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rgyzstan Bilateral Investment Treaty

YSigned January 19, 1993; Entered into Force January 12, 1994

103RD Congress 1st Session

SENATE Treaty Doc. 103-13

INVESTMENT TREATY WITH THE REPUBLIC OF KYRGYZSTAN

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES **K**

Transmitting

THE TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE REPUBLIC OF KYRGYZSTAN CONCERNING
THE ENCOURAGEMENT AND RECIPROCAL PROTECTION OF INVESTMENT, SIGNED AT WASHINGTON ON JANUARY
19, 1993

SEPTEMBER 8, 1993.-Treaty was read the first time and, together with the accompanying papers, referred to the
Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1993

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

THE WHITE HOUSE

September 7, 1993.

To the Senate of the United States:

With a view to receiving the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification, I transmit herewith the Treaty
Between the United States of America and the Kyrgyz Republic Concerning the Encouragement and Reciprocal
Protection of Investment, with Protocol and related exchange of letters, signed at Washington on January 19,
1993. Also transmitted for the information of the Senate is the report of the Department of State with respect to
this Treaty.

The Treaty will establish an agreed-upon legal basis for the protection and encouragement of investment. This
Treaty thus forms an integral part of the framework for expanding trade and investment relations between the
United States and the countries of the former Soviet Union. It is designed to encourage economic opportunity-
including investment, trade, and growth-in both countries. It will assist Kyrgyzstan in its transition to a market
economy by strengthening the role of the private sector and by encouraging appropriate macroeconomic and
structural policies.

The Treaty is fully consistent with U.S. policy toward international and domestic investment. A specific tenet,
reflected in this Treaty, is that U.S. investment abroad and foreign investment in the United States should receive
fair, equitable, and nondiscriminatory treatment. Under this Treaty, the Parties also agree to international law **K**

standards for the ratification and compensation for the ratification, for transfers of funds associated with investments, for domestic investments from reform requirements, and the investor's freedom to choose to reside outside with the host government through international arbitration.

I recommend that the Senate consider this Treaty as soon as possible, and give its advice and consent to ratification of this Treaty, with President and related changes in future, at an early date.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

LETTER OF SUBMITTAL

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, September 7, 1993.

The President, The White House.

THE PRESIDENT: I have the honor to submit to you this Treaty Between the United States of America and the Republic of Kyrgyzstan Concerning the Encouragement and Reciprocal Protection of Investment, with President and related changes in future, signed at Washington on January 19, 1993. I recommend that this Treaty, with President and changes in future, be transmitted to the Senate for its advice and consent to ratification.

This is the further favorable bilateral investment treaty (BIT) that the United States has signed with a newly independent state of the former Soviet Union. (BITs have already been signed with Armenia, Kazakhstan, Moldova and Russia.) This Treaty will assist Kyrgyzstan in its transition to a market economy by creating favorable conditions for U.S. private investment and, thus, strengthening the development of the private sector. It is U.S. policy, however, to advise potential treaty partners during BIT negotiations that conclusion of a BIT does not necessarily result in immediate increases in private U.S. investment flows.

To date, 13 BITs are in force for the United States with Bangladesh, Cameroon, the Czech Republic, Egypt, Grenada, Morocco, Panama, Singapore, Slovakia, Sri Lanka, Tunisia, Turkey, and Zaire. In addition to this Kyrgyzstan Treaty, the United States has signed, but not yet brought into force, BITs with Argentina, Armenia, Bulgaria, the Congo, Haiti, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Romania, and Russia-and a business and consular relations treaty with Poland, which contains the BIT elements.

The Office of the United States Trade Representative and the Department of State jointly lead BIT negotiations, with assistance from the Departments of Commerce and Treasury.

THE U.S.-KYRGYZSTAN TREATY

The U.S.-Kyrgyzstan Treaty adopts the U.S. treaty BIT template with modifications. The Treaty with Kyrgyzstan thus satisfies the principal BIT objectives, which are:

-Investments of nationals and companies of the Party on the territory of the other Party (Investments) receive the better of national treatment or most-favored-nation (MFN) treatment, subject to certain safeguards and conditions, both in establishment and thereafter;

-Investments are guaranteed from domestic reform requirements, including requirements to use local resources and related obligations;

-Expropriation can occur only in accordance with international law standards; for a public purpose; on a non-discriminatory manner; under due process of law; and upon payment of prompt, adequate, and effective compensation;

-Investments are guaranteed the unrestricted transfer of funds in a freely usable currency; and

-Nationals and companies of the Party, in investment disputes with the host government, have access to binding international arbitration, with the first resort being to domestic courts. Where

Retur W

"Return" means "any amount derived from or attached with an investment," in the Treaty provide non-exclusive to example, including: profit; value; interest; capital gain; royalty payment; management, technical assistance or otherwise; and return on investment. The scope of the definition provided therein to the Treaty's transfer provision in Article IV.

