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1: Milestones: “ - Office of the Historian

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For more information, please see the full notice. The Opening to China Part I: The Signing of the Treaty of Nanjing in The Opium War and these treaties were emblematic of an era in which Western powers tried to gain unfettered access to Chinese products and markets for European and U. Western traders, including those from the United States, had long sought a variety of Chinese products including furniture, silk and tea , but found there were few products that China wanted from the West. American trade with China began as early as , relying on North American exports such as furs, sandalwood, and ginseng, but American interest in Chinese products soon outstripped the Chinese appetite for these American exports. The British had already discovered a great market in southern China for smuggled opium, and American traders soon also turned to opium to supplement their exports to China. Beyond the health problems related to opium addiction, the increasing opium trade with the Western powers meant that for the first time, China imported more goods than it exported. Settling this financial problem eventually led to the First Opium War between Great Britain and China, from to After defeating the Chinese in a series of naval conflicts, the British were in a position to make a large number of demands from the weaker Qing Government of China, in the Anglo-Chinese Treaty of Nanjing. Not to be outdone, U. The Chinese readily agreed in an effort to keep all foreigners on the same footing. Cushing and his counterparts reached the terms of the treaty quickly and signed it at Wangxia, a suburb of the Portuguese port city of Macau, in The Treaty of Wangxia replicated many of the key terms of the Treaty of Nanjing. These treaty ports became key crossroads for Western and Chinese culture, as they were the first locations where foreigners and foreign trading operations could own land in China. Article 17 protected the interests of American missionaries in China several had acted as translators during the negotiation process. Article 18 allowed Americans living or working in China to employ tutors to help them learn Chinese, a practice formerly forbidden by the Chinese Government. Unlike Great Britain, the United States agreed that anyone involved in the opium trade or the smuggling of contraband would be prosecuted under Chinese law, but, with that exception, the treaty allowed for other Americans in China to be afforded the benefits of extraterritoriality. This meant that any American accused of committing a crime in China would not be subject to the jurisdiction of the local law, but would instead be tried and, if necessary, punished by American officials in China. Under the most-favored-nation clause, all of the foreign powers operating in China were permitted to seek the same concessions of China that Great Britain achieved by force. As a result, France, Russia, and the United States all signed treaties with China at Tianjin in quick succession in Ironically, the Qing Government had fully supported the clauses on extraterritoriality and most-favored nation status in the first treaties in order to keep the foreigners in line. This treaty system also marked a new direction for Chinese contact with the outside world. For years, the Chinese had conducted their foreign policy through the tribute system, in which foreign powers wishing to trade with China were required first to bring a tribute to the emperor, acknowledging the superiority of Chinese culture and the ultimate authority of the Chinese ruler. Although the unequal treaties and the use of the most-favored-nation clause were effective in creating and maintaining open trade with China, both were also important factors in building animosity and resentment toward Western imperialism.

