furthermore, if the investor has submitted to a national tribunal a claim in relation to any written obligation a Party has entered into with regard to a specific investment made by the investor, as referred to in paragraph 3 of Art 3, the investor may no longer refer the same matter to international arbitration.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation with a fork in the road</p>
923	<a href="#">Bosnia and Herzegovina - Jordan BIT (2006)</a>	In force	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Jordan	7/2/2006	25/11/2011	<p>Article 10. Settlement of Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Any investment dispute between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party shall be settled through negotiations.</p> <p>2. If a dispute could not be settled according to Paragraph (1) of this article within six months from the date of a written notification, the dispute shall be settled, upon the request of the investor, as follows:</p> <p>a. by a competent court of the Contracting Party; or</p> <p>b. through conciliation or arbitration by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington on 18 March 1965. In case of arbitration, each Contracting Party irrevocably consents in advance by virtue of this agreement, even in the absence of an individual arbitration agreement between the Contracting Party and the investor, to submit any such dispute to the Centre. This consent implies the renunciation of any requirements set by the internal administration or judicial proceedings; or</p> <p>c. through arbitration by three arbitrators in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) and its amendments, as in the last amendment that should be accepted by both Contracting Parties at the time of the request for initiation of the arbitration procedure. In case of arbitration, each Contracting Party irrevocably consents in advance, by virtue of this agreement, even in the absence of an individual arbitration agreement between the Contracting Party and the investor, to submit any such dispute to the mentioned tribunal; or</p> <p>d. through arbitration under the Arbitration Rules of the International Chamber of Commerce.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
924	<a href="#">Spain - Viet Nam BIT (2006)</a>	In force	Spain, Viet Nam	20/2/2006	29/07/2011	<p>Article 11. Disputes between One Contracting Party and Investors of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Disputes which may arise between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party relating to an obligation of the latter under this Agreement with respect to an investment of such investor shall be notified by the investor to the second Contracting Party, In written form. To the extent possible, interested parties shall endeavor to resolve such disputes in an amicable manner through negotiations.</p> <p>2. If these disputes can not be settled amicably within six months of the date of the written notification referred to in paragraph 1, the following may, at the option of the investor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- To the competent court of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made; or.</li> <li>- To an ad hoc arbitration tribunal established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); or.</li> <li>- The International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) established under the "Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States", opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965, In the event that both Contracting Parties become members of said Convention. Provided that a Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute has not become a Contracting State to the aforementioned Convention, the dispute shall be settled in accordance with the rules of the Supplementary Mechanism for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Determination of Facts Of ICSID.</li> </ul>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID Additional Facility</p>
925	<a href="#">Panama-Singapore FTA</a>	In force	Panama, Singapore	1/3/2006	24/7/2007	<p>Article 9.13: Investor-State Dispute Settlement</p> <p>3. Where the dispute cannot be resolved as provided for under paragraph 2 within 6 months from the date of a request for consultations and negotiations, then unless the disputing investor and the disputing Party agree otherwise or if the investor concerned has already submitted the dispute for resolution before the courts or administrative tribunals of the disputing Party (excluding proceedings for interim measures of protection referred to in paragraph 5, below), the investor concerned may submit the dispute for settlement to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes ("ICSID") for conciliation or arbitration pursuant to the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, if both Contracting Parties are parties to the ICSID Convention; or</li> <li>(b) arbitration under the rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law ("UNCITRAL").</li> </ul> <p>4. Each Party hereby consents to the submission of a dispute to conciliation or arbitration under paragraphs 3(a) and (b) in accordance with the provisions of this Article, conditional upon:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) the submission of the dispute to such conciliation or arbitration taking place within three years of the time at which the disputing investor became aware, or should reasonably have become aware, of a breach of an obligation under this Chapter causing loss or damage to the disputing investor or its investment;</li> <li>(b) the disputing investor not being an enterprise of the disputing Party until the disputing investor refers the dispute for conciliation or arbitration pursuant to paragraph 3; and</li> <li>(c) the disputing investor providing written notice, which shall be submitted at least 30 days before the claim is submitted, to the disputing Party of its intent to submit the dispute to such conciliation or arbitration and which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) nominates either paragraph 3(a) or (b) as the forum for dispute settlement (and, in the case of ICSID, nominates whether conciliation or arbitration is being sought);</li> <li>(ii) waives its right to initiate or continue any proceedings (excluding proceedings for interim measures of protection referred to in paragraph 5) before any of the other dispute settlement fora referred to in paragraph 3...</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation with a fork in the road</p>

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
926	<a href="#">Dominican Republic - Netherlands BIT (2006)</a>	In force	Dominican Republic, Netherlands	3/3/2006	1/10/2007	<p>Article 9</p> <p>2. If the dispute referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article cannot be settled within four months from the date on which either party to the dispute requested in writing an amicable settlement, the national shall be entitled to submit the dispute, at his choice, for settlement to:</p> <p>a.the competent court of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made;</p> <p>b.the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, for settlement by arbitration or conciliation under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States (ICSID Convention), opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965, when both Contracting Parties have become a party to the said Convention;</p> <p>c.the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes under the Rules Governing the Additional Facility for the Administration of Proceedings by the Secretariat of the Centre (Additional Facility Rules), when one of the Contracting Parties is not a party to the Convention mentioned under b);</p> <p>...</p> <p>3. Each Contracting Party hereby gives its consent to the submission of a dispute to international conciliation or arbitration mentioned in paragraphs 2 (b), (c), (d) and (e) of this Article.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
927	<a href="#">Saudi Arabia - Singapore BIT (2006)</a>	In force	Saudi Arabia, Singapore	10/4/2006	5/10/2007	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Investment Disputes Between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If such disputes cannot be settled according to the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article within six months from the date of the notice given thereunder, then, unless the parties have otherwise agreed, it shall, upon the request of either party to the dispute, be submitted to:</p> <p>(a)the competent court of the Contracting Party for decision; or</p> <p>(b)conciliation or arbitration by the International Centre for the Settlement of Investments Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, of March 18, 1965 done in Washington, D.C. For this purpose, each Contracting Party hereby irrevocably consents in advance under Article 25 of the Convention to submit any dispute to the Centre.</p> <p>In the event that the investor and the Contracting Party each choose a different body for the settlement, the choice of the investor shall prevail.</p> <p>3. A dispute shall be submitted to only one forum. The judgment of the court or the arbitral award shall be final and the parties shall abide by and comply with the judgment or the award.</p> <p>4. If the dispute is submitted in accordance with paragraph (2) to the competent court of law of the Contracting Party, the investor cannot at the same time seek international arbitration. If the dispute is filed for arbitration, the award shall be binding and shall not be subject to any appeal or remedy other than those provided for in the said Convention. The award shall be enforced in accordance with domestic law.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration Advance consent to conciliation with a fork in the road
928	<a href="#">Armenia - Lithuania BIT (2006)</a>	In force	Armenia, Lithuania	25/4/2006	16/3/2007	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>...</p> <p>2. If such a dispute cannot be settled amicably within six months from the date of the written notification provided in paragraph 1, and all domestic judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted, the Contracting Party or the investor shall be entitled to submit the dispute either to:</p> <p>-The International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (I.C.S.I.D) established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States for conciliation or arbitration under ICSID Rules or Procedure for Arbitration Proceedings if both of the Contracting Parties have acceded to the Convention; or</p> <p>-an ad hoc arbitral tribunal, established in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL). The parties to the dispute may agree in writing to modify those Rules.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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929	<a href="#">Moldova, Republic of - Spain BIT (2006)</a>	In force	Moldova, Republic of, Spain	11/5/2006	17/1/2007	<p>Article 11 Disputes Between a Contracting Party and Investors of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If these disputes cannot be settled amicably within six months from the date of the written notification mentioned in paragraph 1, the dispute may be submitted, at the choice of the investor, to:</p> <p>...</p> <p>-an ad hoc tribunal of arbitration established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law ; or</p> <p>-the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) set up by the "Convention on Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States", opened for signature at Washington on 18th March 1965, in case both Contracting Parties become members of this Convention. As long as a Contracting Party which is party in the dispute has not become a Contracting State of the Convention mentioned above, the dispute shall be dealt with pursuant to the rules of the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings of the ICSID.</p> <p>3. The arbitration shall be based on...</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID Additional Facility</p>
930	<a href="#">Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of - Syrian Arab Republic BIT (2006)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of, Syrian Arab Republic	14/5/2006		<p>Article 8 Settlement of Dispute between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the Other Contracting Party</p> <p>2) If these consultations do not result in a solution within six months from the date of request for settlement, the investor may submit the dispute, at his choice, for settlement to:</p> <p>a)The competent court of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made; or</p> <p>b)An arbitrator or ad hoc arbitral tribunal which shall be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL);</p> <p>In such a case, the chairman of the ad hoc arbitral tribunal should be a national of a third country which has diplomatic relations with both Contracting Parties.</p> <p>3) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to international arbitration or conciliation, which is acceptable for both parties.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
931	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Botswana BIT (2006)</a>	Signed (not in force)	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Botswana	7/6/2006		<p>Art 12 Settlement of investment disputes</p> <p>I. Any investment dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party shall be notified in writing by the first party to take action. The notification shall be accompanied by a sufficiently detailed memorandum. As far as possible, the Parties shall endeavour to settle the dispute through negotiations, if necessary by seeking expert advice from a third party, or by conciliation between the Contracting Parties through diplomatic channels.</p> <p>2. In the absence of an amicable settlement by direct agreement between the parties to the dispute or by conciliation through diplomatic channels within six months from the notification, the dispute shall be submitted, at the first instance to a court competent jurisdiction of the latter Contracting Party for a decision. Either party may, six months after the submission of the dispute to a court of competent jurisdiction, refer the dispute to international arbitration.</p>	State-State Conciliation
932	<a href="#">Nicaragua - Taiwan Province of China FTA (2006)</a>	In force	Nicaragua, Taiwan Province of China	23/6/2006	1/1/2008	<p>Section B: Investor-State Dispute Settlement</p> <p>Article 10.15 Consultation and Negotiation</p> <p>In the event of an investment dispute, the claimant and the respondent should initially seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation, which may include the use of non-binding, third-party procedures such as conciliation and mediation.</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
933	<a href="#">Bahrain - BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) BIT (2006)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Bahrain, BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union)	11/7/2006		<p>Art 11 Settlement of Disputes</p> <p>1. Any dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party shall be notified in writing by the first party to take action...</p> <p>2. As far as possible, the Parties shall endeavour to settle the dispute through negotiations ... or by conciliation between the Contracting Parties through diplomatic channels.</p> <p>3. In the absence of an amicable settlement by direct agreement between the parties to the dispute or by conciliation through diplomatic channels within six months ... the dispute shall be submitted, at the option of the investor, either to (local courts) or to international arbitration ... each Contracting Party agrees in advance and irrevocably to the settlement of any dispute by this type of arbitration...</p>	State-State conciliation
934	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Mozambique BIT (2006)</a>	In force	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Mozambique	18/7/2006	1/9/2009	<p>Art 10 Disputes between an investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If any such dispute cannot be settled within ... each Contracting Party hereby consents, to the submission of the dispute, at the investor's choice, for resolution by international arbitration to one of the fora mentioned hereafter...</p> <p>i) ... (ICSID) for settlement by arbitration under the Washington Convention ... provided both Contracting Parties have adhered to the said Convention; or</p> <p>ii) the Additional Facility of the Centre, if the Centre is not available under the Convention; or</p> <p>...</p> <p>If the parties to such a dispute have different opinions as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate method of settlement, the investor shall have the right to choose.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
935	<a href="#">Azerbaijan - Lithuania BIT (2006)</a>	In force	Azerbaijan, Lithuania	6/8/2006	7/1/2007	<p>Article 8: Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>1. One Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party of the investor disputes related to its investment in the territory of the first State shall be resolved, if possible, amicably. The investor of the dispute in writing to the Contracting Party to the territory of the investments, along with detailed information.</p> <p>2. If within six months from the time you received this paragraph 1 shall report in writing, the dispute can not be settled amicably and is used by all internal judicial and administrative remedies, either party has the right to submit the dispute to:</p> <p>- The International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States for conciliation or arbitration under the ICSID Rules of Procedure for Arbitration Proceedings, if both Contracting Parties have acceded to this Convention, or</p> <p>- Arbitration of the Contracting Parties' national commercial arbitration institutions in accordance with the applicable arbitration rules, or Ad-hoc Tribunal set up under the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) arbitration rules of procedure. These rules may be modified by written agreement between the parties to the dispute.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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936	<a href="#">Croatia - Mongolia BIT (2006)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Croatia, Mongolia	8/8/2006		<p>Art 10 Settlement of investment disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If a dispute under paragraph 1 of this Article cannot be settled within six (6) months of a written notification, the dispute shall upon the request of the investor settled as follows:</p> <p>a) by a competent court of the Contracting Party, or                      b) by conciliation or arbitration by .. (ICSID), established by the (ICSID) Convention... In case of arbitration, each Contracting Party, by this Agreement irrevocably consents in advance, even in the absence of an individual arbitral agreement between the Contracting Party and the investor, to submit any such dispute to this Centre. This implies the renunciation of the requirement that the internal administrative or judicial remedies should be exhausted; or ...</p> <p>4. A Contracting Party which is a party to a dispute shall not, at any stage of conciliation or arbitration proceedings or enforcement of an award, raise the objection that the investor who is the other party to the dispute has received an indemnity by virtue of a guarantee in respect of all or a part of its losses.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
937	<a href="#">SADC Investment Protocol</a>	In force	<a href="#">SADC (Southern African Development Community)</a>	18/8/2006	16/4/2010	<p>Annex 1                      Article 28 Settlement of Investment Disputes.</p> <p>1. Disputes between an investor and a State Party concerning an obligation of the latter in relation to an admitted investment of the former, which have not been amicably settled, and after exhausting local remedies shall, after a period of six (6) months from written notification of a claim, be submitted to international arbitration if either party to the dispute so wishes.                      ...                      2 Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration, the investor and the State Party concerned in the dispute may agree to refer the dispute either to...</p> <p>b) The International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (having regard to the provisions, where applicable, of the ICSID Convention and the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings); or ...</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
938	<a href="#">Japan-Philippines EPA</a>	In force	Japan, Philippines	9/9/2006	11/12/2008	<p>Article 107 Further Negotiation</p> <p>1. The Parties shall enter into negotiations after the date of entry into force of this Agreement to establish a mechanism for the settlement of an investment dispute between a Party and an investor of the other Party.</p> <p>2. In the absence of the mechanism for the settlement of an investment dispute between a Party and an investor of the other Party, the resort to international conciliation or arbitration tribunal is subject to mutual consent of the parties to the dispute. This means that the disputing Party may, at its option or discretion, grant or deny its consent in respect of each particular investment dispute and that, in the absence of the express written consent of the disputing Party, an international conciliation or arbitration tribunal shall have no jurisdiction over the investment dispute involved.</p>	Conciliation if both parties agree

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	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
939	<a href="#">Bosnia and Herzegovina - India BIT (2006)</a>	Terminated	Bosnia and Herzegovina, India	12/9/2006	13/2/2008	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>2. Any such dispute which has not been amicably settled within a period of six months, from the date on which either party to the dispute requested amicable settlement, if investor concerned agrees, may be submitted:</p> <p>a) for resolution, in accordance with the law of the Contracting Party which has admitted the investment to that Contracting Party's competent judicial, arbitral or administrative bodies; or</p> <p>b) to international conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p> <p>3. Should the investor choose not to invoke the dispute settlement procedure provided under paragraph 2 of this Article or where a dispute is referred to conciliation but conciliation proceedings are terminated other than by signing of a settlement agreement, the dispute may be referred to arbitration. The arbitration procedure shall be as follows:</p> <p>...</p> <p>3.2if both parties to the dispute so agree, under the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings; or</p> <p>5. Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through the diplomatic channels any dispute referred to the Centre unless:</p> <p>a) the Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by the Centre, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre; or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation and arbitration (Multi-tiered)
940	<a href="#">Singapore - Ukraine BIT (2006)</a>	In force	Singapore, Ukraine	18/9/2006	14/7/2007	<p>Article 10 Investment Disputes</p> <p>2. If the dispute cannot be thus resolved as provided in paragraph 1 of this Article, within six months from the date of the notice given thereunder, then, unless the parties have otherwise agreed, it shall, upon the request of either party to the dispute, be submitted to conciliation or arbitration by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (called "the Centre" in this Agreement) established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between the States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington on 18 March, 1965 (called "the Convention" in this Agreement). For this purpose, each Contracting Party hereby irrevocably consents in advance under Article 25 of the Convention to submit any dispute to the Centre.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
941	<a href="#">Belarus - Slovenia BIT (2006)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Belarus, Slovenia	18/10/2006		<p>Article 10 Settlement of Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Any dispute which may arise between one Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party concerning the investments of that investor shall be settled amicably through negotiations.</p> <p>2. If such a dispute cannot be settled within a period of three (3) months from the date of request for settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute to:</p> <p>...</p> <p>b) conciliation or arbitration established under:</p> <p>i) the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL);</p> <p>ii) the rules of arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC);</p> <p>iii) the rules of the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States (the "ICSID Convention"), opened for signature in Washington, D.C., on March 18, 1965;</p> <p>c) any other form of arbitration agreed upon by the parties to the dispute.</p> <p>3. Each Contracting Party hereby consents unconditionally to the submission of an investment dispute to international conciliation or arbitration. This consent implies the renunciation of the requirement that the internal administrative or judicial remedies should be exhausted.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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942	<a href="#">Guatemala - Israel BIT (2006)</a>	In force	Guatemala, Israel	7/11/2006	15/1/2009	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Investment Disputes Between a Contracting Party and an Investor</p> <p>2. If a dispute under paragraph 1 of this Article cannot be settled within six (6) months of a written notification of this dispute, it shall be on the request of the investor settled as follows:</p> <p>(a) by a competent court of the Host Contracting Party; or                      (b) by conciliation; or                      (c) by arbitration by the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington, D.C. on March 18, 1965, provided that both Contracting Parties are Parties to the Convention; or                      (d) by arbitration under the Additional Facility Rules of ICSID, provided that only one of the Contracting Parties is a Party to the ICSID Convention; or</p> <p>3. Each Contracting Party hereby gives its unconditional consent to the submission of a dispute to international arbitration in accordance with the provisions of this Article. This consent and the submission by a disputing investor of a claim to arbitration shall satisfy the requirements of:</p> <p>(a) Chapter II of the ICSID Convention or the Additional Facility Rules of ICSID for written consent of the parties;                      (b) Article II of the United Nations Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, 1958 ("The New York Convention"), for an agreement in writing.</p> <p>4. The choice of one dispute settlement mechanism will exclude any other. Notwithstanding the above, an investor who has submitted the dispute to national jurisdiction may have recourse to the arbitral tribunals mentioned in paragraph 2 of this Article so long as a judgment has not been delivered on the subject matter of the dispute by national court.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation with a fork in the road</p>
943	<a href="#">China - India BIT (2006)</a>	Terminated	China, India	21/11/2006	1/8/2007	<p>Art 9 Settlement of Disputes Between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) Any such dispute which has not been amicably settled within a period of six months may, if both parties to the dispute agree, be submitted:</p> <p>(a) for resolution, in accordance with the law of the Contracting Party which has admitted the investment to that Contracting Party's competent judicial, arbitral or administrative bodies if available; or                      (b) to international conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p> <p>(3) Should the Parties fail to agree on a dispute settlement procedure provided under paragraph (2) of this Article or where a dispute is referred to conciliation but conciliation proceedings are terminated other than by signing of a settlement agreement, the dispute may be referred to Arbitration. The Arbitration procedure shall be as follows:</p> <p>(a) If the Contracting Party of the investor and the other Contracting Party are both parties to the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, 1965 and the investor consents in writing to submit the dispute to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes, such a dispute shall be referred to the Centre; or                      (b) If both parties to the dispute so agree, under the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings of ICSID; or</p> <p>(4) The Contracting Party involved in the dispute may require the investor concerned to exhaust the domestic review procedure before the dispute is submitted for international conciliation under Article 9(2) (b) or arbitration under Article 9(3).</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>

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944	<a href="#">India - Jordan BIT (2006)</a>	In force	India, Jordan	30/11/2006	22/1/2009	<p>ARTICLE 9 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) Any such dispute which has not been amicably settled within a period of six months may, if both Parties agree, be submitted:</p> <p>(a) for resolution, in accordance with the law of the Contracting Party which has admitted the investment to that Contracting Party's competent judicial, arbitral or administrative bodies; or</p> <p>(b) to international conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p> <p>(3) Should the Parties fail to agree, within a period of three months, on a dispute settlement procedure provided under paragraph (2) of this Article or where a dispute is referred to conciliation but conciliation proceedings are terminated other than by signing of a settlement agreement, the dispute may be referred to Arbitration.</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
945	<a href="#">Cambodia - Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of BIT (2007)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Cambodia, Korea Dem. People's Rep. of	11/1/2007		<p>Article 8. Settlement of Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>1) Any dispute which may arise between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party in connection with an investment shall, as far as possible, be settled amicably through consultations between the parties to the dispute.</p> <p>2) If these consultations do not result in a solution within six months from the date of request for settlement, the investor may submit the dispute, at his choice, for settlement to:</p> <p>a) the competent court of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made; or</p> <p>b) an arbitrator or ad hoc arbitral tribunal which shall be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); or</p> <p>The Chairperson of such an arbitral tribunal shall be a national of a third country which has diplomatic relations with the Contracting Parties.</p> <p>3) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to international arbitration or conciliation.</p> <p>4) The arbitral tribunal shall make its decision on the basis of national laws and regulations of the Contracting Party, which is a party to the dispute, and the provisions of the present Agreement, as well as applicable rules of international law. The arbitral awards shall be final and binding on the parties to the dispute.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>
946	<a href="#">Bahrain - Netherlands BIT (2007)</a>	In force	Bahrain, Netherlands	5/2/2007	1/12/2009	<p>Article 9</p> <p>(2) If the dispute has not been settled within a period of three months from the date either party to the dispute requested amicable settlement, that Contracting Party irrevocably consents that the dispute may be submitted at the request of the national concerned to:</p> <p>b) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), for settlement by arbitration or conciliation under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965;</p> <p>5) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to submit investment disputes for resolution at the choice of the national to the alternative dispute settlement fora mentioned in the preceding paragraphs.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>

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947	<a href="#">Azerbaijan - Israel BIT (2007)</a>	In force	Azerbaijan, Israel	20/2/2007	16/1/2009	<p>Art 9 Settlement of investment disputes between a contracting party and an investor</p> <p>2. If a dispute under paragraph 1 of this Article cannot be settled within six (6) months of a written notification of this dispute, it shall be on the request of the investor settled as follows:                      (a) by a competent court of the Host Contracting Party; or                      (b) by conciliation; or                      (c) by arbitration by the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington                      (d) by arbitration under the Additional Facility Rules of ICSID, provided that only one of the Contracting Parties is a Party to the ICSID Convention; or                      3. Each Contracting Party hereby gives its unconditional consent to the submission of a dispute to international arbitration in accordance with the provisions of this Article. This consent and the submission by a disputing investor of a claim to arbitration shall satisfy the requirements of:                      (a) Chapter II of the ICSID Convention or the Additional Facility Rules of ICSID for Written consent of the parties;</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
948	<a href="#">India - Trinidad and Tobago BIT (2007)</a>	Terminated	India, Trinidad and Tobago	12/3/2007	7/10/2007	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Disputes Between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) Any such dispute which has not been amicably settled within a period of six months may, if both Parties agree, be submitted                      (a) for resolution, in accordance with the law of the Contracting Party which has admitted the investment to that Contracting Party's competent judicial, arbitral or administrative bodies; or                      (b) to International conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).                      (3) Should the Parties fail to agree on a dispute settlement procedure provided under paragraph (2) of this Article or where a dispute is referred to conciliation but conciliation proceedings are terminated other than by signing of a settlement agreement, the dispute may be referred to Arbitration. The Arbitration procedure shall be as follows:                      ...                      (b) If both parties to the dispute so agree, under the Additional Facility rules of the ICSID Convention for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding proceedings; or...</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
949	<a href="#">Algeria - Netherlands BIT (2007)</a>	In force	Algeria, Netherlands	20/3/2007	1/8/2008	<p>Art 9</p> <p>Chacune des Parties Contractantes consent, en cas de non-aboutissement à un règlement amiable dans un délai de trois mois, à soumettre tout différend surgissant entre une Partie Contractante et un investisseur de l'autre Partie Contractante au sujet d'un investissement effectué par cet investisseur sur le territoire de l'autre Partie Contractante, au Centre International pour le Règlement des Différends relatifs aux Investissements, en vue d'un règlement par conciliation ou arbitrage, conformément à la Convention sur le règlement des différends relatifs aux investissements entre Etats et ressortissants d'autres Etats, ouverte à la signature le 18 mars 1965 à Washington. Une personne morale investisseur de l'une des Parties Contractantes et dont la majorité des parts est détenue, avant l'apparition du différend, par des investisseurs de l'autre Partie Contractante, sera, conformément à l'article 25, paragraphe 2, sous b, de ladite Convention, considérée comme un ressortissant de l'autre Partie Contractante pour l'application de la Convention.</p> <p>(Each of the Contracting Parties agrees, in the event of failure to reach an amicable settlement within three months, to submit any dispute arising between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment ... to (ICSID), with a view to settlement by conciliation or arbitration, in accordance with the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals other states, opened for signature on March 18, 1965 in Washington. An investor legal person of one of the Contracting Parties and of which the majority of the shares are held, before the appearance of the dispute, by investors of the other Contracting Party, shall, in accordance with Article 25, paragraph 2, under b, of the said Convention, considered as a national of the other Contracting Party for the application of the Convention.)</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
950	<a href="#">Albania - Lithuania BIT (2007)</a>	In force	Albania, Lithuania	28/3/2007	7/12/2007	<p>Article 8 Settlement of investment Disputes</p> <p>2. If such a dispute cannot be settled amicably within six months from the date of the written notification provided in paragraph 1, and an domestic judicial and administrative remedies have been exhausted, the Contracting Party or the investor shall be entitled to submit the dispute either to;</p> <p>the International Center for the Settlement of investment Disputes (ICSID) established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes Between States and Nationals of Other States for conciliation or arbitration under ICSID Rules of Procedure for Arbitration Proceedings if both of the Contracting Parties have acceded to the Convention; or to ...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
951	<a href="#">Japan-Thailand EPA</a>	In force	Japan, Thailand	3/4/2007	1/11/2007	<p>Article 106 Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Party and an Investor of the Other Party</p> <p>3. If the investment dispute cannot be settled through such consultations within 6 months from the date on which the investor requested for the consultations in writing and if the investor concerned has not submitted the investment dispute for resolution to courts of justice or administrative tribunals under the law of the Party that is a party to the investment dispute ... that investor may submit the investment dispute to one of the following international conciliations or arbitrations:</p> <p>(a) conciliation or arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States done at Washington, 18 March 1965, as may be amended (hereinafter referred to in this Article as "the ICSID Convention"), provided that both Parties are parties to the ICSID Convention;</p> <p>(b) conciliation or arbitration under the Additional Facility Rules of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, as may be amended provided that one of the Parties is a party to the ICSID Convention; or</p> <p>(c) arbitration under the Arbitration Rules of (UNCITRAL)...</p> <p>6. Each Party hereby consents to the submission of investment disputes to international conciliation or arbitration as provided for in this Article. If more than 2 years have elapsed since the date the disputing investor knew or ought to have known, whichever is the earlier, of the loss or damage which, it is alleged, has been incurred by the disputing investor, the consent above shall be invalidated.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
952	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Rwanda BIT (2007)</a>	Signed (not in force)	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Rwanda	16/4/2007		<p>Art 12 Règlement des différends relatifs aux investissements</p> <p>1. Tout différend entre un investisseur de l'une des Partiescontractantes et l'autre Partie contractante fera l'objet d'unenotification écrite de la part de la partie la plus diligente. Lanotification sera accompagnée d'un aide-mémoire suffisammentdétaillé. Dans la mesure du possible, les parties tenteront de régler ledifférend par la négociation, en faisant éventuellement appel àl'avis spécialisé d'un tiers, ou par conciliation entre les Partiescontractantes par la voie diplomatique.</p> <p>2. À défaut de règlement amiable par arrangement direct entreles parties au différend ou par conciliation par la voie diplomatiquedans les six mois à compter de sa notification, le différend serasoumis, au choix de l'investisseur, soit à la juridiction compétentedel'État où l'investissement a été réalisé, soit à l'arbitrageinternational.</p> <p>(1. Any dispute between an investor of one of the Contracting Parties and the other Contracting Party will be the subject of a written notification from the most diligent party. The notification will be accompanied by a sufficiently detailed reminder. As far as possible, the parties will attempt to settle the dispute by negotiation, possibly calling on the specialist advice of a third party, or by conciliation between the Contracting Parties through diplomatic channels.</p> <p>2. In the absence of an amicable settlement by direct arrangement between the parties to the dispute or by conciliation through the diplomatic channel within six months from its notification, the dispute shall be submitted, at the choice of the investor, or to the competent jurisdiction of the State where the investment has been made, either through international arbitration.)</p>	State-State Conciliation

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
953	<a href="#">Morocco - Portugal BIT (2007)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Morocco, Portugal	17/4/2007		<p>Article 11 Differends entre une Partie et un investisseur de l'autre Partie.</p> <p>2. Si les differends n'ont pas pu etre resolus en accord avec la disposition du paragraphe 1 de cet article dans un deJai de six (6) mois a compter de la date de sa notification ecrite, chaeune des Parties pourrait soumettre le differend:</p> <p>a) aux tribunaux competents de la Partie sur le territoire de laquelle l'investissement est realise: au</p> <p>b) au Centre International pour le Reglement des Differends relatifs aux Investissements (C.I.R.D.I.), en vue d'un reglement par conciliation ou arbitrage conformement it la Convention pour le Reglement des Differends Relatifs aux Investissements entre Etats et Nationaux d'autres Etats, ouverte a la signature it Washington le 18 Mars 1965; ou</p> <p>(2. If the disputes could not be resolved in accordance with the provision of paragraph 1 of this article within six (6) months from the date of its written notification, either Party may submit the dispute:</p> <p>a) to the competent courts of the Party in the territory in which the investment is made:</p> <p>b) to the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), with a view to settlement by conciliation or arbitration in accordance with the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, open to Signature in Washington on March 18, 1965; or...)</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
954	<a href="#">Greece - India BIT (2007)</a>	Terminated	Greece, India	26/4/2007	4/10/2008	<p>Article 10. Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>1 . Disputes between an investor of a Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party concerning an obligation of the latter under this Agreement, in relation to an investment of the former, shall, if possible, be settled by the disputing parties in an amicable way.</p> <p>2 . If such disputes cannot be settled within six months from the date either party requested amicable settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute for resolution, either:</p> <p>a) To the competent courts of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made, or</p> <p>b) To international arbitration.</p> <p>3 . Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration the investor concerned may submit the dispute to:</p> <p>a) The International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes, under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965, for arbitration or conciliation if both Contracting Parties are parties to the said Convention or</p> <p>b) To the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes for arbitration or conciliation under its Additional Facility Rules or</p> <p>c) An ad hoc arbitral tribunal to be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
955	<a href="#">India - Libya BIT (2007)</a>	In force	India, Libya	26/5/2007	23/3/2009	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Disputes Between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) Any such dispute which has not been amicably settled within a period of six months may, if both Parties agree, be submitted:</p> <p>(a) for resolution, in accordance with the law of the Contracting Party which has admitted the investment to that Contracting Party's competent judicial, arbitral or administrative bodies; or</p> <p>(b) to International conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p> <p>(3) Should the Parties fail to agree on a dispute settlement procedure provided under paragraph (2) of this Article or where a dispute is referred to conciliation but conciliation proceedings are terminated other than by signing of a settlement agreement, the dispute may be referred to Arbitration...</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
956	<a href="#">Bosnia and Herzegovina - Lithuania BIT (2007)</a>	In force	Bosnia and Herzegovina, Lithuania	7/6/2007	16/3/2009	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If a dispute can not be settled amicably within six months from the date on which either party to the dispute requested amicable settlement, and without prejudice to the right to use domestic judicial and administrative remedies, the investor shall be entitled to submit the dispute either to:</p> <p>a) Ad hoc arbitral tribunal established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); or</p> <p>b) The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Centre") through conciliation or arbitration established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature in Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965 (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention").</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
957	<a href="#">Cambodia - Japan BIT (2007)</a>	In force	Cambodia, Japan	14/6/2007	31/7/2008	<p>Art 17(4)(a)(ii) If any investment dispute cannot be settled through such consultation or negotiation, the disputing investor may submit the investment dispute to one of the following alternatives:</p> <p>(i) competent courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies within the Area of the disputing Party;</p> <p>(ii) conciliation or arbitration in accordance with the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, as may be amended (hereinafter referred to in this Article as "ICSID Convention"), so long as the ICSID Convention is in force between the Contracting Parties...</p> <p>17(4)(b) For the purpose of paragraph 4(a) above, if the disputing investor submits the investment dispute to one of the conciliations or arbitrations under subparagraph (ii), (iii), (iv) and (v), at least three months shall have elapsed before that submission from the date on which the disputing investor requested the consultation or negotiation in writing.</p> <p>17(6) The disputing investor who intends to submit the investment dispute to conciliation or arbitration pursuant to paragraph 4 shall give to the disputing Party written notice of intent to do so at least 90 days before the claim is submitted. The notice of intent shall specify:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(c) conciliation or arbitration set forth in paragraph 4 which the disputing investor will choose; and...</p> <p>17(7)(a) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of investment disputes by a disputing investor to conciliation or arbitration set forth in paragraph 4 chosen by the disputing investor.</p> <p>17(8) Notwithstanding paragraph 7, no claim may be submitted to conciliation or arbitration set forth in paragraph 4, if more than three years have elapsed since the date on which the disputing investor acquired or should have first acquired, whichever is the earlier, the knowledge that the disputing investor had incurred loss or damage referred to in paragraph 1.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
958	<a href="#">Brunei-Japan EPA</a>	In force	Brunei Darussalam, Japan	18/6/2007	31/7/2008	<p>Article 67 Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Party and an Investor of the Other Party</p> <p>4. If the investment dispute cannot be settled through such consultation or negotiation within five months from the date on which the disputing investor requested for the consultation or negotiation in writing and if the disputing investor has not submitted the investment dispute for resolution under courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies, the disputing investor may submit the investment dispute to one of the following international conciliations or arbitrations:</p> <p>(a) conciliation or arbitration in accordance with the ICSID Convention, so long as the ICSID Convention is in force between the Parties;</p> <p>(b) conciliation or arbitration under the ICSID Additional Facility Rules, so long as the ICSID Convention is not in force between the Parties...</p> <p>5. For greater certainty, an investor of a Party may not submit to conciliation or arbitration referred to in paragraph 4 a dispute arising out of events which occurred, or a dispute which had been settled, prior to the date of entry into force of this Agreement.</p> <p>6. A disputing investor may not submit to conciliation or arbitration referred to in paragraph 4 an investment dispute with respect to the establishment, acquisition or expansion of its investments.</p> <p>8. A disputing investor who intends to submit an investment dispute to conciliation or arbitration pursuant to paragraph 4 shall give to the disputing Party written notice of intent to do so at least 90 days before the investment dispute is submitted. The notice of intent shall specify:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(c) conciliation or arbitration set forth in paragraph 4 which the disputing investor will choose; and</p> <p>9. (a) Each Party hereby consents to the submission of investment disputes by a disputing investor to conciliation or arbitration set forth in paragraph 4 chosen by the disputing investor.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
959	<a href="#">Panama-US FTA</a>	In force	Panama, United States of America	28/6/2007	31/10/2012	<p>Section B: Investor-State Dispute Settlement</p> <p>Article 10.15: Consultation and Negotiation</p> <p>In the event of an investment dispute, the claimant and the respondent should initially seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation, which may include the use of non-binding, third-party procedures such as conciliation and mediation.</p> <p>Article 10.16: Submission of a Claim to Arbitration</p> <p>1. In the event that a disputing party considers that an investment dispute cannot be settled by consultation and negotiation:</p> <p>(a) the claimant, on its own behalf, may submit to arbitration under this Section a claim ...</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
960	<a href="#">Iceland - India BIT (2007)</a>	Terminated	Iceland, India	29/6/2007	16/12/2008	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) Any such dispute which has not been amicably settled within a period of six months may be submitted:</p> <p>(a) for resolution, in accordance with the law of the Contracting Party which has admitted the investment to that Contracting Party's competent judicial, arbitral or administrative bodies; or</p> <p>(b) to international conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, if both parties agree.</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
961	<a href="#">Ethiopia - India BIT (2007)</a>	Terminated	Ethiopia, India	5/7/2007		<p>Art 9 Settlement Disputes between a Contracting Party and Investor of the Other Contracting Party</p> <p>If the dispute has not been settled within a period of six months from the date of the either party to the dispute requested amicable settlement, the dispute may be submitted to:</p> <p>(a) The competent court of the Contracting Party in the territory in which the investment has been made</p> <p>(b) An international conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law</p> <p>(3) If the parties fail to agree on the dispute settlement procedures as per para 2 above, it may be referred to:</p> <p>(a) the International Center for Settlement of Investments Disputes (ICSID) established pursuant to the Convention on the Settlement of Investment disputes between States and Nationals of other states, opened for signature, at Washington, on March 18, 1965, if both Contracting Parties are members of this Convention and the investor consents to submit the dispute to the Center; or</p> <p>(b) the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes under the Rules Governing Additional Facility for the Administration of Proceedings by the Secretariat of the Center (Additional Facility Rules); or...</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID Additional Facility</p>
962	<a href="#">Protocol to the CACM Agreement on Investment and Trade Services (2007)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua	22/7/2007		<p>16 Consultation and negotiation</p> <p>In the case of an investment dispute, the plaintiff and the respondent must first seek settlement of the dispute through consultation and negotiation, which may include the use of non-binding third party proceedings such as conciliation and mediation.</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
963	<a href="#">Indonesia-Japan EPA</a>	In force	Indonesia, Japan	20/8/2007	1/7/2008	<p>Article 69 Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Party and an Investor of the Other Party</p> <p>4. If the investment dispute cannot be settled through consultation or negotiation referred to in paragraph 2 within five months from the date on which the disputing investor requested for the consultation or negotiation in writing and if the disputing investor has not submitted the investment dispute for resolution under courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies, the disputing investor may submit the investment dispute to one of the following international conciliations or arbitrations:</p> <p>(a) conciliation or arbitration in accordance with the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Dispute between States and Nationals of Other States (hereinafter referred to in this Article as "the ICSID Convention"), so long as the ICSID Convention is in force between the Parties;</p> <p>(b) conciliation or arbitration under the Additional Facility Rules of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, so long as the ICSID Convention is not in force between the Parties;</p> <p>(c) arbitration under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, adopted by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on April 28, 1976; and</p> <p>(d) if agreed with the disputing Party, any arbitration in accordance with other arbitration rules.</p> <p>5. The applicable conciliation or arbitration rules shall govern the conciliation or arbitration set forth in paragraph 4 except to the extent modified in this Article.</p> <p>6. A disputing investor who intends to submit the investment dispute to conciliation or arbitration pursuant to paragraph 4 shall give to the disputing Party written notice of intent to do so at least 90 days before the investment dispute is submitted. The notice of intent shall specify: ...</p> <p>(c) conciliation or arbitration set forth in paragraph 4 which the disputing investor will choose.</p> <p>7. (a) Each Party hereby consents to the submission of investment disputes by a disputing investor to conciliation or arbitration set forth in paragraph 4.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
964	<a href="#">Colombia - Northern Triangle FTA (2007)</a>	In force	Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras	8/9/2007	13/11/2009	<p>Article 12.18 Submission of a Claim</p> <p>1. In the case of administrative acts, in order to submit a claim to the internal forum or to the arbitration provided for in this Article, it shall be essential to previously exhaust the administrative or administrative channel, by the investor or his investment, when the Party's legislation so requires. . Said exhaustion may in no case exceed a period of six (6) months from the date of its initiation by the investor and shall not prevent the investor from requesting the consultations referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article.</p> <p>3. Nothing in this Article shall be construed as preventing the parties to a dispute, by mutual agreement, from attending mediation or conciliation, ad-hoc or institutional, before or during the arbitration procedure.</p>	Conciliation if both parties agree
965	<a href="#">Cyprus - Moldova, Republic of BIT (2007)</a>	In force	Cyprus, Moldova, Republic of	13/9/2007	8/4/2008	<p>Art 10: Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>If a dispute can not be settled in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article within a period of SIX months from the date on which either party to the dispute requested amicable settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute either to:</p> <p>a) The competent court or administrative tribunal of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made; or</p> <p>b) Ad hoc arbitral tribunal established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); or</p> <p>c) The International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as "the Center") through conciliation or arbitration established under the Convention on the Settlement Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for Signature in Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965 (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention"), in the event both Contracting Parties shall have become a party to the Convention</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
966	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Qatar BIT (2007)</a>	In force	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Qatar	6/11/2007	30/4/2014	<p>Art 12 Settlement of disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Any legal dispute under the provisions of this agreement arising directly from an investment between either Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party shall be settled amicably among themselves,</p> <p>2. In the absence of an amicable settlement by direct agreement between the parties to the dispute or by conciliation through diplomatic channels within six months from the notification, the dispute shall be submitted, at the option of the investor, either to the competent jurisdiction of the State where the investment was made, or to international arbitration.</p> <p>To this end, each Contracting Party agrees in advance and irrevocably to the settlement of any dispute by this type of arbitration...</p>	State-State Conciliation