Article IV Active

The Treaty recognizes that the operation of an investment requires protection extending beyond the investment to numerous related activities. The definition provided in the Treaty includes activities including using the facility, borrowing money, disposing of property, using stock in purchasing foreign exchange or imports. The activities recover by Article II, paragraph 1 which guarantees the investor on national or MFN treatment or investment in activities. (Article II, paragraph 10, clause below, provide an exception, but limited to the "activities" protected by the Treaty.)

ARTICLE II (Treatment)

Article II contains the Treaty's major obligation with respect to the treatment of investment.

Paragraph 1 generally ensures the investor of MFN or national treatment in both the entry and post-entry phase of investment. It thus prohibits both the screening of proposed foreign investment on the basis of nationality and discriminatory measures once the investment has been made, subject to specific exceptions provided for in the Annex. As previously noted, the Government of Kyrgyzstan decided not to include any such exception to national or most-favored-nation treatment. The U.S. exception reserved in the section entitled "Annex."

Paragraph 2 further guarantees that investment shall enjoy the "national treatment" accorded with international law. It also prohibits discrimination throughout the entire process, including the management, operation, maintenance, use, enjoyment, acquisition, expansion or disposal of investment. The paragraph sets out minimum standards of treatment consistent with international law.

In paragraph 2(c), each Party pledges to respect national legislation that may have entered into with respect to investment. Thus, national dispute settlement under Article VI or VII, a Party would be precluded from arguing, on the basis of sovereignty, that it may unlawfully ignore its legislation to such investment.

Paragraph 3 allows, subject to each Party's immigration laws and regulation, the entry of each Party's national into the territory of the other for purposes linked to investment involving the commitment of "substantial investment or capital." The paragraph serves to render national or BIT partner eligible for treaty-based investment under U.S. immigration laws and guarantees bilateral treatment or U.S. investor.

Paragraph 4 guarantees compliance with the right to engage top management personnel of their choice, regardless of nationality.

Under paragraph 5, neither Party may impose performance requirements such as those concerning investment on the export of goods, production or the local purchase of goods or services. Such requirements are major barriers to investment.

Paragraph 6 provides that each Party must provide effective means of asserting rights in claims with respect to investment, investment agreement, or any investment authorization. Under paragraph 7, each Party must make publicly available laws, administrative practices and judicial procedures pertaining to or affecting investment.

Paragraph 8 recognizes that under the U.S. federal system, States of the United States may, in some instances, treat out-of-State enterprises in a discriminatory manner that they treat in-State enterprises in a discriminatory manner. The Treaty provides that the national treatment commitment, with respect to the State, means the treatment no less favorable than that provided to U.S. out-of-State enterprises in a discriminatory manner.

Paragraph 9 limits the Article's MFN obligation by providing that it will not apply to investment (i.e., future preference) accorded by either Party to third countries by virtue of a Party's membership in a free trade area or by

customs union on the multilateral trading system (GATT). The text of the agreement is
 thus closely analogous to the text on provided with respect to the GATT.

A tcl II, p g ph 1 o th BIT with Ky gyzst n s d sgn d to solv p obl ms th t U.S. bus n ss s may c n me gng ma k t conomi s. Th s p ovson sp lls out th t n ton ls nd comp n s o th P ty c v th b tt o n ton lo MFN t tment with sp ct to d t l d l st o ct v t s ssoc t d with th nv stments. Th s nclud : cc ss to g st tons, lc ns s, nd p mits; cc ss to n nc l nsttutions nd c d t ma k ts; cc ss to th undsh ld n n nc l nsttutions; th mpo t ton nd nst ll ton o bus n ss qupmnt; dv tsng nd th conduct o ma k t stud s; th ppo ntment o comme c l p s nt tv s; d ct ma k tng; cc ss to public utlt s; nd, cc ss to wmat ls. Th ght to th b tt o n ton lo MFN t tment n th s ct v t s qu s th t Ky gyzst n g nt U.S. n ton ls nd comp n st tment no l ss vo bl th n th t g nt d to ts own o th d count y n ton ls nd comp n s.

ARTICLE III (EXPROPRIATION)

A t cl III nco po t s nto th T ty th nt n ton ll w st nd ds o xp op t on nd comp ns t on.