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2: Enforcement of Judgments

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Authentication of American Academic Credentials for Use Abroad Enforcement of Judgments In many foreign countries, as in most jurisdictions in the United States, the recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments is governed by local domestic law and the principles of comity, reciprocity and res judicata that is, that the issues in question have been decided already. The information below is designed to assist attorneys seeking to enforce U. The information relating to the legal requirements of specific foreign countries is provided for general information only and may not be totally accurate in a particular case. Questions involving interpretation of specific foreign laws should be addressed to foreign attorneys. This circular seeks only to provide information; it is not an opinion on any aspect of U. Department of State does not intend by the contents of this circular to take a position on any aspect of any pending litigation. General There is no bilateral treaty or multilateral convention in force between the United States and any other country on reciprocal recognition and enforcement of judgments. Although there are many reasons for the absence of such agreements, a principal stumbling block appears to be the perception of many foreign states that U. Moreover, foreign countries have objected to the extraterritorial jurisdiction asserted by courts in the United States. In consequence, absent a treaty, whether the courts of a foreign country would enforce a judgment issued by a court in the United States depends upon the internal laws of the foreign country and international comity. In many foreign countries, as in most jurisdictions in the United States, the recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments is governed by local domestic law and the principles of comity, reciprocity and res judicata. The general principle of international law applicable in such cases is that a foreign state exercises the right to examine foreign judgments for four causes: While procedures and documentary requirements vary widely from country to country, judgments which do not involve multiple damages or punitive damages generally may be enforced, in whole or in part, upon recognition as authoritative and final, subject to the particulars cited above, unless internal law mandates a treaty obligation. If eventual enforcement of a United States judgment abroad is envisioned, you may wish to consult foreign legal counsel before you begin filing the complaint, serving process, discovery, trial, etc. This may help ensure that the foreign requirements for enforcement are not inadvertently violated in the U. In certain foreign legal systems, a foreign judgment will not be enforced unless it satisfies not only international standards as to jurisdiction, but also internal requirements as to notice, and other requirements. Once a judgment has been issued by a court in the United States, formal legal proceedings usually must be initiated in the foreign country by an attorney authorized to practice in the foreign country. Personal Jurisdiction It is fundamental that a court must have personal jurisdiction over a defendant before it can enter a valid judgment imposing a personal obligation on the defendant. As noted above, foreign countries may find that the U. For this reason, you may wish to consult a local attorney in the foreign country very early in the U. Retaining A Foreign Attorney You may wish to consult your local attorney before proceeding with the expensive task of translating and authenticating documents for a foreign enforcement proceeding. Enforcement of a Foreign Judgment in the U. Enforcement of judgments issued by foreign courts in the United States is governed by the laws of the states. Enforcement cannot be accomplished by means of letters rogatory in the United States. The court will determine whether to give effect to the foreign judgment. Arbitration There are a number of international agreements in force to which the United States is a party on the subject of enforcement of arbitral awards. See also, 9 U. Enroll in STEP Subscribe to get up-to-date safety and security information and help us reach you in an emergency abroad. Links to external websites are provided as a convenience and should not be construed as an endorsement by the U. Department of State of the views or products contained therein. If you wish to remain on travel. You are about to visit:

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Background[edit] Li Hung-chang In December , alarmed by Japanese ambitions in Korea, Empress Dowager Cixi ordered her ministers to extricate China from the undeclared war with France that had broken out on 23 August. After a flurry of negotiations in Paris in the first days of April , peace was made on this basis. The preliminary peace protocol provided for an immediate ceasefire in both Tonkin and Formosa. The French agreed to lift their blockade of Formosa immediately, and the Chinese agreed to withdraw their armies from Tonkin by the end of May Satisfied that China intended to honour its obligations, the French government consented to the conclusion of a definitive peace treaty between France and China. Li Hung-chang had earlier negotiated the Tientsin Accord , and had been widely criticised in China for giving away too much to France. This confrontation had led directly to the outbreak of the Sino-French War on 23 August To that effect, the two High Contracting Parties have designated their plenipotentiaries, to wit: To that effect, she will take the measures necessary to disperse or expel the bands of pillagers and vagabonds which compromise the public tranquility, thus preventing it from reforming itself. Nevertheless, French troops will not cross the frontier which separates Tonkin from China, a frontier which France promises to respect and guarantee against all aggression. On her side, China engages herself to disperse or expel the bands which take refuge in her provinces bordering on Tonkin, and to disperse those which seek to organize themselves on her territory in order to spread trouble among the populations placed under the protection of France, and in consideration of the guarantees which have been accorded to her for the security of her frontier, she categorically pledges not to send troops to Tonkin. The High Contracting Parties will fix by a special convention the conditions under which wrongdoers will be extradited between China and Annam. ARTICLE TWO China, having decided to do nothing which could compromise the work of pacification undertaken by France, engages herself to respect, in the present and in the future, the treaties, conventions and arrangements directly concluded or to be concluded between France and Annam. In those things which concern the relationships between China and Annam, it is intended that they will be of a nature such as not to affront the dignity of the Chinese Empire, and not to lead to any violation of the present treaty. They will place, wherever there is need, boundary markers designed to clearly delineate the line of demarcation. In the case where they can not agree among themselves on the placement of the markers or on the rectifications of detail in the actual frontier of Tonkin which it may be necessary to make in the common interest of both parties, they will refer it to their respective governments. For Chinese subjects, an authorization by the imperial Frontier Authorities will suffice. Chinese subjects who wish to travel from China to Tonkin, by the land route, must be provided with regular passports by the French authorities on request by the Imperial Authorities. It must be carried out, however, at certain points which will be determined later and the choice as well as the number will be in agreement with the direction of flow as well as the importance of the traffic of the two countries. The regulations in force in the interior of the Chinese Empire will be taken into account in this respect. French merchants may establish themselves there under the same conditions and with the same advantages as in the treaty ports. The Government of His Majesty the Emperor of China will set up customs posts there, and the Government of the Republic will be able to maintain consuls there with the same privileges and prerogatives accorded to similar agents in the treaty ports. His Majesty the Emperor of China may appoint consuls in the principal towns of Tonkin, subject to the agreement of the French Government. That regulation will be prepared by commissioners who will be named by the High Contracting Parties within three months of the signing of the present treaty. The merchandise which will be the object of this commerce will be subject to, on entering and leaving Tonkin and the provinces of Yunnan and Kwangsi, the same duties as those stipulated for foreign commerce. However, the reduced

