

INVEST.501

**Chapultepec Composite
Investment**

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**CONFIDENTIAL
01 May 1992**

INVESTMENT

SCOPE, COVERAGE AND DURATION

1. This Chapter shall apply to ^{CDA}[measures affecting] investments (of investors of a Party) in the territory of another party existing at the time of entry into force as well as to (any such) investments made or acquired thereafter.

2. ^{USA}[With respect to investments established prior to the date of termination of this Agreement and to which this Chapter otherwise applies, the provisions of all of this Chapter shall thereafter continue to be effective for a further period of ten years from such date of termination.]

3. ^{MEX} ^{CDA}[This Chapter shall not apply to:

- a) ^{MEX}[any measure taken pursuant to a restriction expressly mandated by the Constitution of a Party.]
- b) the provision of financial services or insurance ^{CDA}[except as provided in the Chapter on Financial Services;]

U.S.:Note 1 - While financial services will be covered in the financial services chapter, certain provisions of the investment chapter may apply to financial services by cross-reference in the financial services chapter.

- c) government procurement ^{CDA}[except as provided in the Chapter on Government Procurement;]
- d) ^{CDA}[services listed in Annex Y01.3(c)]
- e) ^{MEX}[public entities, to the extent such entities conduct activities:
 - (i) in pursuit of monetary, fiscal or exchange rate policy; or
 - (ii) for the account or with the guarantee or using the financial resources of the Party;]
- f) ^{CDA}[public or private entities in respect of their activities forming part of a statutory system of social security, health care, education, day care, or public retirement plans;]
- g) ^{CDA}[measures of a Party, imposed in connection with the

initial privatization of a state enterprise, that limit the rights of an investor of another country to own or control such enterprise;]

- h) ^{CDA}[the specific measures of the Parties listed in Annex Y01.3 (f); and]
- i) ^{CDA}[subject to Article 106 (Nullification or Impairment of Benefits), any subsidy.]
- j) ^{CDA}[as between Canada, the United States of America, and the United States of Mexico, cultural industries as defined in article 2012 of the U.S.-Canada Free Trade Agreement.]]

4. ^{MEX}[Except as otherwise provided, the provisions of subparagraph (c) of Article Y02 shall apply to any measure affecting investments related to the provision of services if such services are covered by Chapters ____.]

5. ^{USA}[The Parties affirm that this Chapter shall not be construed to prevent the adoption or enforcement of any measure, otherwise consistent with this Chapter, that a Party deems appropriate to ensure that investment activity in its territory is undertaken in a manner sensitive to environmental concerns.]

TREATMENT OF INVESTMENTS

1. Each Party shall accord nondiscriminatory treatment¹ to an investor of another Party in the establishment, acquisition, expansion, ^{MEX USA} [management], conduct, operation and sale or other disposition of investments in its territory. For greater certainty, no Party shall

- a) impose on an investor of another Party a requirement that a minimum level of equity in an business enterprise in its territory be held by its nationals, other than nominal qualifying shares for directors or incorporators of corporations; or
- b) require an investor of another Party, by reason of its nationality, to sell or otherwise dispose of an investment in its territory.

2. A Party's failure to accord nondiscriminatory treatment to an investment in its territory of an investor of another Party, ^{MEX USA} [and activities associated therewith], shall be a breach of that Party's obligation under paragraph 1.

3. Each Party shall provide at all times to the investments of investors of another Party in its territory full protection and security, fair and equitable treatment, and in all other respects treatment in accordance with international law.

4. Without prejudice to paragraph 4, investors of a Party whose investments suffer losses in the territory of another Party owing to conflict or civil strife shall be accorded at least nondiscriminatory treatment by such other Party as regards any measures it adopts in relation to such losses.

5. ^{MEX USA} [A Party shall not require that entities which are legally constituted under the applicable laws or regulations of one Party, and which are investments of investors of another Party, engage as top managerial personnel individuals of any particular

¹ "nondiscriminatory treatment" or "nondiscriminatory basis" means treatment, or treatment on a basis, no less favorable than the better of national treatment or most favored nation treatment.

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nationality.]

6. The most favored nation obligations of this Chapter shall not apply to advantages accorded by a Party by virtue of the Party's binding obligations under any multilateral international agreement under the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and other matters set forth in Annex ____.

7. ^{MEX USA}[Each Party reserves the right to deny to an entity of another Party the advantages of this Chapter if:

- a) nationals of any non Party own or control such entity and such entity has no substantial business activities in the territory of the Party under whose laws it is constituted;] ^{USA}[or
- b) such entity is owned or controlled by nationals of a non Party with which the denying Party does not maintain normal economic relations.]