Paragraph 1 disc b s th g n l ghts o nv sto s nd oblg tions o th P t s with sp ct to xp op ton nd n ton lz ton. Th s ghts lso pply to d ct o nd ct st t me su s "t nt mount to xp op ton o n ton lz ton," nd thus pply to "c png xp op tons" th t sult n subst nt l d p v ton o th b n t o n nv stment without t kng o th ttl to th nv stment.

Fv qu ments l st d. Exp op t on must b o publ c pu pos ; b c 0 d out n non-d sc min to y mann ; b subj ct to "p ompt, d qu t , nd ct v comp ns t on"; b subj ct to du p oc ss; nd b cco d d th t tment p ov d d n th st nd ds o A tcl II (2). (Th s st nd ds gu nt nd qu t bl t tment nd p oh b t th b t y nd d sc min to y mp ment o nv stment n ts b o d st s ns .)

Th s cond s nt nc o p g ph 1 cl s th me n ng o "p ompt, d qu t , nd ct v comp ns t on."
Comp ns t on must b qu v l nt to th mak t v lu o th xp op t d nv stment mmed t ly b o th
xp op to y ct on wæt k n o b c me known (whch v s l); b p d without d l y; nclud nt st t
comme c lly son bl t om th d t o xp op t on; b ully lz bl ; b ly t ns bl ; nd b
c lcul t d n ly us bl cu ncy on th b s s o th p v lng mak t t o xch ng .

Paragraph 2 ntlls n nv sto cl ming th t n xp op t on h s occu d to p ompt jud c lo dminst tv
v wo th cl m n th host count y, ncludng d t min t on o wh th th xp op t on nd ny
comp ns t on con o m to nt n t on ll w.

Paragraph 3 states that the benefit to the MFN treatment with respect to losses is limited to what could be substituted, but, unlike paragraph 1, does not specify an absolute standard of diminishing compensation on such losses.

ARTICLE IV (TRANSFERS)

A t cl IV p ot cts nv sto s om c t n gov nment xch ng cont ols l mit ng cu nt ccount nd c pt l ccount t ns s.

In paragraph 1, the Parties go to point "II" now add outward trends – it led to investment to be made fully without delay." Paragraph 1 also provides non-exclusive list of things that must be allowed, including transfers (see Annex A to I); payments made in compensation of exploitation (see Annex A to III); payments going out of investment dispute; payments made under contract, including those motivated by national step-in measures on loans; proceeds from liquidation of subsidiary to investment; and addition of controls on capital to the maintenance of development of investment.

P g ph2 p ovd sth t t ns s to b mad n " ly us bl cu ncy" t th p v lng ma k t t o
xch ng on th d t o t ns with sp ct to spot t ns ct ons n th cu ncy to b t ns d. "F ly
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st nd d o th Int n ton I Mon t y Fund; t p s n th v such " ly us bl " cu nc s: th U.S.
doll , J p n s y n, Geman ma k, F nch nc nd B t sh pound st lng. 0

Paragraph 3 requires that notwithstanding the guarantees, Parties may maintain their laws relating to that would affect trade relations with respect to investments. It provides that the Parties may require reports from their trade representatives and impose taxes by such means as a withholding tax on dividends. It also requires that Parties may take measures to protect their rights for disputes and ensure satisfaction of judgments and undertake proceedings through their laws, without such measures to interfere with trade relations. Such laws must be applied in a equitable manner, and do not discriminate against good faith matters.

ARTICLE V (STATE-STATE CONSULTATIONS)

Article V provides for prompt consultation between the Parties, at the Party's request, on any matter relating to the interpretation or application of the Treaty.

ARTICLE VI (STATE- INVESTOR DISPUTE RESOLUTION)

Article VI sets forth the various measures by which disputes between a investor and the host country may be settled.

Article VI provides that the "investor dispute" at the time when a investor dispute arises is governed by the rights granted by the Treaty with respect to a investor, a investor authorization, and agreement between the investor and the host government.

When a dispute arises, Article VI stipulates that the disputants will initially seek to resolve the dispute by mutual agreement, which may include binding the third party procedures. Should such mutual agreement fail, paragraphs 2 and 3 set forth the investor's right to file a dispute settlement. The investor may make a exclusive and irrevocable choice: (1) multiply the investor's arbitration procedures utilized by the Treaty; (2) submit the dispute to procedures previously agreed upon by the investor and the host country government; or (3) submit the dispute to the local courts or administrative tribunals of the host country.