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
967	<a href="#">Malaysia-Pakistan CEPA</a>	In force	Malaysia, Pakistan	8/11/2007	1/1/2008	<p>Art 98 Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Party and an Investor of the other Party</p> <p>5. If the investment dispute cannot be settled through such consultations referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article within six months from the date on which the disputing investor requested for the consultations in writing and if the disputing investor has not submitted the investment dispute for resolution under administrative or judicial settlement, the disputing investor may:</p> <p>(a) if agreed by the disputing Party, submit the investment dispute to the Kuala Lumpur Regional Centre for Arbitration for settlement by conciliation or arbitration;</p> <p>(b) submit the investment dispute to conciliation or arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States done at Washington, 18 March 1965, as may be amended;</p> <p>...</p> <p>7. The disputing investor who intends to submit the investment dispute to conciliation or arbitration pursuant to paragraph 5 of this Article shall give to the disputing Party written notice of intent to do so at least 90 days before the claim is submitted. The notice of intent shall specify:</p> <p>(a) the name and address of the disputing investor;</p> <p>(b) the specific measures of the disputing Party at issue and a summary of the factual and legal basis of the dispute sufficient to present the problem clearly, including the provisions of this Chapter alleged to have been breached;</p> <p>and</p> <p>(c) the dispute settlement procedures set forth in paragraph 5 of this Article which the disputing investor will seek.</p> <p>...</p> <p>14. An investor of a Party whose investments are not made in compliance with the laws, regulations and national policies of the other Party shall not:</p> <p>(a) be entitled to submit an investment dispute to conciliation or arbitration referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article; and</p> <p>(b) resort to dispute settlement procedures under Chapter 12 as a means to settle the investment disputes between the investor and the other Party.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration (Domestic Institution)</p>
968	<a href="#">Korea, Republic of - Kyrgyzstan BIT (2007)</a>	In force	Korea, Republic of, Kyrgyzstan	19/11/2007	8/7/2008	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>3. If the dispute cannot be settled within six (6) months from the date on which the dispute has been raised by either party, it shall be submitted upon request of either of the parties, to the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) established by the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States in the event the Kyrgyz Republic becomes a party to this Convention.</p> <p>Until that moment the dispute shall be submitted to conciliation or arbitration procedure to the mutually agreed upon on the basis of the Convention or Additional Facility.</p> <p>4. The award made by ICSID shall be final and binding on the parties to the dispute. Each Contracting Party shall ensure the recognition and enforcement of the award in accordance with its relevant laws and regulations.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction</p> <p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p>

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
969	<a href="#">Angola - Spain BIT (2007)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Angola, Spain	21/11/2007		<p>Article 12. Disputes between a Contracting Party and Investors of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If the controversy can not be resolved in this way within a period of six months from the date of the written notification mentioned in paragraph 1, the controversy may be submitted, at the investor's discretion:</p> <p>a) To the competent courts of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made; or</p> <p>b) An ad hoc arbitral tribunal established in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law; or</p> <p>c) To the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) created by the "Agreement on Settlement of Disputes Regarding Investments between States and Nationals of Other States", open for signature in Washington on March 18, 1965, when each State party to this Agreement has adhered to it. If one of the Contracting Parties is not a Contracting State of the aforementioned Agreement, the dispute may be resolved in accordance with the Additional Mechanism for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact Check Procedures by the Secretariat of the ICSID.</p> <p>...</p> <p>6. The Contracting Parties shall refrain from dealing, through diplomatic channels, with matters related to disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party submitted to judicial proceedings or international arbitration in accordance with the provisions of this article, except in the case in which one of the parties to the dispute has not complied with the judicial decision or the award of the arbitration court, in the terms established in the respective judgment or arbitration award.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID Additional Facility</p>
970	<a href="#">Senegal - Spain BIT (2007)</a>	In force	Senegal, Spain	22/11/2007	2/4/2011	<p>Article 11. Disputes between Investors and a Contracting Party of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Any dispute concerning an investment which may arise between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party with respect to matters governed by this Agreement shall be notified in writing, including detailed information by the investor Contracting Party to the recipient of the investment. To the extent possible, the parties to the dispute seek to settle the dispute by means of a friendly settlement.</p> <p>2. If the dispute cannot be settled in this way within six months from the date of the written notification mentioned in paragraph 1, the dispute may, at the choice of the investor, be submitted to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The competent courts of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made; or</li> <li>- To an ad hoc arbitral tribunal established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); or</li> <li>- The International Centre International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965, when each State Party to this Agreement has acceded to it. if one of the contracting parties is not a Contracting State to the said Convention, the dispute may be settled under the additional facility for the administration of conciliation, arbitration and Fact-Finding proceedings by the secretariat of the ISCID.</li> </ul> <p>3. The arbitration shall be based on the provisions of this Agreement, the national law of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made, including the rules relating to conflicts of law, and the generally accepted principles and rules of International Law.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID Additional Facility</p>

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971	<a href="#">Djibouti - France BIT (2007)</a>	In force	Djibouti, France	13/12/2007	15/6/2010	<p>Article 8 Règlement des différends entre un investisseur et une Partie contractante            Tout différend relatif aux investissements survenant entre l'une des Parties contractantes et un investisseur de l'autre Partie contractante est réglé à l'amiable entre les deux parties concernées. Les Parties contractantes pourront faciliter ce règlement à l'amiable par voie diplomatique.            Si un tel différend n'a pas pu être réglé dans un délai de neuf mois à partir du moment où il a été soulevé par l'une ou l'autre des parties au différend, il est soumis à la demande de l'investisseur concerné : ...            b)à l'arbitrage d'un tribunal arbitral ad hoc constitué selon les règles d'arbitrage de la Commission des Nations Unies pour le Droit Commercial International (« CNUDCI »); ou            c)à l'arbitrage ou à la conciliation du Centre international pour le règlement des différends relatifs aux investissements (C.I.R.D.I.) conformément aux règles régissant le Mécanisme Supplémentaire pour l'administration de procédures par le Secrétariat du Centre (Règlement du Mécanisme Supplémentaire); ou            d)à l'arbitrage du Centre international pour le règlement des différends relatifs aux investissements (C.I.R.D.I.), créé par Convention pour le règlement des différends relatifs aux investissements entre Etats et ressortissants d'autres Etats, signée à Washington le 18 mars 1965, lorsque les deux Parties contractantes seront devenues membres de ladite Convention.            (Any dispute relating to investments arising between one of the Contracting Parties and an investor of the other Contracting Party shall be settled amicably between the two parties concerned. The Contracting Parties may facilitate such amicable settlement through diplomatic channels.            If such a dispute could not be resolved within nine months from the time it was raised by either party to the dispute, it shall be submitted at the request of the investor concerned: ...            b) arbitration by an ad hoc arbitral tribunal constituted under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Commercial Law ("UNCITRAL"); or            c) arbitration or conciliation by the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (C.I.R.D.I.) in accordance with the rules governing the Additional Mechanism for the administration of proceedings ...            by the Secretariat of the Center (Rules of the Additional Mechanism); or</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
972	<a href="#">Libya - Spain BIT (2007)</a>	In force	Libya, Spain	17/12/2007	8/1/2009	<p>Article 11. Disputes between Investors and a Contracting Party of the other Contracting Party            1. Any dispute which may arise between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other contracting party concerning an obligation of the latter under this Agreement in relation to an investment of that investor shall be notified by the investor of the latter Contracting Party, in written form. to the extent possible, the parties concerned shall endeavour to settle these disputes amicably through negotiations.            2. If these disputes cannot be settled amicably within six months from the date of the written notification mentioned in paragraph 1 may, at the choice of the investor, be submitted:            - The competent court of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment has been made; or            - To an ad hoc arbitral tribunal established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); or The International Centre International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) established pursuant to the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965, in case both contracting parties become members of this Convention. if a Contracting Party which is party in the dispute has not become a Contracting State to the Convention mentioned above, the dispute shall be settled in accordance with the rules of the additional facility for the administration of arbitration and conciliation procedures, and fact-finding.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction            Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID Additional Facility</p>

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973	<a href="#">Bahrain - Brunei Darussalam BIT (2008)</a>	In force	Bahrain, Brunei	14/1/2008	24/11/2009	<p>Article 9. Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and A Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Disputes concerning investments between one Contracting Party and an investor of the Other Contracting Party shall, as far as possible, be settled amicably through negotiations between the parties to the dispute.</p> <p>2. Any such dispute which has not been amicably settled within a period of six months may, if both Parties agree, be submitted for resolution, in accordance with the law of the Contracting Party which has admitted the investment to that Contracting Party's competent judicial, arbitral or administrative bodies.</p> <p>3. Should the Parties fail to agree on a dispute settlement procedure provided for under paragraph (2) of this Article or where a dispute is referred to conciliation but conciliation proceedings are terminated other than by signing of a settlement agreement, the dispute shall, upon the request of either party to the dispute, be referred to arbitration. The arbitration procedure shall be as follows:</p> <p>(a) if the Contracting Party of the investor and the other Contracting Party are both parties to the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, 1965 and the investor consents in writing to submit the dispute to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes, such a dispute shall be referred to the Centre; or</p> <p>(b) if both parties to the dispute so agree, under the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings; or</p> <p>(c) to an ad hoc arbitral tribunal by either party to the dispute in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, 1976, subject to the following modifications:...</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
974	<a href="#">Panama - Sweden BIT (2008)</a>	In force	Panama, Sweden	15/1/2008	9/1/2008	<p>Article 8. Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If any such dispute cannot be settled within six months following the date on which the dispute has been raised by the investor through written notification to the Contracting Party, each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of the dispute, at the investor's choice, for resolution by international arbitration to one of the following fora:</p> <p>i) The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) for settlement through arbitration, under the Washington Convention of March 18th 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, as long as both Contracting Parties have adhered to this Convention, or</p> <p>ii) The Additional Facility of the Centre, if the Centre is not available under the Convention, or</p> <p>iii) An ad hoc tribunal established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL). The appointing authority under these rules shall be the ICSID Secretary General.</p> <p>If the Parties of such dispute have different opinions regarding the proper method to settle the dispute, whether it is conciliation or arbitration, the investor is the one with the right to choose. 3. For the purposes of this Article and Article 25 (2) (b) of the Washington Convention, any legal person which is constituted in accordance with the legislation of one Contracting Party and that, before a dispute arises, was controlled by an investor of the other Contracting Party, shall be granted treatment of a national of the other Contracting Party.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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975	<a href="#">Japan - Lao People's Democratic Republic BIT (2008)</a>	In force	Japan, Lao People's Democratic Republic	16/1/2008	3/8/2008	<p>Art 17 Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the Other Contracting Party</p> <p>4. If the investment dispute cannot be settled through such consultation or negotiation within three months from the date on which the disputing investor requested the consultation or negotiation in writing and if the disputing investor has not submitted the investment dispute for resolution under courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies, the disputing investor may submit the investment dispute to one of the following international conciliations or arbitrations:</p> <p>(a) conciliation or arbitration in accordance with the (ICSID) Convention ...so long as the ICSID Convention is in force between the Contracting Parties;</p> <p>(b) conciliation or arbitration under the Additional Facility Rules of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, as may be amended, so long as the ICSID Convention is not in force between the Contracting Parties;</p> <p>...</p> <p>6. The disputing investor who intends to submit the investment dispute to conciliation or arbitration pursuant to paragraph 4 shall give to the disputing Party written notice of intent to do so at least 90 days before the claim is submitted. The notice of intent shall specify:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(c) conciliation or arbitration set forth in paragraph 4 which the disputing investor will choose; and...</p> <p>7. (a) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of investment disputes by a disputing investor to conciliation or arbitration set forth in paragraph 4 chosen by the disputing investor.</p> <p>...</p> <p>8. Notwithstanding paragraph 7, no claim may be submitted to conciliation or arbitration set forth in paragraph 4, if more than three years have elapsed since the date on which the disputing investor acquired or should have first acquired, whichever is the earlier, the knowledge that the disputing investor had incurred loss or damage referred to in paragraph 1.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
976	<a href="#">Spain - Yemen BIT (2008)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Spain, Yemen	29/1/2008		<p>Article 11. Disputes between a Contracting Party and Investors of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Disputes between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party concerning an obligation of the latter, under this Agreement, in respect of an investment of that investor shall be notified in writing by the investor to the second Contracting Party. As far as possible, the parties concerned shall endeavour to settle these disputes amicably through negotiations.</p> <p>2. If this dispute cannot be settled amicably within six months from the date of the written notification mentioned in paragraph 1, the dispute may be submitted, at the choice of the investor, to:</p> <p>a) The competent court of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made; or</p> <p>b) an ad hoc tribunal of arbitration established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); or</p> <p>c) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) set up by the "Convention on Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States", opened for signature at Washington on 18th March 1965, in case both Parties become members of this Convention. As long as a Contracting Party which is party in the dispute has not become a Contracting State of the Convention mentioned above, the dispute shall be dealt with pursuant to the rules of the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings of the ICSID.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID Additional Facility</p>

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977	<a href="#">Singapore - Turkey BIT (2008)</a>	In force	Singapore, Turkey	19/2/2008	27/3/2010	<p>Article 11 Investment Disputes</p> <p>2. If the dispute cannot be thus resolved as provided in paragraph 1 of this Article, within 6 months from the date of the notice given there under by either party to the dispute, then, unless the parties have otherwise agreed, it may be submitted either to:</p> <p>(a) a competent court of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made;</p> <p>(b) conciliation or arbitration by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (called "the Centre" in this Agreement) established by the "Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States" opened for signature at Washington on 18 March, 1965 (called "the Convention" in this Agreement). Subject to paragraph 4 (a) of this Article, each Contracting Party hereby irrevocably consents in advance under Article 25 of the Convention to submit any dispute to the Centre, except the disputes referred to in paragraph 4 (b) of this Article, or</p> <p>(c) conciliation in accordance with the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Rules of Conciliation 1980 or to arbitration in accordance with the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Rules on Arbitration, 1976.</p> <p>4. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Article;</p> <p>(a) only the disputes arising in connection with an investment made in conformity with the relevant legislation or approved, under Article 2, and which has actually started may be submitted to the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes or any other international dispute settlement mechanism as may be agreed upon by the Contracting Parties;</p> <p>...</p> <p>(c) with regard to the Article 64 of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, the Contracting Parties separately declare as follows...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
978	<a href="#">Angola - Portugal BIT (2008)</a>	In force	Angola, Portugal	22/2/2008	24/04/2020	<p>Article 11. Settlement of Investment Disputes between One Party and an Investor of the other Party</p> <p>1 - Disputes between an investor of one Party and the other Party relating to an investment of the former in the territory of the second Party shall, as far as possible, be settled amicably through negotiation between the Parties to the dispute.</p> <p>2 - If the dispute can not be settled in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article, within six months of the date on which a dispute has been raised by one of the parties to the dispute, the investor may, at his request, Submit the dispute:</p> <p>a) The competent courts of the Party in whose territory the investment is located; or</p> <p>b) To an ad hoc arbitral tribunal established by special agreement between the Parties or in accordance with the Rules of Arbitration of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); or</p> <p>c) The International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) for conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, done at Washington DC on 18 March 1965; or</p> <p>d) If one of the Parties is not a member of the Convention referred to in subparagraph (c), using the rules of the Additional Mechanism for the Administration of Procedures by the CIRDI Secretariat; or</p> <p>e) To any other arbitration institution or in accordance with any other arbitration rules.</p> <p>3 - The decision to submit the dispute to one of the procedures referred to in the previous number is irreversible.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration  Advance consent to conciliation with a fork in the road

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979	<a href="#">India - North Macedonia (2008)</a>	Terminated	India, North Macedonia	17/3/2008	17/11/2008	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Disputes Between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>3) Any such dispute which has not been amicably settled within a period of six months from the date of the written notification, may be submitted:</p> <p>(a) for resolution, in accordance with the law of the Contracting Party which has admitted the investment to that Contracting Party's competent judicial, arbitral or administrative bodies; or</p> <p>(b) to International conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, if both parties agree; or</p> <p>(c) to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), if the Contracting Party of the investor and the other Contracting Party are both parties to the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of the other States, 1965; or</p> <p>(d) to an "ad hoc" arbitral tribunal established in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), 1976, subject to the following...</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction</p>
980	<a href="#">China - New Zealand FTA</a>	In force	China, New Zealand	7/4/2008	1/10/2008	<p>Section 2: Investor-State Dispute Settlement</p> <p>Art 152 Consultation and Negotiation Any legal dispute arising under this Chapter between an investor of one Party and the other Party, directly concerning an investment by that investor in the territory of that other Party, shall, as far as possible, be settled amicably through consultations and negotiations between the investor and that other Party, which may include the use of non-binding third-party procedures, where this is acceptable to both parties to the dispute. A request for consultations and negotiations shall be made in writing and shall state the nature of the dispute</p> <p>Art 153 Consent to Submission of a Claim 1. If the dispute cannot be settled as provided for in Article 152 within 6 months from the date of request for consultations and negotiations then, unless the parties to the dispute agree otherwise, it shall, by the choice of the investor, be submitted to:</p> <p>(a) conciliation or arbitration by the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes ("ICSID") under the Convention on the Settlement of Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, done at Washington on March 18, 1965; or</p> <p>(b) arbitration under the rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law ("UNCITRAL"); provided that the investor shall give the state party 3 months' notice prior to submitting the claim to arbitration under paragraph 1(a) or 1(b).</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>
981	<a href="#">Croatia - Lithuania BIT (2008)</a>	In force	Croatia, Lithuania	15/4/2008	30/1/2009	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>2. If such a dispute cannot be settled amicably within six months from the date of the written notification provided in paragraph 1, investor shall be entitled to submit the dispute either to:</p> <p>...</p> <p>-the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes Between States and Nationals of Other States for conciliation or arbitration under ICSID Rules of Procedure for Arbitration Proceedings, or</p> <p>-to an ad hoc arbitral tribunal, established in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL). The parties to the dispute may agree in writing to modify those Rules.</p> <p>4. A Contracting Party which is a party to a dispute shall not, at any stage of conciliation or arbitration proceedings or enforcement of an award, raise the objection that the investor who is the other party to the dispute has received an indemnity by virtue of a guarantee in respect of all or a part of its losses.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>

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982	<a href="#">Azerbaijan - Jordan BIT (2008)</a>	In force	Azerbaijan, Jordan	5/5/2008	25/12/2008	<p>Article 10. Settlement of Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If a dispute could not be settled according to Paragraph (1) of this article within six months from the date of a written notification, the dispute shall be settled, upon the request of the investor, as follows:</p> <p>a. by a competent court of the Contracting Party; or</p> <p>b. through conciliation or arbitration by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington on 18 March 1965. In case of arbitration, each Contracting Party irrevocably consents in advance by virtue of this agreement, even in the absence of an individual arbitration agreement between the Contracting Party and the investor, to submit any such dispute to this Centre. This consent implies the renunciation of any requirement for the exhaustion of administration or judicial remedies; or</p> <p>c. through arbitration by three arbitrators in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) as amended by the last amendment accepted by both Contracting Parties at the time of the request for initiation of the arbitration procedures. In case of arbitration, each Contracting Party irrevocably consents in advance, by virtue of this agreement, even in the absence of an individual arbitration agreement between the Contracting Party and the investor, to submit any such dispute to the mentioned tribunal.</p> <p>...</p> <p>5. An investor who has submitted the dispute to a national court, in accordance with Paragraph (2)(a) of this article or to one of the arbitral tribunals mentioned in Paragraph (2)(b) and (c), shall not have the right to pursue his case in any other court or tribunal. The investor's choice of a court or arbitral tribunal shall be final and binding.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation with a fork in the road</p>
983	<a href="#">Switzerland - Turkmenistan BIT (2008)</a>	In force	Switzerland, Turkmenistan	15/5/2008	2/4/2009	<p>Article 8 Disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) If these consultations do not result in a solution within six months from the date of request for consultations, the investor may submit the dispute for settlement to:</p> <p>(a) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) provided for by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington, on 18 March 1965 (hereinafter the „Convention of Washington“); or</p> <p>(b) an ad hoc-arbitral tribunal which, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties to the dispute, shall be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>(3) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to international conciliation or arbitration.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(5) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels a dispute submitted to international arbitration unless the other Contracting Party does not abide by and comply with the arbitral award.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>

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984	<a href="#">Kyrgyzstan - Lithuania BIT (2008)</a>	In force	Kyrgyzstan, Lithuania	15/5/2008	20/02/2009	<p>Article 8. Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>1. one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party of the investor disputes relating to the recent investments in the territory of a Contracting Party shall be settled, if possible, in peace. The investor of the dispute in writing to the Contracting Party to the territory of the investments, along with detailed information.</p> <p>2. If, within six (6) months from the date of receipt in paragraph 1 of the written notification, the dispute can not be settled amicably, the investor has the right to refer the dispute to the following instances:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Contracting Party in whose territory the investment is the competent court or the third court (national commercial arbitration institutions);</li> <li>- The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established by the Convention on States and other countries for nationals of Investment Disputes, opened for signature in 18 March 1965, in Washington, DC, on conciliation and arbitration under the ICSID Arbitration Rules, if both Contracting Parties acceded to this Convention, or</li> <li>- An 'ad hoc' Arbitral Tribunal established under the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) arbitration rules, unless otherwise agreed by the parties.</li> </ul> <p>3. The arbitration decision is final and binding on the parties. Both Contracting Parties shall immediately take the following decisions and recognize them by the Contracting Party's national legislation and ensure effective implementation of its territory.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation and arbitration
985	<a href="#">Brunei Darussalam - India BIT (2008)</a>	In force	Brunei Darussalam, India	22/5/2008	18/1/2009	<p>Art 9 Settlement of Disputes Between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) Any such dispute which has not been amicably settled within a period of six months may, if both parties agree, be submitted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>...</li> <li>(b) to international conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</li> </ul> <p>(3) Should the parties fail to agree on a dispute settlement procedure provided under paragraph (2) of this Article or where a dispute is referred to conciliation but conciliation proceedings are terminated other than by signing of a settlement agreement, the dispute shall, upon the request of either party to the dispute, be referred to arbitration. The arbitration procedure shall be as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>...</li> <li>(b) if both parties to the dispute so agree, under the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings; or...</li> </ul>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>

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986	<a href="#">Macao, China SAR - Netherlands BIT (2008)</a>	In force	Macao, China SAR, Netherlands	22/5/2008	1/5/2009	<p>Article 9</p> <p>1. Disputes which might arise between one of the Contracting Parties and an investor of the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of that investor in the area of the former Contracting Party shall, whenever possible, be settled amicably between the parties concerned.</p> <p>2. If the dispute cannot be settled amicably within a reasonable lapse of time, the dispute shall at the request of the investor concerned be submitted to:</p> <p>a) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, for settlement by arbitration or conciliation under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965;</p> <p>b) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes under the Rules Governing the Additional Facility for the Administration of Proceedings by the Secretariat of the Centre (Additional Facility of Rules);</p> <p>c) an international ad hoc arbitral tribunal under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>4. The decision to submit the dispute to one of the preceding procedures is irreversible. The arbitral awards shall be final and binding on both parties to the dispute.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID Additional Facility</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation with a fork in the road</p>
987	<a href="#">Bahrain - Spain BIT (2008)</a>	In force	Bahrain, Spain	22/5/2008	17/12/2014	<p>Article 11. Disputes between One Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Disputes between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party relating to an obligation of the latter under this Agreement with respect to an investment of such investor shall be notified by the investor to the second Contracting Party in written form. To the extent possible, interested parties shall endeavor to resolve such disputes in an amicable manner through negotiations.</p> <p>2. If these disputes can not be settled amicably within six months of the date of the written notification referred to in paragraph 1, the following may, at the option of the investor:</p> <p>- To the competent court of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made; or</p> <p>- To an ad hoc arbitration tribunal established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); or</p> <p>- The International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) established under the "Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States", opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965, In the event that both Contracting Parties become members of said Convention. If a Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute has not become a Contracting State to the aforementioned Convention, the dispute shall be settled in accordance with the rules of the Supplementary Mechanism for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and ICSID.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID Additional Facility</p>

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
988	<a href="#">Peru - Singapore FTA (2008)</a>	In force	Peru, Singapore	29/5/2008	1/8/2009	<p>ARTICLE 10.17 : INVESTOR-STATE DISPUTE SETTLEMENT</p> <p>3. Where the dispute cannot be resolved as provided for under paragraph 2 within six (6) months from the date of a request for consultations and negotiations, then, unless the disputing investor and the disputing Party agree otherwise, or if the investor concerned has already submitted the dispute for resolution before the courts or administrative tribunals of the disputing Party, or if the dispute is already otherwise subject to other binding dispute settlement proceedings (excluding proceedings for interim measures of protection referred to in paragraph 5 below), the investor concerned may submit the dispute for settlement to:</p> <p>(a) ICSID for conciliation or arbitration pursuant to Articles 28 or 36 of the ICSID Convention, if both Parties are parties to the ICSID Convention...</p> <p>4. Each Party hereby consents to the submission of a dispute to conciliation or arbitration under paragraphs 3(a) to 3(c) in accordance with the provisions of this Article, conditional upon</p> <p>(a) the submission of the dispute to such conciliation or arbitration taking place within three (3) years of the time at which the disputing investor became aware, or should reasonably have become aware, of a breach of an obligation under this Chapter causing loss or damage to the disputing investor or its investment;</p> <p>(b) the disputing investor providing written notice ("notice of intent"), which shall be submitted at least thirty (30) days before the claim is submitted, to the disputing Party of its intent to submit the dispute to such conciliation or arbitration and which:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(ii) nominates either paragraph 3(a), 3(b) or 3(c) of this Article as the forum for dispute settlement (and, in the case of ICSID, nominates whether conciliation or arbitration is being sought);</p> <p>6. Neither Party shall give diplomatic protection, or bring an international claim, in respect of a dispute which one of its investors and the other Party shall have consented to submit or have submitted to conciliation or arbitration under this Article, unless such other Party has failed to abide by and comply with the award rendered in such dispute.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation with a fork in the road</p>
989	<a href="#">Albania - Bosnia and Herzegovina BIT (2008)</a>	In force	Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina	17/6/2008	6/4/2009	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Any dispute which may arise between one Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party in connection with an investment on the territory of that other Contracting Party shall be settled amicably through consultations and negotiations.</p> <p>2. If a dispute can not be settled in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article within a period of a three months from the date on which either party to the dispute requested amicable settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute either to:</p> <p>...</p> <p>c) The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes... through conciliation or arbitration established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature in Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965 (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention"), in the event both Contracting Parties shall have become a party to the Convention.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>
990	<a href="#">India - Syrian Arab Republic BIT (2008)</a>	In force	India, Syrian Arab Republic	18/6/2008	22/1/2009	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Disputes Between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) Any such dispute which has not been amicably settled within a period of six months may, if both Parties agree, be submitted</p> <p>(a) for resolution, in accordance with the law of the Contracting Party which has admitted the investment to that Contracting Party's competent judicial, arbitral or administrative bodies; or</p> <p>(b) to International conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>(3) Should the Parties fail to agree on a dispute settlement procedure provided under paragraph (2) of this Article or where a dispute is referred to conciliation but conciliation proceedings are terminated other than by signing of a settlement agreement, the dispute may be referred to Arbitration. The Arbitration procedure shall be as follows:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) If both parties to the dispute so agree, under the Additional Facility rules of the ICSID Convention for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding proceedings; or...</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
991	<a href="#">Angola - France BIT (2008)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Angola, France	24/6/2008		<p>Ch 3 Interprétation et application de l' Accord (Interpretation and application of the Agreement)</p> <p>Art 11 - Règlement des différends relatifs aux investissements entre une Partie contractante et un investisseur de l'autre Partie contractante (Settlement of investment disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party)</p> <p>...</p> <p>3. Si le différend ne peut être réglé conformément aux dispositions du paragraphe 1 du présent article dans un délai de six(6) mois à partir de la date de sa notification par l'une des parties au différend, l'investisseur pourra soumettre le différend selon son choix</p> <p>...</p> <p>c) Au Centre international pour le règlement des différends relatifs aux investissements (CIRDI), aux fins de conciliation ou d'arbitrage, conformément à la Convention pour le règlement des différends relatifs aux investissements entre Etats et ressortissants d'autres Etats, signée à Washington le 18 mars 1965, à condition qu'elle soit entrée en vigueur pour les deux Parties contractantes. Si les Parties contractantes ou l'une des Parties contractantes n'est pas signataire de la Convention, les différends peuvent être réglés en vertu du mécanisme supplémentaire (pour l'administration des procédures de conciliation, d'arbitrage et de constatation des faits par le secrétariat) du CIRDI</p> <p>(3. If the dispute cannot be settled in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article within six (6) months from the date of its notification by one of the parties to the dispute, the investor may submit the dispute according to his choice...</p> <p>c) To the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), for the purposes of conciliation or arbitration, in accordance with the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and the Nationals of Other States, signed at Washington on March 18, 1965, on condition that it has entered into force for both Contracting Parties. If the Contracting Parties or one of the Contracting Parties is not a signatory to the Convention, disputes may be settled under the additional mechanism (for the administration of the conciliation, arbitration and determination procedures) made by the ICSID secretariat)</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID Additional Facility</p>
992	<a href="#">India - Myanmar BIT (2008)</a>	In force	India, Myanmar	24/6/2008	8/2/2009	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Disputes Between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) Any such dispute which has not been amicably settled within a period of six months may, if both Parties agree, be submitted:</p> <p>(a) for resolution, in accordance with the law of the Contracting Party which has admitted the investment to that Contracting Party's competent judicial, arbitral or administrative bodies; or</p> <p>(b) to International conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p> <p>(3) Should the Parties fail to agree on a dispute settlement procedure provided under paragraph (2) of this Article or where a dispute is referred to conciliation but conciliation proceedings are terminated other than by signing of a settlement agreement, the dispute may be referred to Arbitration. The Arbitration procedure shall be as follows:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) If both parties to the dispute so agree, under the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding proceedings; or...</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
993	<a href="#">India - Senegal BIT (2008)</a>	In force	India, Senegal	3/7/2008	17/10/2009	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Disputes Between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) Any such dispute which has not been amicably settled within a period of six months may, if both parties agree, be submitted:</p> <p>(a) for resolution, in accordance with the law of the Contracting Party which has admitted the investment to that Contracting Party's competent judicial, arbitral or administrative bodies; or</p> <p>(b) to international conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p> <p>(3) Should the Parties fail to agree on a dispute settlement procedure provided under paragraph (2) of this Article or where a dispute is referred to conciliation but conciliation proceedings are terminated other than by signing of a settlement agreement, the dispute may be referred to arbitration. The arbitration procedure shall be as follows:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) If both parties to the dispute so agree, under the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding proceedings of the Center; or...</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
994	<a href="#">Mauritania - Spain BIT (2008)</a>	In force	Mauritania, Spain	24/7/2008	3/7/2016	<p>Article 11. Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Any dispute concerning an investment which may arise between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party with respect to matters governed by this Agreement shall be notified in writing, including detailed information by the investor of the Contracting Party to the recipient of the investment. To the extent possible, the parties to the dispute shall solve its disputes amicably.</p> <p>2. If the dispute cannot be settled in this way within six months from the date of the written notification mentioned in paragraph 1, the dispute shall be submitted, at the choice of the investor:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- to a competent court of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment has been made; or</li> <li>- To an ad hoc arbitral tribunal established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law; or</li> <li>- The International Centre International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (I.C.S.I.D.) established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965, when each State Party to this Agreement has acceded to it. If one of the contracting parties is not a Contracting State to the said Convention, the dispute shall be settled under the additional facility for the administration of conciliation, arbitration and Fact-Finding proceedings by the secretariat of the I.C.S.I.D.</li> </ul>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID Additional Facility</p>