8. a) A Party may maintain exceptions from the obligations of paragraphs 1 and 2 in respect of:

- i) a non-conforming provision of any existing¹ measure² ^{USA}[but only to the extent required by domestic law];
- ii) the continuation or prompt renewal of such a non-conforming provision of any existing measure; or

¹. Existing measure will be defined to mean law enforce on the date of the signature of the Agreement

². Measure under the CFTA, includes any law, regulation, procedure, requirement or practice. To allow an exception for an existing measure with thus permit exceptions for administrative practices which are not required under existing law, but which are within administrator's discretion. To avoid such open-ended exceptions, we add the provision to the CFTA grandfathering language.

iii) an amendment to such a non-conforming provision of any existing measure to the extent that the amendment does not decrease its conformity with the obligations of this Agreement.

b) A Party shall describe in detail in Annex A as proof the date of signature of this Agreement the non-conforming provisions of existing domestic measures for which exceptions are taken under paragraph (a), except that, for non-conforming state or provincial measures, a Party shall have two years from the entry into force of this Agreement to complete its detailed description.¹

General exclusion from obligations on non-discrimination

c) As a further departure from the obligations of paragraphs ___ and 2, which should occur only in the most limited circumstances, a Party, by the date of signature of this Agreement, may identify in Annex B activities or sectors in respect of which it maintain non conforming provisions of existing measures it shall be permitted to impose non-conforming measures in the future.

9. ^{USA}[Where a Party has or takes a measure covered in Annexes A and B it shall nonetheless accord most favored nation treatment unless set forth in the respective Annex.]

10. ^{CDA}[No Party shall require the establishment of an investment or a commercial presence by a person of another Party in its territory as a condition for the provision of a service in a manner inconsistent with Article 106.]

11. ^{CDA}[The Parties shall implement the provisions of Annex ___ regarding measures affecting investors of the other Parties.]

¹. This language is taken from agreed language in the services text. Additions are possible, e.g., a provision to the effect that a failure to describe an exception in any way means that the exception fails.

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PROVINCIAL AND STATE MEASURES

^{MEX USA}[1. The obligations of this Chapter shall apply to the ^{USA}[political subdivisions] of the Parties.]

^{CDA}[1. The Parties shall ensure that all necessary measures are taken in order to give effect to the provisions of this Agreement, including their observance, except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, by state, provincial and local governments.]

^{MEX USA}[2. The treatment accorded by a Party

- a) under Article ____ with respect to nationals and entities of another Party; and
- b) under Article ____ with respect to the investments (and associated activities of those nationals and companies)

shall, in any state ^{USA}[or political subdivision], be no less favorable than the treatment accorded by such state ^{USA}[or political subdivision] to its residents, or entities legally constituted under its laws, or their investments in its territory.]

^{CDA}[2. The provisions of this Article shall mean, with respect to measures of a province or state, treatment no less favorable than the most favorable treatment accorded by such province or state to investors, in like circumstances, to its own investors of the Party of which it forms a part.]

PERFORMANCE REQUIREMENTS¹

1. ^{MEX CDA}[Except as provided in Annex _____, *], no Party shall apply or condition the receipt of an incentive on, any of the following requirements, ^{CDA}[enforceable under domestic law or administrative ruling,] in connection with the establishment, acquisition, expansion, conduct or operation of investments in its territory of investors of ^{USA}[a Party or a non-Party] ^{MEX CDA}[another Party]:

a) ^{MEX USA}[achieve a given level or percentage of domestic content; substitute domestic goods or services for imported goods or services; or otherwise] favour ^{CDA}[in any way] the purchase or use of goods ^{MEX USA}[or services] of domestic origin or from domestic sources ^{CDA}[in a manner inconsistent with Article ___ (national treatment on goods)];

b) 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 such investment;

c) restrict domestic sales of goods ^{MEX USA}[and services] that such investment produces by limiting such sales in any way to the volume or value of its exports or foreign exchange earnings;

d) ^{MEX USA}[transfer, import or use a particular technology, production process or other proprietary knowledge; or]

e) ^{MEX USA}[act as the exclusive supplier of the goods or services it produces to a specific market or region.]

^{MEX USA}[With respect to paragraph 1(a), benefits associated with the government procurement or export promotion program shall not be considered "incentives".]

¹. A draft text for discussion purposes only.

2. ^{CDA}[Except as provided in Annex _____, ^{1*}}, no Party shall require, in connection with the establishment, acquisition, expansion, conduct or operation of investments in its territory of an investor of ^{USA}[a Party or a non-Party] ^{MEX} ^{CDA}[another Party] that such investment:

- a) export a given level of percentage of goods or services;
- b) ^{CDA}[achieve a given level or percentage of domestic content;]
- c) ^{CDA}[substitute goods or services from the territory of such Party for imported goods or services.]

3. ^{MEX} ^{CDA}[No Party shall prohibit or otherwise restrict an investor established in the territory of another Party from:

- a) exporting goods and services from such territory to a non-party country;
- b) importing to such territory goods and services from a non-party country; or
- c) using goods and services originating in a non-party country.]

4. ^{CDA}[For purposes of this Article, a Party "imposes" a requirement on an investor when it requires particular action of an investor or when, after the date of the entry into force of this Agreement for that Party, it enforces any undertaking or commitment described in this Part given to that Party after the date this Agreement enters into force for that Party.]

