

**TERMINATION OF BILATERAL INVESTMENT TREATIES:  
ALTERNATIVES FOR LEAST DEVELOPED COUNTRIES**

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## List of Abbreviations

BIT	Bilateral Investment Treaty
BLEU	Belgium–Luxembourg Economic Union
EU	European Union
FDI	Foreign Direct Investments
IIA	International Investment Agreement
ILC	International Law Commission
ICSID	International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes
Iran	Islamic Republic of Iran
ISDS	Investor-State Dispute Settlement
Laos	Lao People's Democratic Republic
LDC	Least Developed Country
MFN	Most-favoured-nation
Tanzania	United Republic of Tanzania
UK	United Kingdom
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
USA	United States of America
VCLT	Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties

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## **Executive Summary**

### **Introduction**

Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs) have proliferated dramatically as one of the main instruments to shield foreign investments. However, their operation has generated discontent in a number of States (including least developed countries, or LDCs) and caused discussions about their termination. LDCs<sup>1</sup> might have specific reasons for terminating their BITs, including not only the rapid recent growth in investment disputes (which also includes disputes against LDCs), but also limited legal capacity and lack of bargaining power at the time of the conclusion of their BITs.

The Project team takes no position on the desirability of terminating BITs. The goal of the present study is to outline the choices LDCs have at their disposal for terminating their BITs and the legal questions arising from termination. The Project team has analyzed the theoretical background outlining possible ways for terminating BITs; mapped 213 BITs concluded by LDCs (that are currently in force) and identified common features and potential problems of their termination; formulated policy options for LDCs regarding termination of their BITs; and addressed legal questions arising from such termination.

### **Ways of Termination of BITs**

Bilateral investment treaties, being treaties under public international law, are subject to the rules of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties<sup>2</sup> (VCLT), which also apply to termination of BITs. According to Article 54 of the VCLT, the termination of a BIT can take place: 1) in conformity with the termination provisions of the treaty or 2) at any time by consent of the parties. If these

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<sup>1</sup> The United Nations Committee for Development Policy (CDP) defines LDCs as low-income countries confronting severe structural impediments to sustainable development. They are highly vulnerable to economic and environmental shocks and have low levels of human assets, <<https://www.un.org/development/desa/dpad/least-developed-country-category.html>> accessed 29 September 2018.

<sup>2</sup> 'Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (1969)  
<<http://opil.ouplaw.com/view/10.1093/law:epil/9780199231690/law-9780199231690-e1498>> accessed 29 September 2018.

options are not available, States may resort to other modes of termination generally available in public international law and specified in the VCLT.

***Unilateral termination according to a BIT termination clause.*** The majority of BITs incorporate provisions that contain information on the *duration* of the initial validity period of the BIT, which enables determining the earliest possibility to terminate the treaty, requirements for the *notice* of termination to the other Party, and the provision on the *extension* of the BIT.

As a general rule, a BIT can be terminated by the end of its initial validity period provided that a proper timely notice is given to the other Party.

After the expiration of the initial period, one approach provides that the BIT can be terminated at any time, upon issuance of a prior written notice. Another approach, however, incorporates provisions for tacit renewal for successive defined periods after the lapse of the initial validity period and upon expiry of a fixed term window for notifying termination. The next moment of possible termination of such a BIT is the date of expiry of the next period of validity, provided that notification was sent before the deadline indicated in the BIT.

***Bilateral termination*** is possible at any time, even while the initial validity period is still running. By so doing, parties can mutually agree to vary the requirements for termination specified in the BIT. Moreover, pursuant to Article 59(1) of the VCLT, a BIT termination can be implied, if a new BIT between the same Parties covering the same subject matter is concluded, subject to certain conditions.

If neither a unilateral termination under a BIT provision, nor bilateral termination is possible within the desired time period<sup>3</sup>, there are still possibilities, under certain circumstances, to terminate a treaty unilaterally. Article 62 of the VCLT codifies the customary international law principle of *rebus sic stantibus*, which provides that where there has been a fundamental change in the circumstances which formed the basis of the parties'

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<sup>3</sup>There might be different reasons for that. For example, one Contracting Party does not agree to terminate a BIT, Contracting Parties failed to agree on the conditions of the mutual termination etc.

acceptance (consent) to the treaty, and where such change in circumstances has radically transformed the extent of obligations, any affected party may, under certain conditions, invoke the change as a ground for termination of the treaty.

Pursuant to Article 61 of the VCLT, the performance of the obligations of a treaty may be rendered impossible by the permanent destruction or disappearance of an object that was indispensable to the execution of the treaty. Another possibility for unilateral termination of treaties, including BITs, under special circumstances is termination as a result of *material breach* (Art. 60 of the VCLT).

### **Survival Clauses in BITs**

Termination of a BIT does not mean, however, that former Contracting Parties are free from any obligations in respect of the investors of the other Contracting Party. Most investment treaties include a '*survival clause*' which prevents termination of the treaty with immediate effect. Survival clauses prolong the exposure of the host state to international responsibility by extending the treaty's application for a further period in relation to existing investments covered by the BIT.

As opposed to unilateral termination, it is not always clear-cut whether the survival clause is equally abrogated together with the termination of the respective BIT in cases of mutual termination. Considering the lack of certainty in this regard, when jointly terminating a BIT States are well advised to clarify their intention with regard to the survival clause, either by explicitly neutralizing the survival clause prior to its termination, or explicitly confirming that they wish for the survival clause to apply after the termination.

### **Analysis of BITs of LDCs**

The analysis has revealed that 116 out of 213 BITs of LDCs<sup>4</sup> (in force) with both developed and developing countries have already outlived their initial

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<sup>4</sup> The Project team used the UN LDC's list as at September, 2018. The list of LDCs is reviewed each three years by the UN Committee for Development Policy based on the following criteria: income, human assets, economic vulnerability.



periods and remain in force indefinitely unless terminated at any time by issuance of a written termination notice.

Further, 84 BITs have their initial validity periods expiring before 2025, and 13 BIT will have expiry of their initial validity periods after 2025. They can therefore be terminated by proper notice given within a certain period of time specified in the respective BIT termination clause. It is important to keep an eye on termination notification deadlines in order to issue timely notice since many BITs can get renewed for definite periods of time, and the next opportunity to terminate them will be in 2, 5, 10, 20 or even 30 years after the expiration of the initial validity period.

The BITs covered by the present research have 5, 10, 15 or 20-year term survival clauses with half of them having 10 years as the survival clause term. The analysis has revealed that BITs of certain countries have longer than an average duration of survival period (20 years), which can diminish the results of BIT termination.

### **Suggestions for LDCs' planning to terminate their BITs:**

a) LDCs are invited to take specialist advice<sup>5</sup> along with the attached table that contains essential information about termination clauses and survival clauses of BITs of LDCs. Irrespective of the intent to terminate BITs in the near future, States are advised to have a clear picture of possible time periods to terminate them and also to monitor this timeline.

b) If a state intends to terminate a BIT unilaterally, it needs first to look at the initial validity term and the deadline for sending a notice of termination to the other Contracting Party. In any case, LDCs which intend to terminate BITs should not hesitate to give notice of termination prior to or on the deadline for issuing the termination notice, regardless of the date of expiry of initial validity period and clause on renewal of a BIT (indefinitely or for definite periods of time), in order to terminate the BIT on the earliest possible date.

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<sup>5</sup> LDCs might well benefit, e.g., from the support of different international intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, such as the UNCTAD, IISD, South Centre etc.

c) Regarding survival clauses, if States want to terminate BITs and absolve themselves from obligations, it is necessary to start the process of termination as soon as possible. LDCs are advised to try to persuade their BIT partners to neutralize survival clauses by mutual consent before terminating BITs or at least advocate for reduced periods in cases when the survival clause is essential for the other party to the BIT. The reduction of the period of a survival clause provides an option for LDCs in BITs that have very long survival clauses and not enough bargaining power to persuade the other party to neutralize the survival clause.

d) In any case, if parties to a BIT decide to terminate a BIT by mutual consent, they are advised to make a clear and transparent statement as to the exact date of termination and the conditions of termination (for example, by exchange of notes or letters).

## 1. Introduction

Bilateral Investment Treaties (BITs) are agreements concluded by two Contracting Parties containing reciprocal undertakings for the promotion and protection of private investments made by nationals of the signatories in each other's territory.<sup>6</sup> BITs cover, *inter alia*, admission and establishment of investments, investment promotion, standards of treatment, expropriation and dispute resolution. The primary role of BITs is to lay down the terms and conditions under which nationals of one party to the BIT invest in the other one, including their rights and protection thereof.

Over the years, BITs have proliferated dramatically as one of the main formulas to shield foreign investments. However, their operation has generated discontent in a number of countries (including LDCs), some of which have even decided to terminate them.

We take no position on the desirability of terminating BITs. As LDCs often lack capacity to assess their options for terminating BITs, the aim of this project is to outline the choices LDCs have at their disposal for terminating their BITs and the legal questions arising from termination.

The need to terminate existing BITs could be explained, *inter alia*, by the rapid recent growth in investment disputes, both in general and against LDCs in particular.<sup>7</sup> One may also argue that many LDCs did not completely realize the nature and extent of obligations they undertook when concluding BITs<sup>8</sup> in the past due to, among other reasons, the lack of case law and interpretative guidance on the standards of protection as well as their limited legal resources. In addition, LDCs may have enjoyed very limited bargaining power

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<sup>6</sup> Practical Law, *Bilateral Investment Treaty*, <[https://uk.practicallaw.thomsonreuters.com/4-502-2491?transitionType=Default&contextData=\(sc.Default\)&firstPage=true&comp=pluk&bhcp=1](https://uk.practicallaw.thomsonreuters.com/4-502-2491?transitionType=Default&contextData=(sc.Default)&firstPage=true&comp=pluk&bhcp=1)> accessed 29 September 2018.

<sup>7</sup> In 2017 alone, foreign investors initiated investment arbitration proceedings against the following LDCs: Benin, Ethiopia, Gambia, Laos, Madagascar, Mozambique and Tanzania. UNCTAD Database: <<http://investmentpolicyhub.unctad.org/ISDS/FilterByCountry>> accessed 29 September 2018.

<sup>8</sup> Jonathan Bonnitcha, Lauge Poulsen, Michael Waibel, *The Political Economy of the Investment Treaty Regime* (OUP 2017) 189.

and were not able to effectively negotiate the terms of their BITs.<sup>9</sup> Such a desire to conclude numerous BITs and undertake numerous obligations was based on the assumption that BITs would generate benefits to home economies.<sup>10</sup>

Having later assessed the benefits and costs of BITs for their economies, countries began questioning the beneficial nature of BITs.<sup>11</sup> Consequently, many countries (including LDCs) may opt for modernization of their BITs by clarifying and interpreting the standards of protection and inserting some exceptions. However, in some cases termination of BITs can be the only choice for countries (especially LDCs) in order to improve the situation. This choice has already been made by a number of countries: as UNCTAD statistics shows, in 2017, for the first time, effective treaty terminations exceeded the number of new treaty conclusions.<sup>12</sup>

The termination of a treaty, however, requires a careful analysis of the text of a BIT, because termination clauses vary from BIT to BIT. What is more, occasionally BITs do not contain any clauses at all, thus leaving the legal consequences to general international law. Another issue is that if countries terminate their BITs, their effects might continue to exist because of survival clauses (applicable to existing investments), which are included in the vast majority of BITs. In this context, this memorandum, coupled with legal support to LDCs, can help States to understand, which options for termination of BITs they have and which legal questions arise from a particular termination.

The present study consists of the following parts:

- 1) Theoretical background outlining possible ways for terminating BITs (both unilateral and by consent of the parties) and regarding the operation of survival clauses in BITs.

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<sup>9</sup> Andrew T. Guzman, 'Why LDCs Sign Treaties That Hurt Them: Explaining the Popularity of Bilateral Investment Treaties' (1997) 38 Va. J. Int'l L. 639.

<sup>10</sup> J. Pohl, 'Societal benefits and costs of International Investment Agreements: A critical review of aspects and available empirical evidence' (2018) OECD Working Papers on International Investment, 2018/01, OECD Publishing, Paris, 7.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

<sup>12</sup> World Investment Report 2018. Investment and New Industrial Policies. United Nations Publication 88, <[https://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/wir2018\\_en.pdf](https://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/wir2018_en.pdf)> accessed 29 September 2018.

- 2) The analysis of the results of mapping 213 BITs concluded by LDCs (that are in force) including common features and potential problems, an exercise required by the beneficiary to this project. One of the tasks received from the beneficiary was to find out the BITs of LDCs that can be terminated prior to 2025.
- 3) Formulation of policy options for LDCs regarding termination of their BITs and explanation of legal questions arising from such termination.