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
995	<a href="#">Australia-Chile FTA</a>	In force	Australia, Chile	30/7/2008	6/3/2009	<p>Article 10.17: Consent of each Party to Arbitration</p> <p>1. Each Party consents to the submission of a claim to arbitration under this Section in accordance with this Agreement.</p> <p>2. The consent under paragraph 1 and the submission of a claim to arbitration under this Section shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of:</p> <p>(a) Chapter II of the ICSID Convention (Jurisdiction of the Centre) and the ICSID Additional Facility Rules for written consent of the parties to the dispute;</p> <p>...</p> <p>(c) Article 1 of the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules.</p> <p>Article 10.18: Conditions and Limitations on Consent of each Party</p> <p>5. Neither Party shall give diplomatic protection, or bring an international claim, in respect of a dispute which one of its investors and the other Party shall have consented to submit or have submitted to conciliation or arbitration under Article 10.17, unless such other Party has failed to abide by and comply with the award rendered in such dispute. Diplomatic protection, for the purposes of this paragraph, shall not include informal diplomatic exchanges for the sole purpose of facilitating a settlement of the dispute.</p>	Uncategorised (Advance consent limited to arbitration only, but conciliation mentioned in prohibition of diplomatic protection claims)
996	<a href="#">Japan - Uzbekistan BIT (2008)</a>	In force	Japan, Uzbekistan	15/8/2008	24/9/2009	<p>Article 16</p> <p>3. If the investment dispute cannot be settled through such consultations within three months from the date on which the investor requested the consultation in writing, the investment dispute shall at the request of the investor concerned be submitted to either:</p> <p>(1) conciliation or arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States done at Washington D.C. on March 18, 1965 so long as the Convention is in force between the Contracting Parties, or conciliation or arbitration under the Additional Facility Rules of the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes so long as the Convention is not in force between the Contracting Parties; or</p> <p>(2) arbitration under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, adopted by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law on April 28, 1976.</p> <p>4. A Contracting Party which is a party to an investment dispute hereby consents to the submission of the investment dispute to international conciliation or arbitration referred to in paragraph 3 above in accordance with the provisions of this Article.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
997	<a href="#">Greece - Viet Nam BIT (2008)</a>	In force	Greece, Viet Nam	13/10/2008	12/8/2011	<p>Article 10. Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Disputes between an investor of a Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party concerning an obligation of the latter under this Agreement, in relation to an investment of the former, shall, if possible, be settled by the disputing parties in an amicable way.</p> <p>2. If such disputes cannot be settled within six months from the date either party requested amicable settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute for resolution, either:</p> <p>a) to the competent courts of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made, or</p> <p>b) in accordance with any applicable previously dispute settlement procedure, or</p> <p>c) to international arbitration.</p> <p>Once the investor has submitted the dispute under any of the procedures stipulated above, that choice is final.</p> <p>3. Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration die (sic) investor concerned may submit the dispute to:</p> <p>a) the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (the "Centre"), established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965 (the "Washington Convention") , arbitration or conciliation, if both Contracting Parties are parties to the Washington Convention or</p> <p>b) the Additional Facility of the Centre, if only one of the Contracting Parties is a signatory to the Washington Convention, for arbitration or conciliation, or</p> <p>c) an ad hoc arbitral tribunal to be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (U.N.C.I.T.R.A.L.).</p> <p>Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of such dispute to international arbitration.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
998	<a href="#">Georgia - Sweden BIT (2008)</a>	In force	Georgia, Sweden	30/10/2008	4/1/2009	<p>Article 8. Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(1) Any dispute concerning an investment between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party shall, if possible, be settled amicably.</p> <p>(2) If any such dispute cannot be settled within six months following the date on which the dispute has been raised by the investor through written notification to the Contracting Party, each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of the dispute, at the investor's choice, for resolution by international arbitration to one of the following fora:</p> <p>a) To the competent courts of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment is made; or</p> <p>b) The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) for settlement by arbitration under the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States provided both Contracting Parties have adhered to the said Convention, or</p> <p>c) The Additional Facility of the Centre, if the Centre is not available under the Convention, or</p> <p>d) An ad hoc tribunal set up under Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL). The appointing authority under the said rules shall be the Secretary General of ICSID.</p> <p>If the parties to such a dispute have different opinions as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate method of settlement, the investor shall have the right to choose.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
999	<a href="#">India - Uruguay BIT (2008)</a>	Terminated	India, Uruguay	2/11/2008	22/03/2017	<p>Article 9. Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and A Contracting Party</p> <p>(1) Any dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other contracting party in connection with an investment of the former under this Agreement shall be settled as far as possible, amicably through negotiations between the parties to the dispute.</p> <p>(2) If a dispute cannot be settled amicably within six (6) months from the date when it was raised by either party may be submitted for resolution;</p> <p>(a) In accordance with the laws of the Contracting Party accepting the investment before competent judicial, arbitral or administrative authorities of that Contracting Party; or</p> <p>(b) Under international conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p> <p>(3) If either party has recourse to the procedures mentioned in paragraphs 2 (a) or 2 (b), this shall include the preclusion of subsequently adopting another form of reparation. However, in the framework of the procedure referred to in Paragraph 2 (b), if the conciliation ends without the conclusion of an agreement to resolve the matter, the dispute may be referred to arbitration. The arbitration procedure shall be as follows:</p> <p>(a) If the contracting party of the investor and the other contracting party are parties to the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States and the 1965 investor consents in writing to the submission of the dispute to the International Centre for the settlement of disputes, the dispute shall be referred to the Centre; or</p> <p>(b) If both parties to the dispute so agree, in accordance with the procedures relating to the additional facility for the administration of conciliation, arbitration and fact-finding;</p> <p>(c) Before an ad hoc arbitral tribunal, by any of the parties to the dispute, in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission for International Commercial Law of 1976 subject to the following modifications...</p>	<p>Mandatory conciliation as a pre-condition to arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation</p>
1000	<a href="#">Japan - Peru BIT (2008)</a>	In force	Japan, Peru	21/11/2008	10/12/2009	<p>Article 18 Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the Other Contracting Party</p> <p>2. Nothing in this Article shall be construed so as to prevent an investor who is a party to an investment dispute (hereinafter referred to in this Article as “disputing investor”) from seeking administrative or judicial settlement within the Area of the Contracting Party that is a party to the investment dispute (hereinafter referred to in this Article as “disputing Party”). However, in the event that the disputing investor has submitted the investment dispute for resolution under one of the international conciliations or arbitrations referred to in paragraph 4, the same investment dispute shall not be submitted for resolution under courts of justice, administrative tribunals or agencies or any other binding dispute settlement mechanism established under the national law.</p> <p>4. If the investment dispute cannot be settled through such consultation or negotiation within six months from the date on which the disputing investor requested for the consultation or negotiation... and if the disputing investor has not submitted the investment dispute for resolution under courts of justice, administrative tribunals or agencies or any other binding dispute settlement mechanism established under the national law..the disputing investor may submit the investment dispute to one of the following international conciliations or arbitrations:</p> <p>(a) conciliation or arbitration in accordance with the (ICSID) Convention ... so long as the ICSID Convention is in force between the Contracting Parties;</p> <p>(b) conciliation or arbitration under the Additional Facility Rules of (ICSID) s so long as the ICSID Convention is not in force between the Contracting Parties...</p> <p>6. The disputing investor who intends to submit the investment dispute to conciliation or arbitration pursuant to paragraph 4 shall give to the disputing Party written notice of intent to do so at least 90 days before the claim is submitted. The notice of intent shall specify:</p> <p>... (c) conciliation or arbitration set forth in paragraph 4 which the disputing investor will choose; and...</p> <p>8. (a)Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of investment disputes by a disputing investor to conciliation or arbitration set forth in paragraph 4 chosen by the disputing investor...</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
1001	<a href="#">China - Colombia BIT (2008)</a>	In force	China, Colombia	22/11/2008	2/7/2013	<p>ARTICLE 9 Settlement of Disputes between One Contracting Party and an Investor of the Other Contracting Party</p> <p>2. Any dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party in connection with an investment in the territory of the other Contracting Party shall be settled, as far as possible, amicably. Any dispute shall be notified by submitting a notice of intent in writing, including detailed information of the facts and legal basis, by the investor to the Contracting Party receiving the investment</p> <p>3. Nothing in this Article shall be construed as to prevent the parties of a dispute from referring their dispute, by mutual agreement, to ad hoc or institutional mediation or conciliation before or during the arbitral proceeding.</p> <p>4. If the dispute has not been settled within nine (9) months from the date of the written notification mentioned in paragraph 2 of this Article, it may be submitted, by the choice of the investor to:</p> <p>...</p> <p>b) The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), under the rules of the Convention on Settlement of Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, open for signature in Washington D.C. on March 18, 1965.</p> <p>In the event that one of the Contracting Parties is not a party of the mentioned Convention, the dispute may be resolved in accordance with the ICSID Rules Governing the Additional Facility for the Administration of Procedures for Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding; or</p> <p>...</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID Additional Facility</p>
1002	<a href="#">Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of - Singapore BIT (2008)</a>	In force	Korea, Dem. People's Rep. of, Singapore	2/12/2008	18/3/2009	<p>Article 11 Investment Disputes</p> <p>2. If the dispute cannot be thus resolved as provided in paragraph 1 of this Article, within 6 months from the date of the notice given thereunder, then, unless the parties have otherwise agreed, it may, upon the request of the investor concerned, be submitted:</p> <p>a. to a competent court of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made;</p> <p>b. to an ad hoc arbitral tribunal which shall be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law(UNCITRAL);</p> <p>c. for the purpose of conciliation or arbitration, to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (called "the Centre" in this Agreement) established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between the States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March, 1965 (called "the Convention" in this Agreement), provided that both Contracting Parties are parties to the Convention; or</p> <p>3. Each Contracting Party hereby irrevocably consents to the submission of an investment dispute to international arbitration or conciliation. Such consent shall be understood to satisfy the requirements of Article 25 of the Convention.</p> <p>...</p> <p>5. Neither Contracting Party shall give diplomatic protection, or bring an international claim, in respect of a dispute which one of its investors and the other Contracting Party shall have consented to submit or have submitted to conciliation or arbitration under this Article, unless such other Contracting Party has failed to abide by and comply with the award rendered in such dispute. Diplomatic protection, for the purposes of this paragraph, shall not include informal diplomatic exchanges for the sole purpose of facilitating a settlement of the dispute.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
1003	<a href="#">Congo - Spain BIT (2008)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Congo, Spain	18/12/2008		<p>Article 10 Règlement des différends entre une Partie contractante et un investisseur de l'autre Partie contractante</p> <p>2. Si le différend ne pouvait être réglé par cette voie dans un délai de six mois à compter de la date de notification écrite mentionnée au paragraphe 1, le différend pourra être soumis, au choix de l'investisseur :</p> <p>c) au Centre International pour le Règlement des différends relatifs aux Investissements (C.I.R.D.I.) crée par la Convention sur le règlement de différends relatifs aux investissements entre les Etats et les ressortissants d'autres Etats ouverte à la signature à Washington le 18 mars 1955, lorsque chaque Etat partie au présent accord aura adhéré à ladite Convention. Si l'une des Parties contractantes n'était pas un Etat contractant de la Convention citée, le différend pourra être réglé conformément au mécanisme supplémentaire et à ses règlements de constatations des faits, de conciliation et d'arbitrage, du Secrétariat du CIRDI.</p> <p>2. If the dispute cannot be settled by this means within six months from the date of written notification mentioned in paragraph 1, the dispute may be submitted, at the option of the investor:</p> <p>c) at the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) created by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States opened for signature in Washington on March 18, 1955, when each State party to this Agreement shall have acceded to said Convention. If one of the Contracting Parties was not a Contracting State of the cited Convention, the dispute may be settled in accordance with the additional mechanism and its rules for findings of fact, conciliation and arbitration, of the ICSID Secretariat.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID Additional Facility</p>
1004	<a href="#">Malaysia - Syrian Arab Republic BIT (2009)</a>	In force	Malaysia, Syrian Arab Republic	7/1/2009	3/5/2009	<p>Article 7 Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Party and an Investor of the other Party</p> <p>2. If the dispute cannot be settled within six (6) months from the date on which the dispute has been notified by either party, it shall be submitted upon request and choice of the investor of the Party:</p> <p>a) to the competent court of the Party which is a party to the dispute; or</p> <p>b) to the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) established by the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States in case the Parties are parties to this Convention; or</p> <p>c) to an international ad hoc arbitral tribunal established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); or</p> <p>d) to the Kuala Lumpur Regional Centre for Arbitration (KLRCA).</p> <p>Each Party gives its consent to the submission of disputes to conciliation or arbitration set out in subparagraphs (a), (b) (c), or (d). Such consent is conditional upon the submission of the disputing investor's written waiver of its right to initiate or continue any proceedings before the courts or administrative tribunals of either Party, or other dispute settlement procedures, any proceedings with respect to any measure alleged to constitute a breach of any rights conferred by this Agreement with respect to the investment of the disputing investor.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration (Domestic Institution)</p>

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
1005	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Colombia BIT (2009)</a>	Signed (not in force)	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Colombia	4/2/2009		<p>Art 7 Settlement of disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>3. Nothing in this Article shall be construed as to prevent the parties of a dispute from referring their dispute, from the notification of the dispute onwards, to ad hoc or institutional mediation or conciliation before or during the adjudicative proceedings. "</p> <p>6. In the case of international arbitration, the dispute shall be submitted for settlement by arbitration, at the option of the investor, to one of the following fora:</p> <p>...</p> <p>b. The International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) set up by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington on March 18, 1965 (hereinafter the "ICSID Convention"), when each State party to this Agreement has become a party to the said Convention. In the event that only one Contracting Party is a party to the ICSID Convention, each Contracting Party agrees that the dispute may be submitted to arbitration pursuant to the Rules of the Additional Facility of the ICSID; or</p> <p>...</p> <p>d. An arbitral tribunal of the Conciliation and Arbitration Centre of the Chamber of Commerce of Bogota.</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation may happen at any time and is without prejudice</p>
1006	<a href="#">Bangladesh - India BIT (2009)</a>	In force	Bangladesh, India	9/2/2009	7/7/2011	<p>Art 9 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) Any such dispute which has not been amicably settled within a period of six months may, if both Parties agree, be submitted:</p> <p>(a) for resolution, in accordance with the law of the Contracting Party which has admitted the investment to that Contracting Party's competent judicial, arbitral or administrative bodies; or</p> <p>(b) to the international conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p> <p>(3) Should the Parties fail to agree on a dispute settlement procedure provided under paragraph (2) of this Article or where a dispute is referred to conciliation but conciliation proceedings are terminated other than by signing of a settlement agreement, the dispute may be referred to Arbitration.</p> <p>...</p> <p>(4) Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through diplomatic channels any dispute submitted to a body or conciliation forum under paragraph(2), or referred to arbitration under paragraph (3) until the proceedings have terminated and a contracting Party has failed to abide by or to comply with the award or decision rendered by such body or conciliation Forum or Arbitration Forum.</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
1007	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Tajikistan BIT (2009)</a>	Signed (not in force)	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Tajikistan	12/2/2009		<p>Art 12 Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>1. Any investment dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party shall be notified in writing by the first party to take action. The notification shall be accompanied by a sufficiently detailed memorandum.</p> <p>As far as possible, the Parties shall endeavour to settle the dispute through negotiations, if necessary by seeking expert advice from a third party, or by conciliation between the Contracting Parties through diplomatic channels.</p> <p>2. In the absence of an amicable settlement by direct agreement between the parties to the dispute or by conciliation through diplomatic channels within six months from the notification, the dispute shall be submitted, at the option of the investor, either to the competent jurisdiction of the State where the investment was made, or to international arbitration.</p> <p>To this end, each Contracting Party agrees in advance and irrevocably to the settlement of any dispute by this type of arbitration. Such consent implies that both Parties waive the right to demand that all domestic administrative or judiciary remedies be exhausted.</p>	State-State Conciliation

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
1008	<a href="#">India - Mozambique BIT (2009)</a>	In force	India, Mozambique	19/2/2009	23/9/2009	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Disputes Between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) Any such dispute which has not been amicably settled within a period of six months may, if both Parties agree, be submitted:</p> <p>(a) for resolution, in accordance with the law of the Contracting Party which has admitted the investment to that Contracting Party's competent judicial, arbitral or administrative bodies; or</p> <p>(b) To international conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p> <p>(3) Should the Parties fail to agree on a dispute settlement procedure provided under paragraph (2) of this Article or where a dispute is referred to conciliation but conciliation proceedings are terminated other than by signing of a settlement agreement, the dispute may be referred to Arbitration. The Arbitration procedure shall be as follows:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) If both parties to the dispute so agree, under the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings; or...</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
1009	<a href="#">Japan-Switzerland EPA</a>	In force	Japan, Switzerland	19/2/2009	1/9/2009	<p>Article 94 Settlement of Investment Disputes between an Investor and a Party</p> <p>3. If the investment dispute cannot be settled through consultations within six months from the date on which the disputing investor requested such consultations in writing, the disputing investor may submit the investment dispute to international conciliation or arbitration at the following institutions or under the following rules:</p> <p>(a) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to in this Article as "ICSID") established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States done at Washington, on 18 March 1965;</p> <p>(b) the Additional Facility Rules of ICSID, provided that either Party, but not both, is a party to the ICSID Convention; or ...</p> <p>4. Each Party hereby gives its consent to the submission of an investment dispute by a disputing investor to international conciliation or arbitration referred to in paragraph 3 regarding an investment made.</p> <p>5. Notwithstanding paragraph 4, no investment dispute may be submitted to conciliation or arbitration under paragraph 3, if more than five years have elapsed since the date on which the disputing investor acquired or should have first acquired, whichever is the earlier, knowledge of the incurred loss or damage referred to in paragraph 1.</p> <p>6. A disputing investor may submit the investment dispute to international conciliation or arbitration if:</p> <p>(a) the disputing investor has not initiated any proceedings for the resolution of the investment dispute before courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies of the disputing Party; or</p> <p>(b) where the disputing investor has initiated any proceedings for the resolution of the investment dispute before courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies of the disputing Party, the disputing investor withdraws the investment dispute from such proceedings.</p> <p>For the purpose of withdrawal, a written waiver shall be included in the written request for conciliation or arbitration by which the disputing investor waives any right to initiate or continue before any courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies under the law of either Party, any proceeding with respect to any alleged breach of this Chapter.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation with a fork in the road</p>

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
1010	<a href="#">ASEAN Comprehensive Investment Agreement (2009)</a>	In force	ASEAN (Association of South-East Asian Nations)	26/2/2009	24/2/2012	<p>Article 30 Conciliation</p> <p>1.The disputing parties may at any time agree to conciliation, which may begin at any time and be terminated at the request of the disputing investor at any time.</p> <p>2.If the disputing parties agree, procedures for conciliation may continue while procedures provided for in Article 33(Submission of a Claim)are in progress.</p> <p>3.Proceedings involving conciliation and positions taken by the disputing parties during these proceedings shall be without prejudice to the rights of either disputing parties in any further proceedings under this Section.</p> <p>Article 33 Submission of a Claim</p> <p>1. A disputing investor may submit a claim referred to in Article 32(Claim by an Investor of a Member State) at the choice of the disputing investor:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(c) under the ICSID Additional Facility Rules, provided that either of the disputing Member State or the non-disputing Member State is a party to the ICSID Convention; or</p> <p>...</p> <p>provided that resort to any arbitration rules or fora under sub-paragraphs (a) to (f) shall exclude resort to the other.</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation may happen at any time and is without prejudice</p>
1011	<a href="#">AANZFTA</a>	In force	ASEAN (Association of South-East Asian Nations), Australia, New Zealand	27/2/2009	10/1/2010	<p>Chapter 11: Investment</p> <p>Section B: Investment Disputes between a Party and an Investor</p> <p>Art 20 Claim by an Investor of a Party</p> <p>If an investment dispute has not been resolved within 180 days of the receipt by a disputing Party of a request for consultations, the disputing investor may, subject to this Article, submit to conciliation or arbitration a claim:</p> <p>(a) that the disputing Party has breached an obligation arising under Article 4 (National Treatment), Article 6 (Treatment of Investment), Article 7 (Compensation for Losses), Article 8 (Transfers), and Article 9 (Expropriation and Compensation) relating to the management, conduct, operation or sale or other disposition of a covered investment; and</p> <p>(b) that the disputing investor or the covered investment has incurred loss or damage by reason of, or arising out of, that breach.</p> <p>Art 22 Conditions and Limitations on Submission of a Claim</p> <p>1. The submission of a dispute as provided for in Article 20 (Claim by an Investor of a Party) to conciliation or arbitration under Article 21.1(b) to (c) (Submission of a Claim) in accordance with this Section, shall be conditional upon:</p> <p>(a) the submission of the investment dispute to such conciliation or arbitration taking place within three years of the time at which the disputing investor became aware, or should reasonably have become aware, of a breach of an obligation referred to in Article 20(a) (Claim by an Investor of a Party) causing loss or damage to the disputing investor or a covered investment;</p> <p>(b) the disputing investor providing written notice, which shall be submitted at least 90 days before the claim is submitted, to the disputing Party of its intent to submit the investment dispute to such conciliation or arbitration and which briefly summarises the alleged breach of the disputing Party (including the articles or provisions alleged to have been breached) and the loss or damage</p> <p>...</p> <p>3. No Party shall give diplomatic protection, or bring an international claim, in respect of a dispute which has been submitted to conciliation or arbitration under this Article, unless such other Party has failed to abide by and comply with the award...</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
1012	<a href="#">Ethiopia - Spain BIT (2009)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Ethiopia, Spain	17/3/2009		<p>Article 11 Disputes Between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If the disputes referred to in paragraph (1) of this Article cannot be thus settled amicably within six months from the date of the written notification, the investor shall be entitled to submit, at his choice, for resolution to:</p> <p>...</p> <p>b)An ad hoc tribunal of arbitration established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade law (UNCITRAL); or</p> <p>a.The International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) set up by the “Convention on Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States”, opened for signature at Washington on 18th March 1965, in case both Contracting Parties become members of this Convention. If a Contracting Party which is party in the dispute has not become a contracting State of the Convention mentioned above, the dispute shall be dealt with pursuant to the Rules of the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact- Finding proceeding of the ICSID.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID Additional Facility</p>
1013	<a href="#">Jordan - Portugal BIT (2009)</a>	In force	Jordan, Portugal	17/3/2009	6/1/2015	<p>Article 10 Settlement of disputes between a Party and an investor of the other Party</p> <p>2 — If a dispute under paragraph 1 of this article cannot be settled within six (6) months of a written notification, the dispute shall be upon the request of the investor settled as follows:</p> <p>a)by a competent court of the Party; or</p> <p>b)by conciliation or arbitration by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington on March 18th, 1965. In case of arbitration, each Party, by this Agreement irrevocably consents in advance, even in the absence of an individual arbitral agreement between the Party and the investor, to submit any such dispute to this Centre. This consent implies the renunciation of the requirement that the internal administrative or judicial remedies should be exhausted; or</p> <p>c)by arbitration by three arbitrators in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL),...by this Agreement irrevocably consents in advance, even in the absence of an individual arbitral agreement between the Party and the investor, to submit any such dispute to the tribunal mentioned.</p> <p>4 — A Party which is a party to a dispute shall not, at any stage of conciliation or arbitration proceedings or enforcement of an award, raise the objection that the investor who is the other party to the dispute has received an indemnity by virtue of a guarantee in respect of all or a part of its losses.</p> <p>5 — An investor who has submitted the dispute to a national court in accordance with paragraph 2, a), of this article or to one of the arbitral tribunals mentioned in paragraph 2, b) to d), shall not have the right to pursue his case in any other court or tribunal. The investor's choice to the court or arbitral tribunal is final and binding.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation with a fork in the road</p>
1014	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Panama BIT (2009)</a>	Signed (not in force)	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Panama	26/3/2009		<p>Art 12 Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>1. Any investment dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party shall be notified in writing by the first party to take action. The notification shall be accompanied by a sufficiently detailed memorandum.</p> <p>As far as possible, the Parties shall endeavour to settle the dispute through negotiations, if necessary by seeking expert advice from a third party, or by conciliation between the Contracting Parties through diplomatic channels.</p> <p>2. In the absence of an amicable settlement by direct agreement between the parties to the dispute or by conciliation through diplomatic channels within six months from the notification, the dispute shall be submitted, at the option of the investor, either to the competent jurisdiction of the State where the investment was made, or to international arbitration.</p> <p>To this end, each Contracting Party agrees in advance and irrevocably to the settlement of any dispute by this type of arbitration. Such consent implies that both Parties waive the right to demand that all domestic administrative or judiciary remedies be exhausted.</p>	State-State Conciliation

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
1015	<a href="#">Portugal - Qatar BIT (2009)</a>	In force	Portugal, Qatar	21/4/2009	19/7/2010	<p>Article 11 Settlement of Disputes between a Party and an Investor of the other Party</p> <p>— If such dispute cannot be settled within six (6) months of the date when it has been raised by one of the parties in dispute, it shall at the written request of the investor, be submitted to:</p> <p>a)The competent courts of the Party in which territory the investments are made; or                      b)The International Centre for the Settlement of Investments Disputes (ICSID) through conciliation or arbitration, established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investments Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington D.C., on March 18, 1965; or                      c)An ad hoc arbitral tribunal established in accordance with the arbitral rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>3 — The decision to submit the dispute to one of the above mentioned procedures shall be final.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation with a fork in the road</p>
1016	<a href="#">China - Peru FTA (2009)</a>	In force	China, Peru	28/4/2009	1/3/2010	<p>Article 139: Investor-State Dispute Settlement</p> <p>2. If the dispute cannot be settled through negotiations within 6 months from the date on which the disputing investor requested for the consultation or negotiation in writing, and if the disputing investor has not submitted the dispute for resolution to the competent court or any other binding dispute settlement mechanism of the Party receiving the investment, it may be submitted to one of the following international conciliation or arbitration fora by the choice of the investor:</p> <p>a) conciliation or arbitration in accordance with the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), under the Convention on the Settlement of Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, done at Washington on March 18th, 1965;                      (b) conciliation or arbitration under the Additional Facility Rules of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes so long as the ICSID Convention is not in force between the Parties;</p> <p>4. The disputing investor who intends to submit the dispute to conciliation or arbitration pursuant to paragraph 2 shall give to the disputing Party written notice... (and) specify:...</p> <p>(d) conciliation or arbitration set forth in paragraph 2 which the disputing investor will choose;                      ...</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
1017	<a href="#">Italy - Panama BIT (2009)</a>	In force	Italy, Panama	2/6/2009	10/12/2010	<p>Article IX. Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and the Contracting Party Addressed</p> <p>1) Disputes arising between one Contracting Party and the investors of the other Contracting Party in connection with investments, including those on the amount of compensation will be, as far as possible, be settled amicably.</p> <p>2) In case the investor and an entity of one of the Contracting Parties have signed an investment agreement, will apply the procedure established by it.</p> <p>3) In the event that the dispute can not be settled amicably within six months from the date of the request for conciliation submitted in writing, the investor may submit the dispute to:</p> <p>a) the competent court of the Contracting Party;</p> <p>b) an ad hoc arbitration tribunal, in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the Commission for the International Commercial Law (UNCITRAL);</p> <p>c) the "International Centre for the Settlement of Disputes related to Investments" (ICSID), for the application of the arbitration proceedings provided for by the Washington Convention of 18 March 1965 on the "Regulation of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other states".</p> <p>4) None of the two Contracting Parties shall handle any issue through diplomatic channels concerning arbitration or judicial proceedings, until such proceedings have not been concluded and that a party to the dispute has not complied with the ruling of the Arbitral Tribunal or the sentence of the Court...</p>	Uncategorised (mistaken reference to conciliation)
1018	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Togo BIT (2009)</a>	Signed (not in force)	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Togo	6/6/2009		<p>Article 12 Reglement des differends relatifs aux investissements</p> <p>1. Tout differend relatif aux investissements survenant entre un investisseur de l'une des Parties contractantes et l'autre Partie contractante fera l'objet d'une notification écrite, accompagnée d'un aide-memoire suffisamment détaillé, de la part de la partie la plus diligente. Dans la mesure du possible, les parties tenteront de régler le différend par la négociation, en faisant éventuellement appel à l'avis spécialisé d'un tiers, ou par la conciliation entre les Parties contractantes par la voie diplomatique.</p> <p>2. A défaut de règlement amiable par arrangement direct entre les parties au différend ou par conciliation par la voie diplomatique dans les six mois à compter de sa notification, le différend sera soumis, au choix de l'investisseur, soit à la juridiction compétente de l'Etat où l'investissement a été réalisé, soit à l'arbitrage international.</p> <p>A cette fin, chacune des Parties contractantes donne son consentement anticipé et irrévocable à ce que tout différend soit soumis à cet arbitrage. Ce consentement implique qu'elles renoncent à exiger l'épuisement des recours administratifs ou judiciaires internes.</p> <p>(1. Any dispute relating to investments arising between an investor of one of the Contracting Parties and the other Contracting Party shall be the subject of a written notification, accompanied by a sufficiently detailed memorandum, from the party, the most diligent. To the extent possible, the parties will attempt to resolve the dispute through negotiation, possibly by appealing to the specialist opinion of a third party, or by conciliation between the Contracting Parties through diplomatic channels.</p> <p>2. Failing an amicable settlement by direct arrangement between the parties to the dispute or by conciliation through diplomatic channels within six months of its notification, the dispute shall be submitted, at the option of the investor, to either the competent court of the State where the investment has been made, either to international arbitration.</p> <p>To this end, each of the Contracting Parties gives its advance and irrevocable consent to any dispute being submitted to such arbitration. This consent requires that they renounce requiring the exhaustion of internal administrative or judicial remedies.</p> <p>As far as possible, the parties will attempt to settle the dispute amicably by negotiation, possibly having recourse to the expertise of a third party, or by conciliation between the Contracting Parties through diplomatic channels.)</p>	State-State Conciliation

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
1019	<a href="#">Jordan - United Republic of Tanzania BIT (2009)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Jordan, Tanzania	10/8/2009		<p>Article 7. Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If the dispute cannot be settled under paragraph (1) of this Article within six (6) months of the written notice, it must be settled according to the investor's request as follows:</p> <p>A. By the competent courts of the Contracting Party, or</p> <p>B. By conciliation or arbitration, at the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) established under the Convention for the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and citizens of other States open for signature in Washington on March 18, 1965. In the event of arbitration, each party, in accordance with this Agreement, grants its previous and irrevocable consent, even in the absence of an individual arbitration agreement between the Contracting Party and the investor, by submitting any such dispute to this Center. This approval implies a waiver of the requirement that internal administrative or judicial remedies must be exhausted, or</p> <p>C. By arbitration consisting of three arbitrators in accordance with the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) as amended in the last amendment accepted by both Contracting Parties at the request to initiate arbitration proceedings. In the event of arbitration, each Contracting Party, according to this agreement, grants previous and irrevocably approval, even in the absence of an individual arbitration agreement between the Contracting Party and the investor to submit any such dispute to the said arbitral tribunal.</p> <p>4. A Contracting Party, which is a party to the dispute, will not be able to raise any objection at any stage of the conciliation, arbitration, or enforcement of the arbitral award procedures that the investor, who is the other party to the dispute, has received compensation for damages under bail in relation to the whole or part of its losses.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
1020	<a href="#">ASEAN-China Investment Agreement</a>	In force	ASEAN (Association of South-East Asian Nations), China	15/8/2009	1/1/2010	<p>Article 14 Investment Disputes between a Party and an Investor</p> <p>1. This Article shall apply to investment disputes between a Party and an investor of another Party concerning an alleged breach of an obligation of the former Party ... which causes loss or damage to the investor in relation to its investment...</p> <p>3. The parties to the dispute shall, as far as possible, resolve the dispute through consultations.</p> <p>4. Where the dispute cannot be resolved as provided for under Paragraph 3 within six (6) months... unless the parties to the dispute agree otherwise, it may be submitted at the choice of the investor: ...</p> <p>(b) under the ... (ICSID) Convention and the ICSID Rules of Procedure for Arbitration Proceedings, provided that both the disputing Party and the non-disputing Party are parties to the ... Convention; or</p> <p>(c) under the ICSID (AF) Rules, provided that either of the disputing Party or non-disputing Party is a party to the ICSID Convention;</p> <p>(d) to arbitration under the (UNCITRAL) rules...; or</p> <p>(e) if the disputing parties agree, to any other arbitration institution or under any other arbitration rules.</p> <p>6. The submission of a dispute to conciliation or arbitration under Sub-paragraphs 4(b), 4(c), 4(d) or 4(e) in accordance with the provisions of this Article, shall be conditional upon...</p> <p>(a) the submission of the dispute to such conciliation or arbitration taking place within three (3) years of the time at which the disputing investor became aware, or should reasonably have become aware, of a breach of an obligation ...</p> <p>(b) the disputing investor providing written notice ... of his or her intent to submit the dispute to such conciliation or arbitration. ... Party may require the disputing investor to go through any applicable domestic administrative review procedure specified by its domestic laws and regulations before the submission of the dispute under Sub-paragraphs 4(b), 4(c), 4(d) or 4(e)....</p> <p>(i) nominate either Sub-paragraphs 4(b), 4(c), 4(d) or 4(e) as the forum ...and, in the case of Sub-paragraph 4(b), nominate whether conciliation or arbitration is being sought;</p> <p>8. No Party shall give diplomatic protection, or bring an international claim, in respect of a</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration Advance consent to conciliation with a fork in the road

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
1021	<a href="#">Portugal - Serbia BIT (2009)</a>	In force	Portugal, Serbia	19/9/2009	24/7/2010	<p>Article 11 Disputes between a Party and an Investor of the other Party</p> <p>2— If such dispute cannot be settled in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article within a period of six (6) months from the date of request for settlement, the investor may submit the dispute to:</p> <p>a)The competent courts of the Party in which the investment was made; or                      b)The International Centre for the Settlement of Investments Disputes (ICSID) through conciliation or arbitration, established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investments Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington D.C., on March 18, 1965; or                      c)An ad hoc arbitral tribunal established in accordance with the arbitral rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); or                      d)Any other arbitration rules, provided that the State party to the dispute gives its consent.</p> <p>3— The decision to submit the dispute to one of the above mentioned procedures is final.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation with a fork in the road</p>
1022	<a href="#">Georgia - Kuwait BIT (2009)</a>	In force	Georgia, Kuwait	13/10/2009	30/5/2013	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Disputes Between a Contracting Party and an Investor</p> <p>2. If any dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party cannot be thus settled within six (6) months of the date when the request for the settlement has been submitted, the investor shall be entitled to submit the case to:</p> <p>...</p> <p>c)The International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) through conciliation or arbitration established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of the other States opened for signature in Washington D.C. on March 18, 1965 in the event both Contracting Parties shall have become a party to the Convention or the additional rules of the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (in the event if the convention is not entered in the force for either Contracting Parties).</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>
1023	<a href="#">Malaysia-New Zealand FTA</a>	In force	Malaysia, New Zealand	26/10/2009	1/8/2010	<p>Article 10.1 Definitions</p> <p>For the purposes of this Chapter:</p> <p>(a) Appointing Authority means in the case of arbitration or conciliation under ICSID, the Secretary-General of ICSID; in the case of arbitration under UNCITRAL, the Secretary-General of the Permanent Court of Arbitration; or any person as agreed between the disputing parties;</p> <p>Article 10.21</p> <p>Submission of a Claim to Arbitration</p> <p>1. If the dispute cannot be resolved as provided for in Article 10.20 (Consultations and Negotiations) within 180 days from the date of the request for consultations and negotiations then, unless the parties to the dispute agree otherwise, the dispute shall, at the choice of the disputing investor, be submitted to:</p> <p>(a) conciliation or arbitration by the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (“ICSID”) under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and National of other States, done at Washington on 18 March 1965;</p> <p>(b) arbitration under the rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (“UNCITRAL”) adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 15 December 1976; or</p> <p>(c) if the disputing parties agree, any other arbitration institution, including conciliation or arbitration at the Regional Centre for Arbitration, Kuala Lumpur (“RCAKL”);</p> <p>provided that resort to one of the fora under subparagraphs (a) to (c) shall exclude resort to the others.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation with a fork in the road</p>