5. ^{CDA}[Further to Article 106 (Nullification and Impairment), no Party shall impose on an investor of a non-Party, as a term or condition of permitting an investment in its territory, or in connection with the regulation of the conduct or operation of a business enterprise located in its territory, a commitment to meet any of the requirements described in paragraph 1 where meeting such

^{1.} e.g., tax, autos, excluded services, energy, environment, aboriginal programs, financial services, etc.

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a requirement could have a significant impact on trade between two or more of the Parties.]

6. ^{MEX CDA}[Nothing in this Agreement shall prevent a Party from imposing requirements on an investor of another Party in respect of activities not listed in paragraph 1.]

MONITORING

1. Notwithstanding Article (on national treatment), a Party may require routine information, to be used solely for informational or statistical purposes, concerning an investment of an investor of another Party in its territory. Such Party shall protect such business information that is confidential from disclosure that would prejudice the investor's competitive position.

2. Nothing in paragraph 1 shall preclude a Party from otherwise obtaining or disclosing information in connection with the equitable and good faith application of its laws.

TRANSFERS

1. Subject to paragraph 3 ^{MEX CDA}[and paragraphs 4 and 5] a Party shall permit all transfers and international payments (hereinafter "transfers") relating to an investment in ^{CDA}[or provision of a service in or into] its territory of an investor ^{CDA}[or service provider] of another Party to be made freely and without delay. Such transfers include:

a) profits, dividends, interest, capital gains, royalty payments, management, technical assistance and other fees, ^{MEX USA}[returns in kind,] and other amounts derived from an investment ^{CDA}[or service];

b) proceeds from the sale of all or any part of an investment ^{CDA}[or service] or from the partial or complete liquidation of an investment ^{CDA}[or service];

c) payments made under a contract entered into by an investor, or investment, ^{CDA}[or service provider], including payments made pursuant to a loan agreement;

d) compensation pursuant to {Article on expropriation};
and

e) payments arising out of an investment dispute ^{USA}[as defined in {Article on dispute settlement}.]

2. ^{USA}[Except as provided in paragraph 2 of {Article on expropriation} and] subject to paragraph 3, a Party shall permit transfers to be made in a freely usable currency at the market rate of exchange prevailing on the date of transfer with respect to spot transactions in the currency to be transferred.

3. A Party may, through the equitable and good faith application of its laws, prevent any transfer referred to in paragraph 1 if such transfer is inconsistent with any measure of general application relating to:

a) ^{CDA}[restrictions applied by a Party to persons of another Party on the making of payments and transfers for current international transactions which conform with Article VIII of the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund;]

b) bankruptcy, insolvency or the protection of the rights

of creditors;

- c) issuing, trading or dealing in securities;
- d) criminal or penal offenses;
- e) reports of currency transfers;
- f) imposing taxes by such means as a withholding tax; or
- g) ensuring the satisfaction of judgments in adjudicatory proceedings.

4. ^{MEX CDA}[No Party shall require its investors to repatriate, or penalize its investors who fail to repatriate, the income, earnings or profits attributable to any investment in another Party or to any businesses carried on in another Party either directly by the investors or indirectly through a business enterprise established in that other Party.]

5. ^{MEX CDA}[Paragraph 4 shall not be construed as preventing a Party from taxing its investors on their share of any income, earnings or profits attributable to a business carried on or an investment made in another Party, provided that the tax so charged does not exceed the tax that would be so charged if such income, earnings or profits were repatriated, without any further tax on the repatriation, to its investors.]

STATE ENTERPRISES

^{CDA} [STATE ENTERPRISES ¹

1. Nothing in this Agreement shall prevent a Party from maintaining or establishing a state enterprise.

2. The Party maintaining or establishing a state enterprise shall ensure, whether regulatory supervision, administrative control or the application of other measures, including where appropriate, through the application of its domestic competition laws, that the state enterprise:

a) in the provision of its goods or services in the territory on the Party, accord nondiscriminatory treatment to investments of investors of another Party;

b) where engaged in non-regulated commercial activities in competition, in the relevant market within the territory of such Party or any part thereof, with investments of investors of another Party, does not engage in anticompetitive practices that adversely affect investments of investors of another Party.

3. Where a state engaged in non-regulated commercial activities in competition with investments of investors of another party in the relevant market within the territory of that Party or any thereof, that Party shall accord to investments of investors of the other Party, treatment no less favorable than that accorded, in like circumstances, to investors of any other private persons.]

^{USA} [1. The provisions of this Chapter, and in particular the obligation to accord nondiscriminatory treatment to the investments in the territory of a Party of investors of another Party, shall apply to state enterprises of a Party.

2. Further to Article (concerning nondiscriminatory treatment), where a state enterprise of a Party is in competition, with in the territory of such Party, and where there are no other investments of investors of that Party which are not state enterprises in competition with the state enterprise, that Party shall accord the investment of the investor of the other Party treatment no less

¹. A draft text for discussion purposes only

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favourable than that which it provides its state enterprise. Where investments of investors of that Party which are not state enterprises also compete with the state enterprise, the investment of the investor of the other Party shall be accorded treatment no less favorable than that provided such other investments.]