## **2. Theoretical basis for terminating BITs**

### **2.1. Methods for terminating BITs**

The termination of BITs is first dictated by the terms of each specific treaty, before resorting to other modes of termination generally available in public international law (following the general rules on treaty termination laid down in the VCLT).<sup>13</sup>

Where a BIT incorporates a termination clause, either Contracting Party might terminate it by invoking such clause at any time by consulting with the other Party and securing its consent.<sup>14</sup> If there is no termination clause, Article 44 of the VCLT might be helpful since it outlines the general rule on treaty termination. A Contracting Party is required to terminate, withdraw from or suspend the operation of a treaty as a whole unless the treaty provisions allow for partial termination or the Contracting Parties agree to such partial termination.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> UNCTAD, 'Denunciation of the ICSID Convention and BITs: Impact on Investor-State Claims' IIA Issues Note, No. 2 December 2010, 7. The VCLT has codified customary international law rules through which a state can terminate, withdraw from or suspend the application of a treaty or parts thereof See, e.g., Max Planck Encyclopedia of Public International Law, 'Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (1969)' <<http://opil.ouplaw.com/view/10.1093/law:epil/9780199231690/law-9780199231690-e1498>> accessed 27 August 2018.

<sup>14</sup> Articles 54 and 57 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties.

<sup>15</sup> Malcolm N. Shaw, *International Law*, (CUP 2008, 6 eds) 939. A Contracting Party might desire to only terminate certain clauses in a BIT (for instance, unfavourable dispute settlement clause) as opposed to termination of the whole BIT. In such instances where partial termination is contemplated and where the treaty allows for such separability, the VCLT lays down three conditions to be satisfied: first, the clauses must be separable; second, they should not have been the essential basis of the other party's consent; and third, it would

This study shall focus on examining the existing BITs entered into by LDCs and the available options for wholly terminating such BITs.

## 2.2. Termination by invoking a BIT provision

The majority of BITs incorporate provisions that contain information on the *duration* of the initial validity period of the BIT, which enables determining the earliest possibility to terminate the treaty, requirements for the *notice* of termination to the other Party, and the provision on the *extension* of the BIT.

As a general rule, BITs can first be terminated by the end of the initial validity period provided that a proper timely notice is given to the other Party. BITs of LDCs can be terminated by invoking their termination clauses under the following rules:

- a) Issuance of written notice within a specified period prior to the expiry of the initial validity period. Illustrative examples include the Ethiopia – Algeria BIT<sup>16</sup>, the Afghanistan – Germany BIT.<sup>17</sup>
- b) Issuance of written notice at any time after the expiration of the initial period for which the treaty was concluded. Instructive examples comprise the Sierra Leone – Germany BIT,<sup>18</sup> the Tanzania – Switzerland BIT<sup>19</sup> and the Senegal – United States BIT.<sup>20</sup>

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not be unjust to continue with the performance of the remaining clauses of the treaty. (*Norwegian Loans case*, ICJ Reports, 1957, 9, 55–9).

<sup>16</sup> [cite] Article 11: This agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten years and shall extend for another same period, unless written notice for termination is given by either Contracting Party twelve (12) months prior to the expiration of the Agreement.

<sup>17</sup> [cite] Article 14: This Treaty shall remain in force for a period of ten years and shall be extended thereafter for an unlimited period unless denounced in writing through diplomatic channels by either Contracting State twelve months before its expiration. After the expiry of the period of ten years this Treaty may be denounced at any time by either Contracting State giving twelve months' notice.

<sup>18</sup> [cite] Article 14 (2): The present Treaty shall enter into force one month after the day of exchange of the instruments of ratification. It shall remain in force for a period of three years and shall continue in force thereafter for an unlimited period except if denounced in writing by either Contracting Party one year before its expiration. After the expiry of the period of three years the present Treaty may be denounced at any time by either Contracting Party giving one year's notice. [Note: *This BIT entered into force on 10/12/1966, its initial term expired on 10/12/1969, after which the treaty continued in force for an unlimited period of time and, according to the treaty provisions, can be terminated at any time by issuing one year's written notice.*]

<sup>19</sup> [cite] Article 12 (1) This Agreement shall enter into force on the day when both Governments have notified each other that they have complied with the legal requirements for

- c) Some BITs incorporate provisions for tacit renewal for successive defined periods after the lapse of the initial term. Such BITs can be terminated by a Contracting Party only by sending a notice to the other Party before a certain period of time prior to the expiration of the current validity period, after which the treaty would normally get renewed for the new period of time. The Malawi – Netherlands BIT<sup>21</sup> serves as an example.<sup>22</sup>

South Africa and Indonesia (though not LDCs) are important examples of countries which have invoked termination clauses in BITs. In 2009, the South African Department of Trade and Industry published the draft policy review which examined key issues such as the content of its BITs and the claims that risk assessments were not undertaken prior to their conclusion.<sup>23</sup> The review was also partly informed by two arbitrations where investors sought

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the entry into force of international agreements, and shall remain in force for a period of ten years. Thereafter, it shall remain in force until either Contracting Party notifies the other in writing of its intention to terminate the Agreement in six months. [emphasis added]

<sup>20</sup> Article XIII: 2 - This Treaty shall 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 unless terminated in accordance with Paragraph 4 of this Article. It shall apply to investments existing at the time of entry into force as well as to investments made or acquired thereafter.

Article XIII: 4 - Either Party may, by giving one year's written notice to the other Party, terminate this Treaty at the end of the initial ten-year period or at any time thereafter. (emphasis added)

<sup>21</sup> Unless notice of termination has been given by either Contracting Party at least six months before the date of the expiry of its validity, *the present Agreement shall be extended tacitly for periods of ten years, whereby each Contracting Party reserves the right to terminate the Agreement upon notice of at least six months before the date of expiry of the current period of validity.* [emphasis added]

<sup>22</sup> This type of termination clause requires a constant monitoring of deadlines for termination of BITs in order to ensure that a state does not miss its 'window of opportunity' to terminate a BIT that it might wish to discontinue for various reasons. More detailed analysis of BIT termination clauses is contained below, as it is considered that certain types of clauses in BITs are especially susceptible for termination of BITs.

<sup>23</sup> Luke Eric Peterson, 'South African Government releases draft paper reviewing its BIT program, and calling for major revisions to approach' (17 July 2009) Investment Arbitration Reporter, <<https://www.iareporter.com/articles/tag/south-africa-investment-arbitration/>>; See also Damon Vis-Dunbar, 'South African trade department critical of approach taken to BIT-making' (15 July 2009) Investment Treaty News, <<https://www.iisd.org/itn/2009/07/15/south-african-trade-department-critical-of-approach-taken-to-bit-making/>> accessed 29 September 2018.

compensation for violation of BIT provisions.<sup>24</sup> The policy review resulted in the imposition of a moratorium on conclusion of new BITs<sup>25</sup> and termination in 2013 of BITs with Spain, Denmark, United Kingdom, France, Luxembourg, Switzerland and Germany.<sup>26</sup> Further, South Africa notified countries it had BITs with of its intention to terminate the BITs as each treaty's term neared expiry.<sup>27</sup> South Africa resorted to replacing these BITs with additional domestic protections for investors.<sup>28</sup> Such action may or may not be perceived as helpful for foreign investors given the ability of the host government to make changes in national legislation at any time.

Indonesia recently followed the example of South Africa and issued a notice of its intention to terminate more than 60 BITs.<sup>29</sup> Indonesia's actions were partly motivated by ISDS claims,<sup>30</sup> and they culminated in the unilateral termination of 20 BITs between 2014-2018.<sup>31</sup> It is worth noting that Indonesia managed to terminate the BITs by keeping track of the expiry of the initial

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<sup>24</sup> The Confidential arbitration proceedings on the Switzerland/South Africa BIT 1995 (terminated 31 August 2014) and *Foresti and others v The Republic of South Africa*, Award, ICSID Case no. ARB(AF)/07/01, 4 August 2010.

<sup>25</sup> Luke Eric Peterson, 'Discontinuance of bilateral investment treaty claim leave some questions unresolved for South Africa; future shape of BIT program still up in the air' (28 August 2010) *Investment Arbitration Reporter*, <<https://www.iareporter.com/articles/discontinuance-of-bilateral-investment-treaty-claim-leave-some-questions-unresolved-for-south-africa-future-shape-of-bit-program-still-up-in-the-air/>> accessed 29 September 2018.

<sup>26</sup> UNCTAD South Africa Investment Profile <<http://investmentpolicyhub.unctad.org/IIA/CountryBits/195#iialInnerMenu>> accessed 29 September 2018.

<sup>27</sup> EC Schlemmer, 'An Overview of South Africa's Bilateral Investment Treaties and Investment Policy' (2016) *ICSID Review* 23.

<sup>28</sup> Department of Trade and Industry, South Africa, 'Notice 733 of 2015: Notice of Introduction of a Bill into Parliament – Promotion and Protection of Investment Bill' (22 July 2015) 601 *Government Gazette* 39009 <[https://www.thedti.gov.za/gazettes/Promotion\\_Protection\\_Investment\\_Notice.pdf](https://www.thedti.gov.za/gazettes/Promotion_Protection_Investment_Notice.pdf)> accessed 29 September 2018.

<sup>29</sup> Ben Bland and Shawn Donnan, 'Indonesia to terminate more than 60 bilateral investment treaties' (26 March 2014) *Financial Times* (online). See also Netherlands Embassy in Jakarta, Indonesia, *Termination Bilateral Investment Treaty* <<http://indonesia.nlembassy.org/organization/departments/economic-affairs/termination-bilateral-investment-treaty.html>> accessed 29 September 2018.

<sup>30</sup> *Churchill Mining PLC and Planet Mining Pty Ltd v. Republic of Indonesia*, ICSID Case No. ARB/12/14 and 12/40, Decision on Jurisdiction (24 February 2014), <<https://www.italaw.com/cases/1479>> accessed 29 September 2018.

<sup>31</sup> Luke Eric Peterson, 'Indonesia Ramps up Termination of BITs – and Kills Survival Clause in One Such Treaty – But Faces New \$600 Mil. Claim from Indian Mining Investor' (20 November 2015) <<https://www.iareporter.com/articles/indonesia-ramps-up-termination-of-bits-and-kills-survival-clause-in-one-such-treaty-but-faces-new-600-mil-claim-from-indian-mining-investor/>>



terms of the BITs and issuing notice accordingly, which shows that vigilance is crucial for the efficient management of the termination process.<sup>32</sup>

### 2.3. Termination by consent

The reviewed BITs do not explicitly provide for mutual termination. However, Article 54(b) of the VCLT (which reflects a customary international law rule) provides that a treaty may be terminated by the Contracting Parties at any time by consent of all the parties after consultation with each other.<sup>33</sup> Therefore, BITs can be terminated at any time by mutual consent, even if it is done while the initial validity period is still running or if the parties do not observe requirements for termination (e.g., regarding prior notice) specified in the BIT.<sup>34</sup>

Additionally, Contracting Parties may terminate a BIT and replace it with another BIT, enter into an FTA incorporating an investment chapter, modify the provisions of a BIT or provide no replacement at all.<sup>35</sup> For instance, the initial Madagascar – Germany BIT was signed on 21 September 1962 and entered into force on 21 March 1966. It was terminated by the parties on 17 October 2015, on the day when the new BIT between the Parties entered into force.<sup>36</sup>

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<sup>32</sup> Profile of Indonesia's BITs <http://investmentpolicyhub.unctad.org/IIA/CountryBits/97#iialInnerMenu>> accessed 29 September 2018.

<sup>33</sup> Anthony Aust, 'Modern Treaty Law and Practice' (CUP 2007, 2<sup>nd</sup>) 292.

<sup>34</sup> See, e.g., Karsten Nowrot, Termination and Renegotiation of International Investment Agreements, in: Steffen Hindelang and Markus Krajewski, *Shifting Paradigms in International Investment Law: More Balanced, Less Isolated, Increasingly Diversified* (OUP 2016) 249.

<sup>35</sup> Yoram Haftel, Alexander Thompson, 'When Do States Renegotiate International Agreements? A Case of Bilateral Investment Treaties' (unpublished working paper, November 2013). Cited in Gordon, K. and J. Pohl (2015), 'Investment Treaties over Time - Treaty Practice and Interpretation in a Changing World', *OECD Working Papers on International Investment*, 2015/02, OECD Publishing.

