AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED MEXICAN STATES AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO FOR THE PROMOTION AND RECIPROCAL PROTECTION OF INVESTMENTS

The Government of the United Mexican States and the Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, hereinafter referred to as "the Contracting Parties,"

DESIRING to intensify the economic cooperation for the mutual benefit of the Contracting Parties;

INTENDING to create and maintain favourable conditions for investments by investors of one Contracting Party in the territory of the other Contracting Party;

RECOGNIZING the need to promote and protect foreign investments with the aim of fostering the flow of productive capital and economic prosperity;

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1. Definitions

For the purposes of this Agreement, the term:

1. "enterprise" means any entity constituted or organized under applicable law, whether or not for profit, and whether privately or governmentally owned, including any corporation, trust, partnership, sole proprietorship, joint venture or other association;"enterprise" means any entity constituted or organized under applicable law, whether or not for profit, and whether privately or governmentally owned, including any corporation, trust, partnership, sole proprietorship, joint venture or other association;

2. "ICSID" means the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes;ICSID" means the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes;

3. "ICSID Additional Facility Rules" means the Rules Governing the Additional Facility for the Administration of Proceedings by the Secretariat of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, as may be amended;ICSID Additional Facility Rules" means the Rules Governing the Additional Facility for the Administration of Proceedings by the Secretariat of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, as may be amended;

4. "ICSID Convention" means 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;ICSID Convention" means 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;

5. "investment" means the following assets established or acquired in accordance with the laws and regulations of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment is made:"investment" means the following assets established or acquired in accordance with the laws and regulations of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment is made:

(a) An enterprise;

(b) Shares, stocks and other forms of equity participation in an enterprise;

(c) A debt security of an enterprise;

(d) A loan to an enterprise;

(e) Real estate or other property, tangible or intangible, acquired in the expectation or used for the purpose of economic benefit or other business purposes; and

(f) Interests arising from the commitment of capital or other resources in the territory of a Contracting Party to economic activity in such territory, such as under

(i) Contracts involving the presence of an investor's property in the territory of the other Contracting Party, including turnkey or construction contracts, or concessions, or

(ii) Contracts where remuneration depends substantially on the production, revenues or profits of an enterprise;

But investment does not mean,

(g) Claims to money that arise solely from

(i) Commercial contracts for the sale of goods or services by a national or enterprise in the territory of a Contracting Party to an enterprise in the territory of the other Contracting Party, or

(ii) The extension of credit in connection with a commercial transaction, such as trade financing, other than a loan covered by subparagraph d) above;subparagraph d) above;

(h) Any other claims to money that do not involve the kinds of interests set out in subparagraphs a) through f) above;subparagraphs a) through f) above;

(i) A debt security of an enterprise or a loan to an enterprise when the original maturity is less than three years, unless the enterprise is an affiliate of the investor;

(j) A debt security of a Contracting Party or of a State enterprise, regardless of original maturity; or

(k) A loan to a Contracting Party or to a State enterprise, regardless of original maturity.

For greater certainty, the amounts yielded by an investment such as profit, interest, capital gains, dividends, royalties and fees are part of the definition set forth in this paragraph.

6. "investor of a Contracting Party" means:"investor of a Contracting Party" means:

(a) A natural person having the nationality of a Contracting Party in accordance with its applicable laws, or

(b) An enterprise which is either constituted or otherwise organized under the law of a Contracting Party, and is engaged in substantive business operations in the territory of that Contracting Party;

Having made an investment in the territory of the other Contracting Party;

7. "New York Convention" means the United Nations Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, done at New York, 10 June 1958, as may be amended;New York Convention" means the United Nations Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, done at New York, 10 June 1958, as may be amended;

8. "PCA Optional Rules" means the Permanent Court of Arbitration Optional Rules for Arbitrating Disputes between Two States, 20 October 1992, as may be amended;PCA Optional Rules" means the Permanent Court of Arbitration Optional Rules for Arbitrating Disputes between Two States, 20 October 1992, as may be amended;