EXPROPRIATION AND COMPENSATION

1. No Party shall directly or indirectly nationalize or expropriate an investment of an investor of another Party in its territory or take any measure or series of measures tantamount to expropriation or nationalization of such an investment ("expropriation"), except:

- a) for a public purpose;
- b) on a nondiscriminatory basis;
- c) in accordance with due process of law and the general principles of treatment provided in Article ____ paragraph 3; and
- d) upon payment compensation in accordance with paragraph 2.

2. Compensation shall be equivalent to the fair market value of the expropriated investment immediately before the expropriatory action was taken or became known, whichever is earlier. Valuation criteria shall include going concern value, asset value (including declared tax value of tangible property), and other criteria, as appropriate to determine fair market value. Compensation shall be paid without delay; include interest at a commercially reasonable rate from the date of expropriation; be fully realizable; and be freely transferable at the prevailing market rate of exchange on the date of ^{MEX USA}[expropriation.] ^{CDA}[transfer].

DISPUTE SETTLEMENT

^{MEX}[Article ____ : Dispute Settlement

1. (Definition of an investment dispute)
2. In the event of an investment dispute, the investor may send written notice to the Party with which it has the dispute ("the host government"), setting forth the provision or provisions of this Chapter which it believes has been breached and the facts on which its assertion is based. The investor shall simultaneously send a copy of this written notice to the Party of which it is a national ("the home government"). The two Parties shall thereupon immediately refer the matter to dispute resolution under Chapter 23.]

^{MEX}[Article ____ : Domestic Judicial Enforcement of the Rights of Investors

1. Each Party shall provide investors of the other Parties access to an impartial judicial system with authority to enforce the rights of investors established under this Agreement.]

CANADA ADDITIONAL EQUIVALENCES

(From Canadian Protocol, Part 2: Specific Commitments and Exceptions):

[22. Notwithstanding anything in the Agreement, the provisions of Part 6 shall not apply to any Decision by Canada following a review under the Investment Canada Act, with respect to whether or not to permit an acquisition that is subject to review.]

^{USA}[Article XX07: Settlement of Disputes between a Party and an Investor of another Party.

1. The provisions of this article reflect the desirability of a mechanism for the settlement of investment disputes that assures equal treatment between investors of the Parties in accordance with the principle of international reciprocity and that assures that the Parties to the dispute are afforded due process before an impartial tribunal.

2. For purposes of this Article, an investment dispute means only a dispute between a Party and an investor of another Party involving an alleged breach of any right conferred by this Chapter

where the investor claims as final relief only monetary damages or restitution of property.

3. In the event of an investment dispute, the parties to the dispute should initially seek a resolution through consultation and negotiation. If the dispute cannot be settled amicably, the investor concerned may choose to submit the dispute for resolution:

- a) to the courts or administrative tribunals of the Party that is a Party to the dispute; or
- b) in accordance with the terms of paragraph 4.

The choice made by the investor shall be exclusive.

4. Provided that the investor concerned has not submitted the dispute for resolution under paragraph 3 (a) or (b) and that six months have elapsed from the date on which the dispute arose, the investor concerned may submit the dispute for settlement by binding arbitration:

- a) to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Dispute ("Centre") established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, done at Washington, March 18, 1965 ("ICSID Convention"), provided that the Party concerned is a Party to such Convention;
- b) to the Additional Facility of the Centre, if the Centre is not available; or
- c) in accordance to the arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL).

5. Notwithstanding paragraphs 3 and 4, the investor and the Party to the dispute may mutually agree to arbitration in accordance with other arbitration rules or before another arbitration institution.

6. Each Party hereby consents to the submission of any investment dispute for settlement by binding arbitration in accordance with the choice made by the investor under paragraph 4. Such consent, together with this submission of the dispute by the investor under paragraph 4 or 5 shall satisfy the requirement for:

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

b) an "agreement in writing" for purposes of Article II of the United Nations Convention of the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, done at New York, June 10, 1958 ("New York Convention").

7. Any arbitration under paragraph 4 of this Article shall be held in a State that is a party in the New York Convention.

8. [Subject to the New York Convention and the ICSID Convention],

a) any arbitral award resulting from an arbitration under paragraphs 4(b) or (c) of this Article shall be final and binding on the parties to the dispute; and

b) each Party undertakes to carry out without delay the provisions of any such award and to provide for its enforcement.

9. In any proceeding involving an investment dispute, a Party shall not assert, as a defense, counterclaim, right of set off or otherwise, that the investor concerned has received or will receive, pursuant to an insurance or guarantee contract, indemnification or other compensation for all or part of its alleged damages.

10. For purposes of an arbitration held under paragraph 4 and 5 of this Article, any company legally constituted under the applicable laws and regulations of a Party or a political subdivision thereof but that, immediately before the occurrence of the event or events giving rise to the dispute, was an investment of nationals or companies of another Party, shall be treated as an investor of such other Party, including in accordance with Article 25(2)(b) of the ICSID Convention.

