

# **AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR FOR THE RECIPROCAL PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF INVESTMENTS**

The Government of the Republic of Chile and the Government of the Republic of Ecuador, hereinafter referred to as the contracting parties;

Desiring to intensify economic cooperation between the two countries;

In order to create favourable conditions for investment by investors of one Contracting Party in the territory of the other Contracting Party, involving transfers of capital; and

Recognizing that the promotion and protection of such investment based on an agreement will stimulate economic initiative individually and will increase prosperity in both States.

Have agreed as follows:

## **Article I. Definitions**

For the purposes of this Agreement:

(1) The term "investment" means, in accordance with the laws and regulations of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made, every kind of assets or rights relating to an investment made by an investor of one Contracting Party in the territory of the other contracting party, in accordance with the legislation of the latter.

Includes in particular, though not exclusively:

- a) Ownership of movable and immovable property as well as any other rights in rem such as mortgages usufructs, bonds, and pledges;
- b) Shares, social quotas and any other kind of participation in companies;
- c) Claims and rights to any other performance having an economic value. The credits will be included only when they are regularly contracted and documented according to the provisions in force in the country where that investment is made and directly linked to a specific investment;
- d) Intellectual Property Rights, including copyrights and industrial property rights, such as patents, trademarks, industrial designs, trademarks or trade names, holds technical processes, Rights and other similar rights; and
- e) Economic concessions conferred by law or under contract and any licences and permits granted pursuant to law. any alteration of the form in which assets and rights have been invested or reinvested shall affect their qualification of investments under this Agreement.

(2) The term "investor" refers to each of the Contracting Parties, the following subjects who effected or investments in the territory of the other Contracting Party in accordance with this Agreement:

- a) Any natural person who is a national of one of the Contracting Parties, in accordance with its laws; and
- b) Any legal person constituted in accordance with the laws and regulations of one Contracting Party and having their seat together with real economic activities in the territory of that Contracting Party, regardless of whether or not its activities are non-profit-making.

(3) The provisions of this Agreement shall not apply to investments made by natural persons who are nationals of one Contracting Party in the territory of the other Contracting Party if such persons, at the time of the investment, have been

domiciled for more than two years in the latter Contracting Party, unless it is proved that the investment was admitted in its territory from abroad.

(4) The term "proceeds" means all proceeds generated by an investment in monetary values, interests, such as profits, dividends, royalties and any other income related to the investment.

(5) The term "territory" means the territory of each Contracting Party, including those maritime areas adjacent to the outer limit of the territorial sea of the national territory, over which the Contracting Party concerned may, in accordance with its legislation and international law, exercise sovereign rights or jurisdiction.

## **Article II. Scope**

This Agreement shall apply to all investments made before or after the date of its Entry into Force, but the provisions of this Agreement shall not apply to any dispute or difference claim, which arose before its Entry into Force.

## **Article III. Investment Promotion**

Each Contracting Party shall, subject to its general policy in the field of foreign investment, promote investments in its territory by investors of the other Contracting Party and shall admit such investments in accordance with its laws and regulations.

## **Article IV. Protection of Investments**

(1) Each Contracting Party shall at all times grant fair and equitable treatment to investments of investors of the other Contracting Party and shall not affect their management, maintenance, use, enjoyment, extension, liquidation or disposal through unjustified or discriminatory measures.

(2) Each Contracting Party, once admitted investments of investors in its territory of the other Contracting Party, it shall accord to such investments full legal protection and they agree upon a treatment no less favourable than that accorded to its own investments or to investments of investors of third States.

(3) Without prejudice to the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the Most-favored-nation treatment shall not apply to privileges which either Contracting Party agrees to investors of a third State because of its association or participation in a free trade area, customs union, common market or regional agreement.

## **Article V. Expropriation and Compensation**

(1) Neither of the Contracting Parties shall take measures of expropriation or nationalization or any other measures having the same effect against investments within its territory and belonging to investors of the other contracting party unless the measures are taken for reasons of public purpose or national interest, on a non-discriminatory basis and under due process of law. The legality of expropriation, nationalization or any other measures having an equivalent effect and the amount of compensation may be claimed in ordinary judicial procedure.

Such measures shall be accompanied by provisions for the payment of prompt, effective and adequate compensation. The amount of such compensation shall correspond to the market value of the expropriated investment as immediately before the expropriation or before the impending expropriation became public, whether it occurs earlier and include interest generated from the date of expropriation at a normal commercial rate.

(2) Investors of one Contracting Party who are loss in their investments in the territory of the other contracting party owing to war or other armed conflict, a national state of emergency, revolt, riot or insurrection shall be accorded, with respect to restitution, indemnification, compensation or other relief, a treatment no less favourable than that accorded to its own investors or to investors of any third State. Such payments shall be freely transferable.