9. "UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules" means the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, approved by the United Nations General Assembly on December 15, 1976, as may be amended;"UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules" means the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, approved by the United Nations General Assembly on December 15, 1976, as may be amended;

10. "State enterprise" means an enterprise that is owned, or controlled through ownership interests, by a Contracting Party; andState enterprise" means an enterprise that is owned, or controlled through ownership interests, by a Contracting Party; and

11. "territory" means:"territory" means:

(a) With respect to the United Mexican States, the territory of the United Mexican States including the maritime areas adjacent to its coast, i.e. territorial sea, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf, to the extent to which Mexico may exercise sovereign rights or jurisdiction in those areas according to international law.i.e. territorial sea, the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf, to the extent to which Mexico may exercise sovereign rights or jurisdiction in those

areas according to international law.

(b) With respect to Trinidad and Tobago, the archipelagic state of Trinidad and Tobago, comprising the several islands of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago, its archipelagic waters, territorial sea and airspace thereof, as well as the exclusive economic zone and the continental shelf beyond the territorial sea over which Trinidad and Tobago exercises sovereign rights or jurisdiction in accordance with the laws of Trinidad and Tobago and with international law.

Article 2. Admission of Investments

Pursuant to its applicable laws and regulations, each Contracting Party shall admit the entry of investments made by investors of the other Contracting Party.

Chapter II: Protection of Investments

Article 3. National Treatment

1. Each Contracting Party shall accord to investors of the other Contracting Party treatment no less favorable than that it accords, in like circumstances, to its own investors with respect to the management, maintenance, use, enjoyment or disposition of investments.

2. Each Contracting Party shall accord to investments of investors of the other Contracting Party treatment no less favorable than that it accords, in like circumstances, to investments of its own investors with respect to the management, maintenance, use, enjoyment or disposition of investments.

Article 4. Most-favored-nation Treatment

1. Each Contracting Party shall accord to investors of the other Contracting Party treatment no less favorable than that it accords, in like circumstances, to investors of any third State with respect to the management, maintenance, use, enjoyment or disposition of investments.

2. Each Contracting Party shall accord to investments of investors of the other Contracting Party treatment no less favorable than that it accords, in like circumstances, to investments of investors of any third State with respect to the management, maintenance, use, enjoyment or disposition of investments.

Article 5. Minimum Standard of Treatment

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

2. For greater certainty:

(a) The concepts of "fair and equitable treatment" and "full protection and security" do not require treatment in addition to or beyond that which is required by the customary international law minimum standard of treatment of aliens; and

(b) A determination that there has been a breach of another provision of this Agreement, or of a separate international Agreement, does not establish that there has been a breach of this Article.

Article 6. Compensation for Losses

Investors of a Contracting Party whose investments suffer losses owing to war, armed conflict, a state of national emergency, insurrection, riot or any other similar event in the territory of the other Contracting Party, shall be accorded, as regards the restitution, indemnification, compensation or other settlements, treatment no less favorable than the treatment the other Contracting Party accords to its own investors or investors of any third State.

Article 7. Expropriation and Compensation

1. Neither Contracting Party may expropriate or nationalize an investment either directly or indirectly through measures tantamount to expropriation or nationalization (hereinafter referred to as "expropriation"), except:

(a) For a public purpose;

(b) On a non-discriminatory basis;

(c) In accordance with due process of law; and

(d) On payment of compensation in accordance with paragraph 2 below.paragraph 2 below.

2. Compensation shall:

(a) Be equivalent to the fair market value of the expropriated investment immediately before the expropriation occurred. The fair market value shall not reflect any change in value because the intended expropriation had become publicly known earlier.

Valuation criteria shall include the going concern value, asset value, including declared tax value of tangible property, and other criteria, as appropriate, to determine the fair market value.

(b) Be paid without delay.

(c) Include interest at a commercially reasonable rate for that currency, from the date of expropriation until the date of actual payment.

(d) Be fully realizable and freely transferable.

3. The investor affected shall have a right under the law of the Contracting Party making the expropriation to a prompt review of its case and to the valuation of its investment by a judicial or competent authority of that Contracting Party, in accordance with the principles set forth in this Article.