<sup>36</sup> There is no provision on mutual termination in the initial BIT. However, the initial BIT was terminated by mutual consent, which was reflected in Article 14(4) of the new Madagascar – Germany BIT (signed on 1 August 2006, entered into force on 17 October 2015): „Mit dem Inkrafttreten dieses Vertrags treten der Vertrag vom 21. September 1962 zwischen der Bundesrepublik Deutschland und der Republik Madagaskar über die Förderung von Kapitalanlagen, das dazugehörige Protokoll und der Briefwechsel vom gleichen Tag außer Kraft“ (*Upon the entry into force of this Treaty, the Treaty of 21 September 1962 between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Republic of Madagascar on the promotion of capital investments, the Protocol thereto and the correspondence of the same day shall expire.*)

Moreover, pursuant to Article 59(1) of the VCLT, a BIT termination can be implied, if a new BIT between the same Parties covering the same subject matter is concluded, subject to certain conditions.<sup>37</sup>

It is worth noting that here are numerous recent examples of termination without replacement, although not in respect of LDCs, but in the context of the European Union (EU). The European Commission has called for mutual termination of BITs concluded between Member States of the European Union (intra-EU BITs),<sup>38</sup> stating that intra-EU BITs are not compatible with the European Union law<sup>39</sup> (The *Achmea v. Slovakia*<sup>40</sup> decision has bolstered the European Commission's view that intra-EU BITs are incompatible with EU Law<sup>41</sup>). To date, Ireland, Italy and Romania no longer have intra-EU BITs.<sup>42</sup>

## 2.4. Fundamental change in circumstances

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Madagascar BIT profile is available at: <http://investmentpolicyhub.unctad.org/IIA/CountryBits/125#iialInnerMenu> accessed 29 September 2018.

<sup>37</sup> Art. 59(1) of the VCLT: A treaty shall be considered as terminated if all the parties to it conclude a later treaty relating to the same subject-matter and: (a) It appears from the later treaty or is otherwise established that the parties intended that the matter should be governed by that treaty; or (b) The provisions of the later treaty are so far incompatible with those of the earlier one that the two treaties are not capable of being applied at the same time.

<sup>38</sup> Tania Voon, Andrew D. Mitchell, James, 'Parting Ways: The Impact of Investor Rights on Mutual Termination of Investment Treaties' (2014) 29(2) ICSID Review - Foreign Investment Law Journal 451-73.

<sup>39</sup> See, e.g.: "Such 'extra' reassurances should not be necessary, as all Member States are subject to the same EU rules in the single market, including those on cross-border investments (in particular the freedom of establishment and the free movement of capital). All EU investors also benefit from the same protection thanks to EU rules (e.g. non-discrimination on grounds of nationality). By contrast, intra-EU BITs confer rights on a bilateral basis to investors from some Member States only: in accordance with consistent case law from the European Court of Justice, such discrimination based on nationality is incompatible with EU law." European Commission, *Commission asks Member States to terminate their intra-EU bilateral investment treaties*, Press Release (18 June 2015).

<sup>40</sup> *Slowakische Republik v Achmea BV*, CJEU, Case C-284/16, para. 58 <<http://curia.europa.eu/juris/document/document.jsf?text=&docid=199968&pageIndex=0&doclang=en&mode=lst&dir=&occ=first&part=1&cid=801433>> accessed 29 September 2018.

<sup>41</sup> European Commission - Fact Sheet, Commission provides guidance on protection of cross-border EU investments – Questions and Answers, Brussels, 19 July 2018 <[http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release MEMO-18-4529\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-18-4529_en.htm)> accessed 29 September 2018.

<sup>42</sup> European Commission – Fact Sheet. 'Commission provides guidance on protection of cross-border EU investments – Questions and Answers', Brussels, 19 July 2018. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release MEMO-18-4529\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_MEMO-18-4529_en.htm) accessed 29 September 2018.

See also <<http://www.mondaq.com/x/633490/international+trade+investment/Law+On+The+Termination+Of+IntraEu+Bilateral+Investment+Treaties>> accessed 29 September 2018.

If neither a unilateral termination under a BIT provision, nor bilateral termination is possible within the desired time period, there are still possibilities to terminate a treaty unilaterally. Article 62 of the VCLT codifies the customary international law principle of *rebus sic stantibus*, which provides that where there has been a fundamental change in the circumstances which formed the basis of the parties' acceptance (consent) to the treaty, and where such change in circumstances has radically transformed the extent of obligations, any affected party may, under certain conditions, invoke the change as a ground for termination of the treaty.<sup>43</sup>

The *rebus sic stantibus* principle is relevant for BITs, which remain in force for long periods of time during which factual circumstances might have changed, thus increasing the burden of the obligations to be executed to the extent of rendering the performance something essentially different from that initially undertaken by a host state.<sup>44</sup>

The Ecuador – Finland BIT termination is arguably an illustration of fundamental change in circumstances. Ecuador unilaterally terminated its BIT with Finland before the expiration of its initial ten year period.<sup>45</sup> This action was justified by Article 422 of the new Ecuador Constitution which proscribed the conclusion of treaties providing for international arbitration in commercial matters between States and natural persons/legal entities of other States.<sup>46</sup>

The Ecuador example has remained controversial and scholars<sup>47</sup> have pointed out that the intention of the drafters and the National Assembly behind Article 422 of the Ecuadorian Constitution was not exhaustively thought out and the legal effect is that it does not shield Ecuador from treaty claims from

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<sup>43</sup> *Fisheries Jurisdiction Case*, ICJ Reports, 1973, pp. 3, 20–1; 55 ILR, p. 183.

<sup>44</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>45</sup> Article 84(1) of the Ecuador – Finland BIT.

<sup>46</sup> Jose Gustavo Prieto Muñoz, 'ECUADOR's 2017 Termination of Treaties: How not to Exit the International Investment Regime' (2017) 14:2 *Direito Internacional dos Investimentos* 184.

<sup>47</sup> See Avtgis, Alexander B. (2016) "Rethinking Article 422: A Retrospective on Ecuador's 2008 Constitutional ISDS Recalibration," *Indiana Journal of Constitutional Design*: Vol. 2, Article 2, Katia F. Gomez, *Latin America and ICSID: David versus Goliath*, 17 Law & Bus. Rev. Am. 195 (2011) pg.17

investment treaties that remain in existence post-2008.<sup>48</sup> Pursuant to Article 27 of the VCLT, such internal legislative actions do not suffice to justify the non-performance of a treaty obligation.<sup>49</sup>

The Ecuador Constitutional Court has also been criticized for likening international investment to international commercial/contract arbitration, as the former concerns itself with breaches of international standards of protection in international law while the latter addresses contractual breaches not necessarily drawn from international law.<sup>50</sup>

## 2.5. Supervening impossibility of performance

Pursuant to Article 61 of the VCLT, the performance of the obligations of a treaty may be rendered impossible by the permanent destruction or disappearance of an object that was indispensable to the execution of the treaty. The *International Law Commission (ILC) Articles On State Responsibility* delineate that supervening impossibility of performance may be raised if the act is due to *force majeure* (i.e., due to an irresistible force or of an unforeseen event beyond control of the Contracting Party making it impossible to perform its obligations under the BIT).<sup>51</sup> In such scenarios, a party may validly issue notice of withdrawal from the treaty.

Argentina raised the impossibility of performance defence in ICSID expropriation cases brought against it claiming the severe economic emergency it faced leaving it with no choice.<sup>52</sup> However, such defence was unsuccessful, as international law requires that impossibility of performance

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<sup>48</sup> Avtgis, Alexander B. (2016) "Rethinking Article 422: A Retrospective on Ecuador's 2008 Constitutional ISDS Recalibration," *Indiana Journal of Constitutional Design*: Vol. 2, Article 2 pg. 17.

<sup>49</sup> See generally William W. Park & Alexander A. Yanos, *Treaty Obligations and National Law: Emerging Conflicts in International Arbitration*, 58 HASTINGS L.J. 251 (2006)

<sup>50</sup> See, e.g., Javier Jaramillo and Camilo Muriel-Bedoya, 'Ecuadorian BITs' Termination Revisited: Behind the Scenes', <<http://arbitrationblog.kluwerarbitration.com/2017/05/26/ecuadorian-bits-termination-revisited-behind-scenes/>> accessed 29 September 2018.

<sup>51</sup> G.A. Res. 56/83, U.N. GAOR, 56th Sess., Supp. No. 10, at art. 23, U.N. Doc. A/56/589 (2001).

<sup>52</sup> 'Balance del juicio en Paris - Rosatti: 'El submarino diesel enfrentó a los nucleares' -El Ministro de Justicia habló con La Nación antes de regresar,' LA NACION (Buenos Aires), Aug. 21, 2004, <<http://WWW.JUS.GOV.AR/PRENSA/ARTICULOS/CIADI/21-8-4%20LN.PDF>> accessed 29 September 2018.

should be invoked to terminate a treaty when there is a '*fundamental change in the circumstances which determined the parties to accept a treaty which has resulted in a radical transformation of the extent of the obligations imposed by it*'.<sup>53</sup>

Article IV(3) of the Argentina – US BIT lists war or other armed conflict, revolution, state of national emergency, insurrection, civil disturbance or other similar events as examples of *force majeure*. It was, however, doubtful whether economic emergencies could be comprised by *force majeure* clause. Considering the frequency of economic crises, such inclusion could create uncertainty for investors.<sup>54</sup>

## 2.6. Termination as a result of material breach

Another possibility for unilateral termination of treaties, including BITs, under special circumstances is termination as a result of *material breach*. This is a form of reprisal mechanism in which, if a party breaches a fundamental provision of a treaty, the innocent party is entitled to regard the treaty as terminated.<sup>55</sup> Where a Contracting Party to a BIT makes it impossible for the core purpose of the BIT to be achieved (for instance, willful failure to admit investments as per the law)<sup>56</sup>, the other Party might claim material breach, as Article 60(3) of the VCLT recognizes such violation of a provision essential to the accomplishment of the object or purpose of the treaty as a material breach.

## 2.7. Consequences of treaty termination

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<sup>53</sup> Paolo Di Rosa, The Recent Wave of Arbitrations Against Argentina Under Bilateral Investment Treaties: Background and Principal Legal Issues, 36 U. Miami Inter-Am. L. Rev. 41 (2004) <<http://repository.law.miami.edu/umialr/vol36/iss1/4>> accessed 29 September 2018.

<sup>54</sup> Ibid note 39.

<sup>55</sup> Article 60 (1) of the VCLT.

<sup>56</sup> *Saluka Investments BV v. Czech Republic*, UNCITRAL, Partial Award, 1 204 (Mar. 17, 2006), para 204, <<https://www.italaw.com/sites/default/files/case-documents/ita0740.pdf>> accessed 29 September 2018.

The termination of a treaty releases the parties from any obligation further to perform the treaty unless the treaty provides otherwise or the parties otherwise agree. However, rights, obligations or legal situations of the parties that were established through the execution of the treaty prior to its termination subsist irrespective of termination.<sup>57</sup> The majority of BITs have express survival clauses to protect investments already made and preserve the investors' right to initiate dispute settlement proceedings after termination of a BIT. Survival clauses will be discussed in detail in the next part of the present study.

The termination of a treaty may also in some cases result in the continued application of the obligations, if such obligations are embodied in international law independently from the treaty (such as general principles of law, or customary international law, or human rights law). Article 43 of the VCLT stipulates that termination of a treaty does not impair the duty to fulfill any treaty obligation existing under international law independently from the treaty.

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<sup>57</sup> Article 70 (1) of the VCLT.

## 2.8. Survival clauses in BITs

### 2.8.1. Nature and effect of survival clauses

Termination of a BIT does not mean, however, that former Contracting Parties are free from any obligations in respect of the investors of the other Contracting Party. Most investment treaties include a 'survival clause'<sup>58</sup> which prevents termination of the treaty with immediate effect. Survival clauses prolong the exposure of the host state to international responsibility by extending the treaty's application for a further period.<sup>59</sup> For instance, Article 14(3) of Afghanistan – Germany BIT provides a relatively standard formulation:

In respect of investments made prior to the date of termination of this Treaty, the provisions of the preceding Articles shall continue to be effective for a further period of twenty years from the date of termination of this Treaty.<sup>60</sup>

Survival clauses are designed to advance the treaty goal of providing a stable legal framework for the protection of investments after the termination of a BIT.<sup>61</sup> Additionally, their role is to protect investments already made in the host state by preventing an overnight change of the legal regime covering them and allowing them to enjoy the treaty's protection for an additional period of time. At the same time, survival clauses with long duration periods may interfere with a state's endeavours to renew or abolish its BITs since, when the state terminates a BIT, the latter continues to subsist through the survival clause.<sup>62</sup>

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<sup>58</sup> Anthea Roberts, 'Triangular Treaties: The Extent and Limits of Investment Treaty Rights' (2015) 56:2 Harvard International Law Journal 286.

<sup>59</sup> 'International Investment Policymaking in Transition: Challenges and Opportunities of Treaty Renewal' (2013) 4 IIA Issue Note UNCTAD 4.

<sup>60</sup> Afghanistan – Germany BIT <<http://investmentpolicyhub.unctad.org/Download/TreatyFile/1>> accessed 29 September 2018.

<sup>61</sup> K. Gordon, J. Pohl, 'Investment Treaties over Time - Treaty Practice and Interpretation in a Changing World' (2015) 2015/02 OECD Working Papers on International Investment, OECD Publishing 18.

<sup>62</sup> Catharine Titi, 'Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment: Survival Clauses and Reform of International Investment Law' (2016) 33:5 Journal of International Arbitration 434.

