

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC ON THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF INVESTMENTS

The Government of the Dominican Republic and the Government of the Italian Republic, hereafter referred to as "Contracting Parties",

WISHING to establish favourable conditions to enhance economic co-operation between the two Countries, and especially in relation to capital investments by investors of one Contracting Party in the territory of the other Contracting Party, and

ACKNOWLEDGING that the mutual encouragement and protection of such investments on the basis of international Agreements will stimulate economic relations thereby fostering the prosperity of both Contracting Parties;

CONSIDERING that a bilateral agreement encourages the flow of private capital and the private enterprise: in this field, increasing the benefits for both nations;

HAVE agreed as follows:

Article I. Definitions

For the purposes of this Agreement:

1. The term "investment" shall mean any kind of asset invested, by a natural or legal person of a Contracting Party in the territory of the other Contracting Party, in conformity with the laws and regulations of the latter, in respective of the legal form chosen, as well as of the legal framework. Without limiting the generality of the foregoing, the term "investment" shall include in particular, but not exclusively:

- a) movable and immovable property and any ownership rights in rem, including real guarantee rights on a property of a third party, to the extent that it can be invested;
- b) shares, debentures, equity holdings and any other instruments of credit, as well as Government and public securities in general, in conformity with the national legislation of every Contracting Party;
- c) credits for sums of money connected with an investment as well as reinvested incomes and capital gains or any service right having an economic value as integral part of an investment;
- d) copyright, commercial trade marks, patents, industrial designs and other intellectual and industrial property rights, know-how, trade secrets, trade names and goodwill;
- e) any economic right accruing by law or by contract and any license and franchise granted in accordance with the provisions in force on economic activities, including the right to prospect for, extract and exploit natural resources;
- f) any increase in value of the original investment.

Any alteration of the legal form chosen for the investments shall not affect their classification as investments, provided the aforesaid change will be executed in conformity with the legislation of every Contracting Party where the investment is realized.

2. The term "investor" shall mean any natural or legal person of a Contracting Party investing in the territory of the other Contracting Party as well as any foreign subsidiaries, affiliates and branches controlled in any way by the above natural and legal persons, in conformity with the legislation of every Contracting Party.

3. The term "natural person", with reference to either Contracting Party, shall mean any individual having the nationality of that State in accordance with its laws.

4. The term "legal person", with reference to either Contracting Party, shall mean any entity having its head office in the territory of one of the Contracting Parties and recognized by it, such as public institutions, corporations, partnerships, foundations and associations, regardless of whether their liability is limited or otherwise, provided that they carry out commercial activities.
5. The term "income" shall mean the money accrued or accruing to an investment, including in particular profits or interests, dividends, royalties, payments for assistance or technical services and other services, as well as any compensations in kind.
6. The term "territory" shall mean in addition to the zones comprised within land borders, also the "maritime zones". The latter shall include also marine and submarine zones over which the Contracting Parties exercise sovereignty and sovereign or jurisdictional rights under international law.
7. "Investment agreement" means an agreement between a Contracting Party and an investor of the other Contracting Party in order to regulate the specific relationship concerning the investment.
8. The term "non-discriminatory treatment" shall mean treatment that is at least as favourable as the better of national treatment or the most-favoured-nation treatment
9. The term "right of access" shall mean the right to invest in the territory of the other Contracting Party, without prejudice to any limitations stemming from international agreements, which are binding for either Contracting Party.
10. The term "activities connected with an investment" shall include, inter alia: the organization, legislation, maintenance and disposal of companies, branches, agencies, offices or other organizations for the conduct of business; the access to the financial markets; the borrowing of funds; the purchase, sale and issue of shares and other securities; the purchase of foreign exchange for imports necessary for the conduct of business affairs; the marketing of goods and services; the procurement, sale and transport of raw and processed materials, energy, fuels and production means; the dissemination of commercial information.

Article II. Application Field

The present Agreement will be applied to the undertaken investments, preceding or following its coming into force, by the investors of a Contracting Party, according to the laws and regulations of the other Contracting Party in the territory of the latter.

The present agreement won't be applied to the controversies previously risen or directly connected to the events occurred before its coming into force.