Article 8. Transfers

1. Each Contracting Party shall permit all transfers related to an investment of an investor of the other Contracting Party be made freely and without delay. Transfers shall be made in a freely usable currency at the market rate of exchange prevailing on the date of transfer. Such transfers shall include:

(a) Profits, dividends, interests, capital gains, royalty payments, management fees, technical assistance and other fees and amounts derived from the investment;

(b) Proceeds from the sale of all or any part of the investment, or from the partial or complete liquidation of the investment;

(c) Payments made under a contract entered into by the investor or its investment, including payments made pursuant to a loan agreement;

(d) Payments arising from the compensation for losses or expropriation; and

(e) Payments pursuant to Chapter III, Section One.Section One.

2. Notwithstanding paragraph 1 above, a Contracting Party may prevent a transfer through the equitable, non-discriminatory and good faith application of its laws in the following cases:paragraph 1 above, a Contracting Party may prevent a transfer through the equitable, non-discriminatory and good faith application of its laws in the following cases:

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

(b) Issuing, trading, or dealing in securities;

(c) Criminal or administrative violations;

(d) Reports of transfers of currency or other monetary instruments; or

(e) Ensuring the satisfaction of judgments in adjudicatory proceedings.

3. In case of a serious balance of payments difficulty or of a threat thereof, a Contracting Party may temporarily restrict transfers provided that such a Contracting Party implements measures or a programme in accordance with the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund. These restrictions should be imposed on an equitable, non-discriminatory and in good faith basis.

Article 9. Subrogation

1. If a Contracting Party or its designated agency has granted a financial guarantee against non-commercial risks with

respect to an investment made by one of its investors in the territory of the other Contracting Party, and makes a payment under such guarantee, or exercises its rights as subrogee, the latter Contracting Party shall recognize the subrogation of any right, title, claim, privilege or actions. The Contracting Party or its designated agency shall not assert greater rights than those of the person or entity from whom such rights were received.

2. In case a dispute arises, the Contracting Party which has been subrogated in the rights of the investor may not initiate or participate in proceedings before a national tribunal, nor submit the case to international arbitration in accordance with the provisions of Chapter III.Chapter III.

Article 10. Exceptions

Articles 3 and 4 shall not be construed so as to oblige one Contracting Party to extend to the investors of the other Contracting Party and their investments, the benefits of any treatment, preference or privilege which may be granted by such Contracting Party by virtue of:

(a) Any existing or future regional economic integration organization, free trade area, customs union, monetary union or any other similar integration arrangement, of which one of the Contracting Parties is or may become a party;

(b) Any rights or obligations of a Contracting Party resulting from an international agreement or arrangement relating wholly or mainly to taxation or from any domestic legislation relating wholly or mainly to taxation. In the event of any inconsistency between this Agreement and any other tax-related international agreement or arrangement, the latter shall prevail.

Chapter III: Dispute Settlement

Section One: Settlement of Disputes between a Contracting Party and an Investor of the other Contracting Party

Article 11. Purpose

This Section shall apply to disputes between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party arising from an alleged breach of an obligation set forth in Chapter II entailing loss or damage.

Article 12. Notice of Intent and Consultation

1. The disputing parties should first attempt to settle a claim through consultation or negotiation.

2. With a view to settling the claim amicably, the disputing investor shall deliver to the disputing Contracting Party written notice of its intention to submit a claim to arbitration at least six months before the claim is submitted. Such notice shall specify:

(a) The name and address of the disputing investor and, where a claim is made by an investor on behalf of an enterprise according to Article 13, the name and address of the enterprise;Article 13, the name and address of the enterprise;

(b) The provisions of this Agreement alleged to have been breached and any other relevant provisions;

(c) The issues and the factual and legal basis of the claim; and

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

Article 13. Arbitration: Scope and Standing and Time Periods

1. An investor of a Contracting Party may submit to arbitration a claim that the other Contracting Party has breached an obligation set forth in this Agreement, and that the investor has incurred loss or damage by reason of, or arising out of, that breach.