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
1024	<a href="#">Colombia - India BIT (2009)</a>	In force	Colombia, India	10/11/2009		<p>Art 10 Settlement of Disputes between the Contracting Parties</p> <p>3. If the dispute is not so settled in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 within six months from the date of the written notice of the dispute under paragraph 1, the investor may choose to submit it for resolution:</p> <p>...</p> <p>b.To international conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); or</p> <p>c.To arbitration in accordance with this subparagraph:</p> <p>i.The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), under the rules of the Convention on Settlement of Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, open for signature in Washington on March 18, 1965, when both of the Contracting Parties have adhered to it; or</p> <p>ii.In the event that one of the Contracting Parties has not adhered to the mentioned Convention, the dispute may be resolved in accordance with the ICSID Rules Governing the Additional Facility for the Administration of Procedures for Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding; or</p> <p>4. The choice made by the investor to submit a dispute either under paragraph 3(a) or (b) or (c) of this Article shall be final</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation with a fork in the road</p>
1025	<a href="#">Bahrain - Uzbekistan BIT (2009)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Bahrain, Uzbekistan	16/11/2009		<p>Article 8. Settlement of Disputes between a Party and an Investor</p> <p>(1) For the purpose of solving disputes with respect to investments between a Party and an investor of the other Party, consultations will take place between the parties concerned with a view to solving the case, as far as possible, amicably.</p> <p>(2) If these consultations do not result in a solution within six months from the date of request for settlement, the investor may submit the dispute, at his choice, for settlement to:</p> <p>(a) the competent court of the Party in the territory of which the investment has been made; or</p> <p>(b) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) provided for by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of the other States, done at Washington, on March 18, 1965; or</p> <p>(c) an ad-hoc arbitral tribunal, which, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties to the dispute, shall be, established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>(3) Each Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to international conciliation or arbitration and that awards issued by any arbitral tribunal or competent court shall be final and legally binding upon the parties to the dispute and that each Party shall execute these awards in accordance with its national legislation.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
1026	<a href="#">Ethiopia - United Kingdom BIT (2009)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Ethiopia, United Kingdom	19/11/2009		<p>Article 8 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Host State</p> <p>3. Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration, the national or company and the Contracting Party concerned in the dispute may agree to refer the dispute either to:</p> <p>a. The International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (having regard to the provisions, where applicable, of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington DC on 18 March 1965 and the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings); or</p> <p>b. The Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce; or</p> <p>c. An international arbitrator or ad hoc arbitration tribunal to be appointed by a special agreement or established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p>	Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)
1027	<a href="#">Estonia - Georgia BIT (2009)</a>	In force	Estonia, Georgia	24/11/2009	21/11/2016	<p>Art 9 Settlement of disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>3. If a dispute under paragraph 1 of this Article cannot be settled within six (6) months of the receipt of the written notice of intention, the dispute shall upon the request of the investor be settled as follows:</p> <p>...</p> <p>b. by conciliation or arbitration by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington on 18th March 1965. In case of arbitration, each Contracting Party, by this Agreement irrevocably consents in advance, even in the absence of an individual arbitral agreement between the Contracting Party and the investor, to submit any such dispute to this Centre. This consent implies the renunciation of the requirement that the internal administrative or judicial remedies should be exhausted; or</p> <p>c. by arbitration by three arbitrators in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), as amended by the last amendment accepted by both Contracting Parties. In case of arbitration, each Contracting Party, by this Agreement irrevocably consents in advance, even in the absence of an individual arbitral agreement between the Contracting Party and the investor, to submit any such dispute to the tribunal mentioned.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
1028	<a href="#">Lithuania - Tajikistan BIT (2009)</a>	In force	Lithuania, Tajikistan	2/12/2009	15/12/2010	<p>Article 8. Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>2. If, within six months from the date of receipt of this paragraph 1 shall report in writing, it failed to resolve the dispute peacefully, the investor has the right to submit the dispute to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made, the competent court or national commercial arbitration institutions;</li> <li>- The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), set up under the Convention for the State and other states of natural and legal persons of Investment Disputes for conciliation or arbitration under the ICSID arbitration process rules, if both Contracting Parties are parties to this Convention, or</li> <li>- An ad hoc tribunal set up under the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) arbitration rules. These rules may be modified by written agreement between the parties to the dispute.</li> </ul>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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1029	<a href="#">Saint Vincent and the Grenadines - Taiwan Province of China BIT (2009)</a>	In force	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Taiwan Province of China	17/12/2009	1/2/2010	<p>Article XII Reference to International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>1. The dispute may, at the election of the investor concerned, be submitted to arbitration under: The International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (herein after referred to as "the Centre"), established pursuant to the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington 18 March, 1965 (ICSID Convention), provided that both the disputing Contracting Party and the Contracting Party of the investor are parties to the ICSID Convention; the ICSID Additional Facility Rules, provided that either the Contracting Party to the dispute or the other Contracting Party is a party to the ICSID Convention; the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules; or any other arbitration institution or under any other arbitration rules, if agreed by the investor and the Contracting Party to the dispute.</p> <p>3. Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through the diplomatic channel any dispute referred to the Centre unless:(a) the Secretary- General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre, or(b) the other Contracting Party should fail to abide by or comply with any award rendered by an arbitral tribunal.</p>	Uncategorised (Advance consent limited to arbitration only, but conciliation mentioned in prohibition of diplomatic protection claims)
1030	<a href="#">Cyprus - Jordan BIT (2009)</a>	In force	Cyprus, Jordan	20/12/2009	19/07/2010	<p>Article 10. Settlement of Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If a dispute under paragraph 1 of this Article cannot be settled within six (6) months of a written notification, the dispute shall be, upon the request of the investor, settled as follows:</p> <p>a. by a competent court of the Contracting Party, or</p> <p>b. by conciliation or arbitration by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington on March 18 1965. In case of arbitration, each Contracting Party, by this Agreement irrevocably consents in advance, even in the absence of an individual arbitral agreement between the Contracting Party and the investor, to submit any such dispute to this Centre. This consent implies the renunciation of the requirement that the internal administrative or judicial remedies should be exhausted; or...</p> <p>d. by arbitration by the Arbitral Tribunal of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) in Paris</p> <p>3. The award shall be final and binding; it shall be executed according to the provisions of this Agreement and the applicable rules and principles of international law. Each Contracting Party shall carry out without delay any such award and such award shall be enforced in accordance with domestic law.</p> <p>4. A Contracting Party which is a party to a dispute shall not, at any stage of conciliation or arbitration proceedings or enforcement of an award, raise the objection that the investor who is the other party to the dispute has received an indemnity by virtue of a guarantee in respect of all or a part of its losses.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
1031	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Montenegro BIT (2010)</a>	Signed (not in force)	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Montenegro	16/2/2010		<p>Art 12 Settlement of investment disputes</p> <p>1. Any investment dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party shall be notified in writing by the first party to take action. The notification shall be accompanied by a sufficiently detailed memorandum. As far as possible, the Parties shall endeavour to settle the dispute through negotiations, if necessary by seeking expert advice from a third party, or by conciliation between the Contracting Parties through diplomatic channels.</p> <p>2. In the absence of an amicable settlement by direct agreement between the parties to the dispute or by conciliation through diplomatic channels within six months .... the dispute shall be submitted, at the option of the investor, either to the competent jurisdiction of the State where the investment was made, or to international arbitration. To this end, each Contracting Party agrees in advance and irrevocably to the settlement of any dispute by this type of arbitration...</p>	State-State Conciliation

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
1032	<a href="#">Panama - Qatar BIT (2010)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Panama, Qatar	24/2/2010		<p>Article 8. Solution of Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Subject to the provisions of this Agreement, any legal dispute arising between one Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party as a direct result of an investment shall be settled amicably between the Parties.</p> <p>2. According to the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article, if such disputes can not be resolved within six months from the date on which their settlement is requested in writing, any of the parties to the dispute may submit Said dispute before:                      (A) the competent court of the host Contracting Party for its decision, if the investor so agrees;                      (B) the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes, established under the Agreement on Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, signed at Washington, D.C. On 18 March 1965, if that Convention applies to the Contracting Parties; or                      (C) an Ad Hoc Arbitration Court,</p> <p>Any of the parties to the dispute choosing one of the above ways to settle a dispute will not be able to choose the other two forms.</p> <p>4. The Ad Hoc Arbitration Court referred to in paragraph (2) c. Shall be as follows:....</p> <p>Subject to the foregoing, the Tribunal shall comply with the Rules of Arbitration and Conciliation of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), 1976.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation with a fork in the road</p>
1033	<a href="#">Colombia - United Kingdom BIT (2010)</a>	In force	Colombia, United Kingdom	17/3/2010	10/10/2014	<p>Art 9 Settlement of Disputes between one Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>6. Nothing in this Article shall be construed as to prevent the parties to a dispute from referring their dispute, by mutual agreement, to ad hoc mediation or conciliation before or during the arbitral proceedings.</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation may happen at any time and is without prejudice</p>
1034	<a href="#">Costa Rica-Singapore FTA</a>	In force	Costa Rica, Singapore	6/4/2010	1/7/2013	<p>Article 11.16: Investor-State Dispute Settlement</p> <p>3. Where the dispute cannot be resolved as provided for under paragraph 2 within 6 months... the disputing investor may submit the dispute for settlement to 28:                      (a) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) for conciliation or arbitration pursuant to the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States (ICSID Convention), if both Parties are parties to the ICSID Convention;                      (b) the Additional Facility Rules of ICSID for conciliation or arbitration, provided that one of the Parties, but not both, is a party to the ICSID Convention; or                      ...                      The conciliation or arbitration rules applicable under subparagraphs (a), (b) and (c), and in effect on the date the dispute is submitted to conciliation or arbitration under this Article, shall govern the conciliation or arbitration except to the extent modified by this Article.</p> <p>4. Each Party hereby consents to the submission of a dispute to conciliation or arbitration under subparagraphs 3 (a), (b) and (c) in accordance with the provisions of this Article, conditional upon:</p> <p>Footnote 28: For greater certainty, if a disputing investor elects to submit a dispute of the type described in paragraph 1 of this Article to the courts or administrative tribunals of the disputing Party or to any other dispute settlement procedures, that election shall be definitive, and the disputing investor may not thereafter submit the dispute to conciliation or arbitration under this Article.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation with a fork in the road</p>

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
1035	<a href="#">Congo - Portugal BIT (2010)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Congo, Portugal	6/4/2010		<p>Article 14. Settlement of Disputes between a Party and an Investor of the other Party</p> <p>2. If such dispute cannot be settled in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article within a period of six months from the beginning of the negotiations, the investor may submit the dispute to:</p> <p>a) The competent courts of the Party within whose territory the investment is been made; or</p> <p>b) The International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) for the settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investments Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington DC on 18 March 1965; or</p> <p>c) An ad hoc arbitration tribunal appointed by a special agreement between the Parties or established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); or</p> <p>d) Any other arbitration institution, or in accordance with any other arbitration rules, provided that the State which is a party to the dispute does not raise an objection to it.</p> <p>3. The decision to submit the dispute to any of the procedures referred to in paragraph 2 of this article is final.</p> <p>4. Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, if the investor chooses to resolve the dispute through the national courts of the Party where the investment is made, and if no decision is taken within 24 months, the investor may choose to put an end to the national proceedings and submit the dispute to any form of international arbitration referred to in paragraph 2 of this article by notifying the national court of this decision.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation with a fork in the road</p>
1036	<a href="#">Congo, Democratic Republic of the - India BIT (2010)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Congo, Democratic Republic of the, India	13/4/2010		<p>Art 9 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) Any such dispute which has not been amicably settled within a period of six months may, if both Parties agree, be submitted:</p> <p>(a) for resolution, in accordance with the law of the Contracting Party which has admitted the investment to that Contracting Party's competent judicial, arbitral or administrative bodies; or</p> <p>(b) to International conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p> <p>(3) Should the Parties fail to agree on a dispute settlement procedure provided under paragraph (2) of this Article or where a dispute is referred to conciliation but conciliation proceedings are terminated other than by signing of a settlement agreement, the dispute may be referred to Arbitration. The Arbitration procedure shall be as follows:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) If both parties to the dispute so agree, under the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding proceedings...</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
1037	<a href="#">Estonia - Jordan BIT (2010)</a>	In force	Estonia, Jordan	10/5/2010	6/6/2011	<p>Art 9 Settlement of disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If a dispute under paragraph 1 of this Article cannot be settled within six (6) months of a written notification, the dispute shall be upon the request of the investor settled as follows:</p> <p>...</p> <p>b.by conciliation or arbitration by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington on March 18th, 1965. In case of arbitration, each Contracting Party, by this Agreement irrevocably consents in advance, even in the absence of an individual arbitral agreement between the Contracting Party and the investor, to submit any such dispute to this Centre. This consent implies the renunciation of the requirement that the internal administrative or judicial remedies should be exhausted; or</p> <p>...</p> <p>4. A Contracting Party which is a party to a dispute shall not, at any stage of conciliation or arbitration proceedings or enforcement of an award, raise the objection that the investor who is the other party to the dispute has received an indemnity by virtue of a guarantee in respect of all or a part of its losses.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>
1038	<a href="#">India - Seychelles BIT (2010)</a>	Terminated	India, Seychelles	2/6/2010		<p>Art 9 Settlement of Disputes Between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) Any such dispute which has not been amicably settled within a period of six months may, if both parties agree, be submitted:</p> <p>(a)for resolution, in accordance with the law of the Contracting Party which has admitted the investment to that Contracting Party's competent judicial, arbitral or administrative bodies; or</p> <p>(b)to International conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>(3) Should the Parties fail to agree on a dispute settlement procedure provided under paragraph (2) of this Article or where a dispute is referred to conciliation but conciliation proceedings are terminated other than by signing of a settlement agreement, the dispute may be referred to Arbitration. The Arbitration procedure shall be as follows:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b)If both parties to the dispute so agree, under the Additional Facility rules of the ICSID Convention for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding proceedings; or...</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
1039	<a href="#">Estonia - Moldova, Republic of BIT (2010)</a>	In force	Estonia, Moldova, Republic of	18/6/2010	21/4/2011	<p>Article 11 Disputes between a Contracting Party and Investors of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If such a dispute cannot be settled amicably within six months from the date either party to the dispute requested amicable settlement, the dispute may be submitted, at the choice of the investor, to:</p> <p>c)the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) set up by the "Convention on Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States", opened for signature at Washington on 18th March 1965, in case both Contracting Parties become members of this Convention. As long as a Contracting Party which is party in the dispute has not become a Contracting State of the Convention mentioned above, the dispute shall be dealt with pursuant to the rules of the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings of the ICSID.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID Additional Facility</p>

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1040	<a href="#">Colombia - Republic of Korea BIT (2010)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Colombia, Korea, Republic of	6/7/2010		<p>Article 12 Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>1. ...Any of such disputes shall be settled, as far as possible, amicably.</p> <p>3. Nothing in this Article shall be construed as to prevent the parties of a dispute from referring their dispute, by mutual agreement, to ad hoc or institutional mediation or conciliation before or during the arbitral proceeding.</p> <p>4. If the dispute has not been settled within nine (9) months from the date of the written notification mentioned in paragraph 1 of this Article, a notice of request for arbitration ("request for arbitration") may be submitted, at the discretion of the investor...</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation may happen at any time and is without prejudice</p>
1041	<a href="#">France - Iraq BIT (2010)</a>	In force	France, Iraq	31/10/2010	24/8/2016	<p>Article 8 Règlement des différends entre un investisseur et une Partie contractante</p> <p>2. Si le différend n'a pu être réglé par les voies de recours internes dans un délai de cent quatre-vingts (180) jours à compter de la date à laquelle il a été soulevé, il est soumis à la demande et au choix de l'investisseur ou de la partie qui accueille l'investissement :</p> <p>a) si les Parties contractantes ou l'une des Parties contractantes ne sont pas signataires de la Convention de Washington du 18 mars 1965 pour le règlement des différends relatifs aux investissements entre Etats et ressortissants d'autres Etats, le différend peut être réglé en vertu du mécanisme supplémentaire (pour l'administration des procédures de conciliation, d'arbitrage et de constatation des faits par le Secrétariat) du CIRDI; ou</p> <p>b) à l'arbitrage d'un tribunal international ad hoc constitué selon les règles d'arbitrage de la Commission des Nations unies pour le droit commercial international (CNUDCI); ou...</p> <p>2. If the dispute has not been resolved by internal means of redress within one hundred and eighty (180) days from the date on which it was raised, it shall be submitted to the request and to the choice. of the investor or of the party hosting the investment:</p> <p>a) if the Contracting Parties or one of the Contracting Parties are not signatories to the Washington Convention of March 18, 1965 for the settlement of investment disputes between States and nationals of other States, the dispute may be settled under the additional mechanism (for the administration of conciliation, arbitration and fact-finding procedures by the Secretariat) of ICSID; or...</p> <p>b) arbitration by an ad hoc international tribunal constituted under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); or...</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID Additional Facility</p>

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1042	<a href="#">Congo - Germany BIT (2010)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Congo, Germany	22/11/2010		<p>Article 9. Settlement of Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of Another Contracting Party</p> <p>(1) Investment and disputes which may arise between one of the Contracting Parties and an investor of the other Contracting Party should, as far as possible, be settled amicably between the parties to the dispute. For the purpose of encouraging an amicable settlement, the parties to the dispute shall also be given an opportunity to initiate, by mutual agreement, conciliation proceedings in accordance with the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States (ICSID) of 18 March 1965.</p> <p>(2) If the dispute cannot be settled within six months from the date on which either party to the dispute has been raised, it shall be submitted for arbitration at the request of the investor of the other Contracting Party. Hereby, both Contracting Parties declare that they shall accord full and irrevocably consent that the dispute shall be submitted, at the choice of the investor:</p> <p>1. To an arbitration under the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States of 18 March 1965 (ICSID), provided that both parties are Contracting Parties to this Convention; or</p> <p>2. if the personal and objective conditions do not allow recourse to the procedure provided for in number 1 above, to an arbitration under the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States of 18 March 1965 (ICSID), on the basis of the rules of the "Additional Facility for the administration of proceedings by the Secretariat of the Centre", provided that at least one of the Contracting Parties is a party to the Convention referred to in No 1, or...</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
1043	<a href="#">Israel - Ukraine BIT (2010)</a>	In force	Israel, Ukraine	24/11/2010	20/11/2012	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Investment Disputes Between a Contracting Party and an Investor</p> <p>2. If a dispute under paragraph 1 of this Article cannot be settled within six (6) months of a written notification of this dispute, it shall be on the request of the investor settled as follows:</p> <p>(a) by a competent court of the Host Contracting Party; or</p> <p>(b) by conciliation,</p> <p>(c) by arbitration by the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington, D.C. on march 18. 1965, provided that both Contracting Parties are Parties to the Convention; or</p> <p>(d) by arbitration under the Additional Facility Rules of ICSID, provided that only one of the Contracting Parties is a Party to the ICSID Convention; or</p> <p>3. Each Contracting Party hereby gives its unconditional consent to the submission of a dispute to international arbitration in accordance with the provisions of this Article. This consent and the submission by a disputing investor of a claim to arbitration shall satisfy the requirements of:</p> <p>(a) Chapter II of the ICSID Convention or the Additional Facility Rules of ICSID for written consent of the parties;</p> <p>(b) Article II of the United Nations Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, 1958 ("The New York Convention"), for an agreement in writing.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
1044	<a href="#">Congo - Mauritius BIT (2010)</a>	In force	Congo, Mauritius	20/12/2010	15/12/2013	<p>Article 7. Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If the dispute cannot be settled by this means within six months from the date of the written notification referred to in paragraph 1, the dispute may be submitted, at the choice of the investor, to the Contracting Party which receives the investment:</p> <p>a. to the competent courts of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made; or</p> <p>b. to an ad hoc arbitral tribunal established in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (U.N.C.I.T.R.A.L.); or</p> <p>c. To the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (I.C.S.I.D.), established by the "Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other Countries", opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965, when each State party to this Agreement shall have acceded to the said Convention. If one of the Contracting Parties is not a Contracting State to the said Convention, the dispute may be settled in accordance with the supplementary mechanism and its rules of fact-finding, conciliation and arbitration, of the Secretariat of the I.C.S.I.D.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID Additional Facility</p>
1045	<a href="#">Portugal - Senegal BIT (2011)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Portugal, Senegal	25/1/2011		<p>Article 14. Settlement of Disputes between a Party and an Investor of the other Party</p> <p>1 — Any dispute which may arise between an investor of one Party and the other Party concerning an investment made by the former in the territory of the latter shall, as far as possible, be settled amicably.</p> <p>2 — If such dispute cannot be settled in accordance with paragraph 1 of this article within a period of six months from the beginning of the negotiations, the investor may submit the dispute to:</p> <p>a) The competent courts of the Party within whose territory the investment is been made; or</p> <p>b) The International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) for the settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investments Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington DC on 18 March 1965; or</p> <p>c) An ad hoc arbitration tribunal appointed by a special agreement between the Parties or established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); or</p> <p>d) Any other arbitration institution, or in accordance with any other arbitration rules, provided that the State which is a party to the dispute does not raise an objection to it.</p> <p>3 — The decision to submit the dispute to any of the procedures referred to in paragraph 2 of this article is final.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation with a fork in the road</p>

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
1046	<a href="#">Bahrain - Turkmenistan BIT (2011)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Bahrain, Turkmenistan	9/2/2011		<p>Art 9 Settlement of Investment Disputes Between A Contracting Party And An Investor Of The Other Contracting Party</p> <p>9.2 If these consultations do not result in a solution within three months from the date of request for settlement, the investor may submit the dispute, at his choice, for settlement to:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) provided for by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of the other States, done at Washington, on March 18, 1965</p> <p>(c) an ad-hoc arbitral tribunal, which, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties to the dispute, shall be, established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>9.3 Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to international conciliation or arbitration and that any arbitral award shall be final and binding upon the parties to the dispute.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
1047	<a href="#">India - Japan EPA (2011)</a>	In force	India, Japan	16/2/2011	8/1/2011	<p>Article 96. Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Party and an Investor of the other Party</p> <p>2. Nothing in this Article shall be construed so as to prevent an investor who is a party to an investment dispute (hereinafter referred to in this Article as "disputing investor") from seeking settlement by domestic administrative or judicial fora of the Party that is the other party to the investment dispute (hereinafter referred to in this Article as "disputing Party"). However, in the event that the disputing investor has submitted the investment dispute for resolution under one of the international conciliations or arbitrations referred to in paragraph 4, no proceedings may be initiated by the disputing investor for the resolution of the investment dispute before courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies.</p> <p>3. An investment dispute shall, as far as possible, be settled amicably through consultations or negotiations between the disputing investor and the disputing Party (hereinafter referred to in this Article as "the disputing parties").</p> <p>4. If the investment dispute cannot be settled through such consultation or negotiation within six months from the date on which the disputing investor requested for the consultation or negotiation in writing, the disputing investor may submit the investment dispute to one of the following international conciliations or arbitrations:</p> <p>(a) conciliation or arbitration in accordance with the [ICSID Convention], so long as the ICSID Convention is in force between the Parties;</p> <p>(b) conciliation or arbitration under the Additional Facility Rules of [ICSID] so long as the ICSID Convention is not in force between the Parties;</p> <p>(c) conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law or arbitration under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law; or</p> <p>(d) any arbitration in accordance with other arbitration rules if agreed with the disputing Party.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
1048	<a href="#">India - Malaysia FTA (2011)</a>	In force	India, Malaysia	18/2/2011	1/7/2011	<p>Art 10.14 The Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Party and an Investor of the Other Party</p> <p><b>Basis of Claim</b> 7. If an investment dispute has not been resolved within 180 days of the receipt by a disputing Party of a request for consultations and negotiations, the disputing investor may submit to conciliation or arbitration a claim:...</p> <p><b>Choice of Forum</b> 8.A disputing investor may submit a claim referred to in paragraph 7:</p> <p>(a)to arbitration in accordance with the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States (“ICSID Convention”) done at Washington on 18 March, 1965 provided both Parties are party to the ICSID Convention; (b)to arbitration under the ICSID Additional Facility Rules, provided that either the disputing Party or the Party of the disputing investor, but not both, is a party to the ICSID Convention;</p> <p>(c)to an international ad hoc arbitral tribunal established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (“UNCITRAL”); or (d) any other arbitral institution or in accordance with any other arbitral rules, if the parties to the dispute so agree.</p> <p>Each Party hereby gives its consent to the submission of disputes to conciliation or arbitration set out in subparagraphs (a), (b), (c) or (d). Such consent is conditional upon the submission of the disputing investor’s written waiver of its right to initiate or continue any proceedings before the courts or administrative tribunals of either Party, or other dispute settlement procedures, any proceedings with respect to any measure alleged to constitute a breach of any rights conferred by this Agreement with respect to the investment of the disputing investor.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
1049	<a href="#">India - Lithuania BIT (2011)</a>	In force	India, Lithuania	31/3/2011	1/12/2011	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>2. In case of any such dispute which has not been amicably settled within a period of six months from the date of the written notification under paragraph 1, the investor may choose to submit the dispute for settlement:</p> <p>A)to the relevant courts or competent tribunals or administrative bodies of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made; or B)to International conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); or C)to arbitration in accordance with the following:</p> <p>i)If the Contracting Party of the Investor and the other Contracting Party are both parties to the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, 1965 (ICSID) and the investor consents in writing to submit the dispute to the ICSID, such a dispute shall be referred to the ICSID; or ii)In the event that one of the Contracting Parties has not adhered to the above-mentioned Convention, the dispute may be resolved in accordance with ICSID rules governing the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding proceedings; or</p> <p>3. The choice made by the investor to submit a dispute either under paragraph 2 (A) or (B) or (C) of this Article shall be final.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation with a fork in the road Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
1050	<a href="#">China - Uzbekistan BIT (2011)</a>	In force	China, Uzbekistan	19/4/2011	1/9/2011	<p>Article 12 Settlement of Disputes Between Investors and one Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Any legal dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party in connection with an investment in the territory of State of the other Contracting Party shall, as far as possible, be settled amicably through negotiations between the parties to the dispute, including conciliation procedures.</p> <p>2. If the dispute that an investor of one Contracting Party claiming that the other Contracting Party has breached an obligation under Article 2 through 9, or Article 13, can not be settled through negotiations within six months from the date it has been raised by either party to the dispute, the disputing investor who incurred loss or damage from that breach may, by his choice, submit the claim:</p> <p>(a) to the competent court of State of the Contracting Party that is a party to the dispute;</p> <p>(b) to International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, done at Washington on March 18, 1965, for arbitration;</p> <p>(c) to an ad-hoc arbitral tribunal to be established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on the International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); or</p> <p>(d) to any other arbitration institutions or ad-hoc arbitral tribunals agreed by the disputing parties.</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
1051	<a href="#">Estonia - Kazakhstan BIT (2011)</a>	In force	Estonia, Kazakhstan	20/4/2011	26/8/2014	<p>Article 9 Settlement of disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>3. If the dispute cannot be settled amicably within six months from the moment of receipt of the written notice, the dispute shall upon the request of the investor be settled as follows:</p> <p>b) by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington on 18th March 1965. In case of arbitration, each Contracting Party, by this Agreement irrevocably consents in advance to submit any such dispute to ICSID. This consent implies the renunciation of the requirement that the internal administrative or judicial remedies should be exhausted; or</p> <p>c) by arbitration by three arbitrators in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law. In case of arbitration, each Contracting Party, by this Agreement irrevocably consents in advance, even in the absence of an individual arbitral agreement between the Contracting Party and the investor, to submit any such dispute to the tribunal mentioned.</p> <p>5. A Contracting Party which is a party to a dispute shall not, at any stage of conciliation or arbitration proceedings or enforcement of an award, raise the objection that the investor of the Contracting Party who is the other party to the dispute has received an indemnity by virtue of a guarantee in respect of all or a part of its losses.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
1052	<a href="#">Estonia - United Arab Emirates BIT (2011)</a>	In force	Estonia, United Arab Emirates	20/4/2011	21/3/2012	<p>Article 9 Settlement of disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>3. When required by the Contracting Party, if the dispute cannot be settled amicably within six months from the moment of receipt of the written notice, it shall be submitted to the competent authorities of that Contracting Party or arbitration centers thereof, for conciliation.</p> <p>4. If the dispute cannot be settled amicably within six months from the moment of receipt of the written notice or from the start of the conciliation referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article, the dispute shall upon the request of the investor be settled as follows:</p> <p>a. by a competent court of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment is made; or</p> <p>b. by arbitration by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington on 18th March 1965. In case of arbitration, each Contracting Party, by this Agreement irrevocably consents in advance, even in the absence of an individual arbitral agreement between the Contracting Party and the investor, to submit any such dispute to this Centre. This consent implies the renunciation of the requirement that the internal administrative or judicial remedies should be exhausted; or</p> <p>c. by arbitration by three arbitrators in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), as amended by the last amendment accepted by both Contracting Parties. In case of arbitration, each Contracting Party, by this Agreement irrevocably consents in advance, even in the absence of an individual arbitral agreement between the Contracting Party and the investor, to submit any such dispute to the tribunal mentioned.</p> <p>...</p> <p>6. A Contracting Party which is a party to a dispute shall not, at any stage of conciliation or arbitration proceedings or enforcement of an award, raise the objection that the investor who is the other party to the dispute has received an indemnity by virtue of an insurance in respect of all or a part of its losses.</p>	Conciliation that may be compelled by the State (but not the investor)
1053	<a href="#">Japan - Papua New Guinea BIT (2011)</a>	In force	Japan, Papua New Guinea	26/4/2011	17/1/2014	<p>Article 16 Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the Other Contracting Party</p> <p>4. If the investment dispute cannot be settled through such consultations within three months from the date on which the disputing investor requested in writing the disputing Party for consultations, the disputing investor may, subject to subparagraph 7(a), submit the investment dispute to one of the following international conciliations or arbitrations:</p> <p>(a) conciliation or arbitration in accordance with the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, done at Washington, March 18, 1965 (hereinafter referred to in this Article as "the ICSID Convention"), so long as the ICSID Convention is in force between the Contracting Parties;</p> <p>(b) conciliation or arbitration under the Additional Facility Rules of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, so long as the ICSID Convention is not in force between the Contracting Parties...</p> <p>5. Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of investment disputes by a disputing investor to conciliation or arbitration set forth in paragraph 4 chosen by the disputing investor.</p> <p>6. Notwithstanding paragraph 5, no investment disputes may be submitted to conciliation or arbitration set forth in paragraph 4, if more than five years have elapsed since the date on which the disputing investor acquired or should have first acquired, whichever is the earlier, the knowledge that the disputing investor had incurred loss or damage referred to in paragraph 1.</p> <p>7. (a) In the event that an investment dispute has been submitted to courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies or any other binding dispute settlement mechanism established under the laws and regulations of the disputing Party, any conciliation or arbitration set forth in paragraph 4 can be sought only if the disputing investor withdraws, in accordance with the laws and regulations of the disputing Party, its claim from such domestic remedies before the final decisions are made therein.</p> <p>(b) In the event that an investment dispute has been submitted for resolution under one of the conciliations or arbitrations set forth in paragraph 4, the same investment dispute shall not be submitted for resolution under courts of justice, administrative tribunals or agencies or any other binding dispute settlement mechanism established under the laws and regulations of the disputing Party.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation with a fork in the road</p>

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
1054	<a href="#">India - Slovenia BIT (2011)</a>	Terminated	India, Slovenia	14/6/2011		<p>Art 11 Settlement of Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If such a dispute cannot be settled within a period of four (4) months from the date of request for settlement, either of the parties to the dispute, may submit the dispute to:</p> <p>(a)the competent court, arbitral or administrative tribunal of the Contracting Party; only if the investor agrees, or                      (b)conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); or</p> <p>(c)arbitration established under:                      (i) the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL);or                      (ii) the rules of the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington, D. C., on March 18, 1965, provided that both the Contracting Parties are parties to the said Convention; or                      (iii) the ICSID Rules governing the Additional Facility for the Administration of Proceedings, provided that in case conciliation proceedings under (b) above are terminated other than by signing of a settlement agreement, recourse to arbitration may be taken.</p> <p>(d)any other form of arbitration agreed upon by the parties to the dispute.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation and arbitration (Multi-tiered)
1055	<a href="#">Singapore - United Arab Emirates BIT (2011)</a>	In force	Singapore, United Arab Emirates	24/6/2011	17/5/2012	<p>Article 10 Procedures</p> <p>2. Where the dispute cannot be resolved within three (3) months from the date of request for consultations and negotiations, the investor shall, where required by the disputing Contracting Party, go through any applicable domestic procedure specified in the laws and regulations of the disputing Contracting Party. Notwithstanding the foregoing, upon the expiry of six (6) months from the date of submission of the dispute under the domestic procedure required by the disputing Contracting Party, the investor shall be permitted to submit the dispute for settlement to:</p> <p>a.ICSID for conciliation or arbitration, if both Contracting Parties are parties to the ICSID Convention;                      b.ICSID under the ICSID Additional Facility Rules, provided that either the Contracting Party of the investor, or the disputing Contracting Party, but not both, is a party to the ICSID Convention;                      c.arbitration under the rules of the UNCITRAL; or                      d.any other arbitral institutions or in accordance with any other arbitral rules, if the parties to the dispute so agree.</p> <p>3. Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of a dispute to conciliation or arbitration under paragraph 2 in accordance with the provisions of this Article.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
1056	<a href="#">Bosnia and Herzegovina - San Marino BIT (2011)</a>	In force	Bosnia and Herzegovina, San Marino	2/8/2011	24/5/2012	<p>Article 10 Settlement of Disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If a dispute can not be settled in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article within a period of a three months from the date Oll which either party to the dispute requested amicable senlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute either to:</p> <p>...</p> <p>c) The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to as the Centre") through conciliation or arbitration established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature in Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965 (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention"), in the event both Contracting Parcies shall have become a party to the Convention.</p> <p>4. Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through the diplomatic channels any dispute referred to the Centre unless:                      a) The Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by the Centre, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre; or ...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
1057	<a href="#">Lithuania - Macedonia, The former Yugoslav Republic of BIT (2011)</a>	In force	Lithuania, Macedonia	3/8/2011	13/01/2012	<p>Article 8. Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>2. If such a dispute cannot be settled amicably within six months from the date of the written notification provided in paragraph 1 of this Article, and the investor has not submitted the dispute to the national courts of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made, the investor shall be entitled to submit the dispute either to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Arbitration by national commercial arbitration institutions of the Contracting Parties under the applicable arbitration rules, or to</li> <li>- The International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes Between States and Nationals of Other States for conciliation or arbitration under ICSID Rules of Procedure for Arbitration Proceedings if both of the Contracting Parties have acceded to the Convention; or to</li> <li>- An ad hoc arbitral tribunal, established in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</li> </ul> <p>3. Arbitral tribunal under this Article shall decide the dispute in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement, the applicable rules and the principles of international law, the national law of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made, including the rules relative to conflicts of law.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
1058	<a href="#">Colombia - Japan BIT (2011)</a>	In force	Colombia, Japan	12/9/2011	11/9/2015	<p>Ch IV Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party Art 26 Consultations and Negotiations</p> <p>1. In the event of an investment dispute, the disputing parties shall, as far as possible, settle the dispute amicably through consultations and negotiations which may include the use of non-binding and third-party procedures...</p> <p>3. As one of the non-binding and third-party procedures referred to in paragraph 1, the disputing parties may agree to submit the investment dispute to conciliation procedure under the ICSID Convention or under the ICSID Additional Facility Rules.</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
1059	<a href="#">India - Nepal BIT (2011)</a>	Terminated	India, Nepal	21/10/2011		<p>ARTICLE 9 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) Any such dispute which has not been amicably settled within a period of six months may, if both parties agree, be submitted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) for resolution, in accordance with the law of the Contracting Party which has admitted the investment to that Contracting Party's competent judicial, arbitral or administrative bodies; or</li> <li>(ii) to international conciliation under the Conciliation Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</li> </ul> <p>(3) Should the parties fail to agree on a dispute settlement procedure provided under paragraph (2) of this Article or where a dispute is referred to conciliation but conciliation proceedings are terminated other than by signing of a settlement agreement, the dispute may be referred to Arbitration. The Arbitration procedure shall be as follows:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) If both parties to the dispute so agree, under the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding proceedings; or...</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
1060	<a href="#">Portugal - United Arab Emirates BIT (2011)</a>	In force	Portugal, United Arab Emirates	19/11/2011	4/7/2012	<p>Article 11 Settlement of Disputes between a Party and an Investor of the other Party</p> <p>2 — If such dispute cannot be settled within six (6) months of the date when it has been raised by one of the parties in dispute, it shall at the written request of the investor, be submitted to:</p> <p>a)The competent courts of the Party in which territory the investments are made; or</p> <p>b)The International Centre for the Settlement of Investments Disputes (ICSID) through conciliation or arbitration, established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington D.C., on March 18, 1965; or</p> <p>c)An ad hoc arbitral tribunal established in accordance with the arbitral rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>3 — The decision to submit the dispute to one of the above mentioned procedures shall be final.</p> <p>4 — Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, if the investor chooses to resolve the dispute through the national courts of the Party where the investment is made, and if no decision is taken within twenty -four (24) months, the investor may choose to put an end to the national proceedings and submit the dispute to any form of international arbitration referred to in paragraph 2 of this article by notifying the national court of this decision.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation with a fork in the road</p>
1061	<a href="#">Agreement between the Association of East Asian Relations (Japan - Taiwan Province of China BIT (2011)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Japan, Taiwan	22/11/2011		<p>Article 17.</p> <p>1. For the purposes of this Article, an investment dispute is a dispute between the authorities in the Area of either Side and an investor of the other Side that has incurred loss or damage with respect to investments and investment activities of the investor in the Area of the former Side.</p> <p>2. An investment dispute shall, as far as possible, be settled amicably through consultations or negotiations between the investor who is a party to an investment dispute (hereinafter referred to in this Article as "disputing investor") and the authorities concerned in the Area of the other Side that isa party to the investment dispute (hereinafter collectively referred to in this Article as "the disputing parties").</p> <p>3. It is confirmed that nothing in this Article prevent a disputing investor from seeking administrative or judicial settlement within the Area of the other Side.</p> <p>4. If an investment dispute cannot be settled through such consultations or negotiations within three months from the date on which the disputing investor requested in writing the authorities concerned for consultations or negotiations, the investment dispute, subject to the mutual consent between the disputing parties, may be submitted to an international conciliation or arbitration, including arbitration under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, arbitration under Rules of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce and any arbitration in accordance with other arbitration rules agreed upon by the disputing parties.</p> <p>5. Either Side shall facilitate that the authorities concerned in the Area of that Side consents to the submission of an investment dispute by a disputing investor to a conciliation or arbitration set forth in paragraph 4 chosen by the disputing</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
1062	<a href="#">Central America - Mexico FTA (2011)</a>	In force	CACM (Central American Common Market), Mexico	22/11/2011	7/1/2013	<p>Section C. Settlement of disputes between a party and an investor of the other party</p> <p>Article 1119: Consultation and Negotiation</p> <p>In the event of a dispute concerning an investment, the claimant and the respondent shall initially seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation, which may include the use of third parties, such as non-binding conciliation and mediation.</p> <p>Article 1120: Submission of a claim to arbitration</p> <p>1. In the event that a Party considers that litigants cannot be resolved a dispute relating to an investment by consultation and negotiation:</p> <p>(a) The applicant, on their own account, may submit a claim to arbitration under this section alleges that, the respondent has breached an obligation under section B and that the claimant has incurred loss or damage by virtue of such violation or as a result of this; and</p> <p>(b) The applicant, on behalf of an enterprise constituted in accordance with the domestic law of the respondent that is a juridical person that the claimant owns or controls may directly or indirectly, in accordance with this section, submit to arbitration a claim alleging that the respondent has breached an obligation under section B and that the enterprise has incurred loss or damage by virtue of such violation or as a result of this.</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
1063	<a href="#">Japan - Kuwait BIT (2012)</a>	In force	Japan, Kuwait	22/3/2012	24/1/2014	<p>Art 16 Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the Other Contracting Party</p> <p>4. If the investment dispute cannot be settled through such consultations within three months from the date on which the disputing investor requested in writing the disputing Party for consultations, the disputing investor may, subject to subparagraph 7(a), submit the investment dispute to one of the following international conciliations or arbitrations:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) conciliation or arbitration under the Additional Facility Rules of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, so long as the ICSID Convention is not in force between the Contracting Parties;</p> <p>...</p> <p>5. Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of investment disputes by a disputing investor to conciliation or arbitration set forth in paragraph 4 chosen by the disputing investor.</p> <p>6. Notwithstanding paragraph 5, no investment disputes may be submitted to conciliation or arbitration set forth in paragraph 4, if more than five years have elapsed since the date on which the disputing investor acquired or should have first acquired, whichever is the earlier, the knowledge that the disputing investor had incurred loss or damage referred to in paragraph 1.</p> <p>7. (a) In the event that an investment dispute has been submitted to courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies or any other binding dispute settlement mechanism established under the laws and regulations of the disputing Party, any conciliation or arbitration set forth in paragraph 4 can be sought only if the disputing investor withdraws, in accordance with the laws and regulations of the disputing Party, its claim from such domestic remedies before the final decisions are made therein.</p> <p>(b) In the event that an investment dispute has been submitted for resolution under one of the conciliations or arbitrations set forth in paragraph 4, the same investment dispute shall not be submitted for resolution under courts of justice, administrative tribunals or agencies or any other binding dispute settlement mechanism established under the laws and regulations of the disputing Party.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation with a fork in the road</p>