11. No Party shall give diplomatic protection, or bring an international claim for money damages or restitution of property, in respect of the investment dispute which one of its investors shall have submitted to arbitration under this Article.

^{USA}[Article XX08: Settlement of Disputes Between Parties

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1. Any dispute between Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Chapter which is not resolved through consultations or other diplomatic channels, shall be submitted, upon the request of a Party, for binding decision in accordance with the applicable rules of international law to an arbitral tribunal composed of three arbitrators.

2. In the absence of an agreement by the Parties to the contrary, the arbitration rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) shall apply. The appointing authority referenced in those rules shall be the Secretary General of the Centre.

3. Fees and expenses of the arbitrators and appointing authority, and other costs of the proceedings, shall be borne equally by the Parties. Each Party shall bear the cost of its legal representation.]

NATIONAL SECURITY

^{MEX USA}[1. Nothing in this Chapter shall preclude the application by a Party of measures necessary for the maintenance of public order, the fulfillment of its obligations under the United Nations Charter with respect to the maintenance or restoration of international peace or security, or the protection of its own essential security interests.

Note: This provision is self-judging.]

^{CDA}[1. Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed to prevent:

- a) any Party from refusing to furnish or allow access to any information the disclosure of which it determines to be contrary to its essential security interests;
- b) any Party from imposing any measure affecting goods, services, service providers, suppliers or investors of a Party which it determines is directly related and essential to:
 - i) supplying a military establishment of a Party with arms, ammunition or implements of war, or enabling fulfillment of a critical defence contract of a Party;
 - ii) responding to a situation of armed conflict involving the Party taking the measure;
 - iii) implementing international agreements relating to the nonproliferation of nuclear, chemical or biological weapons, other nuclear explosive devices, or chemical or biological agents;
 - iv) responding to direct threats of disruption in the supply of nuclear materials for defence purposes.
- c) any Party from taking action in pursuance of its obligations under the United Nations Charter for the maintenance of international peace and security.

2. The Party relying on paragraphs a) - c) shall ensure that its action or measure is that which least infringes the rights or any reasonable expectations of the other Parties under this Agreement, and is no broader in scope or duration than necessary.

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3. Any determination made under paragraph 1(b) shall be published promptly in the official journal of that Party. Any determination made under paragraph 1(a) or action taken under paragraph 1(c) shall, where appropriate, be similarly published.

4. Except in cases of emergency, the Party proposing to impose any measure under paragraph 1(b), or proposing to take action under 1(c) shall consult with the other Parties prior to imposing such measure or taking such action.]

^{MEX CDA}[5. If a Party considers that any action or measure taken by another Party under this Article constitutes a disguised restriction on trade or investment or otherwise nullifies or impairs any benefit reasonably expected under this Agreement, it may request consultations. Such consultations shall be held promptly. The Party whose action or measure is the subject of the consultations shall give full and sympathetic consideration to the view of the complaining Party and shall explain, in as much detail as is consistent with its assessment of its security interests, the reasons for the measure. Where appropriate following such consultations, such Party shall re-consider whether its action or the application of its measure could be altered in any way, in order to minimize the infringement of rights and benefits otherwise secured by this Agreement.]

^{CDA}[6. No Party may invoke the provisions of this Article to derogate from the requirement to pay compensation for an expropriation in accordance with Article ____ or to permit the transfer of an investment and returns, in accordance with Article ____.]

TAXATION

^{USA}[ARTICLE XX. TAXATION¹

1. **Nondiscriminatory Treatment**

a) The most favored nation provisions of the Agreement shall not apply to advantages with respect to taxation accorded by a Party pursuant to a convention for the avoidance of double taxation (hereinafter "Tax Convention") or other international agreement or arrangement, or domestic legislating, relating wholly or mainly to taxation.

b) Except as provided in subparagraph (c) an except as provided in [] with respect to goods, provisions in the Agreement for nondiscriminatory treatment shall not apply to --

i) measures relating to the taxation of income(including capital gain); or

ii) other measures aimed at ensuring the equitable or effective imposition or collection of taxes.

c) A claim by a Party or an investor of such Party that a tax measure of another Party constitutes an expropriation shall be resolved under Article___ of the Investment Chapter. The issue of whether such tax is discriminatory shall be referred for resolution to the competent authorities under a Tax Convention between the relevant Parties. If the competent authorities do not agree to consider the issue or, having agreed to consider it, fail to resolve in within a reasonable period of time² , the issue shall be resolved, together with all other issues of the expropriation, under Article___ (Transfers), a Party may impose or collect a tax by withholding or other means.

¹. This proposal assumes that bilateral tax treaties are in force between all three countries.

². Further drafting required to clarify that "reasonable period of time" is subject to investor-state arbitration.

2. Notwithstanding Article____ (Transfers), a Party may impose or collect a tax by withholding or other means.]

^{CDA}[**Article 112: Taxation**

1. Subject to Article 106 and except as otherwise provided in this Agreement, nothing in this Agreement shall affect the right of any Party to adopt or maintain any taxation measure.