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tariff will not be applied to merchandise transported across the land frontier between Tonkin and Kwangtung and will not have effect in the ports opened by the treaties. Trade in arms, machinery, provisions and munitions of war of all kinds will be subject to the laws and regulations laid down by each of the contracting states on its territory. The export and import of opium will be regulated by special arrangements which will be part of the above mentioned commercial regulations. The sea trade between China and Annam will be equally the object of a special regulation, provided that it contains no deviations from common practice. ARTICLE SEVEN In view of the development of conditions advantageous for commercial relations and neighbourliness which the present treaty has for its object to reestablish between France and China, the Government of the Republic will construct roads in Tonkin and will encourage the construction of railways there. When, on her side, China decides to construct railway tracks, it is intended that she will address herself to French industry, and the Government of the Republic will provide her with every facility for the procurement in France of the personnel that she needs. It is also intended that this clause will not be considered as constituting an exclusive privilege in favour of France. ARTICLE EIGHT The commercial stipulations of the present treaty and the regulations arising from them can be revised after an interval of ten years has elapsed, dating from the exchange of ratifications of the present treaty. But, in the case where, six months before the appointed time, neither one nor the other of the High Contracting Parties has manifested a desire to proceed with revision, the commercial stipulations will remain in force for a new period of ten years and so forth. Within one month after the signature of the present treaty, the Island of Formosa and the Pescadores will be entirely evacuated by French troops. The present treaty will be ratified first by His Majesty the Emperor of China, and after that it will be ratified by the President of the French Republic, the exchange of ratifications to take place at Peking after the shortest possible delay. I have every confidence that the diplomatic agreement we have just signed will do more than just put an end to our past disputes and "I hope" speedily efface them from our memory. By creating new links between France and China, by opening new markets for the commercial activity of all nations, the Treaty of 9 June will indubitably help to entrench and develop between the Chinese Empire and foreign countries that community of interests which has always most effectively cemented friendships between peoples. If the imperial government holds the same sentiments in this respect as the government of the Republic, this treaty will confer real and lasting benefits on everyone. Li Hung-chang made the following reply: We Chinese have a saying: China also desires the general welfare and wellbeing. From now on, the friendship between our two countries will shine as brightly as the morning sun when it emerges from the gloom of night. The French commission was led by M. Bourcier Saint-Chaffray, and its members included M. Demarcation work began in late and was completed in An agreement confirming the new border between Vietnam and China was signed in Peking on 26 June by French and Chinese representatives. In the years that followed the French crushed a vigorous Vietnamese resistance movement and consolidated their hold on Annam and Tonkin. In , Cochinchina , Annam and Tonkin the territories which comprise the modern state of Vietnam and Cambodia were incorporated into French Indochina. They were joined a few years later by Laos , ceded to France by Siam at the conclusion of the Franco-Siamese War of

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4: Treaties, etc | Open Library