Generally, the survival clause applies to those investments that already exist at the time of termination of a BIT. However, it is questionable whether an MFN provision could be applied in order to import another BIT's survival clause with long periods of duration and, subsequently, extend the period of protection under a BIT. This concern arises from the fact that many investment tribunals have interpreted MFN provisions broadly and allowed importation of such provisions.<sup>63</sup> In case of application of an MFN clause for importing of longer survival clauses from another BIT two scenarios are possible. The first one envisages that the dispute needs to be initiated before the survival clause expires. In the second one, if the dispute was initiated after expiry of the survival clause, the BIT would no longer be applicable.<sup>64</sup>

It is worth noting that survival clauses apply both to the substantive provisions of a BIT as well as to the dispute settlement clauses, so that an established investor continues to be entitled to bring a claim under the investment treaty, even after its termination.<sup>65</sup>

#### 2.8.2. Survival clause and termination by consent

As opposed to unilateral termination where the survival clause might protect existing investments and preserve investors' rights, it is not always clear-cut whether the survival clause is equally abrogated together with the termination of the respective BIT in cases of mutual termination of a BIT.

It might be presumed that the VCLT sheds some light on the present matter. For example, Article 70 (1)(b) of the VCLT provides that a state is responsible *for internationally wrongful acts*, even after the relevant treaty ends or is modified.<sup>66</sup> It is, however, argued in the literature that Article 70(1)(b) does not apply to mutual terminations of BITs, which is explained by the following

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<sup>63</sup> PHASE 2 of IIA Reform: Modernizing the Existing Stock of Old-generation Treaties (June 2017) 2 IIA Issues Note, UNCTAD <[http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/diaepcb2017d3\\_en.pdf](http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/diaepcb2017d3_en.pdf)> accessed 29 September 2018.

<sup>64</sup> Catharine Titi, 'Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment: Survival Clauses and Reform of International Investment Law' (2016) 33:5 Journal of International Arbitration 439.

<sup>65</sup> James Harrison, 'The Life and Death of BITs: Legal Issues concerning Survival Clauses and the Termination of Investment Treaties' (2012) 13 J. World Investment & Trade 935.

<sup>66</sup> Tania Voon, Andrew D. Mitchell, James Munro, 'Parting Ways: The Impact of Investor Rights on Mutual Termination of Investment Treaties' (2014) 29(2) ICSID Review - Foreign Investment Law Journal 463.



arguments. First, the reference to party autonomy in the introductory part of Article 70(1) of the VCLT, which stipulates that ‘unless parties otherwise agree’, demonstrates that the VCLT not only recognizes the rights of the parties to agree on the requirements of a legally valid termination (Article 54 of the VCLT), but also gives discretion to the Contracting Parties to determine the consequences of termination by mutual consent. In such a way Article 70(1)(b) does not prevent parties to a BIT from mutually agreeing on termination with immediate effect and thus in disregard of a survival clause. Second, the legislative history of this provision confirms its limited scope, which covers only rights, obligations or legal situations in the relationship between the parties, but by no means ‘vested rights’ or other private foreign investors covered and protected under BITs.<sup>67</sup>

By way of comparison, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in *Ambatielos (Jurisdiction)* case (though not involving a BIT) observed that the provision in the 1926 treaty could, in the absence of a saving clause, be regarded as completely rendering nugatory the earlier 1886 treaty and all its provisions and any claims based upon them.<sup>68</sup>

General international law permits LDCs to mutually terminate BITs, including absolving responsibility for past BIT breaches for which an investor has not yet lodged a claim.<sup>69</sup> However, BIT termination does not defeat the arbitral tribunal’s jurisdiction if the investor has already filed the claim. The *Nottebohm*<sup>70</sup> case set up the guiding principle, with the ICJ ruling against Guatemala’s challenge to the ICJ’s compulsory jurisdiction. The Court noted that Liechtenstein had filed its claim prior to the expiry of the five-year period for which the Government of Guatemala subscribed to a Declaration

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67 Steffen Hindelang and Markus Krajewski, *Shifting Paradigms in International Investment Law: More Balanced, Less Isolated, Increasingly Diversified* (OUP 2016) 251-2.

68 *Ambatielos (Jurisdiction) (Greece v United Kingdom)* [1952] ICJ Rep 28, 43–44. The ICJ however noted that the 1926 treaty had a declaration attached to the effect that it did not prejudice claims on behalf of private persons based on the provisions of the [1886 treaty], which could continue to be invoked in arbitral proceedings. Ibid 36.

69 Tania Voon, Andrew D. Mitchell, James Munro, ‘Parting Ways: The Impact of Investor Rights on Mutual Termination of Investment Treaties’ (2014) 29(2) ICSID Review - Foreign Investment Law Journal 463.

70 *Nottebohm Case (Lichtenstein v Guatemala) (Preliminary Objection)* [1953] ICJ Rep 111, 121.

accepting the compulsory jurisdiction of the ICJ. Hence, the ICJ confirmed that it has jurisdiction in the present case.<sup>71</sup>

Similarly, mutual termination may amount to an attempt to unilaterally withdraw consent in respect to an ongoing ICSID arbitral proceeding, which is prohibited by Article 25(1) of the ICSID Convention. The host state might be estopped (in good faith) from using mutual termination to retroactively extinguish the investor's rights in respect of existing claims.<sup>72</sup>

Considering the lack of certainty in this regard, when jointly terminating a BIT States are well advised to clarify their intention with regard to the survival clause. States may explicitly amend their survival clause, for example, in order to shorten survival period, neutralize survival clause (indicate that it will not be applicable at all) or explicitly confirm that they wish for the survival clause to apply.<sup>73</sup>

For example, Indonesia reached a mutual agreement with Argentina to terminate the Argentina – Indonesia BIT, with such termination to be effective starting from 19 October 2016.<sup>74</sup> Understanding that Article 13(2) of their BIT envisages a survival period for another 10 years<sup>75</sup>, the countries neutralized the survival clause by mutual agreement before withdrawing from the BIT. It implies that survival clauses will not operate so as to confer some residual protection (for existing investments) following termination.<sup>76</sup> The Czech Republic earlier used the same approach and neutered its survival clauses prior to the agreed termination of several BITs with fellow EU Member

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<sup>71</sup> Ibid 123.

<sup>72</sup> *Phoenix Action Ltd v Czech Republic*, ICSID Case No ARB/06/5, Award (15 April 2009) paras. 94–5; *Government of the Province of East Kalimantan v PT Kaltim Prima Coal and Others*, ICSID Case No ARB/07/3, Award (28 December 2009) paras. 211–7.

<sup>73</sup> PHASE 2 of IIA Reform: Modernizing The Existing Stock of Old-generation Treaties (June 2017) 2 IIA Issues Note, UNCTAD <[http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/diaepcb2017d3\\_en.pdf](http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/diaepcb2017d3_en.pdf)> accessed 29 September 2018.

<sup>74</sup> Alvin Yeo SC, Smitha Menon, 'Indonesia – Arbitrating with Foreign Parties: A Closer Look at Indonesia's Approach to Investor-State Dispute Settlement' (2016) *Asian Dispute Review* 124.

<sup>75</sup> Argentina – Indonesia BIT <<http://investmentpolicyhub.unctad.org/Download/TreatyFile/97>> accessed 29 September 2018.

<sup>76</sup> Luke Eric Peterson, 'Indonesia ramps up termination of BITs – and kills survival clause in one such treaty – but faces new \$600 mil. claim from Indian mining investor' (20 November 2015) *IA Reporter* <<http://isds.bilaterals.org/?indonesia-ramps-up-termination-of&lang=es>> accessed 29 September 2018.

States.<sup>77</sup> However, such an approach has not been tested by arbitral tribunals yet.

### 2.8.3 Differences in survival clauses

One might distinguish several differences in the language of survival clauses, which can affect their application. First, survival clauses differ in duration of the treaty effects beyond the termination they set out.<sup>78</sup> Most treaties determine the duration of the treaty effect beyond the termination by setting a fixed period. Below is an illustration of the common duration periods of survival clauses in the sampled BITs:

- a) Egypt – Ethiopia BIT, Bangladesh – Italy BIT = 5 years.
- b) Ethiopia – Malaysia BIT, Chad – Germany BIT = 10 years.
- c) Cambodia – Croatia BIT, Bangladesh – Singapore BIT = 15 years.
- d) Afghanistan – Germany BIT, Burundi – Germany BIT = 20 years.

Some BITs determine a fixed minimum period, while referring to specific investment agreements that may provide for longer periods.<sup>79</sup> For instance, Article 12(3) of Mozambique – South Africa BIT sets out as follows:

In respect of investments approved and/or made prior to the date when the notice of termination of this Agreement becomes effective, the provisions of the preceding articles 1 to 11 shall remain in force with respect to such investments for a further period of ten (10) years from that date or any longer period as provided for or agreed upon in the relevant contract or approval granted to the investor.<sup>80</sup>

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<sup>77</sup> PHASE 2 of IIA Reform: Modernizing The Existing Stock of Old-generation Treaties (June 2017) 2 IIA Issues Note, UNCTAD <[http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/diaepcb2017d3\\_en.pdf](http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/diaepcb2017d3_en.pdf)> accessed 29 September 2018.

<sup>78</sup> J. Pohl, 'Temporal Validity of International Investment Agreements: A Large Sample Survey of Treaty Provisions' (2013) *OECD Working Papers on International Investment*, 2013/04, OECD Publishing, Paris 16.

<sup>79</sup> J. Pohl, 'Temporal Validity of International Investment Agreements: A Large Sample Survey of Treaty Provisions' (2013) *OECD Working Papers on International Investment*, 2013/04, OECD Publishing, Paris 17.

<sup>80</sup> Mozambique – South Africa BIT <<http://investmentpolicyhub.unctad.org/Download/TreatyFile/5192>> accessed 29 September 2018.

Second, the scope of investments to which survival clauses apply may differ. Usually survival clauses cover all investments as, for example, Bangladesh – Netherlands BIT (Article 14(3)):

In respect of investments *made before the date of the termination of the present Agreement* the foregoing Articles thereof shall continue to be effective for a further period of fifteen years from that date.<sup>81</sup>

Other BITs cover only some investments. One example is Article 14 of the Angola – United Kingdom BIT, which covers only those investments made after the entry into force and not before:

Provided that in respect of investments *made whilst the Agreement is in force*, its provisions shall continue in effect with respect to such investments for a period of twenty years after the date of termination and without prejudice to the application thereafter of the rules of general international law.<sup>82</sup>

On balance, each treaty contains its own survival clause with its own wording and there is no general standard that applies in respect of such clauses (although they look alike). It implies that it is necessary to check the very text of a BIT and its particular wording, given that the treaty text is the determinant in any termination strategy.

### 2.8.3. Relevant jurisprudence

It is worth mentioning that although jurisprudence on survival clauses is limited, some ISDS tribunals have analyzed survival clauses invoked by investors. For instance, in *Marco Gavazzi and Stefano Gavazzi v. Romania* (ICSID Case No. ARB/12/25), the investors initiated arbitration under the Italy – Romania BIT in 2012 after the treaty had already been mutually terminated in 2010<sup>83</sup>, since Article 11(3) of the BIT envisaged survival period for five

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<sup>81</sup>Bangladesh – Netherlands BIT  
<<http://investmentpolicyhub.unctad.org/Download/TreatyFile/271>> accessed 29 September 2018.

<sup>82</sup>Angola – United Kingdom BIT  
<<http://investmentpolicyhub.unctad.org/Download/TreatyFile/67>> accessed 20 July 2018.

<sup>83</sup> Agnieszka Zarowna, 'Termination of BITs and Sunset Clauses – What Can Investors in Poland Expect?' (2017) Kluwer Arbitration Blog.

years, which was still running.<sup>84</sup> Although the survival clause was neither discussed nor interpreted in this case, it still contains two important considerations. First, the effectiveness of the survival clause was not disputed, which means those States accepted their obligations under the survival clause. Second, survival clauses might be considered as applicable even in instances of termination by consent.

## 2.9. Implications of survival clauses

Survival clauses may have an impact on the development of international investment law. In short, even if new BITs enter into force the old BITs' provisions are still valid for investments made prior to the termination of the old BITs (e.g., Zambia – Germany BIT<sup>85</sup>, Togo – Germany BIT<sup>86</sup>, Sudan – Germany BIT<sup>87</sup> etc.). However, their effect does not go so far as to completely limit the States' ability to pursue a new policy (be it with a new, more modern BIT or without any BIT). Three issues are worth considering.

Firstly, where parties agree to neuter the survival clause before terminating their BITs, the clause does not come into play,<sup>88</sup> as it was in case of the Indonesia – Argentina BIT.

Secondly, survival clauses do not hinder reform, if their validity is limited in time, such as where the treaty survives only for five years (e.g., Bangladesh – Italy BIT,<sup>89</sup> Ethiopia – Egypt<sup>90</sup>).

Finally, the issue of the survival clause needs to be treated with serious attention, in order to make efficient termination of a BIT. This is possible to

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<sup>84</sup> Italy – Romania BIT <<http://investmentpolicyhub.unctad.org/Download/TreatyFile/1708>> accessed 29 September 2018.