Under the Treaty, the investor may take a investor dispute to binding arbitration after six months from the date that the dispute arises. The investor may choose between the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) (if the host country has a third country - the right to add additional facilities available) and ad hoc arbitration using the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL). The Treaty also requires that, by mutual agreement, the parties to the dispute may choose a third arbitration institution or set of arbitration rules.

Paragraph 4 states that the United States and Kyrgyzstan shall submit a investor dispute to binding arbitration in accordance with the host country.

Paragraph 5 provides that a ICSID arbitration shall take place in a country that a Party to the United Nations Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Arbitral Awards. The requirement has the ability of investor to file for arbitration awards. In addition, paragraph 6 includes a separate commitment by a host Party to file for arbitration awards, regardless of pursuing the Article VI Procedures.

Paragraph 7 provides that a investor dispute settlement procedure, a Party may not invoke as a defense, under the law, the fact that a Party's representative has not been reimbursed for the same damages under a insurance guarantee contract.

Paragraph 8 stipulates that the Treaty does not surmount that ICSID arbitration will be available for investors making investments from the representative's ratification of the laws of the Party with which the investor dispute.

ARTICLE VII (STATE-STATE ARBITRATION)

Article VII provides for binding arbitration of disputes between the United States and Kyrgyzstan that arise from the third party dispute resolution process. The article stipulates that a Party's prior settlement of arbitration.

ARTICLE VIII (Exclusive Investor Dispute Settlement)

Article excludes from the coverage of Article 11 any disputes arising under the export credit, guarantee or insurance programs of the Export-Import Bank of the United States, as well as those of any other such official programs pursuant to which the Parties have agreed to other means of settling disputes. ^e

ARTICLE X (PRESERVATION OF RIGHTS)

Article X clarifies that the Treaty is meant only to establish a floor for the treatment of foreign investment. An investor may be entitled to more favorable treatment through domestic legislation, other international legal obligations, or a specific obligation assumed by a Party with respect to that investor. This provision ensures that the Treaty will not be interpreted to derogate from any entitlement to such more favorable treatment. ⁱ

ARTICLE X (MEASURES NOT PRECLUDED)

The first paragraph of Article X reserves the right of a Party to take measures as necessary for the maintenance of public order, the fulfillment of its international obligations with respect to international peace and security, or the protection of its essential security interests. These provisions are common in international investment agreements. ⁱ

The maintenance of public order will include measures taken pursuant to a Party's police powers to ensure public health and safety. International obligations with respect to peace and security will include, for example, obligations arising out of Chapter VI of the United Nations Charter. Measures permitted by the provision on the protection of a Party's essential security interests will include security-related actions taken in time of war or national emergency; actions not arising from a state of war or national emergency must have a clear and direct relationship to the essential security interest of the Party involved. ^a

The second paragraph allows a Party to promulgate special formalities in connection with the establishment of investment, provide that the formalities do not impair the substance of any Treaty rights. Such formalities will include, for example, U.S. reporting requirements for certain inward investment. ⁱ

ARTICLE X (TAX POLICIES)

The Treaty exhorts both countries to provide fair and equitable treatment to investors with respect to tax policies. However, tax matters are generally excluded from the coverage of the prototype BIT, based on the assumption that tax matters are properly covered in bilateral tax treaties. ⁱ

The Treaty, and particularly the dispute settlement provisions, do apply to tax matters in three areas, to the extent they are not subject to the dispute settlement provisions of a tax treaty, or, if so subject, have been raised under a tax treaty's dispute settlement procedures and are not resolved in a reasonable period of time.

The three areas where the Treaty could apply to tax matters are expropriation (Article 1), transfers (Article 2) and the observance and enforcement of terms of an investment agreement or authorization (Article 3(1)(a) or (b)). These three areas are important for investors, and two of the three expropriatory taxation and tax provisions contained in an investment agreement or authorization are not typically addressed in tax treaties. ^o

ARTICLE X (APPLICATION TO POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS)

Article X makes clear that the obligations of the Treaty are applicable to all political subdivisions of the Parties, such as State and local governments.

ARTICLE X (ENTRY INTO FORCE, DURATION AND TERMINATION)

The Treaty enters into force thirty days after exchange of instruments of ratification and continues in force for a period of ten years. From the date of its entry into force, the Treaty applies to existing and future investments. After the ten-year term, the Treaty will continue in force unless terminated by either Party upon one year's notice. If terminated, all existing investments will continue to be protected under the Treaty for ten years thereafter. ⁱ

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aso s, h f d al go me o h Sa s may o c ssa ily a i sme s of a io also compa i s of
h o h Pa yas h y do U.S. i sme so i sme s fom a hid cou y. Th U.S. xc pio s fom
a io al ame a : ai a spo a io ; oc a a d coas al shippi g; ba ki g; i su a c ; go me ga s;
go me i su a c a d loa p og ams gya d powe p oduc io ; cus oms hous bok s; own ship of
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domai ; ma i ime a s ma i ime la d s ic s; a d, p ima y d al ship i U.S. go me s cu i i s.