2. An investor of a Contracting Party, on behalf of an enterprise legally constituted pursuant to the laws of the other Contracting Party with legal personality such investor owns or controls, may submit to arbitration a claim that the other Contracting Party has breached an obligation set forth in this Agreement, and that the enterprise has incurred loss or damage by reason of, or arising out of, that breach.

3. An enterprise that is an investment may not make a claim under this Section.

4. A disputing investor may submit the claim to arbitration under:

(a) The ICSID Convention, provided that both the disputing Contracting Party and the Contracting Party of the investor are parties to the ICSID Convention;ICSID Convention, provided that both the disputing Contracting Party and the Contracting Party of the investor are parties to the ICSID Convention;

(b) The ICSID Additional Facility Rules, provided that either the disputing Contracting Party or the Contracting Party of the investor, but not both, is a party to the ICSID Convention;ICSID Additional Facility Rules, provided that either the disputing Contracting Party or the Contracting Party of the investor, but not both, is a party to the ICSID Convention;

(c) The UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules; orUNCITRAL Arbitration Rules; or

(d) Any other arbitration rules, if the disputing parties so agree.

5. A disputing investor may submit a claim to arbitration only if:

(a) The investor consents to arbitration in accordance with the procedures set forth in this Section; and

(b) The investor and, where the claim is for loss or damage to an interest of an enterprise of the other Contracting Party with legal personality that the investor owns or controls, the enterprise waive their right to initiate or continue before any administrative tribunal or court under the laws of a Contracting Party any proceedings with respect to the measure of the disputing Contracting Party that is alleged to be a breach of this Agreement, or any other dispute settlement procedures, except for proceedings for injunctive, declaratory or other extraordinary relief, not involving the payment of damages, before an administrative tribunal or court under the law of the disputing Contracting Party.

6. A disputing investor may submit a claim to arbitration on behalf of an enterprise of the other Contracting Party with legal personality that the investor owns or controls, only if both the investor and the enterprise:

(a) Consent to arbitration in accordance with the procedures set forth in this Section; and

(b) Waive their right to initiate or continue before any administrative tribunal or court under the laws of a Contracting Party any proceedings with respect to the measure of the disputing Contracting Party that is alleged to be a breach under this Agreement, or other dispute settlement procedures, except for proceedings for injunctive, declaratory or other extraordinary relief, not involving the payment of damages, before an administrative tribunal or court under the laws of the disputing Contracting Party.

7. The consent and waiver referred to in this Article shall be in writing, delivered to the disputing Contracting Party and included in the submission of a claim to arbitration.

8. The applicable arbitration rules shall govern the arbitration except to the extent modified by this Section.

9. A dispute may be submitted to arbitration provided that the investor has delivered to the disputing Contracting Party its notice of intent referred to in Article 12 no later than three years from the date that either the investor or the enterprise of the other Contracting Party with legal personality that the investor owns or controls, first acquired or should have first acquired knowledge of the events which gave rise to the dispute.Article 12 no later than three years from the date that either the investor or the enterprise of the other Contracting Party with legal personality that the investor owns or controls, first acquired or should have first acquired knowledge of the events which gave rise to the dispute.

10. If the investor,or an enterprise that an investor owns or controls, submits the dispute referred to in paragraphs 1 or 2 above to the Contracting Party's competent judicial or administrative courts, the same dispute may not be submitted to arbitration as provided in this Section.paragraphs 1 or 2 above to the Contracting Party's competent judicial or administrative courts, the same dispute may not be submitted to arbitration as provided in this Section.

Article 14. Contracting Party Consent

1. Each Contracting Party hereby gives its unconditional consent to the submission of a dispute to international arbitration in accordance with this Section.

2. The consent and the submission of a claim to arbitration by the disputing investor shall satisfy the requirements of:

(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; andChapter II of the ICSID Convention (Jurisdiction of the Centre) and the ICSID Additional Facility Rules for written consent of the parties to the dispute; and

(b) Article II of the New York Convention for an "agreement in writing".Article II of the New York Convention for an "agreement in writing".