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
1064	<a href="#">Jordan - State of Palestine BIT (2012)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Jordan, Palestine	10/4/2012		<p>Article 6. Settlement of disputes</p> <p>1. In the event of any dispute arising from the interpretation or application of this agreement and at the request of the investor, the two countries will settle the dispute through negotiations and in the event that this is not possible, each of the two countries accepts to present this dispute to the Arab Investment Court for settlement through conciliation or arbitration.</p> <p>2. Nationals of one of the two countries can submit any dispute that has a legal formula arising between them and the other country regarding the investment established in the territory of this country to the local judicial authorities of the host country for investment, or according to the mechanism stipulated in the agreement to settle investment disputes between countries hosting Arab investments and citizens of other Arab countries.</p>	Conciliation if both parties agree
1065	<a href="#">Albania - San Marino BIT (2012)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Albania, San Marino	18/5/2012		<p>Article 11. Disputes between One Contracting Party and Investors of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If these disputes cannot be settled amicably within six months from the date of the written notification mentioned in paragraph 1, the dispute may be submitted, at the choice of the investor, to:</p> <p>b) an ad hoc arbitral tribunal to be established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); or</p> <p>c) any other arbitration institutions or ad-hoc arbitral tribunals agreed by the disputing parties; or the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) established by the Convention of 18 March 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, in the event both Contracting Parties shall have become a party to the Convention.</p> <p>through conciliation or arbitration established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States opened for signature in Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965 (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention"), in the event both Contracting Parties shall have become a party to the Convention.</p> <p>4. Neither Contracting Party shall pursue through the diplomatic channels any dispute referred to the Centre unless:</p> <p>a) The Secretary-General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by the Centre, decides that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre; or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
1066	<a href="#">Iraq - Japan BIT (2012)</a>	In force	Iraq, Japan	7/6/2012	25/2/2014	<p>Art 17 Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the Other Contracting Party</p> <p>4. If the investment dispute cannot be settled through such consultations within three months from the date on which the disputing investor requested in writing the disputing Party for consultations, the disputing investor may, subject to subparagraph 7(a), submit the investment dispute to one of the following international conciliations or arbitrations:</p> <p>(a)conciliation or arbitration in accordance with the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, done at Washington, March 18, 1965 (hereinafter referred to in this Article as “the ICSID Convention”), so long as the ICSID Convention is in force between the Contracting Parties;</p> <p>(b)conciliation or arbitration under the Additional Facility Rules of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, so long as the ICSID Convention is not in force between the Contracting Parties;</p> <p>(c)arbitration under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, adopted by the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law; and</p> <p>(d)if agreed with the disputing Party, any arbitration in accordance with other arbitration rules.</p> <p>5. (a)Except for investment disputes regarding the obligation of the disputing Party under paragraph 3 of Article 5, each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of investment disputes by a disputing investor to conciliation or arbitration set forth in paragraph 4 chosen by the disputing investor.</p> <p>(b)For investment disputes regarding the obligation of the disputing Party under paragraph 3 of Article 5, necessary consent for the submission to the conciliation or arbitration will be given by the disputing Party on a case-by-case basis.</p> <p>7. (a)In the event that an investment dispute has been submitted to courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies or any other binding dispute settlement mechanism established under the laws and regulations of the disputing Party, any conciliation or arbitration set forth in paragraph 4 can be sought only if the disputing investor withdraws, in accordance with the laws and regulations of the disputing Party, its claim from such domestic remedies before the final decisions are made therein...</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation with a fork in the road</p>
1067	<a href="#">Gabon - Turkey BIT (2012)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Gabon, Turkey	18/7/2012		<p>Article 12 Settlement of Disputes between One Contracting Party and Investors of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If these disputes, cannot be settled in this way within six (6) months following the date of the written notification mentioned in paragraph 1, the disputes can be submitted, as the investor may choose, to:</p> <p>(i)the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) set up by the “Convention on Settlement of Investment Disputes Between States and Nationals of other States”,</p> <p>(ii)an ad hoc arbitral tribunal established under the Arbitration Rules of Procedure of the United Nations Commission for International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>(iii)Institution of Arbitration, Conciliation and Arbitral Expertise of the Istanbul Chamber of Commerce,</p> <p>(iv)Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa (OHADA).</p> <p>4. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 2 of this Article;</p> <p>(a)only the disputes arising directly out of investment activities which have obtained necessary permission, if there is any permission required, in conformity with the relevant legislation of the hosting Contracting Party on foreign capital, and that effectively started shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) or any other international dispute settlement mechanism as agreed upon by the Contracting Parties;</p> <p>(b)the disputes, related to the property and real rights upon the real estates within the territory of the hosting Contracting Party are totally under the jurisdiction of the courts of that hosting Contracting Party and therefore shall not be submitted to jurisdiction of the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) or any other international dispute settlement mechanism; and...</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation and arbitration (Domestic Institution)</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction</p>

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
1068	<a href="#">Malaysia - San Marino BIT (2012)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Malaysia, San Marino	27/9/2012		<p>Article 10. Settlement of Investments Disputes between a Party and an Investor of the other Party</p> <p>2. If the dispute cannot be settled within six (6) months from the date on which the dispute has been notified by either party, it shall be submitted upon request and choice of the disputing investor:</p> <p>(a) to conciliation or arbitration in accordance with the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States (hereinafter referred to in this Article as ICSID) done at Washington on 18 March 1965, in the event both Parties shall have become a party to the Conventions; or</p> <p>(b) to an international ad hoc arbitral tribunal established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); or</p> <p>(c) to the Kuala Lumpur Regional Centre for Arbitration (KLRCA); or</p> <p>(d) to the competent court of the disputing Party.</p> <p>Each Party gives its consent to the submission of disputes to conciliation or arbitration set out in subparagraphs (a), (b) or (c). Such consent is conditional upon the submission of the disputing investors written waiver of its right to initiate or continue any proceedings before the courts or administrative tribunals of either Party, or other dispute settlement procedures, any proceedings with respect to any measure alleged to constitute a breach of any rights conferred by this Agreement with respect to the investment of the disputing investor.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration (Domestic Institution)</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation with a fork in the road</p>
1069	<a href="#">Oman - United Republic of Tanzania BIT (2012)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Oman, Tanzania, United Republic of	16/10/2012		<p>Article 7 Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(2) If any such dispute cannot be settled within three months following the date on which the dispute has been raised by the investor through written notification to the Contracting Party, the investor concerned may request to submit the dispute to:-</p> <p>a)The competent court of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment has been made: or</p> <p>b)The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) for settlement by arbitration under the Washington Convention of 18 March, 1965 on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, or</p> <p>c)Should the ICSID not be available, an ad hoc tribunal shall be set up under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL). The appointing authority under the said rules shall be the Secretary - General of ICSID.</p> <p>If the parties to such a dispute have different opinions as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate method of settlement, the investor shall have the right to choose.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>
1070	<a href="#">Armenia - Iraq BIT (2012)</a>	In force	Armenia, Iraq	7/11/2012	26/6/2016	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Disputes Between a Contracting Party and an Investor</p> <p>1. Dispute arising between one Contracting Party and the investor of the other party shall be settled amicably by negotiation and conciliation.</p> <p>2. If dispute was not settled amicably and after using internal non-judicial remedies during (180) one hundred and eighty days from the date of the written request of any of the disputing parties, the dispute should be settled through one of the following means:</p> <p>(a) National Court of a hosting party or,</p> <p>(b) International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established pursuant to the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between Parties and Nationals of other Parties opened for signature at Washington, 18 March 1965 (the Washington Convention) in accordance with the facilitations given in the agreement annex if one party is not a member or,</p> <p>(c) Arbitral tribunal...</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID Additional Facility</p>

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
1071	<a href="#">Serbia - United Arab Emirates BIT (2013)</a>	In force	Serbia, United Arab Emirates	17/2/2013	25/12/2014	<p>Article 9 Settlement of disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>3. When required by the Contracting Party, if the dispute cannot be settled amicably within six months from the moment of receipt of the written notice, it shall be submitted to the competent authorities of that Contracting Party or arbitration centers thereof, for conciliation.</p> <p>4. If the dispute cannot be settled amicably within six months from the moment of receipt of the written notice or from the start of the conciliation referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article, the dispute shall upon the request of the investor be settled as follows:</p> <p>...</p> <p>b-If the dispute cannot be settled within six months from the date of submission to the competent court or other authorised body, either party to the dispute may submit the claim to the International centre for the settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), in accordance with the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, open for signature since 18.March. 1965 in Washington DC, or ad hoc arbitral tribunal established in accordance to the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), with a headquarters established in the State of respondents designation authority in accordance with the paragraph 2 of Article 6 of the Arbitration rules, shall be Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce, or Court of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC), with the place of arbitration in Paris/Geneva.</p> <p>c-At any stage during the cooling off period or the proceeding of the tribunals, the parties to the dispute shall withdraw the case if they come to an agreement for settlement of the dispute amicably.</p>	Conciliation that may be compelled by the State (but not the investor)
1072	<a href="#">Colombia - Korea, Republic of FTA (2013)</a>	In force	Colombia, Korea, Republic of	21/2/2013	15/7/2016	<p>Section B: Investor-State Dispute Settlement Art 8.17 Consultation and Negotiation</p> <p>1. Any dispute arising in accordance with Article 8.16.1 shall be settled, to the extent possible, by consultation and negotiation and shall be notified ... by the investor to the Party receiving the investment...</p> <p>2. Nothing in this Section shall be construed as to prevent the disputing parties from referring their dispute, by mutual agreement, to ad hoc or institutional mediation or conciliation before or during an arbitral proceeding.</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation may happen at any time and is without prejudice</p>

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
1073	<a href="#">Japan - Saudi Arabia BIT (2013)</a>	In force	Japan, Saudi Arabia	30/4/2013	7/4/2017	<p>Article 14</p> <p>4. If any investment dispute cannot be settled through such consultation or negotiation within six months from the date on which the disputing investor requested the consultation or negotiation in writing, and if the disputing investor has not submitted the investment dispute for resolution under national courts of justice of a Contracting Party or administrative tribunals or agencies, the disputing investor may submit the investment dispute to one of the following international conciliations or arbitrations:</p> <p>(a) conciliation or arbitration in accordance with the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States (hereinafter referred to in this Article as "ICSID Convention"), so long as the ICSID Convention is in force between the Contracting Parties, and subject to the notification made by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on May 8, 1980, pursuant to relevant paragraph of the ICSID Convention;</p> <p>(b) conciliation or arbitration under the Additional Facility Rules of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, so long as the ICSID Convention is not in force between the Contracting Parties;</p> <p>7. The disputing investor who intends to submit the investment dispute to conciliation or arbitration pursuant to paragraph 4 shall give to the disputing Party written notice of intent to do so at least ninety days before the claim is submitted. The notice of intent shall specify:...</p> <p>(c) conciliation or arbitration set forth in paragraph 4 which the disputing investor will choose; and...</p> <p>8. (a) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of investment disputes by a disputing investor to conciliation or arbitration set forth in paragraph 4 chosen by the disputing investor.</p> <p>...</p> <p>9. Notwithstanding paragraph 8, no claim may be submitted to conciliation or arbitration set forth in paragraph 4, if more than five years have elapsed since the date on which the disputing investor acquired or should have first acquired, whichever is the earlier, the knowledge that the disputing investor had incurred loss or damage referred to in paragraph 1.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
1074	<a href="#">Colombia - Panama FTA (2013)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Colombia, Panama	20/9/2013		<p>Article 1417. Consultations and Negotiation</p> <p>1. in the event of a dispute concerning an investment, opposing parties should first seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation, which may include the use of non-binding procedures to third parties, such as conciliation and mediation.</p> <p>the procedure for consultations and negotiations shall begin with the notice sent to the office designated under article 14.2.6. such request (notification of the dispute) shall be forwarded to the opposing side prior notification Intent referred to in article 2.20 and shall include the information specified in Article 14.20.2 (d) and (e).</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
1075	<a href="#">Colombia - Israel FTA (2013)</a>	In force	Colombia, Israel	30/9/2013	8/11/2020	<p>Article 1012. Settlement of Disputes between a Party and an Investor of the other Party</p> <p>4. If a dispute under paragraph 2 cannot be settled within six months of a written Notice of Dispute in accordance with paragraph 3, it shall be settled as follows, upon the request of the investor:</p> <p>(a) by a competent court of the Host Party; or</p> <p>(b) by conciliation; or</p> <p>(c) by arbitration by the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington, D.C. on March 18, 1965 (hereinafter referred to as the ICSID Convention), provided that both Parties are contracting parties to the Convention; or</p> <p>(d) by arbitration under the Additional Facility Rules of ICSID (hereinafter referred to as the ICSID Additional Facility Rules), provided that only one of the Parties is a contracting party to the ICSID Convention; or</p> <p>(e) by an ad hoc arbitration tribunal, which unless otherwise agreed, is to be established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, as revised in 2010 Unless otherwise agreed, all submissions shall be made and all hearings shall be completed within six months of the date of selection of the Chairman, and the arbitral panel shall render its written and reasoned decisions within two months of the date of the final submissions or the date of the closing of the hearings, whichever is later...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
1076	<a href="#">Netherlands - United Arab Emirates BIT (2013)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Netherlands, United Arab Emirates	26/11/2013		<p>Article 9 Settlement of Disputes between a National of a Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party [Treedt in werking op een nader te bepalen tijdstip]</p> <p>3. In case of a legal dispute concerning an investment in the territory of the United Arab Emirates, the dispute may only be referred to ICSID if the national, party to the dispute, has first submitted the dispute to the competent court of the United Arab Emirates and the dispute has not been settled to the satisfaction of the national.</p> <p>After 6 months from the date of request for consultations, the national may refer the case to the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington on 18 March 1965.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
1077	<a href="#">Colombia - Singapore BIT (2013)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Colombia, Singapore	7/12/2013		<p>Article 13. Arbitral Proceeding</p> <p>2. Any dispute between an investor and a party of the other party concerning an alleged breach of an obligation under this Agreement causing losses or damages to the investor or its investment, as soon as possible, be settled through consultations and negotiations, which may include the use of non-binding third-party procedures, such as mediation or conciliation to institutional or ad hoc. Such consultations shall be initiated by a written request sent by the contending investor to the respondent party. The request for consultations from the investor shall include a written notice (Notice of dispute), with a brief summary of the factual and legal basis of the investment complaint with enough information on what is claimed. The consultations and negotiations shall be carried out during a period of at least 6 months from the date on which the notification of the dispute is received by the respondent party, which may be extended by agreement between the parties.</p> <p>...</p> <p>6. Nothing in this article shall be construed as preventing the parties involved, by mutual agreement, during the arbitration to submit the dispute to consultations or negotiations, including the use of non-binding third-party procedures such as ad hoc or institutional mediation or conciliation.</p>	Conciliation if both parties agree

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
1078	<a href="#">Iraq - Jordan BIT (2013)</a>	In force	Iraq, Jordan	25/12/2013	11 or 12/2016	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>I. Settlement of any dispute arising from an investment between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party shall be resolved by way of the amicable means of mediation and conciliation.</p> <p>II. If such a dispute cannot thus be settled in accordance with item (First) above, and means of internal review have been exhausted within (180) one hundred and eighty days after the submission of a written application for resolution, either of the parties to the dispute may submit the dispute to:</p> <p>a) to the competent courts of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made;</p> <p>b) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes ...</p>	Mandatory conciliation as a pre-condition to arbitration
1079	<a href="#">Mexico - Panama FTA (2014)</a>	In force	Mexico, Panama	4/3/2014	7/1/2015	<p>Section C: investor - State dispute settlement</p> <p>Article 1016: Consultation and negotiation</p> <p>1. In the event of a dispute concerning an opposing investment, Parties shall first seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation to settle the dispute amicably, which may include the use of non-binding procedures, such as good offices, conciliation and mediation.</p> <p>2. The procedure for consultations and negotiations shall begin with the written request that shall be forwarded to the respondent and shall include the information specified in Article 10.17 (2) (a) and 2 (b) and a brief description of the events giving rise to the initiation of the consultations.</p> <p>3. The consultations shall take place during a period of at least 6 months and may include face-to-face encounters in the capital of the respondent.</p> <p>4. For greater certainty, the initiation of consultations and negotiations shall not be construed as recognition of the jurisdiction of the Court.</p> <p>Article 1017: submission of a claim to arbitration</p> <p>1. The minimum time period referred to in article 10.16 (3), in the event that a Party considers that litigants cannot be resolved a dispute relating to an investment by consultation and negotiation:</p> <p>(a) The applicant, on their own account, may submit to arbitration a claim...</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
1080	<a href="#">Bahrain - Pakistan BIT (2014)</a>	In force	Bahrain, Pakistan	18/3/2014	7/10/2015	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>4.</p> <p>(i) If any dispute of the type referred in paragraph 2 should arise, the Contracting State and the investor concerned shall seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation. If the dispute cannot thus be resolved within three (3) months, then if the investor concerned also consents in writing to submit the dispute to the Centre for settlement by conciliation or arbitration under the Convention, either Contracting State to the dispute may institute proceedings by addressing a request to that effect to the Secretary General of the Centre as set forth in Article 28 and 36 of the Convention, provided that the investor concerned has not submitted the dispute to the courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies of competent jurisdiction of the Contracting State that is party to the dispute.</p> <p>(ii) In the event of disagreement as to whether conciliation or arbitration is the more appropriate procedure the opinion of the investor concerned shall prevail.</p> <p>5. In the event that the provisions of the Convention are not applicable the conciliation and arbitration shall take place in accordance with the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law Conciliation Rules, 1980 and Arbitration Rules, 1976.</p> <p>6. Neither Contracting State shall pursue through diplomatic channels any dispute referred to the Centre unless:</p> <p>(i) the Secretary General of the Centre, or a conciliation commission or an arbitral tribunal constituted by it, decided that the dispute is not within the jurisdiction of the Centre, or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
1081	<a href="#">Bahrain - Russian Federation BIT (2014)</a>	In force	Bahrain, Russian Federation	29/4/2014	25/12/2015	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Disputes ...should be settled, if possible, by way of negotiations.</p> <p>2. When the dispute cannot be settled by way of negotiations within a period of six months starting from the date of the request of any party to the dispute for settlement by way of negotiations it shall be submitted at the choice of an investor for consideration to : ...</p> <p>d) an arbitration or mediation to be held under the Additional Facility Rules of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes where the state of either of the Contracting Parties is not a party to the said Convention.</p>	<p>Mistranslated conciliation as mediation</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>
1082	<a href="#">Greece - United Arab Emirates BIT (2014)</a>	In force	Greece, United Arab Emirates	6/5/2014	6/3/2016	<p>Art 10 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If such disputes cannot be settled within six months from the date of receipt of the notice referred to in paragraph 1 above, the investor concerned may submit the dispute for resolution:</p> <p>a) to the competent courts of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made, or</p> <p>b) in accordance with any applicable previously agreed dispute settlement procedure, or</p> <p>c) to international arbitration.</p> <p>3. Where the dispute is referred to international arbitration the investor concerned may submit the dispute to:</p> <p>a) (i) the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes, established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States (ICSID Convention), opened for signature at Washington D.C. on 18 March 1965, for arbitration or conciliation, if both Contracting Parties are parties to the Convention; or ...</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>
1083	<a href="#">Bahrain - Tajikistan BIT (2014)</a>	In force	Bahrain, Tajikistan	28/5/2014	2/1/2016	<p>Article 9. Settlement of Disputes between a Contracting Party And an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>9.2 If these consultations do not result in a solution within three months from the date of request for settlement, the investor may submit the dispute, at his choice, for settlement to:</p> <p>(a) the competent court of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made; or</p> <p>(b) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) provided for by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of the other States, done at Washington, on March 18, 1965; or</p> <p>(c) an ad-hoc arbitral tribunal, which, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties to the dispute, shall be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>9.3 Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to international conciliation or arbitration [and that any arbitral award shall be final and binding upon the parties to the dispute.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
1084	<a href="#">Moldova, Republic of - Montenegro BIT (2014)</a>	In force	Moldova, Republic of, Montenegro	20/6/2014	23/6/2015	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If a dispute under paragraph 1 of this Article cannot be settled within six (6) months of a written notification, the dispute shall be upon the request of the investor settled as follows:</p> <p>...</p> <p>b.by conciliation or arbitration by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington on March 18th, 1965. In case of arbitration, each Contracting Party, by this Agreement irrevocably consents in advance, even in the absence of an individual arbitral agreement between the Contracting Party and the investor, to submit any such dispute to this Centre. This consent implies the renunciation of the requirement that the internal administrative or judicial remedies should be exhausted; or...</p> <p>d.by arbitration in accordance with the Rules of Arbitration of the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC).</p> <p>4. A Contracting Party which is a party to a dispute shall not, at any stage of conciliation or arbitration proceedings or enforcement of an award, raise the objection that the investor, who is the other party to the dispute, has received an indemnity by virtue of a guarantee in respect of all or a part of its losses.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
1085	<a href="#">Egypt - Mauritius BIT (2014)</a>	In force	Egypt, Mauritius	25/6/2014	17/10/2014	<p>Art 10 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(1) Disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party relating to an investment of the latter in the territory of the former, which concern an alleged breach of this Agreement ... shall, without prejudice to Article 9 of this Agreement (Disputes between the Contracting Parties), to the extent possible, be settled through consultation, negotiation, mediation or conciliation after written notification of the alleged breach has been made.</p> <p>4. If the investment dispute cannot be settled through the procedures of settlement referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2), within twelve months from the date of the written notification or neither party is interested in submitting the dispute to the courts of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment has been made under paragraph (3), the Parties to the dispute may agree, through written consent, to submit it, either to:</p> <p>-Cairo Regional Centre for International Commercial Arbitration;</p> <p>-the LCIA-MIAC Arbitration Centre in Mauritius...</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>

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1086	<a href="#">Colombia - Turkey BIT (2014)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Colombia, Turkey	28/7/2014		<p>Article 12. Settlement of disputes between one contracting party and investors of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>1. In order to submit a claim to arbitration under this article, non-judicial local administrative remedies shall be initiated, should it be when required by the law of the Contracting Party. Such procedure shall in no case exceed six (6) months from the date of its initiation by the investor and shall not prevent the investor from requesting consultations as referred to in paragraph 3 of the present Article.</p> <p>3. Any dispute arising between an investor of a Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party in connection to a claim that the other Contracting Party has breached an obligation of this Agreement and therefore has generated damages to the investor, shall be settle, as far as possible, by consultation and negotiations. Consultations shall begin with the submission of a written Notice (Notice of the Dispute) including evidence establishing that it is an investor of the other Contracting Party, detailed information of the facts and legal basis for the claim and the relief sought and the approximate amount of damages claimed. Consultations or negotiations shall be carried out during six (6) months, extendable only by mutual agreement of the parties, in a location agreed by disputing parties.</p> <p>4. Nothing in this Article shall be construed as to prevent the parties of a dispute from referring their dispute, by mutual agreement, to ad hoc or institutional mediation or conciliation before or during the arbitral proceeding.</p>	Conciliation if both parties agree
1087	<a href="#">Pacific Alliance Additional Protocol (2014)</a>	In force	Colombia, Peru, Mexico, Chile	2/10/2014	5/1/2016	<p>Section B. settlement of disputes between a party and an investor of another parties</p> <p>Article 10.15: consultation and negotiation</p> <p>1. In the event of a dispute concerning an investment, opposing parties should first seek to resolve the dispute through negotiation, consultation and to settle the dispute amicably, which may include the use of non-binding procedures with the participation of third parties, such as good offices, mediation and conciliation.</p> <p>2. The procedure for consultations and negotiations shall begin with the written request that shall be forwarded to the respondent and shall include the information specified in Article 10.16.2 (a) and 2 (b) and a brief description of the events giving rise to the initiation of the consultations.</p> <p>3. The consultations shall take place during a period of at least six months.</p> <p>4. For greater certainty, the initiation of consultations and negotiations should not be construed as recognition of the jurisdiction of the Court.</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>

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1088	<a href="#">Israel - Myanmar BIT (2014)</a>	In force	Israel, Myanmar	5/10/2014	5/9/2017	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor</p> <p>2. If a dispute under paragraph 1 of this Article cannot be settled within six (6) months of a written notification of this dispute, it shall be on the request of the investor settled as follows:</p> <p>(a) By a competent court of the Host Contracting Party; or</p> <p>(b) By conciliation; or</p> <p>(c) By arbitration by the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington, D.C. on March 18, 1965 (hereinafter: "ICSID Convention"), provided that both Contracting Parties are Parties to the Convention; or</p> <p>(d) By arbitration under the Additional Facility Rules of ICSID, provided that only one of the Contracting Parties is a Party to the ICSID Convention; or...</p> <p>3. Each Contracting Party hereby gives its unconditional consent to the submission of a dispute to international arbitration in accordance with the provisions of this Article. This consent and the submission by a disputing investor of a claim to arbitration shall satisfy the requirements of:</p> <p>(a) Chapter II of the ICSID Convention or the Additional Facility Rules of ICSID for written consent of the parties;</p> <p>(b) Article II of the United Nations Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, 1958 (The New York Convention) for an agreement in writing.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
1089	<a href="#">Japan - Kazakhstan BIT (2014)</a>	In force	Japan, Kazakhstan	23/10/2014	25/10/2015	<p>Article 17</p> <p>4. If an investment dispute cannot be settled through such consultation or negotiation within three months from the date on which the disputing investor requested for consultation or negotiation in writing and if the disputing investor has not submitted the investment dispute for resolution under courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies, the disputing investor may submit the investment dispute to one of the following international conciliations or arbitrations:</p> <p>(a) conciliation or arbitration in accordance with the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, done at Washington, March 18, 1965 (hereinafter referred to in this Article as "ICSID Convention"), so long as the ICSID Convention is in force between the Contracting Parties;</p> <p>(b) conciliation or arbitration under the Additional Facility Rules of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, provided that either Contracting Party, but not both, is a party to the ICSID Convention;</p> <p>(c) arbitration under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law; and</p> <p>(d) if agreed with the disputing Party, any arbitration in accordance with other arbitration rules.</p> <p>6. The disputing investor who intends to submit the investment dispute to conciliation or arbitration pursuant to paragraph 4 of this Article shall give to the disputing Party written notice of intent to do so at least ninety days before the claim is submitted. The notice of intent shall specify:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(c) conciliation or arbitration set forth in paragraph 4 of this Article which the disputing investor will choose; and...</p> <p>7. Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of investment disputes by a disputing investor to conciliation or arbitration set forth in paragraph 4 of this Article chosen by the disputing investor.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
1090	<a href="#">Armenia - Jordan BIT (2014)</a>	In force	Armenia, Jordan	29/10/2014	22/11/2017	<p>Article 10. Settlement of Disputes between a Party and an Investor of the other Party</p> <p>(2) If the dispute under paragraph (1) of this Article cannot be settled within six (2) months of written notice, it shall be settled at the request of the investor as follows:</p> <p>(a) By a competent court of the Contracting Party; or</p> <p>(b) By conciliation or arbitration by the International Centre for Settlement of Disputes Investment (ICSID) established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States open for signature in Washington on 18 March 1995. In the case of arbitration, each Party hereby agrees in advance to irrevocable consent, even in the absence of a single arbitration agreement between a Contracting Party and an investor, to submit any such dispute to such a centre. This consent implies the waiver of the requirement that internal administrative and judicial remedies should be exhausted; or</p> <p>...</p> <p>(4) Any Contracting Party which is a party to the dispute shall be unable to raise an objection at any stage of the conciliation or arbitration proceedings or enforcement of an award that the investor, who is the other party to the dispute, has received compensation for damages under a guarantee in full or part of its losses.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
1091	<a href="#">ASEAN - India Investment Agreement (2014)</a>	Signed (not in force)	ASEAN (Association of South-East Asian Nations), India	12/11/2014		<p>Art 20 Investment Disputes between a Party and an Investor Consultation and Negotiation</p> <p>5. In the event of an investment dispute referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article, the disputing parties shall as far as possible resolve the dispute through consultations and negotiations, with a view towards reaching an amicable settlement. Such consultations and negotiations, which may include the use of non-binding, third party procedures, shall be initiated by a written request for consultations and negotiations by the disputing investor to the disputing Party.</p> <p>Choice of Forum</p> <p>7. Where the dispute cannot be resolved as provided for under paragraph 5 of this Article within one hundred eighty (180) days from the date of written request for consultations ...</p> <p>b) conciliation or arbitration in accordance with the ICSID Convention and the ICSID Rules of Procedure for Arbitration Proceedings, provided that both the disputing Party and the non-disputing Party are parties to the ICSID Convention;</p> <p>(c) conciliation or arbitration under the ICSID Additional Facility Rules, provided that either of the disputing Party or the non-disputing Party is a party, but not both, to the ICSID Convention ... Provided that submission of the dispute by the disputing investor to any courts or administrative tribunals or to any fora or any arbitration rules under subparagraphs 7(a) to (e) shall exclude resort to the other.</p> <p>Conditions and Limitations on Submission of Claim</p> <p>8. The submission of a dispute to conciliation or arbitration under subparagraph 7(b), (c), (d) or (e) of this Article in accordance with the provisions of this Article, shall be conditional upon:</p> <p>(a) the submission of the dispute to such conciliation or arbitration taking place within three (3) years ...; and</p> <p>(b) the disputing investor providing to the disputing Party a written notice of intent at least ninety (90) days before the claim is submitted. The notice of intent shall specify: (i) either subparagraph 7(b), (c), (d) or (e) as the forum for dispute settlement and, in the case of subparagraph 7(b), whether conciliation or arbitration is being sought ...</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation with a fork in the road</p>

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1092	<a href="#">Korea, Republic of - Viet Nam FTA (2015)</a>	In force	Korea, Republic of, Viet Nam	5/5/2015	20/12/2015	<p>Chapter 9: Investment  Section B: Investor-State Dispute Settlement  Article 9.16 : Consultation and Negotiation  In the event of an investment dispute, the disputing investor and the disputing Party shall initially seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation, which may include the use of non-binding third-party procedures. Consultations shall be held within 30 days of the submission of the notice of intent to submit a claim to arbitration, unless the disputing parties agree otherwise.  Article 9.18 : Conditions Precedent to Submission of a Claim to Arbitration  1. A disputing investor may submit a claim to arbitration pursuant to Article 9.15 only if:  (a) the disputing investor consents to arbitration in accordance with the procedures set out in this Agreement;...  Article 9.19 : Submission of a Claim to Arbitration  1. A disputing investor who meets the conditions provided for in Article 9.18 may submit the claim to arbitration:  (a) under the ICSID Convention and the ICSID Rules of Procedure for Arbitration Proceedings, if both Parties are party to the ICSID Convention;  (b) under the ICSID Additional Facility Rules, if only one Party is a party to the ICSID Convention;  (c) under the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules; or  (d) if the disputing parties agree, to any other arbitration institution or under any other arbitration rules.  Article 9.20 : Consent to Arbitration  2. The consent given in paragraph 1 and the submission by a disputing investor of a claim to arbitration shall satisfy the requirements of:  (a) Chapter II of the ICSID Convention and the ICSID Additional Facility Rules for written consent of the parties; and...  Article 9.28 : Definitions  For the purposes of this Chapter... Appointing Authority means:(a) in the case of arbitration or conciliation under the ICSID or ICSID Additional Facility Rules in subparagraphs 1(a) and 1(b) of Article 9.19, Secretary-General of ICSID.</p>	Uncategorised (Mistaken reference to conciliation)
1093	<a href="#">Eurasian Economic Union - Viet Nam FTA (2015)</a>	In force	Eurasian Economic Union, Viet Nam	29/5/2015	5/10/2016	<p>Article 8.38  Settlement of Disputes between a Party to this Chapter and Investor of the Other Party to this Chapter  1. Disputes between a Party to this Chapter and an investor of the other Party to this Chapter arising from an alleged breach of an obligation of the former Party under this Chapter in connection with an investment made by the investor in the territory of the former Party shall be settled to the extent possible amicably by means of negotiations. Such negotiations may include the use of non-binding, third-party procedures, such as good offices, conciliation and mediation.</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree  Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
1094	<a href="#">Andorra - United Arab Emirates BIT (2015)</a>	In force	Andorra, United Arab Emirates	28/7/2015	8/1/2017	<p>Article 9. Settlement of Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Investors who have a dispute with a Contracting Party must first try to resolve it through negotiation.</p> <p>3. If the dispute has not been settled amicably within six months of receipt of the written notice, it shall be subject to settlement at the request of the investor as follows:</p> <p>a. By the competent court of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made, or</p> <p>b. By arbitration through the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, Open for Signature in Washington on March 18, 1965, if both contracting parties are party to the said agreement; or</p> <p>c. By the ICSID Additional Facility, when only one of the parties is a signatory to the Washington Convention, or</p> <p>d. In arbitration by three arbitrators, in accordance with the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), as amended by the latest amendment accepted by both Contracting Parties. In the event of arbitration, each Contracting Party shall, by virtue of this Agreement, irrevocably consent in advance, even if there is no individual arbitration agreement between the Contracting Party and the Investor, to submit the dispute to the said Court.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID Additional Facility</p>
1095	<a href="#">Mauritius - United Arab Emirates BIT (2015)</a>	In force	Mauritius, United Arab Emirates	20/9/2015	28/12/2017	<p>Article 10. Settlement of disputes between a contracting party and an investor of the other contracting party</p> <p>1. An investor that has a dispute with a Contracting Party should initially attempt to settle it amicably through consultations and negotiations.</p> <p>3. When required by the Contracting Party, if the dispute cannot be settled amicably within three months from the date of receipt of the written notice, it shall be submitted to the competent authority of that Contracting Party or arbitration centers thereof, for conciliation and mediation.</p> <p>4. If the dispute cannot be settled amicably within six months from the date of the start of the conciliation and mediation process referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article, the dispute may upon the request of the investor be settled as follows:</p> <p>a. by a competent court of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment is made; or</p> <p>b. by arbitration centers of a Contracting Party in whose territory the investment is made; or</p> <p>c. by arbitration by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington on 18th March 1965; or</p> <p>d. by arbitration in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), as amended by the last amendment accepted by both Contracting Parties.</p>	<p>Conciliation that may be compelled by the State (but not the investor)</p> <p>Mandatory conciliation as a pre-condition to arbitration</p>

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
1096	<a href="#">Albania - United Arab Emirates BIT (2015)</a>	In force	Albania, United Arab Emirates	15/10/2015	17/2/2017	<p>Article 12. Settlement of Disputes between the Contracting Party and the Investor</p> <p>1. Any dispute which may arise between the Contracting Party and the investor of the other Contracting Party concerning the investments of that investor The other Contracting Party shall be settled amicably by negotiation, upon written request by the investor for the amicable settlement of a dispute. The host country will respond immediately to this request.</p> <p>3. If such a dispute cannot be resolved within a period of 6 (six) months from the date of the request for amicable settlement, the investor may file the dispute after giving written notice of his intention to file a claim with one of the following institutions:</p> <p>a) the competent court or the administrative court of the respondent Contracting Party; or</p> <p>b) conciliation or arbitration established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); or...</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
1097	<a href="#">Bahrain - Bangladesh BIT (2015)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Bahrain, Bangladesh	22/12/2015		<p>Article 8. Settlement of disputes between a contracting party and an investor of the other contracting party</p> <p>(1) For the purpose of solving disputes with respect to investments between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party, consultations will take place between the parties concerned with a view to solving the case, as far as possibly, amicably.</p> <p>(2) If these consultations do not result in a solution within six months from the date of written request for settlement, either Contracting Party may submit the dispute, at his choice, for settlement to:</p> <p>(a) the competent court of the Contracting Parts in the territory of which the investment has been made: or</p> <p>(b) the International Center for Settlement of investment Disputes (ICSID) having regard to the applicable provisions of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between Stales and Nations of the other States opened for signature at Washington D.C. on March 18, 1965. In the event Contracting Parlies shall have become a party to this Convention; or</p> <p>(c) an ad hoc arbitral tribunal which, unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties to the dispute, shall be established under the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>(3) Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of an investment dispute to international conciliation or arbitration.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration

