

# **AGREEMENT BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA FOR THE LIBERALIZATION, PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF INVESTMENT**

Japan and the Kingdom of Cambodia,

Desiring to further promote investment in order to strengthen the economic relationship between the two countries;

Intending to further create favorable conditions for greater investment by investors of one country in the Area of the other country;

Recognizing the growing importance of the progressive liberalization of investment for stimulating initiative of investors and for promoting prosperity in both countries;

Acknowledging the growing economic interdependence amongst members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations at large, which contributes to promotion of investment;

Recognizing that these objectives can be achieved without relaxing health, safety and environmental measures of general application; and

Recognizing the importance of the cooperative relationship between labor and management in promoting investment between both countries;

Have agreed as follows:

## **Article 1.**

For the purposes of this Agreement,

(1) The term "investments" means every kind of asset owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by an investor, including:

- (a) An enterprise;
- (b) Shares, stocks or other forms of equity participation in an enterprise, including rights derived therefrom;
- (c) Bonds, debentures, loans and other forms of debt, including rights derived therefrom;
- (d) Rights under contracts, including turnkey, construction, management, production or revenue-sharing contracts;
- (e) Claims to money and to any performance under contract having a financial value;
- (f) Intellectual property rights, including copy rights and related rights, patent rights and rights relating to utility models, trademarks, industrial designs, layout-designs of integrated circuits, new varieties of plants, trade names, indications of source or geographical indications and undisclosed information;
- (g) Rights conferred pursuant to laws and regulations or contracts such as concessions, licences, authorizations, and permits, including those for the exploration and exploitation of natural resources; and
- (h) Any other tangible and intangible, movable and immovable property, and any related property rights, such as leases, mortgages, liens and pledges.

Investments include the amounts yielded by investments, in particular, profit, interest, capital gains, dividends, royalties and fees. A change in the form in which assets are invested does not affect their character as investments.

(2) The term "investor of a Contracting Party" means:

- (a) A natural person having the nationality of that Contracting Party in accordance with its applicable laws and regulations;

or

(b) An enterprise of that Contracting Party.

A branch of an enterprise of a non-Contracting Party, which is located in the Area of a Contracting Party, shall not be deemed as an investor of that Contracting Party.

(3) An enterprise is;

(a) "owned" by an investor if more than 50 percent of the equity interest in it is owned by the investor; and

(b) "controlled" by an investor if the investor has the power to name a majority of its directors or otherwise to legally direct its actions.

(4) The term "an enterprise of a Contracting Party" means any legal person or any other entity duly constituted or organized under the applicable laws and regulations of that Contracting Party, whether or not for profit, and whether private or government owned or controlled, including any corporation, trust, partnership, sole proprietorship, joint venture, association, organization, company or branch.

(5) The term "Area" means with respect to a Contracting Party (a) the territory of that Contracting Party; and (b) the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf with respect to which that Contracting Party exercises sovereign rights or jurisdiction in accordance with international law.

(6) The term "the WTO Agreement" means the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization, done at Marrakesh, April 15, 1994, as may be amended. Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization, done at Marrakesh, April 15, 1994, as may be amended.

## **Article 2.**

1. Each Contracting Party shall in its Area accord to investors of the other Contracting Party and to their investments treatment no less favorable than the treatment it accords in like circumstances to its own investors and their investments with respect to the establishment, acquisition, expansion, operation, management, maintenance, use, enjoyment, and sale or other disposal of investments (hereinafter referred to as "investment activities").

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, each Contracting Party may prescribe special formalities in connection with investment activities of investors of the other Contracting Party in its Area, provided that such special formalities do not impair the substance of the rights of such investors under this Agreement. paragraph 1, each Contracting Party may prescribe special formalities in connection with investment activities of investors of the other Contracting Party in its Area, provided that such special formalities do not impair the substance of the rights of such investors under this Agreement.

## **Article 3.**

Each Contracting Party shall in its Area accord to investors of the other Contracting Party and to their investments treatment no less favorable than the treatment it accords in like circumstances to investors of a non-Contracting Party and to their investments with respect to investment activities.

## **Article 4.**

1. Each Contracting Party shall accord to investments of the other Contracting Party treatment in accordance with international law, including fair and equitable treatment and full protection and security.