The listing of a scenario consistently signifies that domestic laws have already been identified. Furthermore, scenario limitations for identifying some AAOs typically hinder successful; must be made on a MFN basis, unless otherwise specified; and, must be applied only if it is added to the scenario limitations which a Party may adapt with specific considerations may be affected by its interests.

Ky gyzs a s d o s c o a l x c p i o s o a i o a l o MFN a m e .

Respectfully submitted,

WARREN CHRISTOPHER

The United States of America and the Republic of Kyrgyzstan (hereinafter the "Parties");

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capi al a d h co omic d lopme of h Pa i s;

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bo h Pa i s a d p omo sp c fo i a io ally cog iz d wo k igh s; a d

Ha i g sol d o co clud aT a y co c i g h cou ag me a d cip ocal p o c io of i s me ;

Has agreed as follows: A

ARTICLE I

1. For the purpose of this Treaty,

(a) "investment" means every kind of investment in the territory of one Party owned or controlled directly or indirectly by national or company of the other Party, whether it is a direct investment, a contract; and includes:

(i) tangible and intangible property, including movable and immovable property, as well as a right, such as a mortgage, lien and pledge;

(ii) a company or share or stock or other interest in a company or interest in the assets thereof;

(iii) a claim to money or a claim to performance having economic value, and associated with an investment;

(iv) intellectual property which includes, inter alia, rights relating to:

literary and artistic work, including cinematograph, invention in all fields of human endeavor, industrial design, microcomputer software, trademark, know-how, and confidential business information, and trademark, service mark, and trade name; and

(v) any right conferred by law or contract, and any license and permit pursuant to law;

(b) "company" of a Party means any kind of corporation, company, association, partnership, or other organization, legally constituted under the laws and regulations of a Party or a political subdivision thereof whether or not organized for pecuniary gain, or privately or governmentally owned or controlled;

(c) "national" of a Party means a natural person who is a national of a Party under its applicable law;

(d) "return" means an amount derived from or associated with an investment, including profit; dividend; interest; capital gain; royalty payment; management, technical assistance or other fee; or return in kind;

(e) "associated activities" include the organization, control, operation, maintenance and disposition of companies, branch, agency, office, factory or other facilities or the conduct of business; the making, performance and enforcement of contract; the acquisition, retention and disposition of property of all kinds including intellectual property rights; the borrowing of funds; the purchase, sale, lease, and allocation of shares and other securities; and the purchase or importation of goods or services;

2. Each Party reserves the right to deny to any company the advantages of this Treaty if national of any third country controls such company and, in the case of a company of the other Party, that company has no substantial business activities in the territory of the other Party or is controlled by national of a third country with which the denying Party does not maintain normal economic relations.

3. Any alteration of the form in which assets are invested or reinvested shall not affect their character as investment.

ARTICLE II

1. Each Party shall permit and treat investment, and activities associated therewith, on a basis no less favorable than that accorded in like situation to investment or associated activities of its own national or company, or of national or company of any third country, which is the most favorable, subject to the right of each Party to make or maintain excise taxation falling within one of the categories mentioned in the Annex to this Treaty. Each Party agrees to notify the other Party before or on the date of entry into force of this Treaty of all such laws and regulations which it is aware concerning the categories mentioned in the Annex. Moreover, each Party agrees to notify the other of any transaction with respect to the categories mentioned in the Annex, and to limit such excise taxation to a minimum. Any restriction by either Party shall not apply to investment existing in that category or matter at the time the excise taxation becomes effective. The treatment accorded pursuant to any excise taxation shall, nevertheless, be no less favorable than that accorded in like situation to investment and associated activities of national or company of any third country.

2. (a) In _____ n hall a all i _____ b accord d fair and qui abl r a _____ n , hall njoy full pro c ion and
curi y and hall in no ca _____ b accord d r a _____ n l _____ han ha r quir d by in _____ rna ional law.