<sup>85</sup> Zambia – Germany BIT <<http://investmentpolicyhub.unctad.org/Download/TreatyFile/1451>> accessed 29 September 2018.

<sup>86</sup> Togo – Germany BIT <<http://investmentpolicyhub.unctad.org/Download/TreatyFile/1433>> accessed 29 September 2018.

<sup>87</sup> Sudan – Germany BIT <<http://investmentpolicyhub.unctad.org/Download/TreatyFile/1420>> accessed 29 September 2018.

<sup>88</sup> Catharine Titi, 'Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment: Survival Clauses and Reform of International Investment Law' (2016) 33:5 Journal of International Arbitration 438.

<sup>89</sup> Bangladesh – Italy BIT <<http://investmentpolicyhub.unctad.org/Download/TreatyFile/268>> accessed 29 September 2018.

<sup>90</sup> Egypt – Ethiopia BIT <<http://investmentpolicyhub.unctad.org/Download/TreatyFile/5345>> accessed 29 September 2018.

achieve by shortening the time period of such a clause<sup>91</sup> (in case of BITs which are being negotiated) or by explicitly amending and/or neutralizing survival clauses (in case of existing BITs). Also, there needs to be particular consideration to different survival clause durations for different sectors of investment.<sup>92</sup> Otherwise, survival clauses might cause delay to reform of investment law<sup>93</sup> and the investment regime in the countries in question, although not indefinitely.

### **3. LDCs' Termination and BITs Analysis**

#### **3.1. Characteristics of BITs of LDCs.**

The Project team analysed termination provisions of 213 BITs of LDCs that are in force. The study did not cover the analysis of BITs that have been terminated according to the information contained on the UNCTAD website 'Investment Policy Hub'.<sup>94</sup> To date, only one BIT concluded by an LDC, between Laos and Indonesia, was terminated without replacement.<sup>95</sup>

This chapter describes the results of this analysis, focusing on the possibilities to terminate BITs.

a) 116 BITs of LDCs with both developed and developing countries have already outlived their initial periods and remain in force indefinitely, unless terminated at any time by issuance of a written termination notice.

*E.g.*, it has been possible to unilaterally terminate the Haiti – Germany BIT since 1 December 1985. Hence, if Haiti has such an intention, it just needs to send a written notice to Germany and after one year from the date of sending such a notice, the BIT would be terminated.

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<sup>91</sup> The issue is significant given the number of BITs that have recently been terminated or that are currently in the termination process. BIT denunciations by Ecuador and other Latin American countries were among the first to attract worldwide attention and were followed by South Africa and Indonesia.

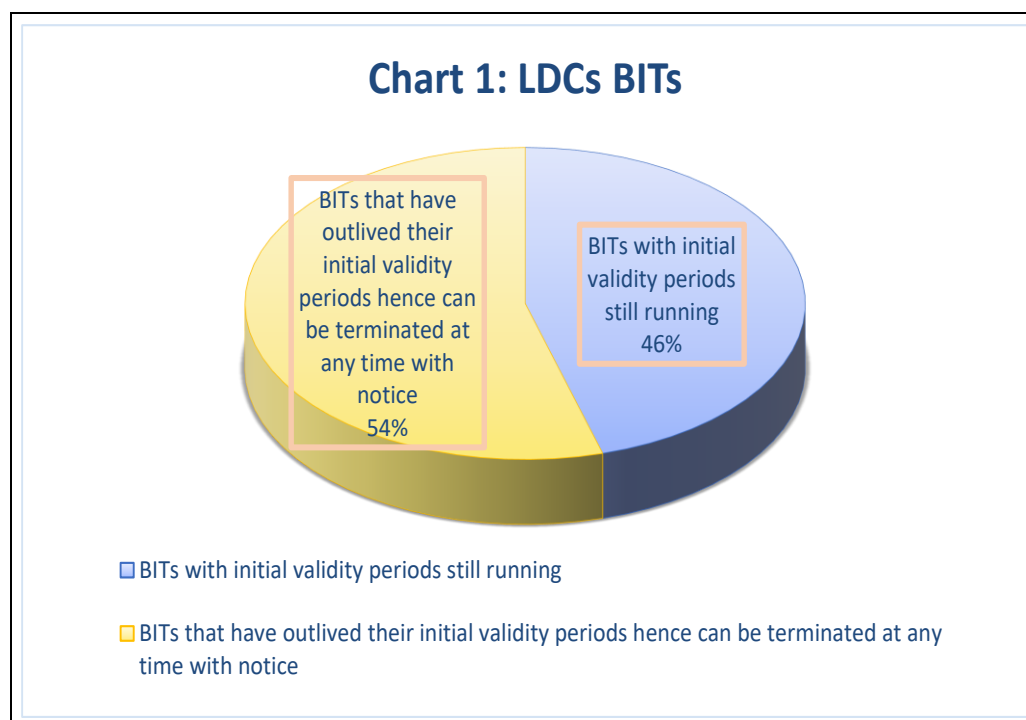
<sup>92</sup> Abdulkadir Jailani, 'Indonesia's Perspective on Review of International Investment Agreements' (2015) 1 Investment Policy Brief 4.

<sup>93</sup> *Ibid* 7, 439.

<sup>94</sup> <<http://investmentpolicyhub.unctad.org/IIA/liaByCountry#iialInnerMenu>> accessed 29 September 2018.

<sup>95</sup> <<http://investmentpolicyhub.unctad.org/IIA/CountryBits/114#iialInnerMenu>> accessed 29 September 2018.

Chart 1 shows the proportion of BITs that have already outlived their initial period of validity and have either been extended for indefinite periods of time or in few cases limited periods of time but can be terminated at any time with prior notice.



Annex A, Table 1.1 contains the list of BITs that have already outlived their initial period of validity and have been extended for either indefinite (or in few cases definite) periods of time but can be terminated at any time with prior notice.<sup>96</sup>

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<sup>96</sup> Some BITs listed in Annex A Table 1.1 in fact do not continue to be in force indefinitely, but have certain extension periods. They were listed in Annex A Table 1.1 for the following reason:

The provisions of the Laos – Pakistan and Laos – Viet Nam BITs stipulate that these treaties can be terminated at any time with prior notice (after the expiration of the initial period of validity). As the conditions of termination are the same as in case of BITs that are renewed for an indefinite period of time, they have been included in Annex 1.

Annex A Table 1.1 also incorporates BITs that are extended for short periods of time (one year), and although they can be terminated only at the end of each period of validity, *de facto* the conditions of terminations are like those in case of ‘termination at any time with a prior notice’. Examples are the Guinea – Switzerland, Madagascar – Sweden, Mauritania – Switzerland BITs.

4 BITs under consideration (Liberia – Switzerland, Mali – Canada, and Senegal – Canada and Benin – Canada BITs) do not have initial periods of validity. The respective treaty provisions stipulate that they can be terminated at any time with prior notice and therefore they are also listed in the present Table 1.1.

b) 84 BITs in force have their initial validity terms still running, with initial expiry dates before 2025. (See Annex A, *Table 1.2*). They can be terminated after the expiry of the initial period of validity: (i) by proper notice given within a certain period of time specified in the respective BIT's termination clause (in cases where tacit renewal for definite periods of time is envisaged) or (ii) at any time after the lapse of the initial validity period (mostly if it does not envisage tacit renewal for a definite period of time).

It is important to keep an eye on termination notification deadlines in order to issue timely notice, since if BITs get renewed for definite periods of time (group (i)), the next opportunity to terminate them will be in 2, 5, 10, 20 or even 30 years after the expiration of the initial validity period.

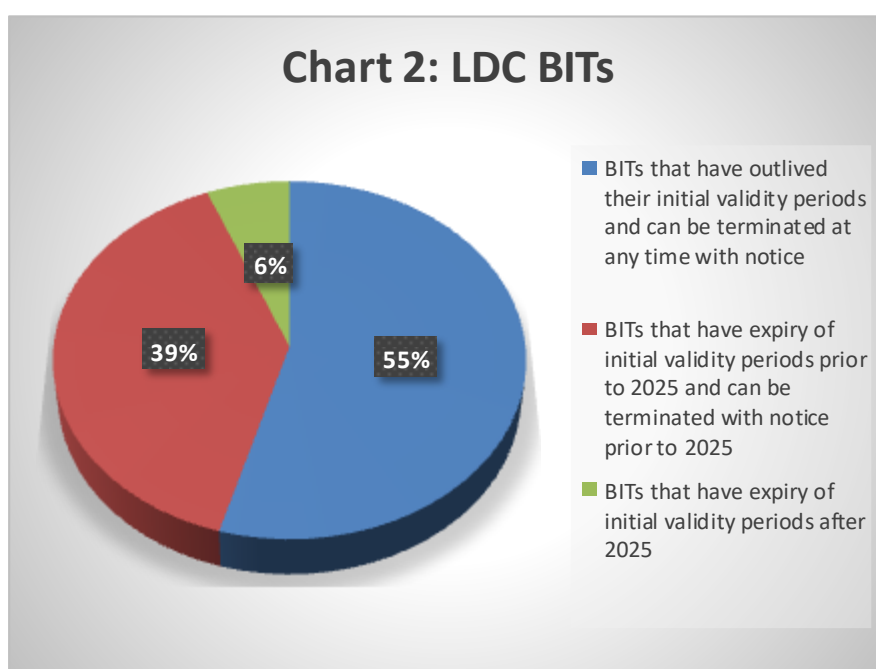
It is worth noting that there are also some BITs that get extended for definite periods of time but can be terminated at any time. For instance, the Sudan – Jordan BIT expires on 2 February 2021 and envisages that after this date the BIT shall be extended tacitly for another ten-years period, unless a Contracting Party notifies the other Contracting Party of its intention to terminate the BIT at the end of its duration or at any time after the expiry of the initial ten years period. If Sudan wants to terminate the present BIT as soon as possible (*i.e.*, 2 February 2021, which is the nearest possible date), it should notify Jordan of its intention to terminate the BIT before 2 February 2020. Otherwise, Sudan may send such a notice anytime after, the issue being that it would need to wait one year for the notice to be effective.

In respect of the second group (group ii), it is also important to control terms for notification deadlines, although it might be not as crucial as in respect of BITs from group ii. For instance, the Madagascar – Germany BIT expires on 17 October 2025, after which it will continue in force indefinitely, unless any



Contracting Party notifies the other Contracting Party of its intention to terminate the BIT at the end of the initial period of time. Therefore, if Madagascar wants to terminate this BIT as soon as possible, it should notify Germany of its intention to terminate the BIT before 17 October 2024. Otherwise, Madagascar may send such a notice anytime thereafter and would need to wait one year for the notice to be effective.

Chart 2 shows the proportions of BITs of LDCs that have outlived their initial validity terms, those that have their initial expiration periods (that are still running) prior to 2025 and can be terminated at the end of the initial validity period, and those that have initial validity periods expiring after 2025 ( 39 BITs).



c) 13 BITs in force have their initial validity terms still running, with initial expiry dates after 2025. (See Annex A Table 1.3). They may be terminated by giving written notice after the expiry of the initial validity terms at any point in

time or, in cases of envisaged tacit renewal, by giving written notice prior to the lapse of the deadline set out in a BIT.

d) The vast majority of BITs under consideration have initial terms of 5, 10, 15 and 20 years. However, the Senegal – Canada BIT does not specify any initial term and only stipulates that it could be terminated with one year’s notice.<sup>97</sup> Similarly, the Benin – Canada BIT fails to set an initial validity period. Other examples of BITs without initial validity period are the Liberia – Switzerland and the Mali – Canada BITs.

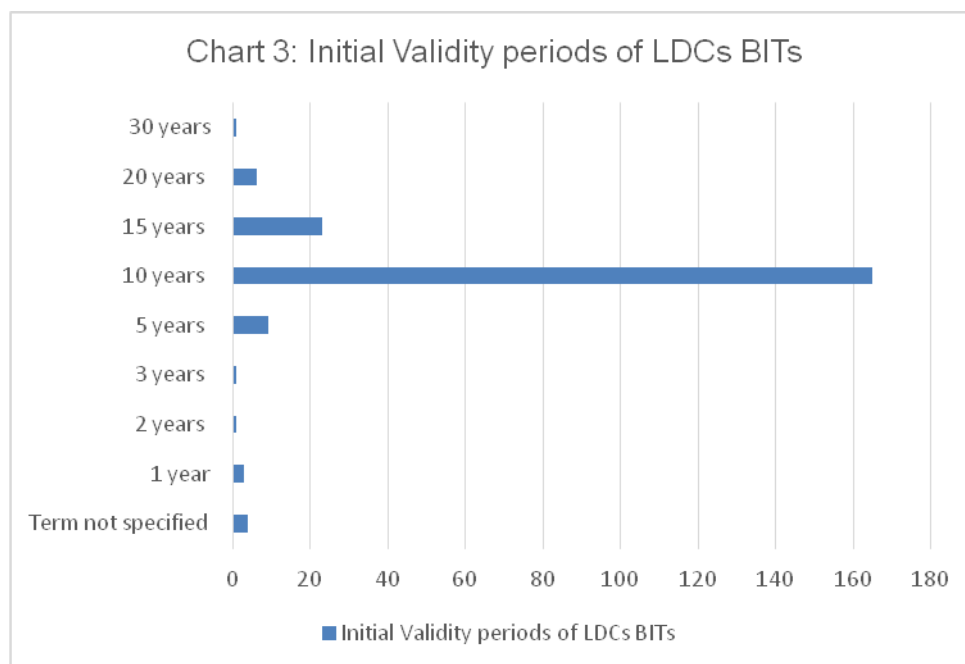
Moreover, the Yemen – Austria BIT stipulates that after the expiry of the initial validity period, the treaty shall be automatically renewed for further periods of ten years, unless one of the Contracting Parties notifies its intention to terminate it before the deadline for notification expires. At the same time, it clearly envisages the right of each Contracting Party to terminate the present BIT at any time after the expiry of initial validity period <sup>98</sup> (See Annex A, Table 1.3).