2. Each Contracting Party shall observe any obligation it may have entered into with regard to investments of investors of the other Contracting Party.

## **Article 5.**

Each Contracting Party shall in its Area accord to investors of the other Contracting Party treatment no less favorable than the treatment which it accords in like circumstances to its own investors or investors of a non-Contracting Party with respect to access to the courts of justice and administrative tribunals and agencies in all degrees of jurisdiction, both in pursuit and in defense of such investors rights.

## **Article 6.**

1. Neither Contracting Party shall impose or enforce, as a condition for investment activities in its Area of an investor of the other Contracting Party, any of the following requirements:

- (a) To export a given level or percentage of goods or services;
- (b) To achieve a given level or percentage of domestic content;
- (c) To purchase, use or accord a preference to goods produced or services provided in its Area, or to purchase goods or services from natural or legal persons or any other entity in its Area;
- (d) To relate in any way the volume or value of imports to the volume or value of exports or to the amount of foreign exchange inflows associated with investments of that investor;
- (e) To restrict sales of goods or services in its Area that investments of that investor produce or provide by relating such sales in any way to the volume or value of its exports or foreign exchange earnings;
- (f) To appoint, as executives, managers or members of boards of directors, individuals of any particular nationality;
- (g) To transfer technology, a production process or other proprietary knowledge to a natural or legal person or any other entity in its Area, except when the requirement (i) is imposed or enforced by a court, administrative tribunal or competition authority to remedy an alleged violation of competition laws; or (ii) concerns the transfer of intellectual property rights which is undertaken in a manner not inconsistent with the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights in Annex 1C to the WTO Agreement (hereinafter referred to as "the TRIPS Agreement");
- (h) To locate the headquarters of that investor for a specific region or the world market in its Area;
- (i) To hire a given number or percentage of its nationals;
- (j) To achieve a given level or value of research and development in its Area; or
- (k) To supply one or more of the goods that the investor produces or the services that the investor provides to a specific region or the world market, exclusively from the Area of the former Contracting Party.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 above do not preclude either Contracting Party from conditioning the receipt or continued receipt of an advantage, in connection with investment activities in its Area of an investor of the other Contracting Party, on compliance with any of the requirements set forth in paragraph 1 (g) through (k) above.

## **Article 7.**

1. Article 2, 3 and 6 shall not apply to:

(a) Any existing non-conforming measure that is maintained by the following, as set out in its Schedule in Annex I:

- (i) The central government of a Contracting Party; or
- (ii) A prefecture of Japan or a province of the Kingdom of Cambodia;

(b) Any existing non-conforming measure that is maintained by a local government other than a prefecture and a province referred to in subparagraph (a)(ii);

(c) The continuation or prompt renewal of any non-conforming measure referred to in subparagraphs (a) and (b); or

(d) An amendment or modification to any non-conforming measure referred to in subparagraphs (a) and (b), provided that the amendment or modification does not decrease the conformity of the measure as it existed immediately before the amendment or modification, with Article 2, 3 and 6.

2. Article 2, 3 and 6 shall not apply to any measure that a Contracting Party adopts or maintains with respect to sectors, sub-sectors or activities set out in its Schedule in Annex II.

3. Neither Contracting Party shall, under any measure adopted after the date of entry into force of this Agreement and covered by its Schedule in Annex II, require an investor of the other Contracting Party, by reason of its nationality, to sell or otherwise dispose of an investment that exists at the time the measure becomes effective.

4. In cases where a Contracting Party makes an amendment or a modification to any existing non-conforming measure set out in its Schedule in Annex I or where a Contracting Party adopts any new or more restrictive measure with respect to

sectors, sub-sectors or activities set out in its Schedule in Annex II after the entry into force of this Agreement, the Contracting Party shall, prior to the implementation of the amendment or modification or the new or more restrictive measure, or in exceptional circumstances, as soon as possible thereafter:

(a) Notify the other Contracting Party of detailed information on such amendment, modification or measure; and

(b) Hold, upon request by the other Contracting Party, consultations in good-faith with that other Contracting Party with a view to achieving mutual satisfaction.

5. Each Contracting Party shall endeavor, where appropriate, to reduce or eliminate the reservations specified in its Schedules in Annexes I and II respectively.