Article III. Promotion and Protection of Investments

1. Both Contracting Parties shall encourage investors of the other Contracting Party to invest in their territory.
 2. Investors of either Contracting Party shall have the right of access to investments activities in the territory of the other Contracting Party, which shall be not less favourable than that under Article IV, paragraph 1.
 3. Each Contracting Party shall at all times ensure just and fair treatment to investments of investors of the other Contracting Party. Both Contracting Parties shall ensure that the management, maintenance, use, transformation, enjoyment or disposal of the investments effected in their territory by investors of the other Contracting Party, as well as by companies and enterprise in which these investments have been effected, shall in no way be the object of unjustified or discriminatory measures.
 4. Each Contracting Party shall create and maintain in its territory a legal framework capable of guaranteeing investors the continuity of legal treatment, including compliance in good faith with undertaking entered upon by each individual investor.
 5. Neither Contracting Party shall set any conditions for the establishment, expansion or continuation of investments which might imply taking over or imposing any obligations on export production or specifying that goods must be procured locally or similar conditions.
 6. Each Contracting Party, in accordance with its laws and regulations shall guarantee to nationals of the other Contracting Party, who are in its territory in connection with an investment under this Agreement, adequate working conditions for carrying out their professional activities.
- b) shall settle as favourably, as possible any problems connected with the entry, stay, work and movement in its territory of the above nationals of the other Contracting Party and members of their families.

c) shall allow companies constituted under the laws and regulations of one Contracting Party - and which are owned or controlled by investors of the other Contracting Party - to engage top managerial personnel of their choice, regardless of nationality, in accordance with the laws of the host Contracting Party.

Article IV. National Treatment and Most-favoured-nation Treatment

1. Both Contracting Parties, within their own territory, shall offer investments effected by, and income accruing to, investors of the other Contracting Party no less favourable treatment than that accorded to investments effected by and income accruing to, its own nationals or investors of Third States. The same treatment will be granted to the activities connected with an investment.

2. Should a legal framework derive from the legislation of either Contracting Party or from the international obligations in force, or that may come in force in the future for one of the Contracting Parties, according to which investors of the other Contracting Party would be granted a more favourable treatment than the one provided in this Agreement, the treatment granted to the investors of such other Party will apply to investors of the relevant Contracting Party also for the outstanding relationships.

3. The provisions under paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article do not refer to the advantages and privileges which one Contracting Party may grant to investors of Third States by virtue of their membership to a Customs or Economic Union, a Common Market, a Free Trade Area, a regional or sub-regional Agreement, an international multilateral economic Agreement or under Agreements to avoid double taxation or to facilitate cross-border trade.

Article V. Compensation for Damage or Losses

Where investments of investors of either Contracting Party suffer losses or damages owing to war, armed conflict, a state of national emergency, revolt, insurrection, riot or other similar events in the territory of the other Contracting Party, such investors shall be accorded by the latter Contracting Party treatment, as regards restitution, indemnification, compensation or other settlement, not less favourable than that which the latter Contracting Party accords to its own investors or to investors of any third State. Compensation payments shall be freely transferable without undue delay.

Article VI. Nationalisation or Expropriation

1. Investments covered by this Agreement shall not be subjected to any measure which might limit the right of ownership, possession, control or enjoyment of the investments, permanently or temporarily, unless specifically provided for by current, national or local law and regulations and orders issued by Courts or Tribunals having jurisdiction.

2. Investments and the activities connected with an investment by investors of one of the Contracting Parties shall not be, de jure or the facto, directly or indirectly, nationalized, expropriated, requisitioned or subjected to any measures having an equivalent effect, including measures affecting companies and their assets controlled by the investor in the territory of the other Contracting Party. Exception is made for public purpose or national interest and in exchange for immediate, full and effective compensation, and on condition that these measures are taken on a non-discriminatory basis and in conformity with all legal provisions and procedures.

3. The just compensation shall be equivalent to the fair market value of the expropriated investment immediately prior to the moment in which the decision to nationalize or expropriate was announced or made public. Whenever there are difficulties in ascertaining the fair market value, it shall be determined according to the internationally acknowledged evaluation standards. Compensation shall be calculated in a convertible currency at the prevailing exchange rate applicable on the date on which the decision to nationalize or expropriate was announced or made public. The amount of compensation shall include interest calculated on the basis of EURIBOR standards from the date of nationalization or expropriation to the date of payment and shall be freely collectable and transferable. Once the compensation has been determined, it shall be paid without undue delay and in any case within six months.

4. Whenever the object of the expropriation is a joint-venture constituted in the territory of either Contracting Party, the compensation to be paid to the investor of a Contracting Party shall be calculated taking into account the value of the share of such investor in the joint-venture, in accordance with its pertinent documents and adopting the same evaluations criteria referred to in paragraph 3 of this Article.

5. A national or company of either Contracting Party asserting that all or part of its investments have been expropriated shall enjoy the right of a prompt review by the appropriate judicial or administrative authorities of the other Contracting Party, in order to determine whether any such expropriation occurred and, if so, whether expropriation and any compensation thereof conform to the principles of international law, and in order to decide all other relevant matters.