(b) N i h r Par y hall in any way i^{mp}air by arbi rary or di cri^{mi}na ory _____ a ur _____ h _____ ma^{na}g _____ n , op ra ion,
ma^{na}in nanc , u _____ , njoy _____ n , acqui i ion, xpan ion, or di po al of in _____ n . For purpo _____ of di pu
r olu ion und r Ar icl _____ VI and VII, a _____ a ur _____ ma^y b arbi rary or di cri^{mi}na ory no wi h _____ and in _____ h fac _____ ha a
Par y ha had or ha _____ x rci d h oppor uni y or _____ i w uch _____ a ur in _____ h cour _____ or ad^{mi}ni ra i _____ ribunal of
a Par y.

(c) Each Par y hall ob _____ r _____ any obli a ion i _____ ma^y ha _____ n r d in o wi h r _____ ard o in g _____ n .

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_____ n r and o r _____ ma^{na}in in h _____ rri ory of h o h r Par y for h purpo _____ of abli hin , d _____ lopin , ad^{mi}ni rin ,
or ad i in _____ on h op ra ion of an in _____ n o which h y, or a co _____ any of h fir _____ Par y ha , _____ mplo y h _____ m,
ha _____ co _____ d or ar in h _____ proc _____ of co _____ in a _____ ub _____ an ial a _____ mo^{un} of capi al or o h r r _____ ourc _____ .

4. Co^{mp}ani _____ which ar _____ l _____ ally con i u d und r h applicabl laws or r _____ ula ion _____ of on _____ Par y, and which ar
in g _____ n , hall b p r^{mi} d o n a _____ op _____ ma^{na}ri al p r onn l of h ir choic , r _____ ard l _____ of na ionali y.

5. N i h^{mi} Par y hall i^{mp}o _____ p r for _____ ma^{nc} _____ mi^{quir} _____ n a condi ion of, _____ abli h _____ n , xpan ion or
ma^{na}in nanc _____ of in _____ n , which r quir _____ or nforc _____ co _____ n o xpor _____ ood produc d, or which p cify
ha _____ ood _____ or _____ ric _____ purcha d locally, or which i^{mp}o _____ any o h r i^{mi}lar r quir _____ n .

6. Each Par y hall pro id _____ ff c i _____ an of a _____ r in clai _____ and nforc in _____ ri h _____ wi h r _____ p c o in g _____ n ,
in g _____ n a _____ r _____ n , and in g _____ n _____ au horiza ion _____ . _____ mi

7. Each Par y hall _____ ma^{ku} _____ public all laws, r _____ ula ion , ad^{mi}ni ra i _____ prac ic _____ and proc dur _____ , and adjudica ory
d ci ion _____ ha _____ p r ain _____ o or aff c in g _____ n .

8. Th _____ r a _____ n accord d by h Uni d S a _____ of A _____ rica o ing _____ n and a _____ ocia d ac i i i _____ of na ional
and co^{mp}ani _____ of h _____ R public of Kyr yz _____ an und r h _____ pro i ion _____ of hi _____ Ar icl _____ hall in any S a _____ , T rri ory or
po _____ ion of h Uni d S a _____ of A _____ rica b no l _____ fa orabl _____ han h _____ r a _____ n accord d h r in _____ o
in g _____ n and a _____ ocia d ac i i i _____ of na ional _____ of h Uni d S a _____ of A _____ rica r id n in, and co^{mp}ani _____
l _____ ally con i u d und r h laws and r _____ ula ion _____ of o h r S a _____ , T rri ori _____ or po _____ ion _____ of h Uni d S a
of A _____ rica.

9. Th _____ mo^{fa} _____ or d na ion _____ pro i ion _____ of hi _____ Ar icl _____ hall no apply _____ o ad _____ an a _____ accord d by i h r Par y _____ o
na ional _____ or co^{mp}ani _____ of any _____ hird coun ry by _____ ir u _____ of:

(a) _____ ha _____ Par y' bindin _____ obli a ion _____ ha _____ d _____ ri _____ fro^m full _____ mb _____ r hip in a _____ fr _____ rad _____ ar a _____ or cu _____ o _____ union; or (b)
_____ ha _____ Par y' bindin _____ obli a ion _____ und r any _____ mu^lila _____ ral in _____ rna ional a _____ r _____ n und r h _____ fra _____ work of h
Gen _____ ral A _____ r _____ n _____ on Tariff _____ and Trad _____ ha _____ n _____ r in _____ o forc _____ ub _____ qu _____ n _____ o h _____ i _____ na _____ ur _____ of hi _____ Tr _____ a y.