6. Article 2, 3 and 6 shall not apply to any measure covered by the exceptions to, or derogations from, obligations under Article 3 and 4 of the TRIPS Agreement, as specifically provided in Article 3 through 5 of the TRIPS Agreement.

7. Article 2, 3 and 6 shall not apply to any measure that a Contracting Party adopts or maintains with respect to government procurement.

## **Article 8.**

1. Each Contracting Party shall promptly publish, or otherwise make publicly available, its laws, regulations, administrative procedures and administrative rulings and judicial decisions of general application as well as international agreements which pertain to or affect investment activities.

2. Each Contracting Party shall, upon request by the other Contracting Party, promptly respond to specific questions and provide that other Contracting Party with information on matters set out in paragraph 1 above, including that relating to contract each Contracting Party enters into with regard to investment.

3. The provisions of paragraph 1 and 2 of this Article shall not be construed so as to oblige either Contracting Party to disclose confidential information, the disclosure of which would impede law enforcement or otherwise be contrary to the public interest, or which would prejudice privacy or legitimate commercial interests.

## **Article 9.**

The Government of each Contracting Party shall, in accordance with the laws and regulations of the Contracting Party, endeavor to provide, except in cases of emergency or of purely minor nature, a reasonable opportunity for comments by the public before the adoption, amendment or repeal of regulations of general application that affect any matter covered by this Agreement.

## **Article 10.**

Each Contracting Party shall ensure that measures and efforts are undertaken to prevent and combat corruption regarding matters covered by this Agreement in accordance with its laws and regulations.

## **Article 11.**

Each Contracting Party shall, in accordance with its applicable laws and regulations, give sympathetic consideration to applications for the entry, sojourn and residence of a natural person having the nationality of the other Contracting Party who wish to enter the territory of the former Contracting Party and remain therein for the purpose of investment activities.

## **Article 12.**

1. Neither Contracting Party shall expropriate or nationalize investments in its Area of investors of the other Contracting Party or take any measure equivalent to expropriation or nationalization (hereinafter referred to as "expropriation") except: (a) for a public purpose; (b) in a non-discriminatory manner; (c) upon payment of prompt, adequate and effective compensation pursuant to paragraphs 2, 3, and 4; and (d) in accordance with due process of law and Article 4.

2. Compensation shall be equivalent to the fair market value of the expropriated investments at the time when the expropriation was publicly announced or when the expropriation occurred, whichever is earlier. The fair market value shall not reflect any change in value occurring because the expropriation had become publicly known earlier.

3. The compensation shall be paid without delay and shall include interest at a commercially reasonable rate, taking into account the length of time until the time of payment. It shall be effectively realizable and freely transferable and shall be freely convertible into the currency of the Contracting Party of the investors concerned, and into freely usable currencies as defined in the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund, as may be amended, at the market exchange rate prevailing on the date of expropriation.

4. Without prejudice to the provisions of Article 17, the investors affected by expropriation shall have a right of access to the courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies of the Contracting Party making the expropriation to seek a prompt review of the investors case and the amount of compensation in accordance with the principles set out in this Article.

### **Article 13.**

1. Each Contracting Party shall accord to investors of the other Contracting Party that have suffered loss or damage relating to their investments in the Area of the former Contracting Party due to armed conflict or a state of emergency such as revolution, insurrection, civil disturbance or any other similar event in the Area of that former Contracting Party, treatment, as regards restitution, indemnification, compensation or any other settlement, that is no less favorable than that which it accords to its own investors or to investors of a non-Contracting Party, whichever is more favorable to the investors of the other Contracting Party.

2. Any payment as a means of settlement referred to in paragraph 1 shall be effectively realizable, freely transferable and freely convertible at the market exchange rate into the currency of the Contracting Party of the investors concerned and freely usable currencies.

### **Article 14.**

If a Contracting Party or its designated agency makes a payment to any investor of that Contracting Party under an indemnity, guarantee or insurance contract, pertaining to an investment of such investor in the Area of the other Contracting Party, the latter Contracting Party shall recognize the assignment to the former Contracting Party or its designated agency of any right or claim of such investor on account of which such payment is made and shall recognize the right of the former Contracting Party or its designated agency to exercise by virtue of subrogation any such right or claim to the same extent as the original right or claim of the investor. As regards payment to be made to that former Contracting Party or its designated agency by virtue of such assignment of right or claim and the assignment of such payment, the provisions of Articles 12, 13 and 15 shall apply mutatis mutandis.