Article 15. Establishment of the Arbitral Tribunal

1. Unless the parties to the dispute agree otherwise, the arbitral tribunal shall be composed by three arbitrators. Each disputing party shall appoint one arbitrator and the disputing parties shall agree upon a third arbitrator, who shall be the chairman of the arbitral tribunal.

2. The arbitrators shall have experience in international law and investment matters.

3. If an arbitral tribunal has not been established within 90 days from the date in which the claim was submitted to arbitration, either because a disputing party failed to appoint an arbitrator or because the disputing parties failed to agree upon the chairman, the Secretary-General of ICSID, upon request of any of the disputing parties, shall be asked to appoint, at his own discretion, the arbitrator or arbitrators not yet appointed. Nevertheless, the Secretary-General of ICSID, when appointing the chairman, shall assure that he or she is a national of neither of the Contracting Parties.

Article 16. Consolidation

1. The Secretary General of ICSID may establish a consolidation tribunal under the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules, which shall conduct its proceedings in accordance with such rules, except as modified by this Section.UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules, which shall conduct its proceedings in accordance with such rules, except as modified by this Section.

2. A disputing party that intends consolidation of a claim under this Article, may request to the Secretary-General of ICSID the establishment of a tribunal, and shall specify in its request:

(a) The name of the disputing Contracting Party or the disputing investors to be included in the consolidation process;

(b) The nature of the order sought; and

(c) The grounds on which the order is sought.

3. A disputing party shall deliver a copy of its request to the disputing Contracting Party or to any other disputing investor to the proceedings sought to be consolidated.

4. Within 60 days of receipt of the request, the Secretary-General of ICSID may establish a tribunal comprised of three arbitrators. One shall be a national of the disputing Contracting Party, and one shall be a national of the Contracting Party of the disputing investors; the third, the presiding arbitrator, shall be a national of a non-Contracting Party. Nothing in this paragraph shall prevent the disputing investors and the disputing Contracting Party from appointing the members of the tribunal by a special agreement.

5. Where a disputing investor has submitted a claim to arbitration under Article 13 and has not been named in a request made under paragraph 2 above, a disputing investor or the disputing Contracting Party, as appropriate, may make a written request to the tribunal that the first disputing investor be included in an order made under paragraph 9 below , and shall specify in the request:Article 13 and has not been named in a request made under paragraph 2 above, a disputing investor or the disputing Contracting Party, as appropriate, may make a written request to the tribunal that the first disputing investor be included in an order made under paragraph 9 below , and shall specify in the request:

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

(b) The nature of the order sought; and

(c) The grounds on which the order is sought.

6. A disputing investor referred to in paragraph 5 above shall deliver a copy of its request to the disputing parties named in a request under paragraph 2 above.paragraph 5 above shall deliver a copy of its request to the disputing parties named in a request under paragraph 2 above.

7. In the interest of a fair and efficient resolution, and unless the interests of any disputing party are seriously harmed, a tribunal established under this Article may consolidate the proceedings:

(a) When two or more investors in relation with the same investment submit a claim to arbitration under this Agreement; or

(b) Whentwo or more claims arising from common legal or factual issues are submitted to arbitration.

8. Upon request of a disputing party, a tribunal established under Article 13, awaiting the determination of the consolidation tribunal in accordance with paragraph 9 below, may stay the proceedings that it had initiated.Article 13, awaiting the

determination of the consolidation tribunal in accordance with paragraph 9 below, may stay the proceedings that it had initiated.

9. A tribunal established under this Article, after hearing the disputing parties, may determine:

(a) Assume jurisdiction over, and hear and determine together, all or part of the claims;

(b) Assume jurisdiction over, and hear and determine one or more of the claims, provided that in doing so it would contribute to the settlement of the other claims.

10. A tribunal established under Article 13 shall lack jurisdiction to hear and determine a claim, or a part thereof, over which a consolidation tribunal has assumed jurisdiction.Article 13 shall lack jurisdiction to hear and determine a claim, or a part thereof, over which a consolidation tribunal has assumed jurisdiction.