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I placed in his hands a Chinese version of the Treaty. He examined it with deep attention and evident distress, observing that great as the difficulties were in point of substance, he did not believe they would be as insuperable as those of form. On my asking for the room where was working Mr. I was directed towards the Attic. I had many stairs to climb, meeting nobody, nor could I hear any human sound. Above this, in a small room with closed shutters, I found Mr. Collins, who with the help of an assistant was busy by means of lights copying the Treaty. The document itself is of Strawpaper, 4 foot long and about 10 inches wide; the letters are daintily painted figures and it has three elongated woodblock impressions in red ink as seals of authority. Two copies have been ordered: The idea seems to have come up rather late, for everything had to be done within two days, by today. That is why they were working on it on Christmas day. I When negotiations took place throughout to the British Government, or more specifically the Foreign office, was faced with unprecedented problems of all forms of communication. Rarely before had there been such difficulties due to cultural differences, language in alien script, combined with disruption of negotiation and consultation because of slow travel between the negotiating powers. There was a lapse of six months for the return journey at that time between China and Great Britain. Clerks often prepared duplicates of dispatches to send by different routes to ensure delivery. It would not be entirely surprising that the practices for the formal preparation of protocols and ratifications differed from those followed for Treaties signed between European countries. Looking back from a world at the end of the twentieth century when all types of technical communication are so much quicker, with photocopying of documents an entirely regular part of normal life, the contemporary production of a photocopy of the Treaty of Nanking represents an early practical realisation of a characteristic inherent in the photographic process: We have had a glimpse above of the photographer at work on Christmas day , and indeed an album containing sixteen paper prints photographically copied on that day or shortly afterwards from the Chinese character version of the treaty has survived until the present day. The early photographer, Collen, who produced the photocopies in the album was investigated by L. The black ink characters have an appearance almost as dense seen from the reverse side of the paper as from the front. Leaving Nanking on 16 September, he arrived in London on 10 December The man who brought the protocol of the Treaty to England was within four weeks again setting off for China: Also going with Malcolm was Martin C. Robert Morrison died of a fever. The full text of the Treaty of Nanking was first made available to the public printed in English in The London Gazette on 7 November These printed versions of the treaty were all derived from the original manuscript held by the British side. The work progressed slowly but in an edition limited to fifty copies was issued to Chinese Customs offices. In a larger edition was printed in Shanghai. The English text is identical the Chinese text varies in two or three printed characters with the printed versions produced on the western side and with the manuscript original now in London. Along with the distance separating the two countries, it was realised that some flexibility and departure from established procedure in preparing Treaties might be required. By the time the Treaty was negotiated and signed, the Foreign Secretary was Lord Aberdeen, but at that early stage in it had been Palmerston. He had been the Secretary of State at the Foreign Office by then for five years dominating the work of the department, with a self discipline and personal involvement in administrative detail. A Memorandum by Palmerston dated as early as 21 February set out some thoughts regarding the proposed Treaty with China: The usual practice in preparing Treaties in two languages for signature, is, that the respective languages should be written in parallel columns, on the same page. From the peculiar structures of the Chinese language however, this is presumed to be in the present case impossible. The Treaty had therefore better be written out in each languages separately; and then the two versions should be attached to each other by ribband, the ends of which should be secured by passing under

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the wax seals which the British if not also the Chinese Plenipotentiaries will affix opposite to their signature, so that the two versions together should form but one single unseparated Instrument A Duplicate of the British original in both languages may be sent home by different opportunities. This event has received considerable attention in a wide range of publications. Chang Hsi was only a minor participant amongst the Chinese involved in the negotiations but his account of the signing of the Treaty is especially valuable because of a paucity of writings from the Chinese side: The ceremony of the reception by the barbarians was almost the same as the first time. After sitting a while, they took out the peace treaty and asked to use the seals. It was bound together as one book; and four copies were made, each party keeping two. If only one copy were kept, it was feared that some accident might happen on the sea; so they needed a duplicate copy. The three high authorities and the barbarian Pottinger all have their names and official titles written on the last page, and each personally signed his own name. The several articles of the treaty of amity This as our readers know already, was at once obtained; and on return of the treaty from the capital, it was again dispatched for London and may be expected to be back in March next. More precisely, at that time the Emperor sent his Assent not his formal ratification. This Imperial command had been issued at Peking on 6th September and was passed to Pottinger at Nanking on 15th September. Only seventeen days had passed since the signing ceremony. In both cases formal Ratification was by a separate document. In China this happened several weeks after Malcolm had left for London. The protocol carried by Malcolm thus arrived in England on 10 December. The photographer, Henry Collen, was at the top of one of the buildings of the Foreign Office over the Christmas period producing a photographic facsimile of the Treaty. The Times reported as follows to the British public: The seal is enclosed in a very handsome silver box similar to that used for the patent of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales ,and together with the important document to which it is appended, is enclosed in an elegant case covered with crimson velvet. He also brought with him dispatches to Pottinger from the Foreign Secretary containing instructions about the special procedure to be followed for the exchange of ratifications of this Treaty: Another three months were to pass from the time Malcolm had returned to Hongkong and the occasion when the ratification documents were exchanged between the two sides. This time the event did not take place at Nanking, but at Hongkong. The Chinese Repository reported: Amongst the British an important part of correct form was the use of official seals. For the Chinese, Seals were used more by the Emperor in granting honours, and misunderstandings about this had caused anguish amongst the British at the time of the original negotiations at Nanking in August By March of the following year of when they had to deal with ratification of the Supplementary Treaty, even the Attorney and Solicitor Generals were indeed ready to allow the Queen to dispense with the usual elaborate formal Ratification, and without any seal being affixed. For there can be little doubt that every one fully realised that the Treaty was very unequally to the advantage of British trade and Empire. Compared with war which will inevitably entail great disasters, we would rather assent be give to their demands and thus save the whole country south of the Yangtze What we have been doing is to chose between danger and safety, not between right and wrong. Just as it had been a sensible decision in London in December to deal with the unique problem of the physical form of the Treaty by using the new technique of photography to copy Chinese characters although there is no evidence that the process was used for other Chinese documents at the Foreign Office in the following years so was the readiness to be flexible as to formalities of State. On the Chinese side there was also a considerable flexibility in August with regard to the substance of the treaty, yet this was due to their perception of immediate military vulnerability. Public Record Office, Foreign Office: For a fine historical background treatment to the Treaty it is possible to recommend just one publication: The Cambridge History of China. Fairbank Cambridge, , Chapter 4 by F. Wakeman and chapter 5 by Fairbank. Schaaf , and H. Sir Horace Rumbold, Recollections of a Diplomatist, 2 vols. Protocols of Treaties FO Schaaf , Roger Erlandsen and Vegard S. The central chapters of this book provide a useful very readable account of the events of relating to the Treaty of Nanking. Coates, The China Consuls: Letters of Queen Victoria. Benson and Viscount Esher, i London, , The Times, London 2 Jan. The Chinese Repository Canton , xii March , Canton Press, viii 18 March , 2. The Treaty of is on pp. The pages are the