Chart 3 shows the initial validity periods in BITs of LDCs.

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<sup>97</sup> Article 42 (3) - This Agreement shall remain in force unless a Party notifies the other Party in writing of its intention to terminate it. The termination of this Agreement will be effective one year after notice of termination has been received by the other Party. In respect of investments or commitments to invest made prior to the date when the termination of this Agreement becomes effective, Articles 1 to 41 inclusive, as well as paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, shall remain in force for a period of 15 years.

<sup>98</sup> Yemen – Austria BIT <<http://investmentpolicyhub.unctad.org/Download/TreatyFile/228>> accessed 29 September 2018.



e) Most BITs have 6 months or one-year termination notice periods. For example, the Ethiopia – Malaysia BIT provides for a one year termination notice.

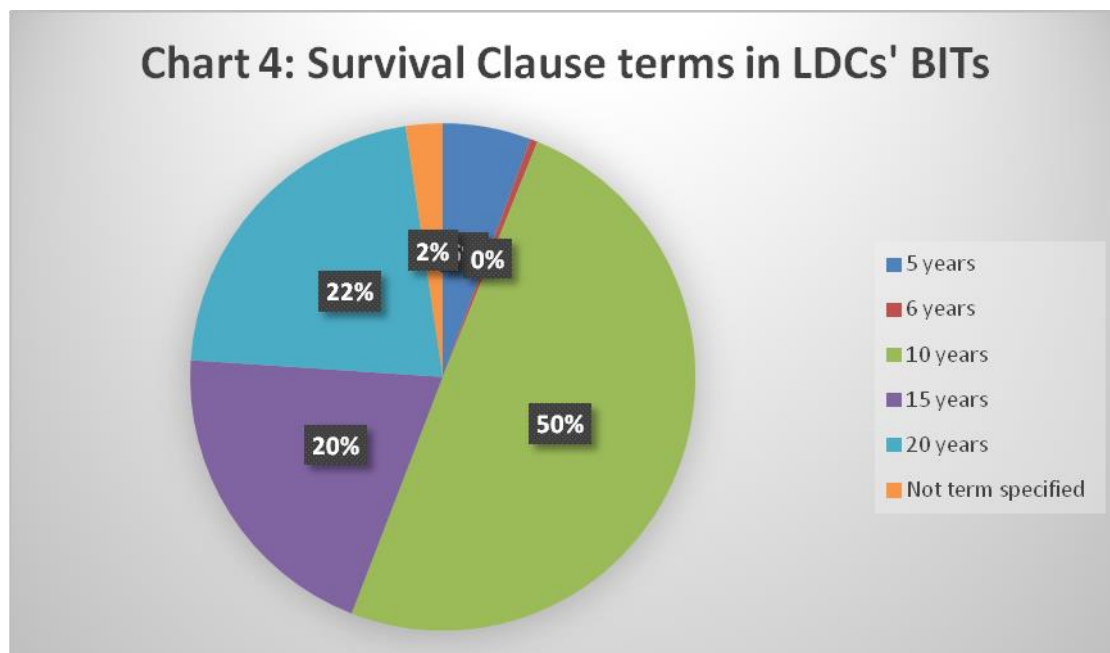
Article 12(3) - Either Contracting Party may by giving one (1) year's written notice to the other Contracting Party, terminate this Agreement at the end of the initial ten (10) year period or anytime thereafter.

The Bangladesh – Switzerland BIT provides for automatic renewals, subject to a six months period to notify termination:

Article 11(1) - Unless written notice of termination is given six months before the expiration of this period, the Agreement shall be considered as renewed on the same terms for a period of two years, and so forth.

e) The BITs covered by the present research have 5, 10, 15 or 20-year term survival clauses with half of them having 10 years as the survival clause term. The Sudan – France and the Sudan – Netherlands BITs are exceptional cases as they do not specify the period for the survival clause (See Annex A, Table 1.4).

Chart 4 shows the duration periods of survival clauses in LDCs' BITs.



The analysis has revealed that BITs of certain countries have longer than an average duration of survival period. For instance, most LDC BITs with Germany contains survival periods of 15 or 20 years (only the Chad – Germany BIT envisages 10-year survival period). All Nepal BITs that are currently in force (with Finland, France, Germany, UK) as well as a number of BITs of Laos and Mozambique have 20-year survival clauses.

g) It might be possible that an international investment agreement does not contain a survival clause at all (for example, the Ethiopia – Libya BIT<sup>99</sup>).

Article 12 (3) - After the expiration of the initial ten-years period either Contracting Party may at any time thereafter terminate this Agreement by giving at least one year's written notice to the other Contracting Party.

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<sup>99</sup> Ethiopia – Libya BIT <<http://investmentpolicyhub.unctad.org/Download/TreatyFile/1170>> accessed 29 September 2018. There are also other types of agreements, which do not have them – e.g. Australia's FTAs and the Japan's EPA do not include 'survival clauses' in their investment chapters – see, e.g., <<https://globalarbitrationreview.com/jurisdiction/1004619/australia>> accessed 29 September 2018.

### 3.2. Legal issues arising from BITs of LDCs

The analysis has revealed the following legal issues that should be relevant for LDCs planning to terminate BITs:

- a) The initial validity terms of some BITs are long and if the treaty entered into force recently can prevent termination of the BIT for many years. (For example, Zambia – France BIT, Zambia – Netherlands BIT.)
- b) The BITs can contain provisions that extend their validity for definite periods of time and allow for termination only at the end of each new period of validity, upon notification given before certain indicated deadlines. This seriously impedes the possibility to terminate the BIT, because if the deadline was missed the next available opportunity to terminate the BIT can be, e.g., in 10 or 15 years.
- c) Even if a BIT is terminated, the survival clause extends the effect of BIT provisions on investment protection for the period of time indicated in the respective treaty. This can nullify the desired effect of termination of BITs – such as insulating from ISDS proceedings – for many years. In this sense, we see three possible scenarios that are:
  - i. In the case of a unilateral termination of the BIT according to its provisions, if there is a survival clause, investors continue to enjoy protection under the BIT during the indicated period of time. As discussed above in the section on survival clauses, this includes both standards of protection and procedural rights of an investor.
  - ii. If States decide to mutually terminate their BIT, it seems to be undisputed that if an investor has already started arbitration procedure by the moment of termination of the international investment agreement, the investment tribunal will hear the case and render its decision.
  - iii. However, there is no single answer to the question of whether an investor can still make a claim regarding a host state's

conduct that took place before the termination of the BIT but in respect of which no notice has been made by the date of termination.<sup>100</sup> This demands careful analysis of every concrete situation and parties' position in respect of the BIT survival clause (*i.e.*, whether there is a clear decision to terminate it).

#### **4. Recommendations to the governments. Policy options.**

Currently a number of LDCs are re-assessing the system of BITs, because they want to be free from obligations under the BITs and uncertainties arising therefrom or because they want to reform their treaties, or for other reasons that they consider important for their development. It is therefore essential to provide LDCs with policy options as to how to terminate their BITs and how to address possible challenges in this process.

The determination of whether a policy option is 'right' for a particular LDC in specific circumstances requires a careful and fact-based analysis of the cost and benefits involved. The present Memorandum aims only at addressing a number of broad challenges which were identified while analyzing provisions on termination and survival clauses of 213 BITs from LDCs. Taking into account the similarity of termination and survival clauses covered by the present analysis, we believe that the policy options discussed below might be used by LDCs. Nevertheless, LDCs are invited to take specialist advice along with the attached table that contains essential information about termination clauses and survival clauses of BITs of LDCs. Irrespective of the intent to terminate BITs in the near future, States are advised to have a clear picture of possible time periods to terminate them and also to monitor this timeline.

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<sup>100</sup> See Tania Voon, Andrew Mitchell, James Munro, 'The Impact of Mutual Termination of Investment Treaties on Investor Rights' <<http://investmentpolicyhub.unctad.org/Blog/Index/28>> accessed 19 August 2018; Domitille Baizeau, 'Opciones ante las denuncias de los TBI/ Options available upon the termination of BITs' <[http://www.lalive.ch/data/document/05.10.2017\\_Speaking\\_Notes\\_D\\_Baizeau\\_Quito\\_Conf\\_5\\_Oct\\_2017.pdf](http://www.lalive.ch/data/document/05.10.2017_Speaking_Notes_D_Baizeau_Quito_Conf_5_Oct_2017.pdf)> accessed 20 August 2018, See also Agnieszka Zarowna, 'Termination of BITs and Sunset Clauses – What Can Investors in Poland Expect?'<sup>13</sup>, <<http://arbitrationblog.kluwerarbitration.com/2017/02/28/booked-22-february-polish-bits/>> accessed 29 September 2018.

#### 4.1. Options for unilateral terminations.

##### 4.1.1. Requirements for termination.

If a state intends to terminate a BIT unilaterally, it should first look at the termination provision of the respective BIT, in order to understand whether and under which conditions it is possible to terminate it. Important criteria are the expiration of the initial validity term and the deadline for sending a notice of termination to the other Contracting Party.

- a) If the initial validity term has not expired and the deadline for sending a notice of termination to the other Party has not passed, the state is free to notify the other Party of its intention to terminate the BIT. Even if the deadline for notice is not approaching, States might already submit the notice of termination provided that the provision for notification is not restricted to the notification period. This will guarantee that the deadline will not be overseen and the BIT will be terminated at the earliest possible date.
- b) If the initial validity term has expired States can have the following options for termination of the treaty:
  - If the BIT is to be extended for an indefinite period of time, subject to prior notice of termination, a state can send notice of termination at any time. The research results demonstrate that LDCs have numerous BITs of this type, and they can be terminated immediately.
  - If the BIT is extended for definite periods of time, LDCs are advised to verify the next opportunity to terminate the treaty in question. Although the termination will take place at the end of the current indicated period of validity and it may still be several years ahead, LDCs are advised to send the notice of termination to the other party now in order to make sure that the deadline is not overlooked.
  - If the BIT is extended for definite periods of time, but at the same time provides that after the expiry of the initial validity period it can be terminated at any time by giving timely notice, LDCs should not

hesitate to terminate such BITs at any time regardless of a clause on tacit renewal of a BIT.

#### 4.1.2. Survival clauses and possible challenges

Survival clauses apply in case of unilateral termination and in case of treaty expiry and provide continued protection for existing investors. The survival clause provides investors with continued protection for the remaining life of the clause.

States are advised to carefully check survival clauses in their BITs. If these clauses provide for long periods of protection after the BIT has been terminated, it significantly undermines the effect of treaty termination and limits the regulatory freedom of the parties, as they have to observe the treaty provisions for up to 20 years. If States want to terminate BITs and absolve themselves from its obligations, it is necessary to start the process of termination as soon as possible.

#### 4.2. Termination by consent

Notwithstanding termination clauses in BITs, parties can terminate BITs by mutual consent, as discussed above.

- a) If parties to a BIT decide to terminate a BIT by mutual consent, they are advised to make a clear and transparent statement as to the exact date of termination and the conditions of termination.
- b) When jointly terminating a BIT 'States are well advised to clarify their intention with regard to the survival clause, either by explicitly amending and/or suppressing it (neutralization), or explicitly confirming that they wish for the survival clause to apply'.<sup>101</sup>
- c) LDCs are advised to try to persuade their BIT partners to neutralize survival clauses before terminating BITs or at least advocate for

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<sup>101</sup> PHASE 2 of IIA Reform: Modernizing the Existing Stock of Old-generation Treaties (June 2017) 2 IIA Issues Note, UNCTAD  
<[http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/diaepcb2017d3\\_en.pdf](http://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/diaepcb2017d3_en.pdf)> accessed 29 September 2018.



reduced periods in cases when the survival clause is essential for the other party to the BIT. The reduction of the period of a survival clause can be used by LDCs that have very long survival clauses and not enough bargaining power to persuade the other party to neutralize the survival clause.