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1098	<a href="#">Nigeria - United Arab Emirates BIT (2016)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Nigeria, United Arab Emirates	18/1/2016		<p>Article 10 Settlement of Investment Disputes</p> <p>2. Where these negotiations do not result in a solution within three (3) months from the date of request for settlement, the National or Company shall submit the dispute for local remedies in the case of an investment made in the United Arab Emirates, the investor shall submit the dispute to a Court of competent jurisdiction and if after six (6) months there is no settlement, the matter shall be referred to the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID).</p> <p>However, in the case of an investment made in the Federal Republic of Nigeria, the investor shall if after three (3) months there is no amicable settlement to the dispute, submit same, at its choice, for settlement to:</p> <p>a.the competent court of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment has been made; or</p> <p>b.the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) provided for by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature at Washington, on 18th March, 1965; or</p> <p>c.an adhoc arbitral tribunal which, unless otherwise agreed upon by the Parties to the dispute, shall be established under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).</p> <p>d.Each Contracting Party hereby consents to the submission of an Investment dispute to International Conciliation or Arbitration.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
1099	<a href="#">TPP (2016)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, United States of America, Viet Nam	2/4/2016		<p>Section B: Investor-State Dispute Settlement</p> <p>Article 9.18: Consultation and Negotiation</p> <p>1. In the event of an investment dispute, the claimant and the respondent should initially seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation, which may include the use of non-binding, third party procedures, such as good offices, conciliation or mediation.</p> <p>3. For greater certainty, the initiation of consultations and negotiations shall not be construed as recognition of the jurisdiction of the tribunal.</p> <p>Article 9.19: Submission of a Claim to Arbitration</p> <p>1. If an investment dispute has not been resolved within six months of the receipt by the respondent of a written request for consultations pursuant to Article 9.18.2 (Consultation and Negotiation): (a) the claimant, on its own behalf, may submit to arbitration under this Section a claim: ...</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>

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1100	<a href="#">Kosovo - United Arab Emirates BIT (2016)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Kosovo, United Arab Emirates	20/5/2016		<p>Article 10. Settlement of Disputes between a Contracting Party and the Investors of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>3. If such dispute can not be overcome within a period of six (6) months from the date of the request for settlement, the concerned investor may, following written notice of his intention to submit the request to arbitration, file a dispute to one of the following, at the discretion of the investor:</p> <p>a) The competent court or administrative tribunal of the Contracting Party;</p> <p>b) Conciliation or arbitration established by:</p> <p>i. Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on the Law on International Trade (UNCITRAL);</p> <p>ii. International Chamber of Commerce's Arbitration Rules (ICC);</p> <p>iii. The Rules of the International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID); established in the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Citizens of Other States (ICSID Convention), opened for signature at Washington, D.C., 18 March 1965;</p> <p>c) Any other form of arbitration accorded between the investor and the host country of the dispute.</p> <p>4. Each Contracting Party hereby gives its consent to the disputes concerning the investment for international reconciliation or arbitration. This consent implies the waiver of the requirement for exhaustion of internal administrative or judicial remedies.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration
1101	<a href="#">Armenia - United Arab Emirates BIT (2002)</a>	In force	Armenia, United Arab Emirates	22/7/2016	21/11/2017	<p>Art 10 Settlement of disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>3. When required by the Contracting Party, if the dispute cannot be settled amicably within three months from the date of receipt of the written notice, it shall be submitted to the competent authority of that Contracting Party or arbitration centers thereof, for conciliation and mediation.</p> <p>4. If the dispute cannot be settled amicably within six months from the date of the start of the conciliation and mediation process referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article, the dispute may upon the request of the investor be settled as follows:</p> <p>a. by a competent court of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment is made; or</p> <p>b. by arbitration centers of a Contracting Party in whose territory the investment is made; or</p> <p>c. by arbitration by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington on 18th March 1965; or</p> <p>d. by arbitration in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), as amended by the last amendment accepted by both Contracting Parties.</p>	<p>Conciliation that may be compelled by the State (but not the investor)</p> <p>Mandatory conciliation as a pre-condition to arbitration</p>

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1102	<a href="#">Slovakia - United Arab Emirates (2016)</a>	In force	Slovakia, United Arab Emirates	22/9/2016	5/2/2018	<p>Article 15 Consultations</p> <p>1. In the event of an investment dispute, the claimant and the respondent should initially seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation which may include the use of non-binding, third-party procedures, such as conciliation under ICSID Convention.</p> <p>2. Disputing parties may settle amicably their disputes at any stage of the proceedings under this Section C, including the case when the arbitration has been already commenced.</p> <p>3. With a view of settling the claim derived from its investment, the investor shall deliver to the Host State a written notice of its intention to submit a claim for arbitration (hereinafter referred to as the “request for consultations”) at least 6 months before the claim is submitted.</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
1103	<a href="#">Australia - Singapore FTA (2016)</a>	In force	Australia, Singapore	13/10/2016	1/12/2017	<p>Article 23. Consultation and negotiation</p> <p>1. In the event of an investment dispute, the claimant and the respondent should initially seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation, which may include the use of non-binding, third party procedures, such as good offices, conciliation or mediation.</p> <p>2. The claimant shall deliver to the respondent a written request for consultations setting out a brief description of facts regarding the measure or measures at issue.</p> <p>3. For greater certainty, the initiation of consultations and negotiations shall not be construed as recognition of the jurisdiction of the tribunal.</p> <p>Article 24. Submission of a claim to arbitration</p> <p>1. If an investment dispute has not been resolved within six months of the receipt by the respondent of a written request for consultations pursuant to Article 23.2 (Consultation and Negotiation):</p> <p>(a) the claimant, on its own behalf, may submit to arbitration under this Section a claim:</p> <p>(i) that the respondent has breached an obligation under Section A; and</p> <p>(ii) that the claimant has incurred loss or damage by reason of, or arising out of, that breach; and</p> <p>(b) the claimant, on behalf of an enterprise of the respondent that is a juridical person that the claimant owns or controls directly or indirectly, may submit to arbitration under this Section a claim:</p> <p>(i) that the respondent has breached an obligation under Section A; and</p> <p>(ii) that the enterprise has incurred loss or damage by reason of, or arising out of, that breach.</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
1104	<a href="#">Chile - Hong Kong, China SAR BIT (2016)</a>	In force	Chile, Hong Kong, China SAR	18/11/2016	14/7/2019	<p>Section C –Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and the Host Party</p> <p>Art 20: Consultations</p> <p>1. In the event of an investment dispute, the claimant and the respondent shall initially seek to resolve the dispute through consultations, which may include, where this is acceptable to the disputing parties, the use of non-binding, third-party procedures, such as good offices, conciliation and mediation. Such consultations shall be initiated by a written request for consultations delivered by the claimant to the respondent...</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
1105	<a href="#">Ethiopia - United Arab Emirates BIT (2016)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Ethiopia, United Arab Emirates	3/12/2016		<p>Article 15 Settlement of Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor</p> <p>3. If the dispute cannot be settled within six months after resort to a court or administrative tribunal, either party to the dispute shall be entitled to submit the dispute to the national or international arbitration tribunals</p> <p>4. The investor and the Contracting Party concerned in the dispute may agree to refer the dispute either to:</p> <p>a) the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes /having regard to the provisions, where applicable, of the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, opened for signature at Washington DC on 18 March 1965 and the Additional Facility for the Administration of Conciliation, Arbitration and Fact-Finding Proceedings; or...</p>	<p>Uncategorised (limits advance consent to arbitration, but mentions conciliation in reference to ICSID AF)</p>

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
1106	<a href="#">Costa Rica - United Arab Emirates BIT (2017)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Costa Rica, United Arab Emirates	10/3/2017		<p>Article 14. Dispute Settlement between a Party and an Investor from the other Party</p> <p>Consultations and negotiation</p> <p>1. An investment controversy that arises between an investor and a Party with respect to an obligation of Articles 4 to 9 (Investment Protection, Most Favored Nation Treatment, National Treatment, Expropriation, Dispute Treatment and Transfers) of the This Agreement will be resolved, to the extent possible, through consultation and negotiation.</p> <p>3. In the event that an investment dispute cannot be resolved through consultations and negotiations in accordance with paragraph 1, within three months after the respondent receives notification of the dispute, it must submit to a third - party procedure such as conciliation or mediation before an authorized center of the Party complained against in the dispute.</p> <p>4. For greater certainty, compliance with the requirements pursuant to paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 regarding consultation and negotiation and third-party procedures is mandatory and a condition precedent to the submission of the dispute to arbitration.</p> <p>5. If the controversy referred to in paragraph 1 cannot be resolved amicably within six months from the beginning of the third party procedure referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article, which can be extended if the disputing parties If so agreed, the investor may submit a claim to arbitration.</p>	<p>Mandatory conciliation as a pre-condition to arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation</p>
1107	<a href="#">Jordan - Saudi Arabia BIT (2017)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Jordan , Saudi Arabia	27/3/2017		<p>(No article number provided)</p> <p>1. For the purposes of this Article, an investment dispute is a dispute between a Contracting Party and the investor of the other Contracting Party which has suffered loss or damage caused by an alleged violation or breach of any right granted under this Convention...</p> <p>4. If a dispute is not settled amicably within six months from the date of the request of the disputing investor to consult and negotiate in writing, and if the disputing investor does not submit the subject of the investment dispute for decision by the courts or administrative appointees of a Contracting Party, the disputing investor may submit the dispute to one of the following international arbitration or peaceful mechanisms:</p> <p>(a) Conciliation or arbitration in accordance with a Mediation Agreement (Hereinafter referred to as "the Convention"), as long as this Agreement is in force for the Contracting Parties and taking into account the notification made by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on 8 May 1980 in accordance with the relevant article of the said Convention.</p> <p>(b) Conciliation or arbitration in accordance with the Additional Facility of the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), if the S1 (1) Convention does not apply to the Contracting Parties.</p> <p>(c) Arbitration in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law.</p> <p>(d) Any method of arbitration in accordance with other arbitration rules shall be agreed upon with the counterparty.</p> <p>5. If the investor submits the investment dispute to a court of competent jurisdiction in the concerned Contracting Party, the investor in dispute shall not at the same time proceed to arbitration in paragraph (4). The judgment rendered by the Court shall be binding and shall not be subject to any dispute or appeal other than as provided for in the legislation of the Contracting Party...</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation with a fork in the road</p>

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
1108	<a href="#">Angola - United Arab Emirates BIT (2017)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Angola, United Arab Emirates	4/5/2017		<p>Article 11. Settlement of Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>3. If the Contracting Party so requires, if the dispute cannot be amicably settled within three months of receipt of the written notification, the dispute will be submitted to the competent court of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment is made.</p> <p>4. If the dispute cannot be settled amicably within six months from the date of receipt of the written notification or of the start of the conciliation referred to in paragraph 2 3 of this Article, the dispute shall be resolved, at the investor's request, as follows:  A. By arbitration of the International Centre for the Resolution of Investment Disputes (ICSID), set up by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other states, open for signature in Washington, D.C. to 18 March 1965. In the event of arbitration, each of the Parties The Contracting Parties, by this Agreement, hereby irrevocably consent and in advance, even in the absence of an individual arbitration agreement between the Contracting Party and the investor, to submit any dispute to this Centre; or  B. By the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), accepted by both Contracting Parties. In the event of arbitration, each Contracting Party shall, by means of this Agreement, irrevocably and in advance, even in the absence of an individual arbitration agreement between the Contracting Party and the investor, submit such a dispute to the said court.</p> <p>6. A Contracting Party which is a party to a dispute shall not raise objections, at any stage of the conciliation procedure or of arbitration or the enforcement of a judgment, of which the investor who is the other party to the dispute has received</p>	Uncategorised (mistaken reference to conciliation)
1109	<a href="#">Singapore - Qatar BIT</a>	In force	Qatar, Singapore	17/10/2017	25/4/2018	<p>Article 10 Settlement of Disputes Between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>2. If such disputes cannot be settled according to the provisions of paragraph 1 within six months from the date of request in writing for settlement, the investor concerned may submit the dispute to:</p> <p>(a)the competent court of the host Contracting Party for decision;  (b)the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) established under the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States of 18 March 1965 done at Washington, D.C. (hereinafter referred to as the "Convention") if this Convention is applicable to both of the Contracting Parties;  (c)the ICSID under the Rules Governing the Additional Facility for the Administration of Proceedings by the Secretariat of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (Additional Facility Rules), if one of the Contracting Parties is not a Contracting State to the Convention;  (d)an international ad hoc arbitration tribunal under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) adopted by UNCITRAL on 28 April 1976 (hereinafter referred to as "UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules"); or  (e)any other arbitral institutions or in accordance with any other arbitral rules, if the parties to the dispute so agree.</p> <p>Subject to Article 10.5, the choice shall be final once the investor has submitted the dispute to any of the dispute settlement mechanisms provided for above in this paragraph.</p> <p>3. Each Contracting Party hereby irrevocably consents in advance to submit a dispute under this Agreement for international conciliation or arbitration. Such consent shall be understood to satisfy the requirements of Article 25 of the Convention.</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation with a fork in the road</p>

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
1110	<a href="#">Rwanda - United Arab Emirates BIT (2017)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Rwanda, United Arab Emirates	1/11/2017		<p>Art 12 Mediation And Conciliation</p> <p>I. In lieu of, or in addition to, the mandatory negotiation requirement, the parties to the investor-State Dispute may agree to mediation or conciliation, without prejudice to their rights, claims and defenses under this Agreement.</p> <p>2. The parties to the Investor-State Dispute shall agree upon the rules applicable to (i) the mediation or conciliation of the dispute and (ii) the method of appointment of the mediator or conciliator.</p> <p>Art 13 Conditions Precedent to the Submission of a Dispute to Arbitration</p> <p>I. An Investor-State Dispute may be submitted to arbitration in accordance with Article 14 below only if the following conditions have been met: .... c) no mediation or conciliation procedure is pending between the parties to the Investor-State Dispute...</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
1111	<a href="#">Colombia - United Arab Emirates BIT (2017)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Colombia, United Arab Emirates	12/11/2017		<p>Art 15: Consultations between the Investor and a Contracting Party and Presentation of Notices</p> <p>2. Nothing in this Article shall be construed as to prevent either Contracting Party from referring their dispute, by mutual agreement, to ad-hoc or institutional mediation or conciliation before or during the arbitral proceeding.</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation may happen at any time and is without prejudice</p>
1112	<a href="#">Australia - Peru FTA (2018)</a>	In force	Australia, Peru	12/2/2018	11/2/2020	<p>Section B: Investor-State Dispute Settlement Article 8.19: Consultation and Negotiation</p> <p>1. In the event of an investment dispute, the claimant and the respondent should initially seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation, which may include the use of non-binding, third party procedures, such as good offices, conciliation or mediation</p> <p>2. The claimant shall deliver to the respondent a written request for consultations setting out a brief description of facts regarding the measure or measures at issue.</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
1113	<a href="#">Central America - Republic of Korea FTA (2018)</a>	In force	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Korea, Republic of, Nicaragua, Panama	21/2/2018	1/11/2019	<p>Section B: Investor-State Dispute Settlement Art 9.16: Consultation and Negotiation</p> <p>Any dispute arising in accordance with Article 9.17.1 shall be settled, to the extent possible, by consultation and negotiation, which may include the use of non-binding, third party procedures such as conciliation and mediation, and shall be notified by submitting a notice of the dispute (notice of dispute) in writing, including detailed information of the factual and legal basis, by the investor to the Party receiving the investment. The claimant must deliver evidence, establishing that he or she is an investor of the other Party with its notice of dispute.</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>

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No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
1114	<a href="#">Mali - United Arab Emirates BIT (2018)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Mali, United Arab Emirates	6/3/2018		<p>Art 11 Règlement des différends entre une partie contractante et un investisseur de l'autre partie contractante</p> <p>3. Lorsque la Partie contractante le demande, si le différend ne peut être réglé à l'amiable dans les trois mois à compter de la réception de l'avis écrit, le différend sera soumis au tribunal compétent de la Partie contractante sur le territoire de laquelle l'investissement est effectué.</p> <p>4. Si le différend ne peut être réglé à l'amiable dans un délai de six mois à compter de la réception de l'avis écrit ou du début de la procédure de conciliation visée au paragraphe 3 du présent article, le différend est réglé comme suit sur demande de l'investisseur:</p> <p>a. Par l'arbitrage du Centre international pour le règlement des différends relatifs aux investissements (CIRDI), créé par la Convention sur le règlement des différends relatifs aux investissements entre Etats et ressortissants d'autres Etats, ouverte à la signature à Washington le 18 Mars 1965. En cas d'arbitrage, chaque En vertu du présent accord, la partie contractante consent irrévocablement à l'avance, même en l'absence d'un accord d'arbitrage individuel entre la partie contractante et l'investisseur, à soumettre un tel différend à ce centre; ou...</p> <p>6. Une Partie contractante qui est partie à un différend ne peut, à aucun stade de la procédure de conciliation ou d'arbitrage ou de l'exécution d'une sentence, soulever l'objection que l'investisseur qui est l'autre partie au différend a reçu une indemnité en vertu d'une pour tout ou partie de ses pertes.</p> <p>(3. If the Contracting Party so requests, if the dispute cannot be settled amicably within three months from receipt of the written notice, the dispute shall be submitted to the competent court of the Contracting Party in the territory of which the investment is made.</p> <p>4. If the dispute cannot be settled amicably within six months from receipt of the written notice or from the start of the conciliation procedure referred to in paragraph 3 of this article, the dispute shall be settled as follows at the investor's request:</p> <p>a. By arbitration by the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID)...</p> <p>6. A Contracting Party which is a party to a dispute may not, at any stage of the conciliation or arbitration proceedings or the execution of an award, raise the objection that the investor who is the other party to the dispute has received compensation...</p>	Uncategorised (Advance consent limited to arbitration only, but conciliation mentioned in waiver-of-objections clause)
1115	<a href="#">Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) (2018)</a>	In force	Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, Viet Nam	8/3/2018	30/12/2018	<p>Chapter 9: Investment</p> <p>Section B: Investor-State Dispute Settlement</p> <p>Article 9.18: Consultation and Negotiation</p> <p>1. In the event of an investment dispute, the claimant and the respondent should initially seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation, which may include the use of non-binding, third party procedures, such as good offices, conciliation or mediation.</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
1116	<a href="#">Argentina - United Arab Emirates BIT (2018)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Argentina, United Arab Emirates	16/4/2018		<p>Section B: Settlement of Disputes between a Party and an Investor of the other Party</p> <p>Article 20: Consultations and Negotiation</p> <p>1. In case a dispute related to an investment arises, to the extent possible, will be settled amicably through consultation and negotiation which it may include the utilization of non-binding proceedings, such as mediation and conciliation</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
1117	<a href="#">Indonesia - Singapore BIT (2018)</a>	In force	Indonesia, Singapore	10/11/2018	3/9/2021	<p>SECTION ONE: SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN A PARTY AND AN INVESTOR OF THE OTHER PARTY</p> <p>ARTICLE 15 Consultations 1.The disputing parties shall initially seek to resolve an investment dispute by consultations and negotiations(“consultations”), which may include the use of non-binding, third party procedures, such as good offices, conciliation and mediation. Such consultations shall be initiated by a written request for consultations delivered by the disputing investor to the disputing Party.</p> <p>ARTICLE 16 MEDIATION 1.The disputing parties may, at any time, agree to have recourse to mediation. A request to have recourse to mediation shall be addressed by a disputing party to the other disputing party in writing. The party to which the request is addressed shall give sympathetic consideration to the request, and reply by accepting or rejecting it in writing within 10 days of its receipt. 2. Recourse to mediation is voluntary and without prejudice to the legal position of either disputing party. 3.Recourse to mediation may be governed by the mediation rules of mediation institutions in Indonesia or Singapore, or such other rules as the disputing parties may agree. Mediators shall comply with Annex IV (Code of Conduct of Arbitrators and Mediators). ... 7.Nothing in this Article shall preclude the disputing parties from having recourse to other forms of alternative dispute resolution.</p> <p>ARTICLE 17 SUBMISSION OF A CLAIM 1.If an investment dispute cannot be resolved within 1 year from the date of delivery of the written request for consultations pursuant to Article 15 (Consultations) then, unless the disputing parties agree otherwise, the disputing investor may submit the dispute to: ... (b) arbitration under the ICSID Convention and the ICSID Arbitration Rules...</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
1118	<a href="#">USMCA (2018)</a>	In force	Canada, Mexico, United States of America	30/11/2018	1/7/2020	<p>Article 14.D.2: Consultation and Negotiation 1. In the event of a qualifying investment dispute, the claimant and the respondent should initially seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation, which may include the use of non-binding, third party procedures, such as good offices, conciliation, or mediation.  2. For greater certainty, the initiation of consultations and negotiations shall not be construed as recognition of the jurisdiction of the tribunal.  Article 14.D. 3: Submission of a Claim to Arbitration 1. In the event that a disputing party considers that a qualifying investment dispute cannot be settled by consultation and negotiation:(a)the claimant, on its own behalf, may submit to arbitration under this Annex a claim...</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
1119	<a href="#">Australia - Indonesia CEPA (2019)</a>	In force	Australia, Indonesia	4/3/2019	5/7/2020	<p>Art 14:23 Conciliation</p> <p>1.If the dispute cannot be resolved within 180 days from the date of receipt by the disputing Party of the written request for consultations, the disputing Party may initiate a conciliation process, which shall be mandatory for the disputing investor, with a view towards reaching an amicable settlement. Such a conciliation process shall be initiated by ... the disputing Party to the disputing investor.</p> <p>2.The conciliation process under this Article can only be initiated by a written request delivered by the disputing Party within 180 days from the date of receipt by the disputing Party of the written request for consultations.</p> <p>3.Expenses incurred in relation to the conciliation process shall be borne equally by the disputing parties. Each disputing party shall bear its own legal expenses.</p> <p>Article 14.24: Claim by an Investor of a Party</p> <p>1.If an investment dispute has not been resolved by consultations in accordance with Article 14.22 or conciliation in accordance with Article 14.23, in accordance with the timeframes in Article 14.26.2(a) or Article 14.26.2(b) respectively;</p> <p>Article 14.26: Conditions and Limitations on Submission of a Claim</p> <p>2. No claim shall be submitted to arbitration under this Section unless:</p> <p>(a)if the disputing Party has not initiated a conciliation process in accordance with Article 14.23, at least 180 days have elapsed since the date of the receipt by the disputing Party of a request for consultations and the disputing investor has provided written notice to the disputing Party of its intent to submit the investment dispute to arbitration at least 90 days before the claim is submitted under Article 14.24; or</p> <p>(b)if the disputing Party has initiated a conciliation process Article 14.23, at least 120 days has elapsed since the initiation of the conciliation and the disputing investor has provided written notice to the disputing Party of its intent to submit the investment dispute to arbitration at least 60 days before the claim is submitted under Article 14.24; and...</p> <p>5.No Party shall give diplomatic protection, or bring an international claim, in respect of a dispute which has been submitted to conciliation or arbitration under this Article, unless such other Party has failed to abide by and comply with the award ...</p>	Conciliation that may be compelled by the State (but not the investor)
1120	<a href="#">Australia - Hong Kong Investment Agreement (2019)</a>	In force	Australia, Hong Kong, China SAR	26/3/2019	17/1/2020	<p>Section C: Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and the Host Party</p> <p>Article 23: Consultations</p> <p>1. In the event of an investment dispute, the claimant and the respondent shall initially seek to resolve the investment dispute through consultations, which may include the use of non-binding, third party procedures, such as good offices, conciliation or mediation.</p> <p>3. For greater certainty, the commencement of consultations shall not be construed as recognition of the jurisdiction of the tribunal.</p>	Conciliation if both parties agree  Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree
1121	<a href="#">Australia - Uruguay BIT (2019)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Australia, Uruguay	5/4/2019		<p>Art 14: Settlement of disputes between a Party and an investor of the other Party</p> <p>1. For the purposes of this Article:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(d) "ICSID Additional Facility Rules" means the Rules Governing the Additional Facility for the Administration of Proceedings by the Secretariat of the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes;</p> <p>5.A claimant may submit a claim referred to in paragraph 2 under one of the following alternatives:</p> <p>(a) to a competent court of the Party in whose territory the investment is made, provided such a court has jurisdiction over such claims under the law of that Party; or</p> <p>(b) the ICSID Convention and the ICSID Rules of Procedure for Arbitration Proceedings, provided that both Parties are parties to the ICSID Convention; or</p> <p>(c) the ICSID Additional Facility Rules, provided that either Party is a party to the ICSID Convention; or</p> <p>...</p> <p>12.Once an action referred to in paragraph 5 of this Article has been taken, neither Party shall pursue the dispute through diplomatic channels unless:</p> <p>(a)the relevant judicial or administrative body, the Secretary-General of ICSID ("Secretary-General"), the arbitral authority or tribunal or the conciliation commission, ... has decided that it has no jurisdiction in relation to the dispute in question; or</p> <p>(b) the respondent has failed to abide by or comply with any judgment, award, order or other determination made by the body in question.</p>	Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction  Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID Additional Facility

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Conciliation Provision	Category
1122	<a href="#">Burkina Faso - Turkey BIT (2019)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Burkina Faso, Turkey	11/4/2019		<p>Article 10 Reglements Des Conflits Entre Une Partie Contractante Et Un National De L'Autre Partie Contractante</p> <p>3 Si apres une periode de (6) six mois a compter de la date de la notification ecrite mentionnee a l'alinéa 2, les consultations el negociations n'ont pas permis de regler ces differends, ceux-ci pourront etre soumis, au choix de l'investisseur:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) ou, sous la condition posee a l'alienea 5 du present article, au</p> <p>(i) Centre International pour le Reglement des Differends relatifs aux investissements (CIRDI) cree par la &lt;&lt;Convention pour le Reglement des Differends relatifs aux Investissements entre les Etats et les Ressortissants d'autres Etats&gt;&gt; au cas ou les deux Parties Contractantes deviennent Parties a cette Convention</p> <p>...</p> <p>(iv) au Centre d'Arbitrage, de Mediation et de Conciliation de Ouagadougou (CAMCO);</p> <p>(iv) a toute autre institution d'arbitrage ou toute autre regle d'arbitrage, si les parties au differend en conviennent.</p> <p>(3 If after a period of (6) six months from the date of the written notification mentioned in paragraph 2, consultations and negotiations have not made it possible to settle these disputes, they may be submitted, at the option of the investor:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) or, subject to the condition set out in paragraph 5 of this article, in</p> <p>(i) International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) created by the "Convention for the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States" in the event that the two Contracting Parties become Parties to this Convention</p> <p>...</p> <p>(iv) at the Ouagadougou Arbitration, Mediation and Conciliation Center (CAMCO);</p> <p>(iv) to any other arbitration institution or any other arbitration rule, if the parties to the dispute so agree.)</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation through unqualified submission to ICSID jurisdiction</p> <p>Advance consent to conciliation and arbitration (Domestic Institution)</p>
1123	<a href="#">Iraq - Saudi Arabia BIT (2019)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Iraq, Saudi Arabia	17/4/2019		<p>Article 13</p> <p>1. For the purposes of this Article, an investment dispute is a dispute that arises between a Contracting Party and the investor of the other Contracting Party who incurred in a loss or was damaged due to an alleged violation of any right granted under this Agreement or arising from it in relation to the investments of that investor.</p> <p>...</p> <p>3. The investment dispute shall be settled as amicably as possible through consultation and negotiation between the disputing investor and the disputing party ( referred to in this article as "the Disputing parties").</p> <p>4. If it is not possible to settle any investment dispute amicably within (six) months from the date of the disputed investor's request for consultation and negotiation in writing, and after exhausting the internal review methods, and if the disputed investor has not submitted the subject of the investment dispute for decision by the courts or administrative bodies of the host party to the investment, the disputed investor may Submit the dispute to one of the following international conciliation or arbitration bodies:</p> <p>A. Arab Investment Court.</p> <p>B. Arbitration in accordance with the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission for International Trade Law ( UNCITRAL).</p> <p>C. Any method of arbitration according to other arbitration rules is agreed upon with the disputing party.</p> <p>8. Each Contracting Party agrees that the disputing investor shall present the investment dispute to the conciliation or arbitration set forth in paragraph (4) of this article, which the disputed investor has chosen.</p> <p>9. Regardless of what is mentioned in paragraph (8) of this article, it is not permissible to submit an investment dispute to conciliation or arbitration as described in paragraph (4) of this article if more than five years have passed...</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation or arbitration</p>

Spreadsheet 1: Investor-State Conciliation Provisions

No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation Provision	G Category
1124	<a href="#">Hong Kong, China SAR - United Arab Emirates BIT (2019)</a>	In force	Hong Kong, China SAR, United Arab Emirates	16/6/2019	6/3/2020	<p>Article 8 Settlement of Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>1) Any dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party concerning an investment of the investor covered by this Agreement shall, as far as possible, be settled amicably through consultation between the parties to the dispute.</p> <p>(2) To start consultation, the investor shall deliver to the Contracting Party a written notice. The notice shall specify:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(3) When required by the Contracting Party, if the dispute cannot be settled amicably within six months from the date of receipt of the written notice, it shall be submitted to the competent authorities of that Contracting Party or arbitration centres thereof, for conciliation.</p> <p>(5) If the dispute cannot be settled amicably within six months from the date of receipt of the written notice or from the start of the conciliation referred to in paragraph (3) of this Article, the dispute shall upon the request of the investor be settled by arbitration by submitting the dispute to: ...</p>	Conciliation that may be compelled by the State (but not the investor)
1125	<a href="#">Japan - Morocco BIT (2020)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Japan, Morocco	8/1/2020		<p>Article 16 Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the Other Contracting Party</p> <p>3. Any investment dispute shall, as far as possible, be settled amicably through consultations and negotiations conducted in good faith between the disputing investor and the disputing Party (hereinafter referred to in this Article as "the disputing parties"). To this end, the disputing investor shall deliver to the disputing Party a written request for consultations setting out a brief description of the facts regarding the measure or measures at issue. The consultation shall be commenced no later than thirty days after the date of its receipt by the disputing Party. Nothing in this paragraph precludes the use of non-binding, third-party procedures, such as good offices, conciliation or mediation.</p>	<p>Conciliation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>

Spreadsheet 2: Investor-State Mediation Provisions

No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Mediation Provision	Category
1	<a href="#">CAFTA - DR (2004)</a>	In force	CACM (Central American Common Market), Dominican Republic, United States of America	5/8/2004	1/1/2009	Section B Investor-State Dispute Settlement Art 10.15: Consultation and Negotiation In the event of an investment dispute, the claimant and the respondent should initially seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation, which may include the use of non-binding, third-party procedures such as conciliation and mediation.	Mediation if both parties agree  Mediation during the pre-arbitration consultation phase
2	<a href="#">Nicaragua - Taiwan Province of China FTA (2006)</a>	In force	Nicaragua, Taiwan Province of China	23/6/2006	1/1/2008	Section B: Investor-State Dispute Settlement Art 10.15 Consultation and Negotiation  In the event of an investment dispute, the claimant and the respondent should initially seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation, which may include the use of non-binding, third-party procedures such as conciliation and mediation.	Mediation if both parties agree  Mediation during the pre-arbitration consultation phase
3	<a href="#">COMESA Investment Agreement</a>	Signed (not in force)	<a href="#">COMESA (Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa)</a>	23/5/2007		Art 26 Negotiation and Mediation  1. In the event that a dispute arises ... between Member States, or between a Member State and a COMESA investor, the party wishing to raise the dispute shall issue a notice of intention...  2. For the purposes of this Agreement, there shall be the minimum of a six-month cooling-off period between the date of a notice of intention under this Agreement ... and the date a party may formally initiate a dispute under Articles 27 or 28.  3. The parties shall seek to resolve potential disputes through amicable means, both prior to and during the cooling-off period.  4. Where no alternative means of dispute settlement are agreed upon, a party shall seek the assistance of a mediator to resolve disputes during the cooling-off period required under this Agreement between the notice of intention and the initiation of dispute settlement proceedings under Articles 27 or 28. The potential disputants shall use a mediator from the list established by the COMESA Secretariat for this purpose, or another one of their joint choosing. Recourse to mediation does not alter the minimum cooling-off period.  5. If no mediator is chosen by the disputing parties prior to three months before the expiration of the cooling-off period, the President of the COMESA Court of Justice or his designate shall appoint a mediator ....  6. If the parties accept a mediation ruling, the ruling shall immediately be implemented thereafter."	Mediation is a mandatory pre-condition to arbitration  Advance consent to mediation
4	<a href="#">Panama-US FTA</a>	In force	Panama, United States of America	28/6/2007	31/10/2012	Section B: Investor-State Dispute Settlement Article 10.15: Consultation and Negotiation In the event of an investment dispute, the claimant and the respondent should initially seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation, which may include the use of non-binding, third-party procedures such as conciliation and mediation.	Mediation if both parties agree  Mediation during the pre-arbitration consultation phase
5	<a href="#">Protocol to the CACM Agreement on Investment and Trade Services</a>	Signed (not in force)	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua	22/7/2007		16 Consultation and negotiation  In the case of an investment dispute, the plaintiff and the respondent must first seek settlement of the dispute through consultation and negotiation, which may include the use of non-binding third party proceedings such as conciliation and mediation.	Mediation if both parties agree  Mediation during the pre-arbitration consultation phase
6	<a href="#">Colombia - Northern Triangle FTA (2013)</a>	In force	Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras	8/9/2007	13/11/2009	Article 12.18 Submission of a Claim  1. In the case of administrative acts, in order to submit a claim to the internal forum or to the arbitration provided for in this Article, it shall be essential to previously exhaust the administrative or administrative channel, by the investor or his investment, when the Party's legislation so requires. Said exhaustion may in no case exceed a period of six (6) months from the date of its initiation by the investor and shall not prevent the investor from requesting the consultations referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article.  3. Nothing in this Article shall be construed as preventing the parties to a dispute, by mutual agreement, from attending mediation or conciliation, ad-hoc or institutional, before or during the arbitration procedure.	Mediation if both parties agree  Mediation may take place at any time and is without prejudice to arbitration (but there is no advance consent)

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7	<a href="#">China - Colombia BIT (2008)</a>	In force	China, Colombia	22/11/2008	2/7/2013	<p>Art 9 Settlement of Disputes between One Contracting Party and an Investor of the Other Contracting Party</p> <p>2. Any dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party in connection with an investment in the territory of the other Contracting Party shall be settled, as far as possible, amicably...</p> <p>3. Nothing in this Article shall be construed as to prevent the parties of a dispute from referring their dispute, by mutual agreement, to ad hoc or institutional mediation or conciliation before or during the arbitral proceeding.</p>	<p>Mediation if both parties agree</p> <p>Mediation may take place at any time and is without prejudice to arbitration (but there is no advance consent)</p>
8	<a href="#">ECOWAS Supplementary Act on Investments (2008)</a>	In force	ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States)	19/12/2008	19/01/2009	<p>Article 33. Dispute settlement procedures</p> <p>(1) In the event of a dispute between Member States, or between a Member State and an investor, or between an investor and a host State, the party wishing to raise the dispute shall issue a notice of intention to initiate arbitration to the other potential disputing Party or Parties using a dispute settlement procedure prescribed below.</p> <p>(2) There shall be a minimum period of six months between the date of a notice of intention to initiate a dispute settlement process under this Supplementary Act, and the date a Party or investor as the case may be, may formally initiate a dispute. During this period, Member States make efforts to reach an amicable settlement of possible disputes. The use of good offices, conciliation, mediation or any other agreed dispute resolution process may also be applied.</p> <p>(3) Where mediation is adopted as the dispute resolution process, the disputants shall use an approved mediator for this purpose.</p> <p>(4) If no mediator is chosen by the disputing parties prior to three months before the expiration of the amicable settlement period, a mediator who is not a national of one of the State parties to the dispute shall be appointed. The conditions for the appointment of the said mediator shall be set out in the relevant regulation.</p> <p>(5) Member States may also establish national mediation centres to facilitate the resolution of disputes between Parties and investors or investments, taking into account regional rules, customs and traditions on investment. Mediators officially appointed to such centres shall be incorporated into the Agency's list through the national mediation centres.</p> <p>(6) Any dispute between a host Member State and an Investor, as envisaged under this Article that is not amicably settled through mutual discussions may be submitted to arbitration as follows ...</p>	<p>Mediation if both parties agree</p> <p>Mediation during the pre-arbitration consultation phase</p>
9	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Colombia BIT (2009)</a>	Signed (not in force)	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Colombia	4/2/2009		<p>Art 7 Settlement of disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>3. Nothing in this Article shall be construed as to prevent the parties of a dispute from referring their dispute, from the notification of the dispute onwards, to ad hoc or institutional mediation or conciliation before or during the adjudicative proceedings.</p>	<p>Mediation if both parties agree</p> <p>Mediation may take place at any time and is without prejudice to arbitration (but there is no advance consent)</p>
10	<a href="#">Colombia - United Kingdom BIT (2010)</a>	In force	Colombia, United Kingdom	17/3/2010	10/10/2014	<p>Art 9 Settlement of Disputes between one Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>6. Nothing in this Article shall be construed as to prevent the parties to a dispute from referring their dispute, by mutual agreement, to ad hoc mediation or conciliation before or during the arbitral proceedings.</p>	<p>Mediation if both parties agree</p> <p>Mediation may take place at any time and is without prejudice to arbitration (but there is no advance consent)</p>