Article 17. Place of Arbitration

Upon request of any disputing party, any arbitration under this Section shall be held in a State that is party to the New York Convention. Only for the purposes of Article 1 of the New York Convention, claims submitted to arbitration under this Section shall be considered to have arisen out of a commercial relationship or transaction.

Article 18. Indemnification

In an arbitration under this Section, a disputing Contracting Party shall not assert as a defense, counterclaim, right of setoff or otherwise, that the disputing investor has received or will receive, pursuant to an insurance or guarantee contract, indemnification or other compensation for all or part of its alleged damages.

Article 19. Applicable Law

1. A tribunal established in accordance with this Section shall decide the submitted issues in dispute in accordance with this Agreement and the applicable rules and principles of international law.

2. An interpretation jointly formulated and agreed upon by the Contracting Parties with regard to any provision of this Agreement shall be binding on any tribunal established thereunder.

Article 20. Awards and Enforcement of Awards

1. Unless the disputing parties agree otherwise, an award which provides that a Contracting Party has breached its obligations pursuant to this Agreement may only award, separately or in combination:

(a) Monetary damages and any applicable interest; or

(b) Restitution in kind, provided that the Contracting Party may pay pecuniary compensation in lieu thereof.

2. When a claim is submitted to arbitration on behalf of an enterprise:

(a) An award of restitution in kind shall provide that restitution be made to the enterprise;

(b) An award of monetary damages and any applicable interest shall provide that the total amount be paid to the enterprise; and

(c) The award shall provide that it is made without prejudice to any right that any person has or may have, with respect to the remedy granted, under applicable domestic law.

3. Arbitral awards shall be final and binding solely between the disputing parties and with respect to the particular case.

4. The arbitral award shall be public, unless the disputing parties agree otherwise.

5. A tribunal may not award punitive damages.

6. Each Contracting Party shall, within its territory, adopt all necessary measures for the effective enforcement of awards issued pursuant to this Article, and shall facilitate the enforcement of any award rendered within a proceeding in which it is a party.

7. A disputing investor may seek enforcement of an arbitral award under the ICSID Convention or the New York Convention

if both Contracting Parties are parties to such treaties.ICSID Convention or the New York Convention if both Contracting Parties are parties to such treaties.

8. A disputing party may not seek enforcement of a final award until:

(a) In the case of a final award rendered under the ICSID Convention:

(i) 120 days have elapsed from the date in which the award was rendered and no disputing party has requested revision or annulment of the award; or

(ii) Revision or annulment proceedings have been completed; and

(b) In the case of a final award under the ICSID Additional Facility Rules, the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules or any other arbitration rules selected by the disputing parties:ICSID Additional Facility Rules, the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules or any other arbitration rules selected by the disputing parties:

(i) Three months have elapsed from the date in which the award was rendered and no disputing party has commenced a proceeding to revise, set aside or annul the award; or

(ii) A court has dismissed or allowed an application to revise, set aside or annul the award and there is no further appeal.

9. A Contracting Party may not initiate proceedings in accordance with Section Two concerning the violation of the rights of an investor, unless the other Contracting Party fails to abide by or comply with a final award rendered in a dispute that such investor may have submitted pursuant to this Section. In this case, an arbitral tribunal established under Section Two of this Chapter may render, upon request of the Contracting Party whose investor was part in the dispute:Section Two concerning the violation of the rights of an investor, unless the other Contracting Party fails to abide by or comply with a final award rendered in a dispute that such investor may have submitted pursuant to this Section. In this case, an arbitral tribunal established under Section Two of this Chapter may render, upon request of the Contracting Party whose investor was part in the dispute:

(a) A statement that the failure to abide by or comply with the final award is inconsistent with the obligations set forth in this Agreement; and

(b) A recommendation that the other Contracting Party abide by or comply with the final award.