In order to do so, it is possible to use a two-fold approach tested by the Czech Republic, Indonesia and Argentina.

The first step for the Contracting Parties is to agree to amend the treaty by terminating the survival clause. However, amendment, in the context of treaty law, means the formal alteration of the provisions of a treaty by its parties. Such alterations must be effected with the same formalities that attended the original formation of the treaty.<sup>102</sup> It implies that the process of termination of a BIT might be sufficiently extended. So, as an alternative, LDCs can take advantage of the bilateral nature of these treaties which makes possible to modify the treaty through protocols, amendments or subsequent practice.<sup>103</sup> Moreover, LDCs can use the simplified form of an exchange of letters or notes.<sup>104</sup> In such a way, Contracting Parties may modify their obligations for meeting their evolving needs or for keeping the rules governing FDI in line with the evolution of international law.<sup>105</sup>

The second step is a way easier one and provides that the Contracting Parties would need to terminate their BIT which would not contain the survival clause anymore.

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<sup>102</sup> International Treaty Making (August 2017), 40  
<<https://www.mfat.govt.nz/assets/Treaties/International-Treaty-Making-Guide-2017.pdf>>  
accessed 29 September 2018.

<sup>103</sup> Tarcisio Gazzini, 'Bilateral investment treaties' in In T. Gazzini, E. De Brabandere (eds.), *International Investment Law: The Sources of Rights and Obligations* (The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff, 2012) 19.

<sup>104</sup> Claude Schenker, 'Practice Guide to International Treaties' (2015) Federal Department of Foreign Affairs FDFA Directorate of International Law DIL, 43  
<[https://www.eda.admin.ch/dam/eda/en/documents/publications/Voelkerrecht/Praxisleitfaden-Voelkerrechtliche-Vertraege\\_en.pdf](https://www.eda.admin.ch/dam/eda/en/documents/publications/Voelkerrecht/Praxisleitfaden-Voelkerrechtliche-Vertraege_en.pdf) 43> accessed 13 September 2018.

<sup>105</sup> Tarcisio Gazzini, 'Bilateral investment treaties' in In T. Gazzini, E. De Brabandere (eds.), *International Investment Law: The Sources of Rights and Obligations* (The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff, 2012) 7.

The Contracting Parties to a BIT can at any time amend its content, either formally (i.e. through a protocol) or informally (through subsequent practice).<sup>106</sup>

If States do not want to neuter the survival clause (or cannot agree on that), they might shorten the period of its application. To do so, they can use the same methodology. As the first step, states should amend the BIT and shorten the period of survival clause application from, for example 20 or 15 years, to 5 years (or even less) and, as the second step, terminate their BIT with modified survival clause.<sup>107</sup> Similarly, LDCs should realize that amendments may trigger domestic procedures<sup>108</sup> which might cause sufficient delay in termination process. For these reasons, LDCs are well advised to refer to exchange of letters or notes.

As the second step, the parties would need to terminate their BIT with a considerably shorter survival period.

- d) However, if a BIT provides that the survival clause applies only in case of a unilateral termination of a treaty<sup>109</sup>, it will not come into play in case of mutual termination. Therefore, it would not be necessary to neuter the survival clause in case of mutual termination.

It is therefore important that the governments bear in mind that:

- Investor-to-state disputes already launched cannot be stopped by termination of the respective BIT.

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<sup>106</sup>Tarcisio Gazzini, 'Bilateral investment treaties' in T. Gazzini, E. De Brabandere (eds.), *International Investment Law: The Sources of Rights and Obligations* (The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff, 2012) 19.

<sup>107</sup> E.g., Australia and Chile, while terminating their BIT, agreed to replace it with a FTA. By doing so, they amended the former treaty's survival clause to make it applicable for only three, instead of fifteen years.

<sup>108</sup> E.g., New Zealand Government must follow the same constitutional and procedural requirements outlined in this Guide for the conclusion of a treaty.

<sup>109</sup> For example, Article 22 of the US Model BIT of 2012 provides for the following:

A Party may terminate this Treaty at the end of the initial ten-year period or at any time thereafter by giving one year's written notice to the other Party. For ten years from the date of termination, all other Articles shall continue to apply to covered investments established or acquired prior to the date of termination.

- In case of a unilateral termination pursuant to a BIT provision, investors can still initiate ISDS during the period of survival clause in respect of the investments made prior to the termination of the BIT.
- In case of mutual termination of the BIT and the survival clause, however, it seems to be possible to prevent claims that were not yet brought.

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## Databases

1. UNCTAD Investment Policy Hub

## Annex A : Schedule of BITs

**Table 1.1**     **BITs that have already outlived their initial period of validity and have been extended for either indefinite or definite periods of time but can be terminated at any time with prior notice**

No.	BIT	The date from which it is/was possible to terminate the BIT at any time with notice	Notice period required
1	Afghanistan – Turkey	19/07/2015	12 months
2	Afghanistan – Germany	12/10/2017	12 months
3	Angola – Germany	01/03/2017	12 months
4	Bangladesh – Austria	01/12/2011	12 months
5	Bangladesh – BLEU	15/09/1997	12 months
6	Bangladesh – Germany	14/09/1996	12 months
7	Bangladesh – Islamic Republic of Iran	05/12/2012	6 months
8	Bangladesh – Japan	25/08/2009	12 months
9	Bangladesh – Republic of Korea	06/10/1998	12 months
10	Bangladesh – Malaysia	20/08/2006	12 months
11	Bangladesh – Philippines	01/08/2008	12 months
12	Bangladesh – Romania	31/10/1997	12 months
13	Bangladesh – Thailand	12/01/2013	12 months
14	Bangladesh – Turkey	21/06/2000	12 months
15	Bangladesh – United Kingdom	19/06/1990	12 months



<b>16</b>	Bangladesh – USA	25/07/1999	12 months
<b>17</b>	Benin – Canada	No initial validity period	12 months
<b>18</b>	Benin – Germany	18/07/1995	12 months
<b>19</b>	Benin - United Kingdom	27/11/1997	12 months
<b>20</b>	Burkina Faso – Malaysia	18/08/2013	12 months
<b>21</b>	Burundi – Germany	09/12/1997	12 months
<b>22</b>	Burundi – United Kingdom	13/09/2000	12 months
<b>23</b>	Cambodia – China	01/02/2005	12 months
<b>24</b>	Cambodia – Germany	14/04/2012	12 months
<b>25</b>	Cambodia – Japan	31/07/2018	12 months
<b>26</b>	Cambodia – Republic of Korea	12/03/2012	12 months
<b>27</b>	Cambodia – Malaysia	09/05/2007	12 months
<b>28</b>	Cambodia – Thailand	16/04/2007	12 months
<b>29</b>	Central African Republic – Germany	21/01/1978	12 months
<b>30</b>	Chad – Germany	23/11/1978	12 months
<b>31</b>	Democratic Republic of the Congo – United States of America	28/07/1999	12 months
<b>32</b>	Ethiopia – Austria	01/11/2015	12 months
<b>33</b>	Ethiopia – China	01/05/2010	12 months
<b>34</b>	Ethiopia – Denmark	21/08/2015	12 months
<b>35</b>	Ethiopia – Germany	04/06/2016	12 months
<b>36</b>	Ethiopia – Islamic Republic of Iran	15/12/2014	12 months
<b>37</b>	Ethiopia – Israel	15/02/2016	12 months
<b>38</b>	Ethiopia – Libya	25/06/2014	12 months

39	Ethiopia – Malaysia	04/06/2009	12 months
40	Ethiopia – Tunisia	02/10/2014	12 months
41	Ethiopia – Turkey	10/03/2015	12 months
42	Ethiopia – Yemen	15/04/2010	12 months
43	Guinea - Burkina Faso	26/08/2014	12 months
44	Guinea – Italy	20/02/1969	12 months
45	Guinea-Bissau – Portugal	08/04/2006	12 months
46	Haiti – France	25/03/1995	12 months
47	Haiti – Germany	01/12/1985	12 months
48	Haiti – United Kingdom	27/03/2005	12 months
49	Laos – Australia	08/04/2010	12 months
50	Laos – China	01/06/2003	12 months
51	Laos – Denmark	09/05/2009	12 months
52	Laos – France	08/03/2001	12 months
53	Laos – Germany	24/03/2009	12 months
54	Laos – India	05/01/2018	12 months
55	Laos – Japan	03/08/2018	12 months
56	Laos – Republic of Korea	14/06/2011	12 months
57	Laos – Mongolia	29/12/2004	6 months
58	Laos – Pakistan	19/03/2017	12 months
59	Laos – Singapore	26/03/2008	12 months
60	Laos – Sweden	01/01/2017	12 months
61	Laos – Thailand	07/12/2000	12 months
62	Laos – United Kingdom	01/06/2005	12 months
63	Laos – Vietnam	23/06/2006	12 months
64	Lesotho – Germany	17/08/1995	12 months
65	Lesotho – United Kingdom	18/02/1991	12 months

66	Liberia – France	22/01/1992	12 months
67	Liberia – Germany	22/10/1977	12 months
68	Liberia – Switzerland	No initial validity period	12 months
69	Madagascar – China	01/07/2017	12 months
70	Madagascar – France	17/04/2015	12 months
71	Madagascar – Mauritius	29/12/2015	12 months
72	Malawi – Egypt	07/09/2009	12 months
73	Mali – Canada	No initial validity period	12 months
74	Mali – Germany	16/05/1990	12 months
75	Mauritania – Germany	26/04/1996	12 months
76	Mauritania – Republic of Korea	21/07/2016	12 months
77	Mauritania - Switzerland	30/05/2018	3 months
78	Mozambique – Algeria	25/07/2010	12 months
79	Mozambique – Finland	21/09/2015	12 months
80	Mozambique – Mauritius	26/05/2013	12 months
81	Mozambique – United Kingdom	12/05/2014	12 months
82	Mozambique – USA	03/03/2015	12 months
83	Myanmar – China	21/05/2012	12 months
84	Myanmar-Laos	28/08/2017	12 months
85	Nepal – France	13/06/1995	12 months
86	Nepal – Germany	07/07/1998	12 months
87	Nepal – United Kingdom	02/03/2003	12 months
88	Niger – Germany	10/01/1976	12 months
89	Niger – Switzerland	31/12/2017	3 months
90	Rwanda – Germany	28/02/1979	12 months

<b>91</b>	Senegal – Canada	No initial validity period	12 months
<b>92</b>	Senegal – Germany	16/01/1976	12 months
<b>93</b>	Senegal – United Kingdom	09/02/1994	12 months
<b>94</b>	Senegal – USA	25/10/2000	12 months
<b>95</b>	Sierra Leone – Germany	10/12/1969	12 months
<b>96</b>	Sierra Leone – United Kingdom	20/11/2011	12 months
<b>97</b>	Somalia – Germany	15/02/1995	12 months
<b>98</b>	Sudan – France	05/07/1990	12 months
<b>99</b>	Sudan – Germany	24/01/1972	12 months
<b>100</b>	Tanzania – Denmark	24/10/2015	12 months
<b>101</b>	Tanzania – Finland	30/10/2012	12 months
<b>102</b>	Tanzania – Germany	12/07/1978	12 months
<b>103</b>	Tanzania – Italy	25/04/2013	12 months
<b>104</b>	Tanzania – Sweden	01/03/2012	12 months
<b>105</b>	Tanzania – Switzerland	06/04/2016	6 months
<b>106</b>	Tanzania – United Kingdom	02/08/2006	12 months
<b>107</b>	Togo – Germany	21/12/1974	12 months
<b>108</b>	Uganda – Denmark	19/10/2015	12 months
<b>109</b>	Uganda – Germany	19/08/1978	12 months
<b>110</b>	Uganda – Netherlands	01/01/2018	6 months
<b>111</b>	Uganda – Switzerland	08/05/1977	6 months
<b>112</b>	Uganda – United Kingdom	24/04/2008	12 months
<b>113</b>	Yemen – Germany	28/03/2018	12 months
<b>114</b>	Yemen – Sweden	23/02/1994	12 months
<b>115</b>	Yemen – United Kingdom	11/11/1993	12 months

116	Zambia – Germany	25/08/1977	12 months
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## Annex A

Table 1.2: BITs with initial validity periods still running but expiring before 2025

No.	BIT	Expiry date	Deadline for termination notification
1	Angola – Russian Federation	12/01/2021	12/01/2020
2	Bangladesh – Denmark	27/02/2023	27/02/2023
3	Bangladesh – India	07/07/2021	07/07/2020
4	Bangladesh – Indonesia	22/04/2019	22/04/2018
5	Bangladesh – Italy	20/09/2019 20/09/2024	20/09/2018 20/09/2023
6	Bangladesh – Netherlands	01/06/2021	01/12/2020
7	Bangladesh – Poland	19/11/2019	19/11/2018
8	Bangladesh – Singapore	19/11/2019	19/11/2019
9	Bangladesh – Switzerland	03/09/2019 03/09/2021 03/09/2023 03/09/2025	03/03/2019 03/03/2021 03/03/2023 03/03/2025
10	Bangladesh – Uzbekistan	24/01/2021	24/01/2020
11	Burkina Faso – Germany	21/11/2019	21/11/2018
12	Burkina Faso – Republic of Korea	14/04/2020	14/04/2019
13	Burundi – Kenya	01/04/2019	01/04/2019
14	Cambodia – Czech Republic	23/10/2019	23/10/2019