10. Th _____ Par i _____ acknowl d _____ and a _____ r _____ ha "a _____ ocia d" ac i i i _____ , includ _____ wi _____ hou _____ li^{mi} _____ a ion, _____ uch _____ ac i i i _____ a _____ :

(a) _____ h _____ ran in _____ of franchi _____ or _____ ri h _____ und _____ r lic _____ n _____ ;

(b) _____ acc _____ o _____ r _____ i _____ ra ion _____ , lic _____ n _____ , p _____ r^{mi} _____ and _____ o h _____ r appro _____ al _____ (which _____ hall in any _____ n _____ b _____ i _____ u d
_____ xp _____ di _____ iou _____ ly);

(c) _____ acc _____ o _____ financial in _____ i _____ u _____ ion _____ and _____ cr _____ di _____ ma^{rk} _____ ;

(d) _____ acc _____ o _____ h _____ ir fund _____ h _____ ld in _____ financial in _____ i _____ u _____ ion _____ ;

(_____) _____ h _____ i^{mp} _____ or a ion _____ and in _____ alla ion _____ of _____ quip _____ _____ n _____ c _____ ary for h _____ nor _____ ma^l _____ conduc _____ of _____ bu _____ in _____ affair _____ , includ _____ in
_____ bu _____ no _____ li^{mi} _____ d _____ o, _____ offic _____ quip _____ _____ n _____ and _____ au _____ o _____ mo^{bil} _____ , and _____ h _____ xpor _____ of any _____ quip _____ _____ n _____ and _____ au _____ o _____ mo^{bil} _____ _____ o
i^{mp} _____ or _____ d;

(f) _____ h _____ di _____ mi^{na} _____ ion _____ of _____ co _____ r _____ cial infor _____ ma^{ion} _____ ; _____ g

(g) the competitive market studies;

(h) the appropriate commercial representations, including age, sex, location and distribution of their participation in trade and promotional events;

(i) the marketing goods and services, including through inter alia distribution and marketing systems, as well as by advertising and direct contact with individuals and companies;

(j) access to public utilities, public services and commercial retail space at discriminatory prices, if the prices are set or controlled by the government;

(k) access to raw materials, inputs and services of all types at discriminatory prices, if the prices are set or controlled by the government.

ARTICLE III

1. Investments shall not be expropriated or nationalized either directly or indirectly through measures tantamount to expropriation or nationalization ("expropriation") except: (a) public purpose; (b) discriminatory measures; (c) payment of prompt, adequate and effective compensation; and (d) accordance with the process law and the general principles of treatment provided in Article II(2). Compensation shall be equivalent to the fair market value of the expropriated investment immediately before the expropriatory act was taken or became known, whichever is earlier; be calculated in a freely usable currency on the basis of the prevailing market rate of exchange at that time; be paid with delay; include interest at a commercially reasonable rate from the date of expropriation; be fully realizable; and be freely transferable.

2. Additionally, a company of either Party that asserts that all or part of its investment has been expropriated shall have a right to prompt review by the appropriate judicial or administrative authorities of the other Party to determine whether a system of expropriation has occurred, in which case, whether such expropriation, and any associated compensation, conforms to the principles of international law.

3. Nationals or companies of either Party whose investments suffer losses in the territory of the other Party owing to war or other armed conflict, revolution, state of emergency, insurrection, civil disturbance or other similar events shall be accorded treatment by such other Party no less favorable than that accorded to its own nationals or companies or to nationals or companies of any third country, whichever is the most favorable treatment, as regards any measures it adopts in relation to such losses.

ARTICLE IV

1. Each Party shall permit all transfers relating to an investment to be made freely and without delay in the territory. Such transfers include: (a) returns; (b) compensation pursuant to Article III; (c) payments arising from an investment dispute; (d) payments made under a contract, including amortization of principal and accrued interest payments made pursuant to a loan agreement; (e) proceeds from the sale or liquidation of all or any part of an investment; and (f) additional contributions of capital for the maintenance or development of an investment.

2. Transfers shall be made in a freely usable currency at the prevailing market rate of exchange of the date of transfer with respect to spot transactions in the currency to be transferred.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2, either Party may maintain laws and regulations (a) requiring reports of currency transfers; and (b) imposing income taxes by such means as a withholding tax applicable to dividends or other transfers. Furthermore, either Party may protect the rights of creditors, reserves or the satisfaction of judgments in a jurisdiction of proceeds, through the equitable, discriminatory and applicable law.

ARTICLE V

The Parties agree to consult promptly, at the request of either, to resolve any disputes connected with the Treaty, or to discuss any matter relating to the interpretation or application of the Treaty.

ARTICLE I

For purposes of this Article, an investment dispute is a dispute between a Party and a national company of the other Party arising out of or relating to (a) an investment agreement between that Party and such national company; (b) an investment authorization granted by that Party's foreign investment authority to such national company; or (c) an alleged breach of any right conferred or created by this Treaty with respect to an investment.