Article 21. Interim Measures of Protection

An arbitral tribunal may order an interim measure of protection to preserve the rights of a disputing party, or to ensure that the arbitral tribunal's jurisdiction is made fully effective, including an order to preserve evidence in the possession or control of a disputing party or to protect the arbitral tribunal's jurisdiction. An arbitral tribunal may not order attachment or enjoin the application of the measure alleged to constitute a breach referred to in Article 13. For purposes of this paragraph, an order includes a recommendation.

Section Two: Settlement of Disputes between the Contracting Parties

Article 22. Scope

This Section applies to the settlement of disputes between the Contracting Parties arising from the interpretation or application of the provisions of this Agreement. The alleged breach of a Contracting Party's obligation under Chapter II shall be settled as provided by Section One of this Chapter.

Article 23. Consultations and Negotiations

1. Either Contracting Party may request consultations on the interpretation or application of this Agreement.

2. If a dispute arises between the Contracting Parties on the interpretation or application of this Agreement, it shall, to the extent possible, be settled amicably through consultations and negotiation.

3. In the event the dispute is not settled through the means mentioned above within six months from the date such negotiations or consultations were requested in writing, any Contracting Party may submit the dispute to an arbitral tribunal established in accordance with this Section or, by agreement of the Contracting Parties, to any other international tribunal.

Article 24. Establishment of the Arbitral Tribunal

1. Arbitration proceedings shall initiate upon written notice delivered by one Contracting Party (the requesting Contracting Party) to the other Contracting Party (the respondent Contracting Party) through diplomatic channels. Such notice shall contain a statement setting forth the legal and factual grounds of the claim, a summary of the development and results of the consultations and negotiations pursuant to Article 23, the requesting Contracting Party's intention to initiate proceedings under this Section and the name of the arbitrator appointed by such requesting Contracting Party.Article 23, the requesting Contracting Party's intention to initiate proceedings under this Section and the name of the arbitrator appointed by such requesting Contracting Party.

2. Within 30 days after the delivery of such notice, the respondent Contracting Party shall notify to the requesting Contracting Party the name of its appointed arbitrator.

3. Within 30 days following the date in which the second arbitrator was appointed, the arbitrators appointed by each Contracting Party shall select by mutual agreement a third arbitrator who, on approval of the Contracting Parties, shall act as the presiding arbitrator.

4. If within the time limits provided for in paragraphs 2 and 3 above, the required appointments have not been made or the required approvals have not been given, either Contracting Party may invite the President of the International Court of Justice to appoint the arbitrator or arbitrators not yet appointed. If the President is a citizen or a permanent resident of either Contracting Party, or he or she is otherwise unable to act, the Vice-President shall be invited to make the referred appointment(s). If the Vice-President is a citizen or a permanent resident of either Contracting Party, or he or she is otherwise unable to act, the Member of the International Court of Justice next in seniority who is not a citizen nor a permanent resident of either Contracting Party shall be invited to make the necessary appointment(s).paragraphs 2 and 3 above, the required appointments have not been made or the required approvals have not been given, either Contracting Party may invite the President of the International Court of Justice to appoint the arbitrator or arbitrators not yet appointed. If the President is a citizen or a permanent resident of either Contracting Party, or he or she is otherwise unable to act, the Vice-President shall be invited to make the referred appointment(s). If the Vice-President is a citizen or a permanent resident of either Contracting Party, or he or she is otherwise unable to act, the Member of the International Court of Justice next in seniority who is not a citizen nor a permanent resident of either Contracting Party shall be invited to make the necessary appointment(s).

5. In case an arbitrator appointed as provided for in this Article resigns or becomes unable to act, a successor shall be appointed in the same manner as that prescribed for the appointment of the original arbitrator, and he or she shall have the same powers and duties that the original arbitrator had.

Article 25. Proceedings

1. Once convened by the presiding arbitrator, the arbitral tribunal shall determine the seat of arbitration and the date of initiation of the arbitral process.

2. The arbitral tribunal shall decide all questions relating to its competence and, subject to any agreement between the Contracting Parties, determine its own procedure, taking into account the PCA Optional Rules.PCA Optional Rules.

3. At any stage of the proceedings and before it issues any resolution, the arbitral tribunal may propose to the Contracting Parties that the dispute be settled amicably.