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11	<a href="#">Macedonia, The former Yugoslav Republic of - Morocco BIT (2010)</a>	In force	Morocco, North Macedonia	11/5/2010	15/10/2012	<p>Art 8 Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Any dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party concerning an alleged violation of one or more provisions of this Agreement in respect of an investment shall be notified in writing, including detailed information, by the investor to the Contracting Party on whose territory the investment is made. As far as possible, the parties involved in the dispute shall endeavour to settle the dispute amicably or by consultation and negotiation. They may, upon the initiative of either of them and as a part of their consultation and negotiation, agree to rely upon non-binding, third-party procedures such as mediation.</p> <p>If the dispute can not be settled within six months from the date of request for settlement, the dispute may be submitted on the investor's choice to...</p>	<p>Mediation if both parties agree</p> <p>Mediation during the pre-arbitration consultation phase</p>
12	<a href="#">Egypt - Switzerland BIT (2010)</a>	In force	Egypt, Switzerland	7/6/2010	15/5/2012	<p>Art 12 Disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>(1) Disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party relating to an investment ... shall, without prejudice to Article 13 of this Agreement (Disputes between the Contracting Parties), to the extent possible, be settled through consultation, negotiation or mediation (hereinafter referred to "procedure of amicable settlement").</p> <p>(2) Before submitting an investment dispute for settlement in accordance with paragraph (3), the investor shall in addition to paragraph (1) submit the dispute to the domestic administrative procedure of the ... ("disputing Party"). The investor may submit the investment dispute to the domestic administrative procedure in parallel or in conjunction with the procedure of amicable settlement referred to in paragraph (1). The two procedures shall in no case exceed six months from the date of the written request for consultation, negotiation or mediation submitted by the investor.</p>	<p>Mediation if both parties agree</p> <p>Mediation during the pre-arbitration consultation phase</p>
13	<a href="#">Colombia - Republic of Korea BIT (2010)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Colombia, Korea, Republic of	6/7/2010		<p>Article 12 Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>1. ...Any of such disputes shall be settled, as far as possible, amicably.</p> <p>3. Nothing in this Article shall be construed as to prevent the parties of a dispute from referring their dispute, by mutual agreement, to ad hoc or institutional mediation or conciliation before or during the arbitral proceeding.</p> <p>4. If the dispute has not been settled within nine (9) months from the date of the written notification mentioned in paragraph 1 of this Article, a notice of request for arbitration ("request for arbitration") may be submitted, at the discretion of the investor...</p>	<p>Mediation if both parties agree</p> <p>Mediation may take place at any time and is without prejudice to arbitration (but there is no advance consent)</p>

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14	<a href="#">Central America - Mexico FTA (2011)</a>	In force	CACM (Central American Common Market), Mexico	22/11/2011	7/1/2013	<p>Section C. Settlement of disputes between a party and an investor of the other party</p> <p>Article 1119: Consultation and Negotiation</p> <p>In the event of a dispute concerning an investment, the claimant and the respondent shall initially seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation, which may include the use of third parties, such as non-binding conciliation and mediation.</p> <p>Article 1120: Submission of a claim to arbitration</p> <p>1. In the event that a Party considers that litigants cannot be resolved a dispute relating to an investment by consultation and negotiation:</p> <p>(a) The applicant, on their own account, may submit a claim to arbitration under this section alleges that, the respondent has breached an obligation under section B and that the claimant has incurred loss or damage by virtue of such violation or as a result of this; and</p> <p>(b) The applicant, on behalf of an enterprise constituted in accordance with the domestic law of the respondent that is a juridical person that the claimant owns or controls may directly or indirectly, in accordance with this section, submit to arbitration a claim alleging that the respondent has breached an obligation under section B and that the enterprise has incurred loss or damage by virtue of such violation or as a result of this.</p>	<p>Mediation if both parties agree</p> <p>Mediation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
15	<a href="#">China-Taiwan Province of China Cross - Strait Bilateral Investment Protection and Promotion Agreement</a>	In force	China, Taiwan province of China	8/9/2012	2/1/2013	<p>Article 13. Settlement of Disputes Between an Investor and the Host Party</p> <p>(1) amicable negotiation between the parties to the dispute;</p> <p>(3) resolution through the investment dispute settlement mechanism established under Article 15 of this Agreement;</p> <p>(4) An investor may submit an investment compensation dispute arising out of this Agreement between an investor and the host Party to a Cross-strait Investment Dispute Settlement Institution for settlement through mediation. Every six months, the Cross-strait Investment Dispute Settlement Institutions shall report to the investment working group referred to in Article 15 of this Agreement on the status of investment compensation disputes under disposition; or</p> <p>5. For investment disputes referred to in paragraph 1 of this Article which have entered into judicial proceedings prior to the entry into force of this Agreement, unless agreed upon by the parties to the dispute and in compliance with the relevant laws and regulations of the host Party, the mediation procedure provided under paragraph 1(4) of this Article shall not apply.</p> <p>Annex: Mediation procedure of the investment compensation dispute</p> <p>...</p> <p>4. Extinctive prescription of the right to request mediation</p> <p>An investors right to request mediation shall be extinguished if the investor does not exercise his/her/its right to request mediation within three years from the date on which the investor acquired or should have acquired knowledge of the other party's breach of obligations under this Agreement; provided, however, that any delay resulting from force majeure shall not be included in the aforementioned three-year period.</p>	<p>Advance consent to mediation only</p> <p>Detailed mediation procedural rules</p>
16	<a href="#">Colombia - Korea, Republic of FTA (2013)</a>	In force	Colombia, Korea, Republic of	21/2/2013	15/7/2016	<p>Section B: Investor-State Dispute Settlement</p> <p>Art 8.17 Consultation and Negotiation</p> <p>1. Any dispute arising in accordance with Article 8.16.1 shall be settled, to the extent possible, by consultation and negotiation and shall be notified ... by the investor to the Party receiving the investment...</p> <p>2. Nothing in this Section shall be construed as to prevent the disputing parties from referring their dispute, by mutual agreement, to ad hoc or institutional mediation or conciliation before or during an arbitral proceeding.</p>	<p>Mediation if both parties agree</p> <p>Mediation may take place at any time and is without prejudice to arbitration (but there is no advance consent)</p>

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17	<a href="#">Colombia - Panama FTA (2013)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Colombia, Panama	20/9/2013		<p>Article 1417. Consultations and Negotiation</p> <p>1. in the event of a dispute concerning an investment, opposing parties should first seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation, which may include the use of non-binding procedures to third parties, such as conciliation and mediation.</p> <p>the procedure for consultations and negotiations shall begin with the notice sent to the office designated under article 14.2.6. such request (notification of the dispute) shall be forwarded to the opposing side prior notification Intent referred to in article 2.20 and shall include the information specified in Article 14.20.2 (d) and (e).</p>	<p>Mediation if both parties agree</p> <p>Mediation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
18	<a href="#">Colombia - Singapore BIT (2013)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Colombia, Singapore	7/12/2013		<p>Article 13. Arbitral Proceeding</p> <p>2. Any dispute between an investor and a party of the other party concerning an alleged breach of an obligation under this Agreement causing losses or damages to the investor or its investment, as soon as possible, be settled through consultations and negotiations, which may include the use of non-binding third-party procedures, such as mediation or conciliation to institutional or ad hoc. Such consultations shall be initiated by a written request sent by the contending investor to the respondent party. The request for consultations from the investor shall include a written notice (Notice of dispute), with a brief summary of the factual and legal basis of the investment complaint with enough information on what is claimed. The consultations and negotiations shall be carried out during a period of at least 6 months from the date on which the notification of the dispute is received by the respondent party, which may be extended by agreement between the parties.</p> <p>...</p> <p>6. Nothing in this article shall be construed as preventing the parties involved, by mutual agreement, during the arbitration to submit the dispute to consultations or negotiations, including the use of non-binding third-party procedures such as ad hoc or institutional mediation or conciliation.</p>	<p>Mediation if both parties agree</p> <p>Mediation may take place at any time and is without prejudice to arbitration (but there is no advance consent)</p>
19	<a href="#">Iraq - Jordan BIT (2013)</a>	In force	Iraq, Jordan	25/12/2013	11 or 12/2016	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>I. Settlement of any dispute arising from an investment between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party shall be resolved by way of the amicable means of mediation and conciliation.</p> <p>II. If such a dispute cannot thus be settled in accordance with item (First) above, and means of internal review have been exhausted within (180) one hundred and eighty days after the submission of a written application for resolution, either of the parties to the dispute may submit the dispute to:</p> <p>a) to the competent courts of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made;</p> <p>b) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes ...</p>	<p>Mediation is a mandatory pre-condition to arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to mediation</p>
20	<a href="#">Mali - Morocco BIT (2014)</a>	In force	Mali, Morocco	21/2/2014	2/3/2016	<p>Art 9 Reglement des Differends Relatifs aux Investissements (Settlement of Disputes Relating to Investments)</p> <p>1. Tout differend relatif aux investissements entre un investisseur d'une Partie Contractante et l'autre Partie Contractante ... sera regle, autant que possible, a l'amiable, par consultations et negociations entre les parties au differend.</p> <p>(Any dispute relating to investments between an investor of a Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party ... shall be settled, as far as possible, amicably, by consultations and negotiations between the parties to the dispute.)</p> <p>2. les parties au differend peuvent, sur l'initiative de l'une d'elles et dans le cadre de leurs consultations et negociations, consentir a appliquer d'autres procedures, non obligatoires, comme la procedure de mediation.</p> <p>(2. the parties to the dispute may, on the initiative of one of them and within the framework of their consultations and negotiations, agree to apply other procedures, which are not compulsory, such as the mediation procedure.)</p>	<p>Mediation if both parties agree</p> <p>Mediation during the pre-arbitration consultation phase</p>

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21	<a href="#">Mexico - Panama FTA (2014)</a>	In force	Mexico, Panama	4/3/2014	7/1/2015	<p>Section C: investor - State dispute settlement</p> <p>Article 1016:. Consultation and negotiation</p> <p>1. In the event of a dispute concerning an opposing investment, Parties shall first seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation to settle the dispute amicably, which may include the use of non-binding procedures, such as good offices, conciliation and mediation.</p> <p>2. The procedure for consultations and negotiations shall begin with the written request that shall be forwarded to the respondent and shall include the information specified in Article 10.17 (2) (a) and 2 (b) and a brief description of the events giving rise to the initiation of the consultations.</p> <p>3. The consultations shall take place during a period of at least 6 months and may include face-to-face encounters in the capital of the respondent.</p> <p>4. For greater certainty, the initiation of consultations and negotiations shall not be construed as recognition of the jurisdiction of the Court.</p> <p>Article 1017: submission of a claim to arbitration</p> <p>1. The minimum time period referred to in article 10.16 (3), in the event that a Party considers that litigants cannot be resolved a dispute relating to an investment by consultation and negotiation:</p> <p>(a) The applicant, on their own account, may submit to arbitration a claim...</p>	<p>Mediation if both parties agree</p> <p>Mediation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
22	<a href="#">Egypt - Mauritius BIT (2014)</a>	In force	Egypt, Mauritius	25/6/2014	17/10/2014	<p>Art 10 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(1) Disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party relating to an investment of the latter in the territory of the former, which concern an alleged breach of this Agreement ... shall, without prejudice to Article 9 of this Agreement (Disputes between the Contracting Parties), to the extent possible, be settled through consultation, negotiation, mediation or conciliation after written notification of the alleged breach has been made.</p>	<p>Mediation if both parties agree</p> <p>Mediation during the pre-arbitration consultation phase</p>
23	<a href="#">Colombia - Turkey BIT (2014)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Colombia, Turkey	28/7/2014		<p>Article 12. Settlement of disputes between one contracting party and investors of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>1. In order to submit a claim to arbitration under this article, non-judicial local administrative remedies shall be initiated, should it be when required by the law of the Contracting Party. Such procedure shall in no case exceed six (6) months from the date of its initiation by the investor and shall not prevent the investor from requesting consultations as referred to in paragraph 3 of the present Article.</p> <p>3. Any dispute arising between an investor of a Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party in connection to a claim that the other Contracting Party has breached an obligation of this Agreement and therefore has generated damages to the investor, shall be settle, as far as possible, by consultation and negotiations. Consultations shall begin with the submission of a written Notice (Notice of the Dispute) including evidence establishing that it is an investor of the other Contracting Party, detailed information of the facts and legal basis for the claim and the relief sought and the approximate amount of damages claimed. Consultations or negotiations shall be carried out during six (6) months, extendable only by mutual agreement of the parties, in a location agreed by disputing parties.</p> <p>4. Nothing in this Article shall be construed as to prevent the parties of a dispute from referring their dispute, by mutual agreement, to ad hoc or institutional mediation or conciliation before or during the arbitral proceeding.</p>	<p>Mediation if both parties agree</p> <p>Mediation may take place at any time and is without prejudice to arbitration (but there is no advance consent)</p>

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24	<a href="#">Pacific Alliance Additional Protocol (2014)</a>	In force	Colombia, Peru, Mexico, Chile	2/10/2014	5/1/2016	<p>Section B. settlement of disputes between a party and an investor of another parties</p> <p>Article 10.15: consultation and negotiation</p> <p>1. In the event of a dispute concerning an investment, opposing parties should first seek to resolve the dispute through negotiation, consultation and to settle the dispute amicably, which may include the use of non-binding procedures with the participation of third parties, such as good offices, mediation and conciliation.</p> <p>2. The procedure for consultations and negotiations shall begin with the written request that shall be forwarded to the respondent and shall include the information specified in Article 10.16.2 (a) and 2 (b) and a brief description of the events giving rise to the initiation of the consultations.</p> <p>3. The consultations shall take place during a period of at least six months.</p> <p>4. For greater certainty, the initiation of consultations and negotiations should not be construed as recognition of the jurisdiction of the Court.</p>	<p>Mediation if both parties agree</p> <p>Mediation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
25	<a href="#">Burkina Faso - Canada BIT (2015)</a>	In force	Burkina Faso, Canada	20/4/2015	11/10/2017	<p>Section C –Settlement of Disputes Between an Investor and the Host Party</p> <p>Article 23: Mediation</p> <p>1. The disputing parties may at any time, be it after notice of intent to submit a claim to arbitration has been given or after a claim has been submitted to arbitration, agree to mediation.</p> <p>2. Mediation is voluntary and does not prejudice the position of each disputing party.</p> <p>3. Mediation is governed by the rules jointly determined by the disputing parties.</p>	<p>Mediation if both parties agree</p> <p>Mediation may take place at any time and is without prejudice to arbitration (but there is no advance consent)</p>
26	<a href="#">Eurasian Economic Union - Viet Nam FTA (2015)</a>	In force	Eurasian Economic Union, Viet Nam	29/5/2015	5/10/2016	<p>Article 8.38</p> <p>Settlement of Disputes between a Party to this Chapter and Investor of the Other Party to this Chapter</p> <p>1. Disputes between a Party to this Chapter and an investor of the other Party to this Chapter arising from an alleged breach of an obligation of the former Party under this Chapter in connection with an investment made by the investor in the territory of the former Party shall be settled to the extent possible amicably by means of negotiations. Such negotiations may include the use of non-binding, third-party procedures, such as good offices, conciliation and mediation.</p>	<p>Mediation if both parties agree</p> <p>Mediation during the pre-arbitration consultation phase</p>
27	<a href="#">Mauritius - United Arab Emirates BIT (2015)</a>	In force	Mauritius, United Arab Emirates	20/9/2015	28/12/2017	<p>Article 10. Settlement of disputes between a contracting party and an investor of the other contracting party</p> <p>1. An investor that has a dispute with a Contracting Party should initially attempt to settle it amicably through consultations and negotiations.</p> <p>3. When required by the Contracting Party, if the dispute cannot be settled amicably within three months from the date of receipt of the written notice, it shall be submitted to the competent authority of that Contracting Party or arbitration centers thereof, for conciliation and mediation.</p> <p>4. If the dispute cannot be settled amicably within six months from the date of the start of the conciliation and mediation process referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article, the dispute may upon the request of the investor be settled as follows:</p> <p>a. by a competent court of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment is made; or</p> <p>b. by arbitration centers of a Contracting Party in whose territory the investment is made; or</p> <p>c. by arbitration by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington on 18 th March 1965; or</p> <p>d. by arbitration in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), as amended by the last amendment accepted by both Contracting Parties.</p>	<p>Mediation is a mandatory pre-condition to arbitration</p> <p>Mediation that may be compelled by the State (but not the investor)</p>

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No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Mediation Provision	Category
28	<a href="#">Ghana - Turkey BIT (2016)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Ghana, Turkey	Signature		<p>Art 14 Settlement of Disputes Between One Contracting Party and Investors of the Other Contracting Party</p> <p>1. Consultation, negotiation or mediation Disputes between one Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party arising from the application and interpretation of this Agreement shall be to the extent possible settled through consultation, negotiation or mediation upon written request submitted by either party.</p>	<p>Mediation if both parties agree</p> <p>Mediation during the pre-arbitration consultation phase</p>
29	<a href="#">Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) (2016)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, United States of America, Viet Nam	2/4/2016		<p>Chapter 9: Investment</p> <p>Article 9.2: Scope 1. This Chapter shall apply to measures adopted or maintained by a Party relating to: (a) investors of another Party; (b) covered investments; and (c) with respect to Article 9.10 (Performance Requirements) and Article 9.16 (Investment and Environmental, Health and other Regulatory Objectives), all investments in the territory of that Party.</p> <p>Article 9.18. Consultation and negotiation 1. In the event of an investment dispute, the claimant and the respondent should initially seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation, which may include the use of non-binding, third party procedures, such as good offices, conciliation or mediation. 2. The claimant shall deliver to the respondent a written request for consultations setting out a brief description of facts regarding the measure or measures at issue. 3. For greater certainty, the initiation of consultations and negotiations shall not be construed as recognition of the jurisdiction of the tribunal.</p>	<p>Mediation if both parties agree</p> <p>Mediation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
30	<a href="#">Armenia - United Arab Emirates BIT (2016)</a>	In force	Armenia, United Arab Emirates	22/7/2016	21/11/2017	<p>Art 10 Settlement of disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>1 An investor that has a dispute with a Contracting Party should initially attempt to settle it amicably through consultations and negotiations.</p> <p>3. When required by the Contracting Party, if the dispute cannot be settled amicably within three months from the date of receipt of the written notice, it shall be submitted to the competent authority of that Contracting Party or arbitration centers thereof, for conciliation and mediation.</p> <p>4. If the dispute cannot be settled amicably within six months from the date of the start of the conciliation and mediation process referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article, the dispute may upon the request of the investor be settled as follows...</p>	<p>Mediation is a mandatory pre-condition to arbitration</p> <p>Mediation that may be compelled by the State (but not the investor)</p>

Spreadsheet 2: Investor-State Mediation Provisions

No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Mediation Provision	Category
31	<a href="#">Australia - Singapore FTA (2016)</a>	In force	Australia, Singapore	13/10/2016	1/12/2017	<p>Article 23. Consultation and negotiation</p> <p>1. In the event of an investment dispute, the claimant and the respondent should initially seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation, which may include the use of non-binding, third party procedures, such as good offices, conciliation or mediation.</p> <p>2. The claimant shall deliver to the respondent a written request for consultations setting out a brief description of facts regarding the measure or measures at issue.</p> <p>3. For greater certainty, the initiation of consultations and negotiations shall not be construed as recognition of the jurisdiction of the tribunal.</p> <p>Article 24. Submission of a claim to arbitration</p> <p>1. If an investment dispute has not been resolved within six months of the receipt by the respondent of a written request for consultations pursuant to Article 23.2 (Consultation and Negotiation):</p> <p>(a) the claimant, on its own behalf, may submit to arbitration under this Section a claim:</p> <p>(i) that the respondent has breached an obligation under Section A; and</p> <p>(ii) that the claimant has incurred loss or damage by reason of, or arising out of, that breach; and</p> <p>(b) the claimant, on behalf of an enterprise of the respondent that is a juridical person that the claimant owns or controls directly or indirectly, may submit to arbitration under this Section a claim...</p>	<p>Mediation if both parties agree</p> <p>Mediation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
32	<a href="#">Canada - EU CETA (2016)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Canada, EU (European Union)	30/10/2016		<p>Ch 8: Investment</p> <p>Section F: Resolution of investment disputes between investors and states</p> <p>Art 8.20 Mediation</p> <p>1. The disputing parties may at any time agree to have recourse to mediation.</p> <p>2. Recourse to mediation is without prejudice to the legal position or rights of either disputing party under this Chapter and is governed by the rules agreed to by the disputing parties including, if available, the rules for mediation adopted by the Committee on Services and Investment pursuant to Article 8.44.3(c).</p> <p>3. The mediator is appointed by agreement of the disputing parties. The disputing parties may also request that the Secretary-General of ICSID appoint the mediator.</p> <p>5. If the disputing parties agree to have recourse to mediation, Articles 8.19.6 and 8.19.8 shall not apply from the date on which the disputing parties agreed to have recourse to mediation to the date on which either disputing party decides to terminate the mediation...</p> <p>Art 8.44 Committee on Services and Investment</p> <p>3(c) adopt rules for mediation for use by disputing parties as referred to in Article 8.20</p>	<p>Mediation if both parties agree</p> <p>Mediation may take place at any time and is without prejudice to arbitration (but there is no advance consent)</p> <p>Detailed mediation procedural rules</p>
33	<a href="#">Chile - Hong Kong, China SAR BIT (2016)</a>	In force	Chile, Hong Kong, China SAR	18/11/2016	14/7/2019	<p>Section C – Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and the Host Party</p> <p>Art 20: Consultations</p> <p>1. In the event of an investment dispute, the claimant and the respondent shall initially seek to resolve the dispute through consultations, which may include, where this is acceptable to the disputing parties, the use of non-binding, third-party procedures, such as good offices, conciliation and mediation. Such consultations shall be initiated by a written request for consultations delivered by the claimant to the respondent...</p>	<p>Mediation if both parties agree</p> <p>Mediation during the pre-arbitration consultation phase</p>

Spreadsheet 2: Investor-State Mediation Provisions

No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Mediation Provision	Category
34	<a href="#">Argentina - Chile FTA (2017)</a>	In force	Argentina, Chile	11/2/2017	5/1/2019	<p>Chapter 8. Investment</p> <p>Article 8.23. Mediation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The disputing parties may agree at any time to resort to mediation.</li> <li>2. Without prejudice to the status or rights of any of the disputing parties, mediation may be used in accordance with this Chapter, under the rules agreed upon by the disputing parties, including the rules on mediation that the Parties have adopted.</li> <li>3. The mediator shall be appointed by agreement between the disputing parties. The disputing parties may also request that the Chairman of the ICSID Administrative Council appoint the mediator.</li> <li>4. The disputing parties shall endeavor to reach a settlement of the dispute within ninety (90) days of the appointment of the mediator.</li> <li>5. In the event that the disputing parties agree to resort to mediation, the time limits set out in Articles 8.22.2 and 8.22.6 shall be suspended from the date on which the disputing parties agree to resort to mediation until the date on which either disputing party decides to terminate the mediation. Any decision by a disputing party to terminate the mediation shall be communicated by letter sent to the mediator and to the other disputing party.</li> </ol>	<p>Mediation if both parties agree</p> <p>Mediation may take place at any time and is without prejudice to arbitration (but there is no advance consent)</p>
35	<a href="#">Costa Rica - United Arab Emirates BIT (2017)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Costa Rica, United Arab Emirates	10/3/2017		<p>Article 14. Dispute Settlement between a Party and an Investor from the other Party</p> <p>Consultations and negotiation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. An investment controversy that arises between an investor and a Party with respect to an obligation of Articles 4 to 9 (Investment Protection, Most Favored Nation Treatment, National Treatment, Expropriation, Dispute Treatment and Transfers) of the This Agreement will be resolved, to the extent possible, through consultation and negotiation.</li> <li>3. In the event that an investment dispute cannot be resolved through consultations and negotiations in accordance with paragraph 1, within three months after the respondent receives notification of the dispute, it must submit to a third - party procedure such as conciliation or mediation before an authorized center of the Party complained against in the dispute.</li> <li>4. For greater certainty, compliance with the requirements pursuant to paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 regarding consultation and negotiation and third-party procedures is mandatory and a condition precedent to the submission of the dispute to arbitration.</li> <li>5. If the controversy referred to in paragraph 1 cannot be resolved amicably within six months from the beginning of the third party procedure referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article, which can be extended if the disputing parties If so agreed, the investor may submit a claim to arbitration.</li> </ol>	<p>Mediation is a mandatory pre-condition to arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to mediation</p>
36	<a href="#">Canada - Chile FTA (2019)</a>	In force	Canada, Chile	6/5/2017	2/5/2019	<p>Article G-20. Mediation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The disputing parties may at any time agree to have recourse to mediation.</li> <li>2. Recourse to mediation is without prejudice to the legal position or rights of either disputing party under this Chapter and is governed by the rules agreed to by the disputing parties including, if available, the rules for mediation adopted by the Parties.</li> <li>3. The mediator is appointed by agreement of the disputing parties. The disputing parties may also request that the Secretary-General of ICSID appoint the mediator.</li> <li>4. The disputing parties shall endeavour to reach a resolution of the dispute within 90 days from the appointment of the mediator.</li> <li>5. If the disputing parties agree to have recourse to mediation the timelines pursuant to Articles G-19(2) and G-19(5) shall be suspended from the date on which the disputing parties agreed to have recourse to mediation and shall resume on the date on which either disputing party decides to terminate the mediation. A decision by a disputing party to terminate the mediation shall be transmitted by way of a letter to the mediator and the other disputing party.</li> </ol>	<p>Mediation if both parties agree</p> <p>Mediation may take place at any time and is without prejudice to arbitration (but there is no advance consent)</p>

Spreadsheet 2: Investor-State Mediation Provisions

No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Mediation Provision	Category
37	<a href="#">China - Hong Kong CEPA Investment Agreement (2017)</a>	In force	China, Hong Kong, China SAR	28/6/2017	28/6/2017	<p>Art 19: Dispute Settlement between a Hong Kong Investor and the Mainland</p> <p>1. A dispute arising from a claim by a Hong Kong investor that it or its covered investment has suffered losses or damages resulting from a breach by the Mainland authorities or institutions of the obligations provided in this Agreement in relation to the Hong Kong investors or their covered investments (hereinafter referred to as "investment disputes") may be settled by the following means:                      (i) resolution through amicable consultation between the disputing parties;                      ...                      (v) resolution through mediation whereby a Hong Kong investor may submit an investment dispute arising from this Agreement between that investor and the Mainland to a mediation institution of the Mainland side;</p> <p>2. Mediation under sub-paragraph 1(v) of this Article shall be subject to the laws and regulations of the Mainland. Full use of the functions of the mediation mechanism shall be made to ensure the effective settlement of disputes. The Mainland will make arrangements for the mediation mechanism.</p>	<p>Advance consent to mediation only</p> <p>Detailed mediation procedural rules</p>
38	<a href="#">Rwanda - United Arab Emirates BIT (2017)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Rwanda, United Arab Emirates	1/11/2017		<p>Art 12 Mediation And Conciliation</p> <p>I. In lieu of, or in addition to, the mandatory negotiation requirement, the parties to the investor-State Dispute may agree to mediation or conciliation, without prejudice to their rights, claims and defenses under this Agreement.</p> <p>2. The parties to the Investor-State Dispute shall agree upon the rules applicable to (i) the mediation or conciliation of the dispute and (ii) the method of appointment of the mediator or conciliator.</p> <p>Art 13 Conditions Precedent to the Submission of a Dispute to Arbitration</p> <p>I. An Investor-State Dispute may be submitted to arbitration in accordance with Article 14 below only if the following conditions have been met:                      ....                      c) no mediation or conciliation procedure is pending between the parties to the Investor-State Dispute...</p>	<p>Mediation if both parties agree</p> <p>Mediation during the pre-arbitration consultation phase</p>
39	<a href="#">Colombia - United Arab Emirates BIT (2017)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Colombia, United Arab Emirates	12/11/2017		<p>Art 15: Consultations between the Investor and a Contracting Party and Presentation of Notices</p> <p>1. Any dispute arising ... shall be settled, as far as possible, by consultation and negotiations...</p> <p>2. Nothing in this Article shall be construed as to prevent either Contracting Party from referring their dispute, by mutual agreement, to ad-hoc or institutional mediation or conciliation before or during the arbitral proceeding.</p>	<p>Mediation if both parties agree</p> <p>Mediation may take place at any time and is without prejudice to arbitration (but there is no advance consent)</p>
40	<a href="#">China - Macau CEPA Investment Agreement (2017)</a>	In force	China, Macau, China SAR	18/12/2017	18/12/2017	<p>Art 19: Dispute Settlement between a Macau Investor and the Mainland</p> <p>1. A dispute arising from a claim by a Macau investor that it or its covered investment has suffered losses or damages resulting from a breach by the Mainland authorities or institutions of the obligations provided in this Agreement in relation to the Macau investors or their covered investments (hereinafter referred to as "investment disputes") may be settled by the following means:                      (i) resolution through amicable consultation between the disputing parties;                      ...                      (v) resolution through mediation whereby a Macau investor may submit an investment dispute arising from this Agreement between that investor and the Mainland to a mediation institution of the Mainland side;</p> <p>2. Mediation under sub-paragraph 1(v) of this Article shall be subject to the laws and regulations of the Mainland. Full use of the functions of the mediation mechanism shall be made to ensure the effective settlement of disputes. The Mainland will make arrangements for the mediation mechanism.</p>	<p>Advance consent to mediation only</p> <p>Detailed mediation procedural rules</p>

Spreadsheet 2: Investor-State Mediation Provisions

No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Mediation Provision	Category
41	<a href="#">Australia - Peru FTA (2018)</a>	In force	Australia, Peru	12/2/2018	11/2/2020	Section B: Investor-State Dispute Settlement Article 8.19: Consultation and Negotiation  1. In the event of an investment dispute, the claimant and the respondent should initially seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation, which may include the use of non-binding, third party procedures, such as good offices, conciliation or mediation.	Mediation if both parties agree  Mediation during the pre-arbitration consultation phase
42	<a href="#">Central America - Republic of Korea FTA (2018)</a>	In force	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Korea, Republic of, Nicaragua, Panama	21/2/2018	1/11/2019	Section B: Investor-State Dispute Settlement Art 9.16: Consultation and Negotiation Any dispute arising in accordance with Article 9.17.1 shall be settled, to the extent possible, by consultation and negotiation, which may include the use of non-binding, third party procedures such as conciliation and mediation, and shall be notified by submitting a notice of the dispute (notice of dispute) in writing, including detailed information of the factual and legal basis, by the investor to the Party receiving the investment. The claimant must deliver evidence, establishing that he or she is an investor of the other Party with its notice of dispute.	Mediation if both parties agree  Mediation during the pre-arbitration consultation phase
43	<a href="#">Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) (2018)</a>	In force	Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, Viet Nam	8/3/2018	30/12/2018	Chapter 9: Investment Section B: Investor-State Dispute Settlement Article 9.18: Consultation and Negotiation  1. In the event of an investment dispute, the claimant and the respondent should initially seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation, which may include the use of non-binding, third party procedures, such as good offices, conciliation or mediation.	Mediation if both parties agree  Mediation during the pre-arbitration consultation phase
44	<a href="#">Kazakhstan - United Arab Emirates BIT (2018)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Kazakhstan, United Arab Emirates	24/3/2018		Article 10 Settlement of investment disputes between an investor and the Contracting Party  1. Any dispute concerning investments between one Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party shall be settled amicably through negotiations, consultations, mediation or developing any other mechanism for settlement of dispute.	Mediation if both parties agree  Mediation during the pre-arbitration consultation phase
45	<a href="#">Argentina - United Arab Emirates BIT (2018)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Argentina, United Arab Emirates	16/4/2018		Section B: Settlement of Disputes between a Party and an Investor of the other Party Article 20: Consultations and Negotiation 1. In case a dispute related to an investment arises, to the extent possible, will be settled amicably through consultation and negotiation which it may include the utilization of non-binding proceedings, such as mediation and conciliation.	Mediation if both parties agree  Mediation during the pre-arbitration consultation phase
46	<a href="#">EU - Singapore Investment Protection Agreement (2018)</a>	In force	EU (European Union), Singapore	15/10/2018	21/11/2019	Chapter 3 Dispute Settlement Section A: Resolution of Disputes between Investors and Parties  Art 3.4 Mediation and Alternative Dispute Resolution  1. The disputing parties may at any time, including prior to the delivery of a notice of intent, agree to have recourse to mediation. 2. Recourse to mediation is voluntary and without prejudice to the legal position of either disputing party. 3. Recourse to mediation may be governed by the rules set out in Annex 6 (Mediation Mechanism for Disputes between Investors and Parties) or such other rules as the disputing parties may agree. Any time limit mentioned in Annex 6 may be modified by mutual agreement between the disputing parties. 5. The disputing parties shall endeavour to reach a mutually agreed solution within sixty days from the appointment of the mediator. 6. Once the disputing parties agree to have recourse to mediation, paragraphs 3 and 4 of Article 3.3 (Consultations) shall not apply between the date on which it was agreed to have recourse to mediation, and thirty days after the date on which either party to the dispute decides to put an end to the mediation, by way of a letter to the mediator and the other disputing party. 7. Nothing in this Article shall preclude the disputing parties from having recourse to other forms of alternative dispute resolution.  [See also Annex 6 Mediation Mechanism for Disputes between Investors and Parties; Section A Procedure under the Mediation Mechanism, arts 2-4; See also Section C General Provisions, art 6]	Mediation if both parties agree  Mediation may take place at any time and is without prejudice to arbitration (but there is no advance consent)  Detailed mediation procedural rules

Spreadsheet 2: Investor-State Mediation Provisions

No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Mediation Provision	Category
47	<a href="#">Indonesia - Singapore BIT (2018)</a>	In force	Indonesia, Singapore	10/11/2018	3/9/2021	<p>SECTION ONE: SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN A PARTY AND AN INVESTOR OF THE OTHER PARTY</p> <p>ARTICLE 15 Consultations 1.The disputing parties shall initially seek to resolve an investment dispute by consultations and negotiations(“consultations”), which may include the use of non-binding, third party procedures, such as good offices, conciliation and mediation. Such consultations shall be initiated by a written request for consultations delivered by the disputing investor to the disputing Party.</p> <p>ARTICLE 16 MEDIATION 1.The disputing parties may, at any time, agree to have recourse to mediation. A request to have recourse to mediation shall be addressed by a disputing party to the other disputing party in writing. The party to which the request is addressed shall give sympathetic consideration to the request, and reply by accepting or rejecting it in writing within 10 days of its receipt. 2. Recourse to mediation is voluntary and without prejudice to the legal position of either disputing party. 3.Recourse to mediation may be governed by the mediation rules of mediation institutions in Indonesia or Singapore, or such other rules as the disputing parties may agree. Mediators shall comply with Annex IV (Code of Conduct of Arbitrators and Mediators). ... 7.Nothing in this Article shall preclude the disputing parties from having recourse to other forms of alternative dispute resolution.</p>	<p>Mediation if both parties agree</p> <p>Mediation may take place at any time and is without prejudice to arbitration (but there is no advance consent)</p> <p>Detailed mediation procedural rules</p>
48	<a href="#">USMCA (2018)</a>	In force	Canada, Mexico, United States of America	30/11/2018	1/7/2020	<p>Article 14.D.2: Consultation and Negotiation 1. In the event of a qualifying investment dispute, the claimant and the respondent should initially seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation, which may include the use of non-binding, third party procedures, such as good offices, conciliation, or mediation. 2. For greater certainty, the initiation of consultations and negotiations shall not be construed as recognition of the jurisdiction of the tribunal.</p>	<p>Mediation if both parties agree</p> <p>Mediation during the pre-arbitration consultation phase</p>
49	<a href="#">Australia - Hong Kong Investment Agreement (2019)</a>	In force	Australia, Hong Kong, China SAR	26/3/2019	17/1/2020	<p>Section C: Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and the Host Party Article 23: Consultations 1. In the event of an investment dispute, the claimant and the respondent shall initially seek to resolve the investment dispute through consultations, which may include the use of non-binding, third party procedures, such as good offices, conciliation or mediation.</p>	<p>Mediation if both parties agree</p> <p>Mediation during the pre-arbitration consultation phase</p>

Spreadsheet 2: Investor-State Mediation Provisions

No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Mediation Provision	Category
50	<a href="#">Burkina Faso - Turkey BIT (2019)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Burkina Faso, Turkey	11/4/2019		<p>Article 10 Reglements Des Conflits Entre Une Partie Contractante Et Un National De L'Autre Partie Contractante</p> <p>3 Si apres une periode de (6) six mois a compter de la date de la notification ecrite mentionnee a l'alinéa 2, les consultations et negociations n'ont pas permis de regler ces differends, ceux-ci pourront etre soumis, au choix de l'investisseur:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) ou, sous la condition posee a l'alinéa 5 du present article, au</p> <p>(i) Centre International pour le Reglement des Differends relatifs aux investissements (CIRDI) cree par la &lt;&lt;Convention pour le Reglement des Differends relatifs aux Investissements entre les Etats et les Ressortissants d'autres Etats&gt;&gt; au cas ou les deux Parties Contractantes deviennent Parties a cette Convention</p> <p>...</p> <p>(iv) au Centre d'Arbitrage, de Mediation et de Conciliation de Ouagadougou (CAMCO);</p> <p>(iv) a toute autre institution d'arbitrage ou toute autre regle d'arbitrage, si les parties au differend en conviennent.</p> <p>(3 If after a period of (6) six months from the date of the written notification mentioned in paragraph 2, consultations and negotiations have not made it possible to settle these disputes, they may be submitted, at the option of the investor:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) or, subject to the condition set out in paragraph 5 of this article, in</p> <p>(i) International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) created by the "Convention for the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States" in the event that the two Contracting Parties become Parties to this Convention</p> <p>...</p> <p>(iv) at the Ouagadougou Arbitration, Mediation and Conciliation Center (CAMCO);</p> <p>(iv) to any other arbitration institution or any other arbitration rule, if the parties to the dispute so agree.)</p>	Advance consent to mediation (Domestic institution)
51	<a href="#">EU - Viet Nam Investment Protection Agreement (2019)</a>	Signed (not in force)	EU (European Union), Viet Nam	30/6/2019		<p>Section B Resolution of Disputes between Investors and Parties</p> <p>Sub-section 2 Alternative Dispute Resolution and Consultations</p> <p>Article 3.29 Amicable Resolution</p> <p>Any dispute should as far as possible be settled amicably through negotiations or mediation and, where possible, before the submission of a request for consultations pursuant to Article 3.30(Consultations). Such settlement may be agreed at any time, including after the commencement of proceedings under this Section.</p> <p>Article 3.31 Mediation</p> <p>1. The disputing parties may at any time agree to have recourse to mediation. 2. Recourse to mediation is voluntary and without prejudice to the legal position of either disputing party. 3. Recourse to mediation may be governed by the rules set out in Annex 10 (Mediation Mechanism for Disputes between Investors and Parties). Any time limit mentioned in Annex 10 (Mediation Mechanism for Disputes between Investors and Parties) may be modified by mutual agreement between the disputing parties</p> <p>...</p> <p>5. 5. Once the disputing parties agree to have recourse to mediation, the time limits set out in paragraphs 2 and 5 of Article 3.30(Consultations), paragraph 6 of Article 3.53 (Provisional Award) and paragraph 5 of Article 3.54 (Appeal Procedure) shall be suspended between the date on which it was agreed to have recourse to mediation and the date on which either party to the dispute decides to terminate the mediation...</p> <p>[See also Annex 10 Mediation Mechanism for the Resolution of Disputes between Investors and Parties</p> <p>See Section A Procedure under the Mediation Mechanism; Section B: Implementation, and Section C: General Provisions</p> <p>See also Art 6 Relationship to Dispute Settlement]</p>	<p>Mediation if both parties agree</p> <p>Mediation may take place at any time and is without prejudice to arbitration (but there is no advance consent)</p> <p>Detailed mediation procedural rules</p>