6. If after the expropriation the expropriated investment does not serve the anticipated purpose, wholly or partially, the former owner or his/its assignee/s shall be entitled to repurchase it. The price of such expropriated investment shall be calculated with reference to the date on which the repurchasing takes place adopting the same evaluation criteria taken into account when calculating the compensation referred to in a paragraph 3 of this Article.

Article VII. Repatriation of Capital, Profits and Income

1. Each Contracting Party shall ensure that all payments relating to investments in its territory by an investor of the other Contracting Party may be freely transferred into and out of its territory without undue delay after the fiscal obligations have been met. Such transfers shall include, in particular, but not exclusively:

- a) capital and additional capital, including reinvested income, used to maintain and increase investment;
- b) the net income, dividends, royalties, payments for assistance and technical services, interest and other profits;
- c) income deriving from the total or partial or partial sale or the total liquidation of an investment;
- d) funds to repay loans connected to an investment and the payment of the relevant interests;
- e) remuneration and allowances paid to the nationals of the other Contracting Party for work and services performed in relation to an investment effected in the territory of the other Contracting Party, in the amount and manner provided for by national legislation and regulations in force;
- f) compensation payments under Article V.

In spite of what provided in the paragraph of the prior article, a Party might prevent the fund transfer through the equitable and not discriminatory application of its own legislation in the following cases:

- 1. bankruptcy, insolvency or protection of the rights of creditors;
 - 2. penal or administrative violation related to definitive sentences;
 - 3. breach of the agreement obligations with the labour legislation of the Party which the investment is assigned;
 - 4. guarantee for execution of definitive sentences in the contentious suit.
2. The fiscal obligations under paragraph 1 above are deemed to be complied with when the investor has fulfilled the procedures provided for by the legislation of the Contracting Party in whose territory the investment has taken place.
3. Without restricting the scope of Article IV of this Agreement, both Contracting Parties undertake to apply to the transfers mentioned in paragraph 1 of this Article the same favourable treatment that is accorded to investments effected by investors of third States, in case it is more favourable.
4. In the presence of very serious balance of payments problems, should one of the Contracting Parties be forced to temporally restrict transfers of funds, such restrictions shall be applied to the investments referred to in the present Agreement only if the Contracting Party concerned implements the relevant recommendations adopted by the International Monetary Fund in the specific case. These restrictions shall be adopted on an equitable and non-discriminatory basis and in good faith.

Article VIII. Subrogation

In the event that one Contracting Party or an Institution thereof has provided a guarantee in respect of non-commercial risks for the investment effected by one of its investors in the territory of the other Contracting Party, and has effected payment to said investor on the basis of that guarantee, the other Contracting Party shall recognize the assignment of the rights of the investor to the former Contracting Party. By virtue of this assignment, the provisions of Articles V, VI and VII shall apply in relation to the transfer of payment to the Contracting Party or its Institution.

Article IX. Transfer Procedures

The transfers referred to in articles V and VI shall be effected without undue delay and, in any case, within six (6) months. The transfers referred to in Articles VII and VIII shall be effected within three (3) months. All transfers shall be made in a freely convertible currency at the prevailing exchange rate applicable on the date on which the investor applied for the relevant transfer, with the exception of the provision under paragraph 3 of Article VI concerning the exchange rate

applicable in case of nationalization or expropriation.

Article X. Settlement of Disputes between Contracting Parties

1. Any dispute which may arise between the Contracting Parties, relating to the interpretation and application of this Agreement shall, as far as possible, be settled through consultation and negotiation.
2. In the event that the dispute cannot be settled within six months from the date on which one of the Contracting Parties notifies the other Contracting Party in writing, the dispute shall, at the request of one of the Contracting Parties, be laid before an ad hoc Arbitration Tribunal as provided for in this Article.
3. The Arbitration Tribunal shall be constituted in the following manner: within two months from the moment OII which the request for arbitration is received, each of the two Contracting Parties shall appoint a member of the Tribunal. These two members within three months from the date, on which the last member was appointed, shall appoint a third member who will be a national of a third State and will be the President of the Tribunal. The Contracting Parties have to adopt the President within thirty days from its nomination.
4. If, within the period specified in paragraph 3 of this Article, the appointment has not been made, each of the two Contracting Parties can, in default of other arrangements, request the President of the International Court of Justice to make the appointment. In the event of the President of the Court being a national of one of the Contracting Parties or if, for any reason, it is impossible for him to make the appointment, the application shall be made to the Vice-President of the Court. If the Vice-President of the Court is a national of one of the Contracting Parties or, for any reason, is unable to make the appointment, the most senior member of the International Court of Justice who is not a national of one of the Contracting Parties, shall be invited to make the appointment.
5. The Arbitration Tribunal shall rule with a majority vote, and its decision shall be binding. Both Contracting Parties shall pay the cost of their own arbitration and of their representative at the hearings. The President's cost and any other cost shall be divided equally between the Contracting Parties. The Arbitration Tribunal shall lay down its own procedure.