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same as that printed in Chinese Rep. According to Mrs J. Markham of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office Library, another individually bound Macao edition unsigned is the only copy of the Treaty held in that department. Inspectorate General of Customs, , vol. These pages are more widely available from a reprinting in facsimile in American Diplomatic and Public Papers: The United States and China. Passage quoted is article 13 of this Chinese draft of the Treaty of Nanking. In a letter dated 3 Aug. The date printed as 10th instead of 16? Charles Gutzlaff, Nanking, Sept. The complete text in English of this ratification has only been published as a preamble and conclusion to the Treaty as printed by the Imperial Maritime Customs at Shanghai in and , p. The Times, 2 Jan. Journal of Modern History Chicago , xii March , This article first appeared in Journal of Imperial and Commonwealth History:

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5: Treaties, conventions, etc., between China and foreign states Â« Bibliotheca Sinica

This project is an addition (and a new horizon) for "Western Books on China in Libraries in Vienna/Austria, ". Access to lists of + titles held in libraries in Vienna/Austria under Bibliography.

While an investor is not a party to the BIT, the BIT is concluded for the protection of investors from both countries. An investor is entitled to claim that the host state violates the BIT which thereby gives rise to state responsibility. In the absence of such a definition or provision, the rules of customary international law on state responsibility come into play. In addition, the acts of any person or entity e. In some cases, when a government instructs or directs a totally unrelated entity to carry out a conduct, the conduct of that entity may also be attributable to the state. Fair and equitable treatment Under most of the BITs, including those signed between African countries and China, affording fair and equitable treatment FET to foreign investors and their investments is the key commitment made by contracting states. Under customary international law, FET is understood to include at least the requirement not to deny justice in civil, administrative and criminal proceedings. For example, Article 3. Most favored nation MFN treatment and national treatment Most Africa