### **Article 15.**

1. Each Contracting Party shall ensure that all transfers relating to investments in its Area of an investor of the other Contracting Party may be freely made into and out of its Area without delay. Such transfers shall include, in particular, though not exclusively:

- (a) The initial capital and additional amounts to maintain or increase investments;
- (b) Profits, interest, capital gains, dividends, royalties and fees and other current incomes accruing from investments;
- (c) Payments made under a contract including loan payments in connection with investments;
- (d) Proceeds of the total or partial sale or liquidation of investments;
- (e) Earnings and remuneration of personnel engaged from the other Contracting Party who work in connection with investments in the Area of the former Contracting Party;
- (f) Payments made in accordance with Article 12 and 13; and
- (g) Payments arising out of the settlement of a dispute under Article 17.

2. Each Contracting Party shall further ensure that such transfers may be made without delay in freely usable currencies at the market rate of exchange prevailing on the date of the transfer.

3. Notwithstanding paragraphs 1 and 2 above, a Contracting Party may delay or prevent a transfer through the equitable, non-discriminatory and good-faith application of its laws relating to:

- (a) Bankruptcy, insolvency or the protection of the rights of creditors;

- (b) Issuing, trading or dealing in securities;
- (c) Criminal or penal offenses; or
- (d) Ensuring compliance with orders or judgments in adjudicatory proceedings.

## **Article 16.**

1. Each Contracting Party shall accord sympathetic consideration to, and shall afford adequate opportunity for consultation regarding, such representations as the other Contracting Party may make with respect to any matter affecting the implementation of this Agreement.
2. Any dispute between the Contracting Parties as to the interpretation or implementation of this Agreement, not satisfactorily adjusted by diplomacy, shall be referred for decision to an arbitration board. Such arbitration board shall be composed of three arbitrators, with each Contracting Party appointing one arbitrator within a period of thirty days from the date of receipt by either Contracting Party from the other Contracting Party of a note requesting arbitration of the dispute, and the third arbitrator to be agreed upon as President by the two arbitrators so chosen within a further period of thirty days, provided that the third arbitrator shall not be a national of either Contracting Party.
3. If the third arbitrator is not agreed upon between the arbitrators appointed by each Contracting Party within the further period of thirty days referred to in the provisions of paragraph 2 above, the Contracting Parties shall request the President of the International Court of Justice to appoint the third arbitrator who shall not be a national of either Contracting Party. paragraph 2 above, the Contracting Parties shall request the President of the International Court of Justice to appoint the third arbitrator who shall not be a national of either Contracting Party.
4. The arbitration board shall within a reasonable period of time reach its decisions by a majority of votes. Such decisions shall be final and binding.
5. Each Contracting Party shall bear the cost of its own arbitrator and its representation in the arbitral proceedings. The cost of the President of the arbitration board in discharging his or her duties and the remaining costs of the arbitration board shall be borne equally by the Contracting Parties.

## **Article 17.**

1. For the purposes of this Article, an investment dispute is a dispute between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party that has incurred loss or damage by reason of, or arising out of, an alleged breach of any right conferred by this Agreement with respect to investments of investors of that other Contracting Party.
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").
3. An investment dispute shall, as far as possible, be settled amicably through consultation or negotiation between the disputing investor and the disputing Party (hereinafter referred to in this Article as "the disputing parties").
4.
  - (a) 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:
    - (i) Competent courts of justice or administrative tribunals or agencies within the Area of the disputing Party;
    - (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;
    - (iii) 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;
    - (iv) Arbitration under the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, as may be amended; and Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, as may be amended; and
  - (v) If agreed with the disputing Party, any arbitration in accordance with other arbitration rules.

(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.

5. The applicable arbitration rules shall govern the arbitration set forth in paragraph 4 except to the extent modified in this Article. paragraph 4 except to the extent modified in this Article.