4. At all times, the arbitral tribunal shall afford a fair hearing to the Contracting Parties.

Article 26. Award

1. The arbitral tribunal shall reach its decision by majority vote. The award shall be issued in writing and shall contain the applicable factual and legal findings. A signed award shall be delivered to each Contracting Party.

2. The award shall be final and binding on the Contracting Parties.

Article 27. Applicable Law

A tribunal established under this Section shall decide the issues in dispute in accordance with this Agreement and with the applicable rules and principles of international law.

Article 28. Costs

Each Contracting Party shall bear the costs of its appointed arbitrator and of any legal representation in the proceedings. The costs of the presiding arbitrator and of other expenses associated with the conduct of the arbitration shall be borne equally by the Contracting Parties, unless the arbitral tribunal decides that a higher proportion of costs be borne by one of the Contracting Parties.

Chapter IV: Final Provisions

Article 29. Application of the Agreement

This Agreement applies to investments made before or after its entry into force, but not to claims arising out of events which occurred, or to claims which had been settled, prior to that date.

Article 30. Consultations

A Contracting Party may propose to the other Contracting Party to carry out consultations on any matter relating to this Agreement. These consultations shall be held at a place and at a time agreed by the Contracting Parties.

Article 31. Environmental Measures

The Contracting Parties recognize that it is inappropriate to encourage investment by relaxing domestic health, safety or environmental measures. If a Contracting Party considers that the other Contracting Party has offered such an encouragement, it may request consultations under Article 30 with the latter with a view to avoiding any such encouragement.

Article 32. Denial of Benefits

The Contracting Parties may decide jointly in consultation to deny the benefits of this Agreement to an enterprise of the other Contracting Party and to its investments, if a natural person or enterprise of a non-Contracting Party owns or controls such enterprise.

Article 33. Entry Into Force, Duration and Termination

1. The Contracting Parties shall notify each other in writing and through diplomatic channels the fulfilment of their constitutional requirements in relation to the approval and entry into force of this Agreement.

2. This Agreement shall enter into force 30 days after the date of the latter of the two notifications referred to in paragraph 1 above.paragraph 1 above.

3. This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of 10 years. Thereafter it shall continue in force until the expiration of 12 months from the date on which either Contracting Party shall have given written notice of termination to the other.

4. The provisions of this Agreement shall continue in effect with respect to investments made while the Agreement was in force for a period of 10 years after the date of termination.

5. This Agreement may be modified by mutual consent of the Contracting Parties, and the agreed modification shall come into effect pursuant to the procedures set forth in paragraphs 1 and 2 above.paragraphs 1 and 2 above.

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED MEXICAN STATES

Alejandro Nemo Gómez Strozzi

Undersecretary of Standards, Foreign Investment and Trade Remedies

FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Kenneth Valley

Minister of Trade and Industry

1. The notice of intent referred to in Article 12.2 shall be delivered:Article 12.2 shall be delivered:

In the case of Mexico, at the Directorate General for Foreign Investment of the Ministry of Economy; and

In the case of Trinidad and Tobago, at the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Any change in the above mentioned venues shall be duly notified by the relevant Contracting Party to the other Contracting Party. The disputing investor shall submit the written notice of intent referred to in Article 12.2 in Spanish or in English, depending on the Contracting Party against which the claim is made. The corresponding translation, made by an expert, shall be included in case such notice of intent is submitted in any language other than the aforementioned.

2. In order to facilitate the process of consultation, the investor shall provide along with the notice of intent, copy of the following documentation:

(a) Passport or any other official document of nationality, where the investor is a natural person, or the applicable document of incorporation or organization under the law of the non-disputing Contracting Party where the investor is an enterprise of such Contracting Party;

(b) Where an investor of a Contracting Party submits a claim to arbitration on behalf of an enterprise:

(i) The applicable document of incorporation or organization under the law of the disputing Contracting Party; and

(ii) Document evidencing that the disputing investor owns or controls the enterprise.

(c) Where applicable, power of attorney or the document whereby a person is duly authorized to act on behalf of the disputing investor.