## **Article VI. Transfers**

(1) Each Contracting Party shall guarantee to investors of the other contracting party without delay the transfer of payments related to investments and in particular, though not exclusively:

- a) The principal and additional amounts necessary for the maintenance and development of the investment;
- b) The benefits, profits, dividends, interests and other current income;

- c) The funds in repayment of loans as defined in article I (1) (c);
- d) Royalties;
- e) The proceeds of the total or partial sale or liquidation of an investment;
- f) The compensation referred to in Article V; and
- g) The payments due under subrogation by virtue of article VII of this Agreement.

(2) For the purposes of this article, a transfer shall be deemed to be made without delay if effected within the period normally necessary for the completion of formalities. The period shall run from the day on which the request was submitted, accompanied by the documents necessary in any case, may not exceed 60 days.

(3) Transfers shall be made in freely convertible currency and at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date on which it was made.

## **Article VII. Subrogation**

(1) If a Contracting Party or any of its agencies made a payment to an investor by virtue of a guarantee or insurance that has engaged in connection with an investment, the other Contracting Party shall recommend the validity of the subrogation in favour of the Contracting Party or any of its agencies in respect of any right or title of the investor. The Contracting Party or any of its agencies shall be authorized, within the limits of subrogation to exercise the rights which the investor would have been entitled to exercise.

(2) In the case of subrogation as defined in this article, the investor shall not pursue a claim unless he is authorized to do so by the contracting party or its agency.

## **Article VIII. Implementation of other Rules**

If the provisions of law of either Contracting Party or obligations under international law existing or future between the Contracting Parties in addition to this Convention or an agreement between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other contracting party contain whether general or specific rules, accord to investments by investors of the other contracting party to a more favourable treatment than is provided for by the present Agreement, such rules on the latter shall prevail to the extent that they are more favourable.

## **Article IX. Settlement of Disputes between the Contracting Parties**

(1) Any dispute arising between the contracting parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Agreement shall, if possible through the diplomatic via settled.

(2) If a dispute between the Contracting Parties thus puerdiera cannot be settled within a period of six months from the date of notification of the dispute shall be submitted, at the request of either contracting party to an arbitral tribunal.

(3) Such an arbitral tribunal shall be constituted for each individual case in the following way: within two months of the receipt of the request for arbitration, each Contracting Party shall appoint one member of the Tribunal who shall select a national of a third State who shall be Chairman of the Tribunal. The Chairman shall be appointed within two months from the date of appointment of the other two members.

(4) If within the periods specified in subparagraph immediately preceding does not have the necessary appointments, either Contracting Party may, in the absence of any other agreement, invite the President of the International Court of Justice to make the necessary appointments. If the President is a national of one of the contracting parties or, if for any reason, is prevented from discharging the said function, the Vice-President shall be invited to make the necessary appointments. If the Vice-President is a national of either of the contracting parties or if he is also prevented from discharging the function, the said member of the International Court of Justice who is next in order of precedence and is not a national of either Contracting Party shall be invited to make the necessary appointments.

(5) The arbitral tribunal shall reach its decision by a majority of votes. Such decision shall be final and binding on both contracting parties. Each Contracting Party shall bear the costs of the member of the Tribunal and of its representation in the arbitral proceedings. The cost of the Chairman, as long as the other costs shall be borne in equal parts by the contracting parties. However, the arbitral tribunal shall determine its decision that a higher proportion of costs be borne by one of the two contracting parties. The tribunal shall determine its own procedure.

## **Article X. Settlement of Disputes between an Investor and the Host Contracting Party of the Investment**

(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 through amicable consultations.

(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:

- Either to the competent courts of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment was made;
- Or international arbitration under the conditions described in paragraph (3). Once the investor has submitted the dispute to the jurisdiction of the Contracting Party concerned or to international arbitration, the choice of one of these procedures is final.

(3) In the event of recourse to international arbitration, the dispute shall be submitted 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 at Washington on 18 March 1965.

(4) The arbitral tribunal shall decide on the basis of the provisions of this Convention; the Law of the Contracting Party involved in the dispute including its rules on the conflict of laws; the terms of any specific agreements concluded with respect to investment and the applicable principles of international law.

(5) The arbitral awards shall be final and binding on the parties to the dispute. Each Contracting Party shall execute the In accordance with its legislation.

## **Article XI. Entry Into Force, Duration and Termination**

(1) This Agreement shall enter into force 45 days from the date of the exchange of their respective instruments of ratification. its duration will be of ten years. Thereafter it shall remain in force until the expiration of twelve months from the date on which either contracting party notifies in writing the other contracting party of its decision to terminate this Agreement.

(2) With respect to investments made prior to the date when the notice of termination of this Agreement becomes effective, the provisions of articles I to X shall remain in force for a period of ten years from that date.

Done in the city of Quito on twenty-seven of October nineteen ninety-three, in two original copies, in the Spanish language, the two texts being equally authentic.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF ECUADOR

DIEGO PAREDES PEÑA

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHILE

ENRIQUE SILVA CIMMA