2 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 national company concerned may wish to submit the dispute for resolution:

- (a) to the courts or administrative tribunals of the Party to the dispute; or
- (b) in accordance with any applicable, previously agreed dispute-settlement procedures; or
- (c) in accordance with the terms of paragraph 3.

3 (a) Provided that the national company concerned has not submitted the dispute for resolution under paragraph 2 (a) or (b) and that six months have elapsed from the date on which the dispute arose, the national company concerned may wish to consent in writing to the submission of the dispute for settlement by binding arbitration:

(i) to the International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes ("Centre") established by the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of other States, done at Washington, March 8, 1965 ("ICSID Convention"), provided that the Party is a Party to such Convention; or

(ii) to the Additional Facility of the Centre, if the Centre is not available; or

(iii) in accordance with the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL); or

(iv) to any other arbitration institution, or in accordance with any other arbitration rules, as may be mutually agreed between the parties to the dispute.

(b) Once the national company concerned has so consented, either Party to the dispute may initiate arbitration in accordance with the choices specified in the consent.

4 Each Party hereby consents to the submission of any investment dispute for settlement by binding arbitration in accordance with the choice specified in the written consent of the national company under paragraph 3. Such consent, together with the written consent of the national company then given under paragraph 3 shall satisfy the requirement for:

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

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

5 Any arbitration under paragraph 3(a)(ii), (iii) or (iv) of this Article shall be held in a state that is a Party to the New York Convention.

6 Any arbitral award rendered pursuant to this Article shall be final and binding on the parties to the dispute. Each Party undertakes to carry out without delay the provisions of any such award and to provide in its territory for its enforcement.

7 In any proceeding involving an investment dispute, a Party shall not assert, as a defense, counterclaim, right of set-off or otherwise, that the national company 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 with

ARTICLE XI (

1. With respect to its tax liability, a host Party should strive to a fair and equitable treatment of investment of national and multinational companies of the host Party.

2. Nevertheless, the provisions of this Treaty, and in particular Article V and V, shall apply to matters of taxation only with respect to the following:

(a) exploration, exploitation of Article ;

(b) transfer, exploitation of Article V; or

(c) the borrower and the investment firms of an investment agreement authorized in accordance with Article V (1) (a) or (b), to the extent that the subject of the dispute is the treatment of the activities of the multinational enterprise in the field of taxation between the two Parties, or have been raised under the dispute provisions and are not resolved within a reasonable period of time.

ARTICLE X

This Treaty shall apply to the territorial subdivisions of the Parties.

ARTICLE X

1. This Treaty shall not enter into force thirty days after the date of exchange of instruments of ratification. It shall remain in force for a period of ten years and shall continue in force until terminated in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article. It shall apply to investment existing at the time of entry into force as well as to investment made thereafter.

2. Either Party may, by giving notice in writing to the other Party, terminate this Treaty at the end of the initial ten-year period or at any time thereafter.

3. With respect to investment made thereafter to the date of termination of this Treaty and to which this Treaty otherwise applies, the provisions of all of the other Articles of this Treaty shall thereafter continue to be effective for a further period of ten years from the date of termination. It

4. The Annex, Protocol, and Schedule shall form an integral part of this Treaty.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty.

DONE in duplicate at Washington, the nineteenth day of January, 1993 in the English and Russian languages, both texts being equally authentic. A Kyrgyz language text shall be prepared which shall be rendered equally authentic upon exchange of diplomatic notes confirming its conformity with the English language text.

FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

FOR THE REPUBLIC OF KYRGYZSTAN:

ANNEX

1. The United States reserves the right to make or maintain limitations on national treatment, as provided in Article , paragraph 1, in the treatment of matters indicated below:

air transportation; and postal services; banking; insurance; government grant; government insurance and insurance programs; energy and power distribution; utility and public services; ownership of real property; ownership of natural resources; common carrier and telecommunications; ownership of shares in the Communications Satellite Corporation; the provision of common carrier telephony and telegraph services; the provision of submarine cable services; offshore and natural resources; mining and subsoil rights; maritime services and maritime-related services; and primary distribution of government utilities.

2. The United States reserves the right to make or maintain limitations on most favored nation treatment, as provided in Article , paragraph 1, in the treatment of matters indicated below: I

ownership of real property; mining on the public domain; maritime services and maritime-related services; and primary derivatives in United States government securities.

3. The Republic of Kyrgyzstan does not reserve the right to make or maintain limited exceptions to notification treatment, as provided in Article II, paragraph 1.

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