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:

(a) The name and address of the disputing investor;

(b) The specific measures of the disputing Party at issue and a brief summary of the factual and legal basis of the investment dispute sufficient to present the problem clearly, including the obligations under this Agreement alleged to have been breached;

(c) Conciliation or arbitration set forth in paragraph 4 which the disputing investor will choose; and

(d) The relief sought and the approximate amount of damages claimed.

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.

(b) The consent given by subparagraph (a) and the submission by a disputing investor of a claim to arbitration shall satisfy the requirements of:

(i) Chapter II of the ICSID Convention or the Additional Facility Rules of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, as may be amended, for written consent of the parties to a dispute; and

(ii) Article II of the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, as may be amended (hereinafter referred to as "New York Convention"), for an agreement in writing.

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.

9. Notwithstanding paragraph 4, the disputing investor may initiate or continue an action that seeks interim injunctive relief that does not involve the payment of damages before an administrative tribunal or agency or a court of justice under the law of the disputing Party.

10. Unless the disputing parties agree otherwise, an arbitral tribunal established under paragraph 4 shall comprise three arbitrators, one arbitrator appointed by each of the disputing parties and the third, who shall be the presiding arbitrator, appointed by agreement of the disputing parties. If the disputing investor or the disputing Party fails to appoint an arbitrator or arbitrators within 60 days from the date on which the investment dispute was submitted to arbitration, the Secretary-General of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (hereinafter referred to in this Article as "ICSID"), may be requested by either of the disputing parties, to appoint the arbitrator or arbitrators not yet appointed from the ICSID Panel of Arbitrators subject to the requirements of paragraphs 11 and 12

11. Unless the disputing parties agree otherwise, the third arbitrator shall not be a national of either Contracting Party, nor have his or her usual place of residence in the territory of either Contracting Party, nor be employed by either of the disputing parties, nor have dealt with the investment dispute in any capacity.

12. In the case of arbitration referred to in paragraph 4, each of the disputing parties may indicate up to three nationalities, the appointment of arbitrators of which is unacceptable to it. In this event, the Secretary-General of the ICSID may be requested not to appoint as arbitrator any person whose nationality is indicated by either of the disputing parties.

13. Unless the disputing parties agree otherwise, the arbitration shall be held in a country that is a party to the New York Convention.

14. An arbitral tribunal established under paragraph 4 shall decide the issues in dispute in accordance with this Agreement and applicable rules of international law.

15. The disputing Party shall deliver to the other Contracting Party:

(a) Written notice of the claim submitted to the arbitration no later than 30 days after the date on which the claim was submitted; and

(b) Copies of all pleadings filed in the arbitration.

16. The Contracting Party which is not the disputing Party may make submissions to the arbitral tribunal on a question of interpretation of this Agreement, upon written notice to the disputing parties.

17. The arbitral tribunal may order an interim measure of protection to preserve the rights of the disputing investor, or to facilitate the conduct of arbitral proceedings, including an order to preserve evidence in the possession or control of either of the disputing parties. The arbitral tribunal shall not order attachment or enjoin the application of the measure alleged to constitute a breach referred to in paragraph 1.

18. The award rendered by the arbitral tribunal shall include:

(a) A judgment whether or not there has been a breach by the disputing Party of any obligation under this Agreement with respect to the disputing investor and its investments; and

(b) A remedy if there has been such breach. The remedy shall be limited to one or both of the following:

(i) Payment of monetary damages and applicable interest; and

(ii) Restitution of property, in which case the award shall provide that the disputing Party may pay monetary damages and any applicable interest in lieu of restitution.

Costs may also be awarded in accordance with the applicable arbitration rules.

19. The award rendered in accordance with paragraph 18 shall be final and binding upon the disputing parties. The disputing Party shall carry out without delay the provisions of the award and provide in its Area for the enforcement of the award in accordance with its relevant laws and regulations. paragraph 18 shall be final and binding upon the disputing parties. The disputing Party shall carry out without delay the provisions of the award and provide in its Area for the enforcement of the award in accordance with its relevant laws and regulations.

20. Neither Contracting Party shall give diplomatic protection, or bring an international claim, in respect of an investment dispute which the other Contracting Party and an investor of the former Contracting Party have consented to submit or submitted to arbitration set forth in paragraph 4, unless the other Contracting Party shall have failed to abide by and comply with the award rendered in such investment 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 investment dispute.