2. Nothing in this Agreement shall affect:

a) the right of any Party to adopt or maintain any measure designed to prevent the avoidance of tax by producers, service providers, investors and suppliers of any other Party or to impose nonresident withholding taxes on payments made to producers, service providers, investors and suppliers of any other Party; or

b) rights and obligations under any international taxation agreement, as may be specified in a Party's instrument of ratification or accession.]

EXTRA-TERRITORIALITY

^{MEX CDA}[Article 407: Extra-territoriality

...

2. No Party may prescribe new laws or enforce existing laws so as to require investors or service providers to act, in the territory of another Party, in a manner that conflicts with the laws of such other Party.]

MONOPOLIES

^{CDA}[New Article 408: Monopolies

1. Subject to Article 106 (nullification and impairment), nothing in this Agreement shall prevent a Party from maintaining or designating a monopoly.

2. Prior to designating a monopoly, and where the designation may affect interests of persons of another Party, a Party shall:

a) notify the other Parties;

b) upon request, engage in consultations; and

c) endeavor to minimize or eliminate any unnecessary nullification or impairment of benefits under this Agreement that might otherwise be caused by the designation.

3. A Party designating a monopoly shall ensure that the monopoly does not engage in discrimination in its sales in the relevant market against investments of investors of another Party, contrary to the principles of this Agreement.

4. A Party maintaining or designating a monopoly shall ensure that the monopoly in its territory, either directly or through an affiliated company, does not engage in anti-competitive practices, whether through cross-subsidization with its operations in its relevant market or otherwise, in areas outside the relevant market.]

TECHNOLOGY CONSORTIA

^{MEX CDA}[Article 409: Technology Consortia

1. No Party shall maintain or introduce any measure that limits or prevents an investor of another Party from participating in a technology consortium or other group of business enterprises respecting the development of or access to technology (in a manner that would violate Article 105 or Article 106).]

^{CDA}[2. Any measure imposed by a Party on a global basis that would be consistent with this Agreement but for paragraph 1 of this Article, including those imposed in accordance with the national security provisions of this Agreement, that limits or prevents such participation, shall not apply to the investors of the other Parties unless the other Parties are specifically named as being included in the measure. Any Party proposing to implement such measure that places a restriction or limitation on the investors of the other Parties shall consult with the other parties prior to its implementation.]

COMPETITION POLICY

^{CDA}[New Article 411: Competition

1. The Parties agree to implement such laws and regulations as are necessary and appropriate that result in the transparent regulation, as well as enforcement thereof, of anti-competitive conduct by private persons such as anti-competitive agreements, mergers, monopolies and pricing practices and abuse of dominant position, recognizing that such conduct may frustrate the fulfillment of the object and purpose of this agreement.

2. The obligations of paragraph 1 shall not be subject to review pursuant to section(s) (the dispute settlement mechanisms).

3. Each party agrees to notify the others prior to the adoption of any such laws, regulations or policies, or modification thereof and, upon request of any other Party, to hold consultations and to consider the views of the other Party(ies).

4. The Parties recognize that effective competition law enforcement in the free trade area requires cooperation and coordination among national authorities. For the purpose of implementing such coordination and cooperation, the Parties agree to pursue negotiations on a trilateral basis to create, expand or enhance international agreements and arrangements for mutual legal assistance, notification, consultation and exchange of information relating to the enforcement of competition laws and policies in the free trade area.

5. In the enforcement of their respective competition laws and policies in those cases involving persons, assets, or practices located, or occurring, in the territory of any of the other Parties, each Party shall, in addition to any obligations incorporated in agreements reached pursuant to section 4 (above), assess, and be prepared to advise the other Parties of the results of its assessment of, the following factors:

a) the relative significance of the anti-competitive activities involved of conduct within the enforcing Party's territory as compared to conduct within the other Party's territory;

b) the presence or absence of a purpose on the part of those engaged in the anti-competitive activities to affect consumers, suppliers, or competitors within the enforcing

Party's territory;

c) the relative significance of the effects of the enforcement activities on the enforcing Party's interests as compared to the effects on the other Party's interests;

d) the existence or absence of reasonable expectations that would be furthered or defeated by the enforcement activities;

e) the degree of conflict or consistency between the enforcement activities and the other Party's law or articulated economic policies; and

f) the extent to which enforcement activities of such other Party with respect to the same persons, including judgements or undertakings resulting from such activities, may be affected.

6. The Commission shall establish a Competition Policy Committee to consider and make recommendations (no later than) on:

a) the impact of competition law and policy on trade within the free trade area;

b) the impact of trade law and regulation on competition within the free trade area;

c) the potential for reliance on competition laws and policies to discipline anti-competitive transborder pricing practices and market segmentation.¹

¹. Paragraph 6 and the Mexican equivalent for Working Group review of removal of barriers to competition is under consideration in the Lawyers' Group in consultation with the Trade Remedies Group.

DEFINITIONS

For purposes of this Chapter:

National means a natural person who is a national of a country under its applicable law.