The President of the Court will have to be a citizen of Third Country with which both the Contracting Parties have diplomatic relations.

Article XI. Settlement of Disputes between Investors and Contracting Parties

1. Any dispute which may arise between one of the Contracting Parties and the investor of the other Contracting Party on investments, including disputes relating to the amount of compensation, shall as far as possible be settled through consultation and negotiation.
2. In case the investor and one entity of either Contracting Parties stipulated an investment agreement, the procedure foreseen in such investment agreement shall apply.
3. In the event that such dispute cannot be settled as provided for in paragraph 1 of this Article within six months from the date of the written application for settlement, the investor in question may submit at his choice the dispute for settlement to:
 - a) the Court of the Contracting Party having territorial jurisdiction;
 - b) an ad hoc Arbitration Tribunal, in compliance with the arbitration regulations of the UN Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); the host Contracting Party undertake hereby to accept reference to said arbitration;
 - c) the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes, for the implementation of the arbitration procedure, under the Washington Convention of 18 March, 1965, on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between State and Nationals of other State, if or as soon as both Contracting Parties have acceded to it.
4. Under paragraph 3, letter b). or this Article, arbitration shall be conducted pursuant to the following provisions:
 - The Arbitration Tribunal shall be composed of three arbitrators; provided that they are not nationals of anyone Contracting Parties, they shall be nationals of States having diplomatic relations with both Contracting Parties, appointed by the President of the Arbitration Institute of the Stockholm/Paris Chamber, in his capacity as Appointing Authority. The arbitration will take place in Stockholm/Paris, unless the two Parties in the arbitration have agreed otherwise.

When delivering its decision, the Arbitration Tribunal shall apply the provisions contained in this Agreement, as well as the principles of international law recognized by the two Contracting Parties. The arbitration decision made in the territory of

the Contracting Parties shall be implemented in compliance with their respective national legislation and the relevant international Conventions they have subscribed.

5. The once investor has named the territorial jurisdiction for the resolution of the controversies foreseen by the present Article, he would not be able to apply to others jurisdictions. The arbitrations sentences will be definitive and binding for the controversies Parties.

6. Both Contracting Parties shall refrain from negotiating through diplomatic channels any matter relating to an arbitration procedure or judicial procedure underway until these procedures have been concluded, in case that the controversies parties had not fulfilled with the arbitration decision.

Article XII. Relations between Governments

The provisions of this Agreement shall be applied irrespective of whether or not the Contracting Parties have diplomatic or consular relations.

Article XIII. Application of other Provisions

1. If a matter is governed both by this Agreement and another International Agreement to which both Contracting Parties are signatories, or by general provisions of international law, the most favourable provisions shall be applied to the Contracting Parties and to their investors.

2. Whenever the treatment accorded by one Contracting Party to the investor of the other Contracting Party, according to its laws and regulations or other provisions or specific contract or investment authorisation or agreements, is more favourable than that provided under this Agreement, the more favourable treatment shall apply.

3. After the date when the investment has been made, any substantial modification in the legislation of the Contracting Party regulating directly or indirectly the investment shall not be applied retroactively and the investments made under this Agreement shall therefore be protected.

4. The provisions of this Agreement shall not, however, limit the application of the national provisions aimed at preventing fiscal evasion and elusion. To this purpose the competent authorities of each Contracting Party commit themselves to provide any useful information upon request by the other Contracting Party.

Article XIV. Entry Into Force

This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of the receipt of the last of the two notifications by which the Contracting Parties shall officially have communicated to each other that their respective ratification procedures have been completed.

Article XV. Duration and Expiry

1. This Agreement shall remain effective for a period of 10 years and shall remain in force for a further period of 5 years thereafter, unless either Contracting Party decides to denounce it no later than one year before its expiry date.

2. In case of investments effected prior to the expiry date, as provided for under paragraph 1 of this Article, the provisions of Articles I to XIII shall remain effective for a further period of five years.

Done in Santo Domingo, on June 12, 2006 in two originals each in Italian, Spanish and English languages, all texts being equally authentic. In case of any divergence on interpretation, the English text shall prevail.

The Government of the Italian Republic

Giorgio Sfara

Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador of Italy in the Dominican Republic

The Government of the Dominican Republic

Carlos Morales Troncoso