## **Article 18.**

1. For the purposes of this Agreement other than Article 13, Articles XX and XXI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 ("GATT 1994") and Articles XIV and XIV bis of the General Agreement on Trade in Services in Annex 1B to the WTO Agreement ("the GATS") are incorporated into and form part of this Agreement, mutatis mutandis.

2. In cases where a Contracting Party takes any measure, pursuant to paragraph 1, that does not conform with the obligations under this Agreement other than Article 13, which it implements after this Agreement enters into force, the Contracting Party shall make reasonable effort to notify the other Contracting Party of the description of such measure either before the measure is taken or as soon as possible thereafter.

## **Article 19.**

1. A Contracting Party may adopt or maintain measures not conforming with its obligations under Article 2 relating to cross-border capital transactions and Article 15:

(a) In the event of serious balance-of-payments and external financial difficulties or threat thereof; or

(b) In cases where, in exceptional circumstances, movements of capital cause or threaten to cause serious difficulties for macroeconomic management, in particular, monetary and exchange rate policies.

2. Measures referred to in paragraph 1 above:



(a) Shall be consistent with the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund, as may be amended, so long as the Contracting Party taking the measures is a party to the said Articles;

(b) Shall not exceed those necessary to deal with the circumstances set out in paragraph 1 above

(c) Shall be temporary and shall be eliminated as soon as conditions permit;

(d) Shall be promptly notified to the other Contracting Party; and

(e) Shall avoid unnecessary damages to the commercial, economic and financial interests of the other Contracting Party.

3. Nothing in this Agreement shall be regarded as altering the rights enjoyed and obligations undertaken by a Contracting Party as a party to the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund, as may be amended.

## **Article 20.**

1. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Agreement, a Contracting Party shall not be prevented from taking measures relating to financial services for prudential reasons, including measures for the protection of investors, depositors, policy holders or persons to whom a fiduciary duty is owed by an enterprise supplying financial services, or to ensure the integrity and stability of its financial system.

2. In cases where a Contracting Party takes any measure, pursuant to paragraph 1 above, that does not conform with the obligations of the provisions of this Agreement, that Contracting Party shall not use such measure as a means of avoiding its obligations.

## **Article 21.**

1. Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed so as to derogate from the rights and obligations under multilateral agreements in respect of protection of intellectual property rights to which the Contracting Parties are parties.

2. Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed so as to oblige either Contracting Party to extend to investors of the other Contracting Party and their investments treatment accorded to investors of a non-Contracting Party and their investments by virtue of multilateral agreements in respect of protection of intellectual property rights, to which the former Contracting Party is a party.

3. The Contracting Parties shall give due consideration to the adequate and effective protection of intellectual property rights and shall promptly consult with each other for this purpose at the request of either Contracting Party. Depending on the results of the consultation, each Contracting Party shall, in accordance with its applicable laws and regulations, take appropriate measures to remove the factors which are recognized as having adverse effects to the investments.

## **Article 22.**

1. Nothing in this Agreement shall apply to taxation measures except as expressly provided for in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of this Article.

2. Articles 1, 5, 8, 12, 25 and 27 shall apply to taxation measures.

3. Articles 16 and 17 shall apply to disputes under paragraph 2 above.

4. Article 23 shall apply to taxation measures regarding matters set out in paragraph 2 of this Article.

## **Article 23.**

1. The Contracting Parties shall establish a Joint Committee (hereinafter referred to as "the Committee") with a view to accomplishing the objectives of this Agreement. The functions of the Committee shall be:

(a) To discuss and review the implementation and operation of this Agreement;

(b) To review the exceptional measures maintained, amended, modified or adopted pursuant to paragraph 1 of Article 7 for the purpose of contributing to the reduction or elimination of such exceptional measures;

(c) To discuss the exceptional measures adopted or maintained pursuant to paragraph 2 of Article 7 for the purpose of encouraging favorable conditions for investors of the Contracting Parties; and

(d) To discuss any other investment-related matters concerning this Agreement.

2. The Committee may, as necessary, make appropriate recommendations by consensus to the Contracting Parties for the more effective functioning or the attainment of the objectives of this Agreement.