^{USA}[**State enterprise** means an entity of a Party that is owned, or controlled through ownership interests, directly or indirectly, by such Party or any agency or instrumentality thereof.]

Business enterprise means a Business that has, or in the case of an establishment thereof will have:

- a) a place of Business;
- b) an individual or individuals employed or self-employed in connection with the Business; and
- c) assets used in caring on the business, and

^{CDA}[that involves a financial commitment for the purpose of commercial gain.

State enterprise means for Canada a Crown Corporation within the meaning on the Financial Administration Act. For the U.S. and Mexico].

Entity means any corporation, trust, partnership, sole proprietorship, joint venture or other association ^{MEXUSA}[whether or not for profit, and whether privately-owned or governmentally-owned]

^{USA}[**National treatment** means treatment no less favorable than that accorded by a Party, in like circumstances, to nationals or companies of such Party or to investments of such nationals or companies, as the case may be.]

^{CDA}[**National treatment** means treatment of investors of another Party no less favorable than that accorded by a Party in like circumstances to its own investors.]

^{USA}[**Most favored nation treatment** means treatment no less favorable than that accorded by a Party, in like circumstances, to nationals or companies of any other party or to investments of such nationals or companies.]

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^{CDA}[**Most favored nation treatment** means treatment of investors of another Party no less favorable than that accorded by a Party in like circumstances to investors of a Party or a non-Party.]

^{USA}[**Nondiscriminatory treatment** or **nondiscriminatory basis** means treatment, or treatment on a basis, no less favorable than the better of national treatment or most favored nation treatment.]

^{CDA}[**monopoly** means any entity, or group of entities acting in concert to effect a common purpose, that in any relevant market, is the sole provider of a good or service;

service provider of a Party means any business enterprise legally constituted or organized under the law of that Party;

Relevant market means the market of the good or service within the territory of a Party, or any part thereof, which is the subject of the maintained or designated monopoly.]

control means:

^{MEX USA}[**Entity of a Party** means an entity legally constituted under the laws and regulations of a Party or a political subdivision thereof.]

^{MEX CDA}[**establishment** means a startup of a new business enterprise and the activities related thereto;]

^{CDA} [1. **Investment of an investor of a Party** means an investment that is owned or controlled directly or indirectly by an investor of such Party¹.

2. Investment consists of:

a) a business enterprise located in the territory of another Party;

b) equity of debt securities of a business enterprise located in the territory of another Party, or in any

¹. For purposes of paragraph 1, an investor owns or controls an investment indirectly when he has a determining influence on the management of such investment.

interest in such enterprise that entitles the owner to shear the income or profits or to share in the assets on dissolution.

c) real state or other tangible property located in the territory of another Party, [or intangible property excluding intellectual property, located in the territory of another Party,] that is acquired in the expectation of or used for the purpose of commercial gain;

d) a loan to a business enterprise located in the territory of another Party made or guaranteed by an affiliate of such business enterprise (but not including alone through a bank or other financial institution as defined in Chapter (on Financial Services), whether or not such loan is guaranteed by one of the affiliated business enterprise).

e) interests arising from the commitment of significant capital in the territory of another Party to a major project or permanent commercial presence in that territory related to (i) contracts involving the presence of the investment property in the territory of another Party (such as concession agreements, turnkey or construction contracts) or (ii) contracts where remuneration depends substantially on the production, revenues or profits of a business enterprise.

3. For greater clarity, investment includes the following kind of interests:

a) claims to money which arise solely from:

(i) commercial contracts for the sale of goods or services by a national or entity in the territory of one Party to a business enterprise in the territory of another Party;

(ii) the extension of credit in connection with a commercial transaction (e.g. trade financing); or

(iii) any other claims to money

and which do not involve the interests in paragraph 2.

b) any loan to a business enterprise other than a loan affiliated business enterprises described in paragraph 2 d).

c) bonds, treasury bills, or any other kind of debt, security issued by a Party, including those issued by State, Provincial or local governments of a Party.

4. "Equity or debt" securities includes voting and non-voting shares, bonds, convertible deventures, stock options and warrants.

1. ^{MEX} ^{USA} [Investment of an investor of a Party means an investment owned or controlled directly or indirectly by an investor or such Party.

2. Investment includes the following kinds of interests:

a) equity or debt securities of a business enterprise, or any interest in such enterprise that entitles the owner to share in the income or profits or to share in the assets on dissolution;

b) real estate or other property (tangible or intangible) acquired in the exceptions or used for the purpose of economic benefit or other business purposes;

c) a loan to a business enterprise made or guaranteed by an affiliate of such business enterprise ^{USA} [and any other loan to a business enterprise if the mean repayment period exceeds three years];

d) interests arising from the commitment of capital or other resources to economic activity in the territory of another Party such as under (i) contracts involving the presence of the investor's property in the territory of another Party (e.g., concession agreements, turnkey or construction contracts), (ii) contracts where the remuneration depends substantially on the production, revenues or profits of a business enterprise ^{USA} [or (iii) government-issued permits to engage in such economic activity.]