Spreadsheet 2: Investor-State Mediation Provisions

No.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
No.	IIA	Status	State Parties	Signature	Entry Into Force	Mediation Provision	Category
52	<a href="#">Japan - Morocco BIT (2020)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Japan, Morocco	8/1/2020		<p>Article 16 Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the Other Contracting Party</p> <p>3. Any investment dispute shall, as far as possible, be settled amicably through consultations and negotiations conducted in good faith between the disputing investor and the disputing Party (hereinafter referred to in this Article as “the disputing parties”). To this end, the disputing investor shall deliver to the disputing Party a written request for consultations setting out a brief description of the facts regarding the measure or measures at issue. The consultation shall be commenced no later than thirty days after the date of its receipt by the disputing Party. Nothing in this paragraph precludes the use of non-binding, third-party procedures, such as good offices, conciliation or mediation.</p>	<p>Mediation if both parties agree</p> <p>Mediation during the pre-arbitration consultation phase</p>
53	<a href="#">Republic of Korea - Indonesia CEPA</a>	Signed (not in force)	Indonesia, Korea, Republic of	18/12/2020		<p>7. If the dispute cannot be resolved within 180 days from the receipt by the disputing Party of the written request for consultations, the disputing Party may initiate a mediation process, which shall be mandatory for the disputing investor, with a view towards reaching an amicable settlement. Such a mediation process shall be initiated by a written request delivered by the disputing Party to the disputing investor.</p> <p>8. The mediation process under this Article can only be initiated by a written request delivered by the disputing Party within 180 days from the receipt by the disputing Party of the written request for consultations.</p> <p>9. Expenses incurred in relation to the mediation process shall be borne equally by the disputing parties. Each disputing party shall bear its own legal expenses.</p> <p>10. Any such dispute which has not been resolved by consultations in accordance with paragraph 5 and paragraph 6 or by mediation in accordance with paragraph 7 to paragraph 9 may be submitted to the courts or administrative tribunals of the disputing Party provided that such courts or tribunals have jurisdictions over such claims or to arbitration</p> <p>13. The submission of a dispute to arbitration under paragraph 10 shall be conditional upon: (c) the disputing parties spending at least 120 days on that process and the disputing investor providing written notice, which shall be delivered at least 60 days before the claim to arbitration is submitted, to the disputing Party of its intent to submit the dispute to such arbitration and which specifies the information referred to paragraph 13(b), should the disputing Party initiate a mediation process in accordance with paragraph 7</p>	<p>Mediation that may be compelled by the State (but not the investor)</p>

Spreadsheet 3: Provisions referring to both Investor-State Conciliation and Mediation

No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation and Mediation Provisions	G Category
1	<a href="#">CAFTA - DR (2004)</a>	In force	CACM (Central American Common Market), Dominican Republic, United States of America	5/8/2004	1/1/2009	Section B Investor-State Dispute Settlement Art 10.15: Consultation and Negotiation In the event of an investment dispute, the claimant and the respondent should initially seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation, which may include the use of non-binding, third-party procedures such as conciliation and mediation.	Conciliation and Mediation during the pre-arbitration consultation phase  Conciliation and Mediation if both parties agree
2	<a href="#">Nicaragua - Taiwan Province of China FTA (2006)</a>	In force	Nicaragua, Taiwan Province of China	23/6/2006	1/1/2008	Section B: Investor-State Dispute Settlement Art 10.15 Consultation and Negotiation  In the event of an investment dispute, the claimant and the respondent should initially seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation, which may include the use of non-binding, third-party procedures such as conciliation and mediation.	Conciliation and Mediation during the pre-arbitration consultation phase  Conciliation and Mediation if both parties agree
3	<a href="#">Panama-US FTA</a>	In force	Panama, United States of America	28/6/2007	31/10/2012	Section B: Investor-State Dispute Settlement Article 10.15: Consultation and Negotiation In the event of an investment dispute, the claimant and the respondent should initially seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation, which may include the use of non-binding, third-party procedures such as conciliation and mediation.	Conciliation and Mediation during the pre-arbitration consultation phase  Conciliation and Mediation if both parties agree
4	<a href="#">Protocol to the CACM Agreement on Investment and Trade Services</a>	Signed (not in force)	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua	22/7/2007		16 Consultation and negotiation  In the case of an investment dispute, the plaintiff and the respondent must first seek settlement of the dispute through consultation and negotiation, which may include the use of non-binding third party proceedings such as conciliation and mediation.	Conciliation and Mediation if both parties agree  Conciliation and Mediation during the pre-arbitration consultation phase
5	<a href="#">Colombia - Northern Triangle FTA (2013)</a>	In force	Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras	8/9/2007	13/11/2009	Article 12.18 Submission of a Claim  1. In the case of administrative acts, in order to submit a claim to the internal forum or to the arbitration provided for in this Article, it shall be essential to previously exhaust the administrative or administrative channel, by the investor or his investment, when the Party's legislation so requires. . Said exhaustion may in no case exceed a period of six (6) months from the date of its initiation by the investor and shall not prevent the investor from requesting the consultations referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article.  3. Nothing in this Article shall be construed as preventing the parties to a dispute, by mutual agreement, from attending mediation or conciliation, ad-hoc or institutional, before or during the arbitration procedure.	Conciliation and Mediation if both parties agree  Conciliation and Mediation may take place at any time and is without prejudice to arbitration (but there is no advance consent)
6	<a href="#">China - Colombia BIT (2008)</a>	In force	China, Colombia	22/11/2008	2/7/2013	Art 9 Settlement of Disputes between One Contracting Party and an Investor of the Other Contracting Party  2. Any dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party in connection with an investment in the territory of the other Contracting Party shall be settled, as far as possible, amicably...  3. Nothing in this Article shall be construed as to prevent the parties of a dispute from referring their dispute, by mutual agreement, to ad hoc or institutional mediation or conciliation before or during the arbitral proceeding.	Conciliation and Mediation if both parties agree  Conciliation and Mediation may take place at any time and is without prejudice to arbitration (but there is no advance consent)

Spreadsheet 3: Provisions referring to both Investor-State Conciliation and Mediation

No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation and Mediation Provisions	G Category
7	<a href="#">ECOWAS Supplementary Act on Investments (2008)</a>	In force	ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States)	19/12/2008	19/01/2009	<p>Article 33. Dispute settlement procedures</p> <p>(1) In the event of a dispute between Member States, or between a Member State and an investor, or between an investor and a host State, the party wishing to raise the dispute shall issue a notice of intention to initiate arbitration to the other potential disputing Party or Parties using a dispute settlement procedure prescribed below.</p> <p>(2) There shall be a minimum period of six months between the date of a notice of intention to initiate a dispute settlement process under this Supplementary Act, and the date a Party or investor as the case may be, may formally initiate a dispute. During this period, Member States make efforts to reach an amicable settlement of possible disputes. The use of good offices, conciliation, mediation or any other agreed dispute resolution process may also be applied.</p> <p>(3) Where mediation is adopted as the dispute resolution process, the disputants shall use an approved mediator for this purpose.</p> <p>(4) If no mediator is chosen by the disputing parties prior to three months before the expiration of the amicable settlement period, a mediator who is not a national of one of the State parties to the dispute shall be appointed. The conditions for the appointment of the said mediator shall be set out in the relevant regulation.</p> <p>(5) Member States may also establish national mediation centres to facilitate the resolution of disputes between Parties and investors or investments, taking into account regional rules, customs and traditions on investment. Mediators officially appointed to such centres shall be incorporated into the Agency's list through the national mediation centres.</p> <p>(6) Any dispute between a host Member State and an Investor, as envisaged under this Article that is not amicably settled through mutual discussions may be submitted to arbitration as follows...</p>	<p>Conciliation and Mediation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation and Mediation during the pre-arbitration consultation phase</p>
8	<a href="#">BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union) - Colombia BIT (2009)</a>	Signed (not in force)	BLEU (Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union), Colombia	4/2/2009		<p>Art 7 Settlement of disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>3. Nothing in this Article shall be construed as to prevent the parties of a dispute from referring their dispute, from the notification of the dispute onwards, to ad hoc or institutional mediation or conciliation before or during the adjudicative proceedings.</p>	<p>Conciliation and Mediation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation and Mediation may take place at any time and is without prejudice to arbitration (but there is no advance consent)</p>
9	<a href="#">Colombia - United Kingdom BIT (2010)</a>	In force	Colombia, United Kingdom	17/3/2010	10/10/2014	<p>Art 9 Settlement of Disputes between one Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>6. Nothing in this Article shall be construed as to prevent the parties to a dispute from referring their dispute, by mutual agreement, to ad hoc mediation or conciliation before or during the arbitral proceedings.</p>	<p>Conciliation and Mediation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation and Mediation may take place at any time and is without prejudice to arbitration (but there is no advance consent)</p>
10	<a href="#">Colombia - Republic of Korea BIT (2010)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Colombia, Korea, Republic of	6/7/2010		<p>Article 12 Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>1. ...Any of such disputes shall be settled, as far as possible, amicably.</p> <p>3. Nothing in this Article shall be construed as to prevent the parties of a dispute from referring their dispute, by mutual agreement, to ad hoc or institutional mediation or conciliation before or during the arbitral proceeding.</p> <p>4. If the dispute has not been settled within nine (9) months from the date of the written notification mentioned in paragraph 1 of this Article, a notice of request for arbitration ("request for arbitration") may be submitted, at the discretion of the investor...</p>	<p>Conciliation and Mediation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation and Mediation may take place at any time and is without prejudice to arbitration (but there is no advance consent)</p>

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation and Mediation Provisions	G Category
11	<a href="#">Central America - Mexico FTA (2011)</a>	In force	CACM (Central American Common Market), Mexico	22/11/2011	7/1/2013	<p>Section C. Settlement of disputes between a party and an investor of the other party</p> <p>Article 1119: Consultation and Negotiation</p> <p>In the event of a dispute concerning an investment, the claimant and the respondent shall initially seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation, which may include the use of third parties, such as non-binding conciliation and mediation.</p> <p>Article 1120: Submission of a claim to arbitration</p> <p>1. In the event that a Party considers that litigants cannot be resolved a dispute relating to an investment by consultation and negotiation:</p> <p>(a) The applicant, on their own account, may submit a claim to arbitration under this section alleges that, the respondent has breached an obligation under section B and that the claimant has incurred loss or damage by virtue of such violation or as a result of this; and</p> <p>(b) The applicant, on behalf of an enterprise constituted in accordance with the domestic law of the respondent that is a juridical person that the claimant owns or controls may directly or indirectly, in accordance with this section, submit to arbitration a claim alleging that the respondent has breached an obligation under section B and that the enterprise has incurred loss or damage by virtue of such violation or as a result of this.</p>	<p>Conciliation and Mediation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation and Mediation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
12	<a href="#">Colombia - Korea, Republic of FTA (2013)</a>	In force	Colombia, Korea, Republic of	21/2/2013	15/7/2016	<p>Section B: Investor-State Dispute Settlement</p> <p>Art 8.17 Consultation and Negotiation</p> <p>1. Any dispute arising in accordance with Article 8.16.1 shall be settled, to the extent possible, by consultation and negotiation and shall be notified ... by the investor to the Party receiving the investment...</p> <p>2. Nothing in this Section shall be construed as to prevent the disputing parties from referring their dispute, by mutual agreement, to ad hoc or institutional mediation or conciliation before or during an arbitral proceeding.</p>	<p>Conciliation and Mediation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation and Mediation may take place at any time and is without prejudice to arbitration (but there is no advance consent)</p>
13	<a href="#">Colombia - Panama FTA (2013)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Colombia, Panama	20/9/2013		<p>Article 1417. Consultations and Negotiation</p> <p>1. in the event of a dispute concerning an investment, opposing parties should first seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation, which may include the use of non-binding procedures to third parties, such as conciliation and mediation.</p> <p>the procedure for consultations and negotiations shall begin with the notice sent to the office designated under article 14.2.6. such request (notification of the dispute) shall be forwarded to the opposing side prior notification Intent referred to in article 2.20 and shall include the information specified in Article 14.20.2 (d) and (e).</p>	<p>Conciliation and Mediation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation and Mediation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
14	<a href="#">Colombia - Singapore BIT (2013)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Colombia, Singapore	7/12/2013		<p>Article 13. Arbitral Proceeding</p> <p>2. Any dispute between an investor and a party of the other party concerning an alleged breach of an obligation under this Agreement causing losses or damages to the investor or its investment, as soon as possible, be settled through consultations and negotiations, which may include the use of non-binding third-party procedures, such as mediation or conciliation to institutional or ad hoc. Such consultations shall be initiated by a written request sent by the contending investor to the respondent party. The request for consultations from the investor shall include a written notice (Notice of dispute), with a brief summary of the factual and legal basis of the investment complaint with enough information on what is claimed. The consultations and negotiations shall be carried out during a period of at least 6 months from the date on which the notification of the dispute is received by the respondent party, which may be extended by agreement between the parties.</p> <p>...</p> <p>6. Nothing in this article shall be construed as preventing the parties involved, by mutual agreement, during the arbitration to submit the dispute to consultations or negotiations, including the use of non-binding third-party procedures such as ad hoc or institutional mediation or conciliation.</p>	<p>Conciliation and Mediation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation and Mediation may take place at any time and is without prejudice to arbitration (but there is no advance consent)</p>

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation and Mediation Provisions	G Category
15	<a href="#">Iraq - Jordan BIT (2013)</a>	In force	Iraq, Jordan	25/12/2013	11 or 12/2016	<p>Article 9 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>I. Settlement of any dispute arising from an investment between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party shall be resolved by way of the amicable means of mediation and conciliation.</p> <p>II. If such a dispute cannot thus be settled in accordance with item (First) above, and means of internal review have been exhausted within (180) one hundred and eighty days after the submission of a written application for resolution, either of the parties to the dispute may submit the dispute to:</p> <p>a) to the competent courts of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made;</p> <p>b) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes ...</p>	<p>Advance consent to conciliation and Conciliation and Mediation</p> <p>Conciliation and Conciliation and Mediation is a mandatory pre-condition to arbitration</p>
16	<a href="#">Mexico - Panama FTA (2014)</a>	In force	Mexico, Panama	4/3/2014	7/1/2015	<p>Section C: investor - State dispute settlement</p> <p>Article 1016: Consultation and negotiation</p> <p>1. In the event of a dispute concerning an opposing investment, Parties shall first seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation to settle the dispute amicably, which may include the use of non-binding procedures, such as good offices, conciliation and mediation.</p> <p>2. The procedure for consultations and negotiations shall begin with the written request that shall be forwarded to the respondent and shall include the information specified in Article 10.17 (2) (a) and 2 (b) and a brief description of the events giving rise to the initiation of the consultations.</p> <p>3. The consultations shall take place during a period of at least 6 months and may include face-to-face encounters in the capital of the respondent.</p> <p>4. For greater certainty, the initiation of consultations and negotiations shall not be construed as recognition of the jurisdiction of the Court.</p> <p>Article 1017: submission of a claim to arbitration</p> <p>1. The minimum time period referred to in article 10.16 (3), in the event that a Party considers that litigants cannot be resolved a dispute relating to an investment by consultation and negotiation:</p> <p>(a) The applicant, on their own account, may submit to arbitration a claim...</p>	
17	<a href="#">Egypt - Mauritius BIT (2014)</a>	In force	Egypt, Mauritius	25/6/2014	17/10/2014	<p>Art 10 Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and a Contracting Party</p> <p>(1) Disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party relating to an investment of the latter in the territory of the former, which concern an alleged breach of this Agreement ... shall, without prejudice to Article 9 of this Agreement (Disputes between the Contracting Parties), to the extent possible, be settled through consultation, negotiation, mediation or conciliation after written notification of the alleged breach has been made.</p>	<p>Conciliation and Mediation during the pre-arbitration consultation phase</p> <p>Conciliation and Mediation if both parties agree</p>

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation and Mediation Provisions	G Category
18	<a href="#">Colombia - Turkey BIT (2014)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Colombia, Turkey	28/7/2014		<p>Article 12. Settlement of disputes between one contracting party and investors of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>1. In order to submit a claim to arbitration under this article, non-judicial local administrative remedies shall be initiated, should it be when required by the law of the Contracting Party. Such procedure shall in no case exceed six (6) months from the date of its initiation by the investor and shall not prevent the investor from requesting consultations as referred to in paragraph 3 of the present Article.</p> <p>3. Any dispute arising between an investor of a Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party in connection to a claim that the other Contracting Party has breached an obligation of this Agreement and therefore has generated damages to the investor, shall be settle, as far as possible, by consultation and negotiations. Consultations shall begin with the submission of a written Notice (Notice of the Dispute) including evidence establishing that it is an investor of the other Contracting Party, detailed information of the facts and legal basis for the claim and the relief sought and the approximate amount of damages claimed. Consultations or negotiations shall be carried out during six (6) months, extendable only by mutual agreement of the parties, in a location agreed by disputing parties.</p> <p>4. Nothing in this Article shall be construed as to prevent the parties of a dispute from referring their dispute, by mutual agreement, to ad hoc or institutional mediation or conciliation before or during the arbitral proceeding.</p>	<p>Conciliation and Mediation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation and Mediation may take place at any time and is without prejudice to arbitration (but there is no advance consent)</p>
19	<a href="#">Pacific Alliance Additional Protocol (2014)</a>	In force	Colombia, Peru, Mexico, Chile	2/10/2014	5/1/2016	<p>Section B. settlement of disputes between a party and an investor of another parties</p> <p>Article 10.15: consultation and negotiation</p> <p>1. In the event of a dispute concerning an investment, opposing parties should first seek to resolve the dispute through negotiation, consultation and to settle the dispute amicably, which may include the use of non-binding procedures with the participation of third parties, such as good offices, mediation and conciliation.</p> <p>2. The procedure for consultations and negotiations shall begin with the written request that shall be forwarded to the respondent and shall include the information specified in Article 10.16.2 (a) and 2 (b) and a brief description of the events giving rise to the initiation of the consultations.</p> <p>3. The consultations shall take place during a period of at least six months.</p> <p>4. For greater certainty, the initiation of consultations and negotiations should not be construed as recognition of the jurisdiction of the Court.</p>	
20	<a href="#">Eurasian Economic Union - Viet Nam FTA (2015)</a>	In force	Eurasian Economic Union, Viet Nam	29/5/2015	5/10/2016	<p>Article 8.38 Settlement of Disputes between a Party to this Chapter and Investor of the Other Party to this Chapter</p> <p>1. Disputes between a Party to this Chapter and an investor of the other Party to this Chapter arising from an alleged breach of an obligation of the former Party under this Chapter in connection with an investment made by the investor in the territory of the former Party shall be settled to the extent possible amicably by means of negotiations. Such negotiations may include the use of non-binding, third-party procedures, such as good offices, conciliation and mediation.</p>	<p>Conciliation and Mediation during the pre-arbitration consultation phase</p> <p>Conciliation and Mediation if both parties agree</p>

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation and Mediation Provisions	G Category
21	<a href="#">Mauritius - United Arab Emirates BIT (2015)</a>	In force	Mauritius, United Arab Emirates	20/9/2015	28/12/2017	<p>Article 10. Settlement of disputes between a contracting party and an investor of the other contracting party</p> <p>1. An investor that has a dispute with a Contracting Party should initially attempt to settle it amicably through consultations and negotiations.</p> <p>3. When required by the Contracting Party, if the dispute cannot be settled amicably within three months from the date of receipt of the written notice, it shall be submitted to the competent authority of that Contracting Party or arbitration centers thereof, for conciliation and mediation.</p> <p>4. If the dispute cannot be settled amicably within six months from the date of the start of the conciliation and mediation process referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article, the dispute may upon the request of the investor be settled as follows:</p> <p>a. by a competent court of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment is made; or</p> <p>b. by arbitration centers of a Contracting Party in whose territory the investment is made; or</p> <p>c. by arbitration by the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, opened for signature in Washington on 18 th March 1965; or</p> <p>d. by arbitration in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL), as amended by the last amendment accepted by both Contracting Parties.</p>	<p>Conciliation and Mediation that may be compelled by the State (but not the investor)</p> <p>Mandatory Conciliation and Mediation as a pre-condition to arbitration</p>
22	<a href="#">Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP) (2016)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, United States of America, Viet Nam	2/4/2016		<p>Chapter 9: Investment</p> <p>Article 9.2: Scope</p> <p>1. This Chapter shall apply to measures adopted or maintained by a Party relating to:</p> <p>(a) investors of another Party;</p> <p>(b) covered investments; and</p> <p>(c) with respect to Article 9.10 (Performance Requirements) and Article 9.16 (Investment and Environmental, Health and other Regulatory Objectives), all investments in the territory of that Party.</p> <p>Article 9.18. Consultation and negotiation</p> <p>1. In the event of an investment dispute, the claimant and the respondent should initially seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation, which may include the use of non-binding, third party procedures, such as good offices, conciliation or mediation. 2. The claimant shall deliver to the respondent a written request for consultations setting out a brief description of facts regarding the measure or measures at issue. 3. For greater certainty, the initiation of consultations and negotiations shall not be construed as recognition of the jurisdiction of the tribunal.</p>	<p>Conciliation and Mediation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation and Mediation during pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p>
23	<a href="#">Armenia - United Arab Emirates BIT (2002)</a>	In force	Armenia, United Arab Emirates	22/7/2016	21/11/2017	<p>Art 10 Settlement of disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party</p> <p>1 An investor that has a dispute with a Contracting Party should initially attempt to settle it amicably through consultations and negotiations.</p> <p>3. When required by the Contracting Party, if the dispute cannot be settled amicably within three months from the date of receipt of the written notice, it shall be submitted to the competent authority of that Contracting Party or arbitration centers thereof, for conciliation and mediation.</p> <p>4. If the dispute cannot be settled amicably within six months from the date of the start of the conciliation and mediation process referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article, the dispute may upon the request of the investor be settled as follows...</p>	<p>Mandatory conciliation and Conciliation and Mediation as a pre-condition to arbitration</p> <p>Conciliation and Conciliation and Mediation may be compelled by the State</p>

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation and Mediation Provisions	G Category
24	<a href="#">Australia - Singapore FTA (2016)</a>	In force	Australia, Singapore	13/10/2016	1/12/2017	<p>Article 23. Consultation and negotiation</p> <p>1. In the event of an investment dispute, the claimant and the respondent should initially seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation, which may include the use of non-binding, third party procedures, such as good offices, conciliation or mediation.</p> <p>2. The claimant shall deliver to the respondent a written request for consultations setting out a brief description of facts regarding the measure or measures at issue.</p> <p>3. For greater certainty, the initiation of consultations and negotiations shall not be construed as recognition of the jurisdiction of the tribunal.</p> <p>Article 24. Submission of a claim to arbitration</p> <p>1. If an investment dispute has not been resolved within six months of the receipt by the respondent of a written request for consultations pursuant to Article 23.2 (Consultation and Negotiation):</p> <p>(a) the claimant, on its own behalf, may submit to arbitration under this Section a claim:</p> <p>(i) that the respondent has breached an obligation under Section A; and</p> <p>(ii) that the claimant has incurred loss or damage by reason of, or arising out of, that breach; and</p> <p>(b) the claimant, on behalf of an enterprise of the respondent that is a juridical person that the claimant owns or controls directly or indirectly, may submit to arbitration under this Section a claim:</p> <p>(i) that the respondent has breached an obligation under Section A; and</p> <p>(ii) that the enterprise has incurred loss or damage by reason of, or arising out of, that breach.</p>	
25	<a href="#">Chile - Hong Kong, China SAR BIT (2016)</a>	In force	Chile, Hong Kong, China SAR	18/11/2016	14/7/2019	<p>Section C –Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and the Host Party</p> <p>Art 20: Consultations</p> <p>1. In the event of an investment dispute, the claimant and the respondent shall initially seek to resolve the dispute through consultations, which may include, where this is acceptable to the disputing parties, the use of non-binding, third-party procedures, such as good offices, conciliation and mediation. Such consultations shall be initiated by a written request for consultations delivered by the claimant to the respondent...</p>	<p>Conciliation and Mediation during the pre-arbitration consultation phase</p> <p>Conciliation and Mediation if both parties agree</p>
26	<a href="#">Costa Rica - United Arab Emirates BIT (2017)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Costa Rica, United Arab Emirates	10/3/2017		<p>Article 14. Dispute Settlement between a Party and an Investor from the other Party</p> <p>Consultations and negotiation</p> <p>1. An investment controversy that arises between an investor and a Party with respect to an obligation of Articles 4 to 9 (Investment Protection, Most Favored Nation Treatment, National Treatment, Expropriation, Dispute Treatment and Transfers) of the This Agreement will be resolved, to the extent possible, through consultation and negotiation.</p> <p>3. In the event that an investment dispute cannot be resolved through consultations and negotiations in accordance with paragraph 1, within three months after the respondent receives notification of the dispute, it must submit to a third - party procedure such as conciliation or mediation before an authorized center of the Party complained against in the dispute.</p> <p>4. For greater certainty, compliance with the requirements pursuant to paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 regarding consultation and negotiation and third-party procedures is mandatory and a condition precedent to the submission of the dispute to arbitration.</p> <p>5. If the controversy referred to in paragraph 1 cannot be resolved amicably within six months from the beginning of the third party procedure referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article, which can be extended if the disputing parties If so agreed, the investor may submit a claim to arbitration.</p>	<p>Conciliation and Mediation is a mandatory pre-condition to arbitration</p> <p>Advance consent to Conciliation and Mediation</p>

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No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation and Mediation Provisions	G Category
27	<a href="#">Rwanda - United Arab Emirates BIT (2017)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Rwanda, United Arab Emirates	1/11/2017		<p>Art 12 Mediation And Conciliation</p> <p>I. In lieu of, or in addition to, the mandatory negotiation requirement, the parties to the investor-State Dispute may agree to mediation or conciliation, without prejudice to their rights, claims and defenses under this Agreement.</p> <p>2. The parties to the Investor-State Dispute shall agree upon the rules applicable to (i) the mediation or conciliation of the dispute and (ii) the method of appointment of the mediator or conciliator.</p> <p>Art 13 Conditions Precedent to the Submission of a Dispute to Arbitration</p> <p>I. An Investor-State Dispute may be submitted to arbitration in accordance with Article 14 below only if the following conditions have been met:</p> <p>....</p> <p>c) no mediation or conciliation procedure is pending between the parties to the Investor-State Dispute...</p>	<p>Conciliation and Mediation during the pre-arbitration consultation phase</p> <p>Conciliation and Mediation if both parties agree</p>
28	<a href="#">Colombia - United Arab Emirates BIT (2017)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Colombia, United Arab Emirates	12/11/2017		<p>Art 15: Consultations between the Investor and a Contracting Party and Presentation of Notices</p> <p>1. Any dispute arising ... shall be settled, as far as possible, by consultation and negotiations...</p> <p>2. Nothing in this Article shall be construed as to prevent either Contracting Party from referring their dispute, by mutual agreement, to ad-hoc or institutional mediation or conciliation before or during the arbitral proceeding.</p>	<p>Conciliation and Mediation if both parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation and Mediation may take place at any time and is without prejudice to arbitration (but there is no advance consent)</p>
29	<a href="#">Australia - Peru FTA (2018)</a>	In force	Australia, Peru	12/2/2018	11/2/2020	<p>Section B: Investor-State Dispute Settlement</p> <p>Article 8.19: Consultation and Negotiation</p> <p>1. In the event of an investment dispute, the claimant and the respondent should initially seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation, which may include the use of non-binding, third party procedures, such as good offices, conciliation or mediation.</p>	<p>Conciliation and Mediation during the pre-arbitration consultation phase</p> <p>Conciliation and Mediation if both parties agree</p>
30	<a href="#">Central America - Republic of Korea FTA (2018)</a>	In force	Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Korea, Republic of, Nicaragua, Panama	21/2/2018	1/11/2019	<p>Section B: Investor-State Dispute Settlement</p> <p>Art 9.16: Consultation and Negotiation</p> <p>Any dispute arising in accordance with Article 9.17.1 shall be settled, to the extent possible, by consultation and negotiation, which may include the use of non-binding, third party procedures such as conciliation and mediation, and shall be notified by submitting a notice of the dispute (notice of dispute) in writing, including detailed information of the factual and legal basis, by the investor to the Party receiving the investment. The claimant must deliver evidence, establishing that he or she is an investor of the other Party with its notice of dispute.</p>	<p>Conciliation and Mediation during the pre-arbitration consultation phase</p> <p>Conciliation and Mediation if both parties agree</p>
31	<a href="#">Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP) (2018)</a>	In force	Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, Viet Nam	8/3/2018	30/12/2018	<p>Chapter 9: Investment</p> <p>Section B: Investor-State Dispute Settlement</p> <p>Article 9.18: Consultation and Negotiation</p> <p>1. In the event of an investment dispute, the claimant and the respondent should initially seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation, which may include the use of non-binding, third party procedures, such as good offices, conciliation or mediation.</p>	<p>Conciliation and Mediation during the pre-arbitration consultation phase</p> <p>Conciliation and Mediation if both parties agree</p>
32	<a href="#">Argentina - United Arab Emirates BIT (2018)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Argentina, United Arab Emirates	16/4/2018		<p>Section B: Settlement of Disputes between a Party and an Investor of the other Party</p> <p>Article 20: Consultations and Negotiation</p> <p>1. In case a dispute related to an investment arises, to the extent possible, will be settled amicably through consultation and negotiation which it may include the utilization of non-binding proceedings, such as mediation and conciliation</p>	<p>Conciliation and Mediation during the pre-arbitration consultation phase</p> <p>Conciliation and Mediation if both parties agree</p>

Spreadsheet 3: Provisions referring to both Investor-State Conciliation and Mediation

No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation and Mediation Provisions	G Category
33	<a href="#">Indonesia - Singapore BIT (2018)</a>	In force	Indonesia, Singapore	10/11/2018	3/9/2021	<p>SECTION ONE: SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES BETWEEN A PARTY AND AN INVESTOR OF THE OTHER PARTY</p> <p>ARTICLE 14 SCOPE AND BASIC PRINCIPLES                      1. This Section shall apply to disputes between a Party (hereinafter referred to as the “disputing Party”) and an investor of the other Party (hereinafter referred to as the “disputing investor”) concerning an alleged breach of an obligation of the former under this Agreement which causes loss or damage to the investor or its investment (hereinafter referred to as an “investment dispute”).                      In the event of an investment dispute, the disputing parties should seek to resolve the dispute with a view towards reaching an amicable settlement</p> <p>ARTICLE 15 Consultations                      1. The disputing parties shall initially seek to resolve an investment dispute by consultations and negotiations (“consultations”), which may include the use of non-binding, third party procedures, such as good offices, conciliation and mediation. Such consultations shall be initiated by a written request for consultations delivered by the disputing investor to the disputing Party.</p> <p>ARTICLE 16 MEDIATION                      1. The disputing parties may, at any time, agree to have recourse to mediation. A request to have recourse to mediation shall be addressed by a disputing party to the other disputing party in writing. The party to which the request is addressed shall give sympathetic consideration to the request, and reply by accepting or rejecting it in writing within 10 days of its receipt.                      2. Recourse to mediation is voluntary and without prejudice to the legal position of either disputing party.                      3. Recourse to mediation may be governed by the mediation rules of mediation institutions in Indonesia or Singapore, or such other rules as the disputing parties may agree. Mediators shall comply with Annex IV (Code of Conduct of Arbitrators and Mediators).                      ....                      7. Nothing in this Article shall preclude the disputing parties from having recourse to other</p>	<p>Conciliation and Mediation in the pre-arbitration consultation phase if parties agree</p> <p>Conciliation and Mediation may take place at any time and is without prejudice to arbitration</p>
34	<a href="#">USMCA (2018)</a>	In force	Canada, Mexico, United States of America	30/11/2018	1/7/2020	<p>Article 14.D.2: Consultation and Negotiation                      1. In the event of a qualifying investment dispute, the claimant and the respondent should initially seek to resolve the dispute through consultation and negotiation, which may include the use of non-binding, third party procedures, such as good offices, conciliation, or mediation.                      2. For greater certainty, the initiation of consultations and negotiations shall not be construed as recognition of the jurisdiction of the tribunal.</p>	<p>Conciliation and Mediation during the pre-arbitration consultation phase</p> <p>Conciliation and Mediation if both parties agree</p>
35	<a href="#">Australia - Hong Kong Investment Agreement (2019)</a>	In force	Australia, Hong Kong, China SAR	26/3/2019	17/1/2020	<p>Section C: Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and the Host Party                      Article 23: Consultations                      1. In the event of an investment dispute, the claimant and the respondent shall initially seek to resolve the investment dispute through consultations, which may include the use of non-binding, third party procedures, such as good offices, conciliation or mediation.</p>	<p>Conciliation and Mediation during the pre-arbitration consultation phase</p> <p>Conciliation and Mediation if both parties agree</p>

Spreadsheet 3: Provisions referring to both Investor-State Conciliation and Mediation

No.	A IIA	B Status	C State Parties	D Signature	E Entry Into Force	F Conciliation and Mediation Provisions	G Category
36	<a href="#">Burkina Faso - Turkey BIT (2019)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Burkina Faso, Turkey	11/4/2019		<p>Article 10 Reglements Des Conflits Entre Une Partie Contractante Et Un National De L'Autre Partie Contractante</p> <p>3 Si apres une periode de (6) six mois a compter de la date de la notification ecrite mentionnee a l'alinéa 2, les consultations el negociations n'ont pas permis de regler ces differends, ceux-ci pourront etre soumis, au choix de l'investisseur:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) ou, sous la condition posee a l'alienea 5 du present article, au</p> <p>(i) Centre International pour le Reglement des Differends relatifs aux investissements (CIRDI) cree par la &lt;&lt;Convention pour le Reglement des Differends relatifs aux Investissements entre les Etats et les Ressortissants d'autres Etats&gt;&gt; au cas ou les deux Parties Contractantes deviennent Parties a cette Convention</p> <p>...</p> <p>(iv) au Centre d'Arbitrage, de Mediation et de Conciliation de Ouagadougou (CAMCO);</p> <p>(iv) a toute autre institution d'arbitrage ou toute autre regle d'arbitrage, si les parties au differend en conviennent.</p> <p>(3 If after a period of (6) six months from the date of the written notification mentioned in paragraph 2, consultations and negotiations have not made it possible to settle these disputes, they may be submitted, at the option of the investor:</p> <p>...</p> <p>(b) or, subject to the condition set out in paragraph 5 of this article, in</p> <p>(i) International Center for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) created by the "Convention for the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States" in the event that the two Contracting Parties become Parties to this Convention</p> <p>...</p> <p>(iv) at the Ouagadougou Arbitration, Mediation and Conciliation Center (CAMCO);</p> <p>(iv) to any other arbitration institution or any other arbitration rule, if the parties to the dispute so agree.)</p>	Advance consent to conciliation and mediation (domestic institution)
37	<a href="#">Japan - Morocco BIT (2020)</a>	Signed (not in force)	Japan, Morocco	8/1/2020		<p>Article 16 Settlement of Investment Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the Other Contracting Party</p> <p>3. Any investment dispute shall, as far as possible, be settled amicably through consultations and negotiations conducted in good faith between the disputing investor and the disputing Party (hereinafter referred to in this Article as "the disputing parties"). To this end, the disputing investor shall deliver to the disputing Party a written request for consultations setting out a brief description of the facts regarding the measure or measures at issue. The consultation shall be commenced no later than thirty days after the date of its receipt by the disputing Party. Nothing in this paragraph precludes the use of non-binding, third-party procedures, such as good offices, conciliation or mediation.</p>	<p>Conciliation and Mediation during the pre-arbitration consultation phase</p> <p>Conciliation and Mediation if both parties agree</p>