â€” China BITs also require MFN treatment and national treatment, which means the contracting states shall grant investors of the other contracting state and their investments treatment no less favorable than those from the host state or third countries. In prior arbitral cases, the MFN treatment has been proven to be an effective tool for foreign investors to leverage better treatment than that granted under the directly applicable BIT. Protection from expropriation Expropriation means taking of properties or rights by the host state, either by way of outright nationalization direct expropriation or gradual infringement indirect expropriation. Most of these BITs further require that such compensation covers the market value of the expropriated investment plus interests. Such stringent requirements safeguard investments against undue government seizure. Ensuring transferability of investment and returns Most BITs have specific articles to ensure transferability of investment returns, including profits, liquidated investments, payment made pursuant to contracts, etc. More importantly, host states must allow such transfer to be made in convertible currency at a market exchange rate. Noteworthy, most Africa â€” China BITs since include a "balance of payment" exception to the transfer obligations. For example, Article 8. When the host state breaches any contractual obligation, it is also violating the BIT. Effectively, an umbrella clause upgrades a contractual obligation into a treaty obligation. For Chinese investors into Africa, such provisions provide them with additional protection and assurance in that host states undertake to honor investment contracts as their international obligations. Setting aside any dispute resolution clause in an investment contract, a Chinese investor into Africa can also resort to the more powerful "investor-state dispute settlement" discussed below to enforce its rights. Investor â€” State Dispute Settlement: As the term indicates, it is a dispute settlement mechanism through which foreign investors defend themselves against egregious governmental abuse of power under an international forum. ISDS provides an independent and effective mechanism for resolving investment disputes. In comparison to resorting to local courts for remedy, the ISDS mechanism has the benefit of shielding investors from potential political influence by the host state government in court cases. Given the varying levels of development in judicial systems in different countries, the possibility that a host state government may interfere in domestic adjudicatory proceedings cannot always be excluded. Further, before a domestic court, the applicable law is usually the domestic law of the host state, which may be subject to changes unfavorable to investors. In contrast, under international arbitration, an investor may have a claim directly under the treaty provisions, providing stable and higher quality protection. Thus, in most cases investors may have a better chance of success when an investment dispute is brought before an international tribunal. Types of disputes While all BITs signed by China and African countries provide for ISDS mechanism, the types of disputes that may be submitted to arbitration vary from treaty to treaty.

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6: Treaties and TIEAs

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Reform the international investment agreements IIAs regime to enhance its sustainable development dimension, Provide comprehensive analysis on key issues arising from the complexity of the international investment regime, Develop a wide range of tools to support the formulation of more balanced international investment policies. The three pillars of activities: Research and policy analysis - monitoring trends, identifying key emerging issues and providing cutting-edge knowledge on IIAs from a sustainable development perspective, Technical assistance - delivering trainings, seminars and workshops; conducting IIA and model BIT reviews; offering ad-hoc advice to strengthen the capacity of beneficiaries in handling the complexities of the IIA regime, Intergovernmental consensus-building - exchanging and sharing best practices and experience with the view to fostering global investment governance. You can browse through IIAs concluded by a particular country or country grouping , view recently concluded IIAs, or use an Advanced Treaty Search for sophisticated searches tailored to your needs. For further information, please contact us. It is primarily built on information provided by governments on a voluntary basis. In cases of treaty replacements, only one of the treaties between the same parties is counted. While every effort is made to ensure the accuracy and completeness of its content, UNCTAD assumes no responsibility for eventual errors or omissions in these data. The information and texts included in the database serve a purely informative purpose and have no official or legal status. In the event of doubt regarding the content of the database, it is suggested that you contact the relevant government department of the State s concerned. Users are kindly asked to report agreements, errors or omissions by using the online contact form. Individual treaties are mapped by law students from participating universities, under the supervision of their professors and with the overall guidance and coordination of UNCTAD. The mapping of treaty provisions is not exhaustive, has no official or legal status, does not affect the rights and obligations of the contracting parties and is not intended to provide any authoritative or official legal interpretation. While every effort has been made to ensure accuracy, UNCTAD assumes no responsibility for eventual errors or omissions in the mapping data. In the event of doubt regarding the correctness of mapping results, users are kindly asked to contact us via the the online contact form.

Terminology International investment agreements IIAs are divided into two types: The category of treaties with investment provisions TIPs brings together various types of investment treaties that are not BITs. Three main types of TIPs can be distinguished: It encompasses various binding and not-binding instruments and includes, for example, model agreements and draft instruments, multilateral conventions on dispute settlement and arbitration rules, documents adopted by international organisations, and others. Search tips Global search. To do a global search, leave both boxes empty, or drag "World" in Party Input box 1. Unwanted countries can be removed from the list. Country groupings â€™ two options. By default, a Country grouping e. ASEAN or the EU is viewed as a single entity, and the system will search for treaties concluded by the relevant grouping or all of its members. Secondly, a Country grouping can also be viewed as a list of individual countries that are members of this grouping, and the system will search for agreements concluded by these individual countries. Number of IIAs per economy 1

7: KWM | A Chinese perspective: Africa â€™ China Bilateral Investment Treaties

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

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8: Treaties and TIEAs

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9: China | Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs)

Between China and Foreign States, Vol. 1: Russia, International Protocol, Great Britain, United States of America, France, Import Tariff Agreement (Classic Reprint) by China China (ISBN:) from Amazon's Book Store.

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