3. Claims to money which arises solely from:

a) (i) commercial contracts for the sale of goods or services by a national or entity in the territory of

one Party to a business enterprise in the territory of another Party; or

(ii) any other claim to money.

- b) the extension of credit in connection with a commercial transaction (e.g., trade financing) other than a loan covered by paragraph 2(c); or

and which do not involve the kinds of interests in paragraph 2 shall not be considered investments.

4. "Equity or debt securities" includes voting and non-voting shares, bonds, convertible debentures, stock options and warrants.]

Investor of a Party means a national or entity of such Party.

^{CDA}[**investor of a Party** means:

- a) such Party or agency thereof;
- b) a province or state of such Party or agency thereof;
- c) a national of such Party;
- d) an entity ultimately controlled directly or indirectly through the ownership of voting interests by:
- (i) such Party or one or more agencies thereof;
- (ii) one or more provinces or states of such Party or one or more agencies thereof;
- (iii) one or more nationals of such Party;
- (iv) one or more entities described in paragraph (e); or
- (v) any combination of persons or entities described in (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv); or
- e) an entity that is not ultimately controlled directly or indirectly through the ownership of voting interests where a majority of the voting interests of

such entity are owned by:

(i) persons described in subparagraphs (d) (i), (ii) and (iii);

(ii) entities incorporated or otherwise duly constituted in the territory of such Party and, in the case of entities that carry on business, carrying on a business enterprise located in the territory of such Party, other than any such entity in respect of which it is established that nationals of a third country control such entity or own a majority of the voting interests of such entity; or

(iii) any combination of persons or entities described in (i) and (ii);

that makes or has made an investment;

NOTE: For purposes of paragraph (e), in respect of individuals each of whom holds not more than one percent of the total number of the voting interests of an entity the voting interests of which are publicly traded, it shall be presumed, in the absence of evidence to the contrary, that those voting interests are owned by nationals of such Party on the basis of a statement by a duly authorized officer of the entity that, according to the records of the entity, those individuals have addresses in the territory of such Party and that the signatory to the statement has no knowledge or reason to believe that those voting interests are owned by individuals who are not nationals of such Party;]

MEX CDA[**investments of a non-party** means an investor other than an investor of a Party, that makes or has made an investment;]

MEX CDA[**joint venture** means an association of two or more persons or entities where the relationship among those associated persons or entities does not, under the laws in force in the territory of the Party in which the investment is made, constitute a corporation, a partnership or a trust and where all those associated persons or entities own or will own assets of a business enterprise, or directly or indirectly own or will own voting interests in an entity that carries on a business enterprise;]

measures includes any law, regulation, procedure, requirement or practice.

Note: It should be noted that this definition is not exhaustive of

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the forms that measures may take.

MEX CDA[**ownership** includes beneficial ownership and with respect to assets also includes the beneficial ownership of a leasehold interest in such assets;]

MEX CDA[**"person** means a natural person or an enterprise"

MEX CDA[**voting share** means a share in the capital of a corporation to which is attached a voting right ordinarily exercisable at meetings of shareholders of the corporation and to which is ordinarily attached a right to receive a share of the profits, or to share in the assets of the corporation on dissolution, or both.]

CANADIAN GENERIC ANNEX

ADDITIONAL CANADIAN EQUIVALENCES

[From Canadian Protocol, Part 2: SPECIFIC COMMITMENTS AND EXCEPTIONS

1. Notwithstanding any provision of the Agreement, Article 2005 of the Canadian-United States Trade Agreement shall continue to apply as between Canada and the United States.]

^{CDA}[**Article 111: General Exceptions**

Nothing in this Agreement shall be construed to prevent the adoption or enforcement by any Party of measures:

- a) necessary to protect public order, safety or public morals;
- b) necessary to protect human, animal or plant life or health or the environment in its territory, or to enforce generally agreed international environmental or conservation rules or standards;
- c) relating to the products or services of prison labor;
- d) imposed for the protection of national treasures of artistic, historic or archaeological value;
- e) necessary for fiduciary or consumer protection reasons;
- f) necessary to secure compliance with laws or regulations which are not inconsistent with the provisions of this Agreement, including those relating to the avoidance of fraudulent or deceptive practices;

provided that such measure is:

- g) consistent with Article 106; and
- h) is the least trade-restrictive necessary for securing the protection required.]

^{CDA}[**Article 106: Nullification and Impairment of Benefits**

1. No measure shall be implemented or applied by any Party in a manner that would:
 - a) constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination between its goods, services and service providers, investors and suppliers and those of any other Party;
 - b) ...
 - c) otherwise nullify or impair any benefit reasonably expected to accrue to one or more of the other Parties, directly or indirectly, under this Agreement.]

SPECIFIC COMMITMENTS AND EXCEPTIONS

2. ^{CDA}[Regarding Article 108 of the Agreement, the most-favoured-nation treatment set out therein shall not apply to:
 - a) bilateral air agreements to which Canada is a party;
 - b) maritime cabotage regulations providing a Commonwealth preference;
 - c) Canada-United States reciprocal salvage rights;]
 - d) (to be negotiated)