3. The Committee shall be composed of representatives of the Contracting Parties. The Committee shall determine its own rules of procedure to carry out its functions.

4. The Committee may establish sub-committees and delegate specific tasks to such sub-committees. The Committee, upon mutual consent of the Contracting Parties, may hold joint meetings with the private sectors.

5. The Committee shall meet upon the request of either Contracting Party.

## **Article 24.**

The Contracting Parties shall refrain from encouraging investment by investors of the other Contracting Party by relaxing environmental measures. To this effect each Contracting Party should not waive or otherwise derogate from such environmental measures as an encouragement for the establishment, acquisition or expansion in its Area of investments by investors of the other Contracting Party.

## **Article 25.**

In fulfilling the obligations under this Agreement, each Contracting Party shall take such reasonable measures as may be available to it to ensure the observance of this Agreement by local governments in its Area.

## **Article 26.**

1. A Contracting Party may deny the benefits of this Agreement to an investor of the other Contracting Party that is an enterprise of the other Contracting Party and to its investments if the enterprise is owned or controlled by an investor of a non-Contracting Party and the denying Contracting Party:

(a) Does not maintain diplomatic relations with the non-Contracting Party; or

(b) Adopts or maintains measures with respect to the non-Contracting Party that prohibit transactions with the enterprise or that would be violated or circumvented if the benefits of this Agreement were accorded to the enterprise or to its investments.

2. Subject to prior notification and consultation, a Contracting Party may deny the benefits of this Agreement to an investor of the other Contracting Party that is an enterprise of the other Contracting Party and to its investments if the enterprise is owned or controlled by an investor of a non-Contracting Party and the enterprise has no substantial business activities in the Area of the other Contracting Party.

## **Article 27.**

1. This Agreement shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after the date of exchange of diplomatic notes informing each other that their respective legal procedures necessary for the entry into force of this Agreement have been completed. It shall remain in force for a period of ten years after its entry into force and shall continue in force unless terminated as provided in paragraph 2 below. This Agreement shall also apply to all investments of investors of either Contracting Party acquired in the Area of the other Contracting Party in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations of that other Contracting Party prior to the entry into force of this Agreement..

2. A Contracting Party may, by giving one year's advance notice in writing to the other Contracting Party, terminate this Agreement at the end of the initial ten year period or at any time thereafter.

3. In respect of investments acquired prior to the date of termination of this Agreement, the provisions of this Agreement shall continue to be effective for a period of ten years from the date of termination of this Agreement.

4. This Agreement shall not apply to claims arising out of events which occurred, or to claims which had been settled, prior to its entry into force.

5. The Annexes to this Agreement shall form an integral part of this Agreement.

DONE in duplicate at Tokyo, on this fourteenth day of June, 2007, in the English language.

FOR JAPAN: FOR THE KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA: Hun Sen

1. The Schedule of a Contracting Party sets out, pursuant to paragraph 1 of Article 7, the reservations taken by that Contracting Party with respect to existing measures that do not conform with obligations imposed by: (a) Article 2 (National Treatment); (b) Article 3 (Most-Favored-Nation Treatment); or (c) Article 6 (Prohibition of Performance Requirements)
2. Each reservation sets out the following elements: (a) "Sector" refers to the general sector in which a reservation is taken; (b) "Sub-Sector" refers to the specific sector in which a reservation is taken; (c) "Industry Classification" refers, where applicable, to the activity covered by the reservation according to domestic industry classification codes; (d) "Type of Reservation" specifies the obligation referred to in paragraph 1 above for which a reservation is taken; (e) "Level of Government" indicates the level of government maintaining the measure for which a reservation is taken; (f) "Measures" identifies the existing laws, regulations or other measures for which the reservation is taken; and (g) "Description" sets out, with regard to the obligations referred to in paragraph 1 above, the non-conforming aspects of the existing measures for which the reservation is taken.
3. In the interpretation of a reservation, all elements of the reservation shall be considered. A reservation shall be interpreted in the light of the relevant provisions of this Agreement against which the reservation is taken. The "Measures" element shall prevail over all the other elements.
4. For the purposes of this Annex I, the term "JSIC" means Japan Standard Industrial Classification as set out in the Statistics Bureau, Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, revised on March 7, 2002.