15	Cambodia – Netherlands	01/03/2021	01/09/2020
16	Cambodia – Switzerland	28/03/2020 28/08/2022 28/08/2024	28/09/2019 28/09/2021 28/09/2023
17	Ethiopia – Algeria	01/11/2025	01/11/2024
18	Ethiopia – Egypt	27/05/2020	27/05/2019
19	Ethiopia – France	07/08/2024	07/08/2024
20	Ethiopia – Netherlands	01/07/2020	01/01/2020
21	Ethiopia – Sudan	15/05/2021	15/05/2020
22	Ethiopia – Sweden	01/10/2025	01/10/2025
23	Ethiopia – Switzerland	07/12/2023	07/12/2022
24	Gambia – Taiwan Province of China	13/10/2020	13/10/2019
25	Gambia – Morocco	12/10/2021	12/04/2021
26	Gambia – Netherlands	01/04/2022	01/10/2021
27	Gambia – Switzerland	30/03/2020 30/03/2022 20/03/2024	30/09/2019 30/09/2021 30/09/2023
28	Guinea – Germany	14/08/2024	14/08/2023
29	Guinea – Switzerland	31/12/2018 31/12/2019	29/09/2018 29/09/2019
30	Guinea – Serbia	13/03/2023	13/03/2022
31	Laos – Netherlands	01/05/2020	01/11/2019
32	Laos – Russian Federation	22/03/2021	22/03/2020
33	Laos – Switzerland	04/12/2020 04/12/2022 04/12/2024	04/06/2020 04/06/2022 04/06/2024
34	Lesotho – Switzerland	07/05/2025	07/05/2024

35	Madagascar – Germany	17/10/2025	17/10/2024
36	Madagascar – Sweden	23/06/2019 23/06/2020 23/06/2021 23/06/2022 23/06/2023 23/06/2024 23/06/2025	23/03/2019 23/03/2020 23/03/2021 23/03/2022 23/03/2023 23/03/2024 23/03/2025
37	Madagascar – Switzerland	07/05/2025	07/11/2024
38	Malawi – Italy	21/03/2022	21/03/2021
39	Malawi – Netherlands	01/11/2022	01/05/2022
40	Mali – Egypt	07/07/2020	07/01/2020
41	Mali – Netherlands	01/03/2020	01/09/2019
42	Mali – Switzerland	08/12/2020 08/12/2022 08/12/2024	08/06/2019 08/06/2021 08/06/2023
43	Mauritania – Burkina Faso	18/08/2023	18/02/2023
44	Mauritania – Italy	09/12/2019 09/12/2024	09/12/2018 09/12/2023
45	Mozambique – BLEU	01/09/2019	01/03/2019
46	Mozambique-France	06/07/2021	06/07/2020
47	Mozambique – Germany	15/09/2022	15/09/2021
48	Mozambique – India	23/09/2019	23/09/2018
49	Mozambique – Indonesia	25/07/2020	25/07/2019
50	Mozambique – Italy	17/11/2023	17/11/2023
51	Mozambique – Japan	29/08/2024	29/08/2023
52	Mozambique – Netherlands	01/09/2019	01/03/2019
53	Mozambique – Switzerland	17/02/2024	17/02/2023
54	Myanmar – India	08/02/2019	08/02/2018

55	Myanmar – Japan	07/08/2024	07/08/2023
56	Myanmar – Philippines	11/09/2023	11/09/2022
57	Myanmar – Thailand	17/07/2022	17/07/2021
58	Nepal – Finland	28/01/2021	28/01/2020
59	Rwanda – BLEU	01/08/2020 01/08/2025	01/02/2020 01/02/2025
60	Rwanda – The People’s Republic of Korea	16/02/2023	16/02/2022
61	Rwanda - USA	01/01/2022	01/01/2021
62	Senegal – France	30/05/2020	30/05/2019
63	Senegal – Italy	16/12/2023	16/12/2022
64	Senegal – Romania	19/05/2024	19/05/2023
65	Senegal – South Africa	29/12/2020	29/12/2019
66	Senegal – Spain	04/02/2021	04/02/2020
67	Senegal – Turkey	17/07/2022	17/07/2021
68	Sudan – Ethiopia	15/05/2021	15/05/2020
69	Sudan – India	18/10/2020	18/10/2019
70	Sudan – Jordan	02/02/2021	02/02/2020
71	Sudan – Netherlands	27/03/2022	27/09/2021
72	Sudan – Switzerland	14/12/2019 4/12/2024	14/06/2019 14/06/2024
73	Tanzania – Canada	09/12/2023	09/12/2022
74	Tanzania – Netherlands	01/04/2019	01/09/2018
75	Tanzania – China	17/04/2024	17/04/2023
76	Tanzania – Mauritius	02/03/2023	02/03/2022
77	Timor Leste – Portugal	07/04/2024	07/04/2023
78	Togo – Switzerland	31/12/2018 31/12/2019	01/10/2018 01/10/2019



		31/12/2020 01/12/2021 31/12/2022 01/12/2023 31/12/2024	01/10/2020 01/10/2021 01/10/2022 01/10/2023 01/10/2024
<b>79</b>	Uganda – France	20/12/2024	20/12/2023
<b>80</b>	Yemen – Austria	01/07/2024	01/07/2018 01/07/2019 01/07/2020 01/07/2021 01/07/2022 01/07/2023
<b>81</b>	Yemen – Italy	03/05/2023	03/05/2022
<b>82</b>	Yemen – Netherlands	01/09/2021	28/02/2021
<b>83</b>	Zambia – Italy	02/12/2024	02/12/2023
<b>84</b>	Zambia – Switzerland	07/03/2019 07/03/2021 07/03/2023 07/03/2025	07/10/2018 07/10/2020 07/10/2022 07/10/2024

## Annex A

**Table 1.3:** BITs with initial validity periods expiring after 2025

No.	BIT	Expiry date
1	Cambodia – Croatia	15/06/2032
2	Cambodia – Russian Federation	07/03/2031
3	Ethiopia – Finland	03/05/2027
4	Ethiopia – Kuwait	12/11/2028
5	Laos – Cuba	10/06/2028
6	Madagascar – BLEU	29/11/2028
7	Mali – Algeria	16/02/2029
8	Mali – Morocco	02/03/2026
9	Mauritania – Lebanon	30/04/2026
10	Mauritania – Spain	07/03/2026
11	Zambia – France	03/03/2034
12	Zambia – Mauritius	06/05/2026
13	Zambia – Netherlands	28/02/2029

## Annex A

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**Table 1.4: The initial validity periods in BITs of LDCs**

Initial validity period	Number of BITs	Percentage (%)
Not specified	4	1.878
1 year	3	1.408
2 years	1	0.469
3 years	1	0.469
5 years	9	4.225
10 years	165	77.465
15 years	23	10.798
20 years	6	2.819
30 years	1	0.469
Overall	213	100%

## Annex A

**Table 1.5: Duration periods of survival clauses in LDC's BITs**

Survival clause period	Number of BITs	Percentage (%)
<b>5 years</b>	12	5.63
<b>6 years</b>	1	0.45
<b>10 years</b>	106	49.77
<b>15 years</b>	43	20.19
<b>20 years</b>	46	21.61
<b>Not specified</b>	5	2.35
<b>Overall</b>	213	100%

#	BIT	Signature	Entry into force	Latest expiry date	Initial validity period	Manner of termination	Language	Survival clause	Written notice	Next 2 deadlines for notification of termination	Period of renewal
1	Afghanistan - Turkey	10/07/2004	19/07/2005	19/07/2015	10 years	Article 9 It shall remain in force for a period of ten years and shall continue in force unless terminated in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article. Either Party may, by giving one year's written notice to the other Party at the end of the initial ten-year period or at any time thereafter.	English	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
2	Afghanistan - Germany	20/04/2005	12/10/2007	12/10/2017	10 years	Article 14 This Treaty shall remain in force for a period of ten years and shall be extended thereafter for an unlimited period unless denounced in writing through diplomatic channels by either Contracting State twelve months before its expiration. After the expiry of the period of ten	English	20 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						years this Treaty may be denounced at any time by either Contracting State giving twelve months' notice.					
3	Angola - Germany	30/10/2003	01/03/2007	01/03/2017	10 years	<p>Artikel 12 Er bleibt zehn Jahre lang; nach deren Ablauf verlängert sich die Geltung auf unbestimmte Zeit, sofern nicht eine der beiden Vertragsparteien den Vertrag mit einer Frist von zwölf Monaten auf diplomatischem Weg schriftlich kündigt. Während der unbestimmten Geltungsdauer kann der Vertrag jederzeit mit einer Frist von zwölf Monaten auf diplomatischem Weg schriftlich gekündigt werden.</p> <p><i>Article 12 It shall remain in force for ten years; after its expiration, the validity extends indefinitely, unless one of the two contracting parties terminates the Treaty by giving 12 months' notice by</i></p>	German, Portuguese	15 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						<i>diplomatic means in writing. During the indefinite period of validity, the Treaty may be terminated in writing at any time with a notice period of twelve months by diplomatic means.</i>					
4	Angola - Russian Federation	01/03/2007	12/01/2011	12/01/2021 12/01/2026	10 years	Статья 13 Настоящее Соглашение остаётся в силе в течение десяти (10) лет, по истечении которых его действие автоматически продлевается на очередные пятилетние сроки, если одна Договаривающаяся Сторона письменно не уведомит другую Договаривающуюся Сторону по дипломатическим каналам по крайней мере за двенадцать (12) месяцев до истечения соответствующего срока его действия о своем намерении прекратить действие Соглашения.	Russian	10 years	12 months	12/01/2020 12/01/2025	5 years

						<p><i>Article 13</i>  <i>This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten (10) years; after which it is automatically extended for another five-year period unless one of the Contracting Parties notifies the other Contracting Party in writing through diplomatic channels at least twelve (12) months before the expiration of its relevant validity period of its intention to terminate the Agreement.</i></p>					
5	Bangladesh - Austria	21/12/2000	01/12/2001	01/12/2011	10 years	<p><i>Article 27</i>  <i>This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten years; it shall be extended thereafter for an indefinite period and may be denounced in writing through diplomatic channels by either Contracting Party giving twelve months notice.</i></p>	English	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
6	Bangladesh - BLEU	22/05/1981	15/09/1987	15/09/1997	10 years	<p><i>Article 10</i>  <i>This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten</i></p>	English	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite



						years. Thereafter it shall continue in force until the expiration of twelve months from the date on which either Contracting Party shall have given written notice of termination to the other.					e term
7	Bangladesh - Denmark	05/11/2009	27/02/2013	27/02/2023	10 years	Article 16 This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten years. It shall remain in force thereafter until either Contracting Party notified in writing the other Contracting Party of its intention to terminate this Agreement. The notice of termination shall become effective one year after the date of notification.	English	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
8	Bangladesh - Germany	06/05/1981	14/09/1986	14/09/1996	10 years	Article 13 It shall remain in force for a period of ten years. Thereafter, it shall continue in force until the expiration of twelve months from the date on which either Contracting Party shall have	English	20 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						given written notice of.					
9	Bangladesh - India	09/02/2009	07/07/2011	07/07/2021	10 years	Article 15 This agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten years and thereafter it shall be deemed to have been automatically extended unless either Contracting Party gives to the other Contracting Party a written notice of its intention to terminate the Agreement. The Agreement shall stand terminated one year from the date of receipt of such written notice.	English	10 years	12 months	07/07/2020	Renewed for an indefinite term
10	Bangladesh - Indonesia	09/02/1998	22/04/1999	22/04/2019 22/04/2029	10 years	Article XII It shall remain in force for a period of ten years and shall continue in force thereafter for another period of ten years and so forth unless denounced in writing by either Contracting Party one year before its expiration.	English	10 years	12 months	22/04/2018 22/04/2028	10 years
11	Bangladesh - Islamic Republic of	29/04/2001	05/12/2002	05/12/2012	10 years	Article 14 This agreement shall enter into force for a period of ten years...	English	10 years	6 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite

	Iran					After the said period, this Agreement shall remain in force thereafter unless one of the Contracting Parties notifies the other Contracting Party in writing of its unwillingness to continue with it, six months prior to the expiration of termination thereof.					e term
12	Bangladesh - Italy	20/03/1990	20/09/1994	20/09/2019 20/09/2024	10 years	Article 14 This agreement shall remain effective for 10 years as from the date in which the notification procedures indicated in Article 13 have been effected and it shall be tacitly renewed for further periods of 5 years, unless either Party terminates it by giving prior written notice thereof one year before any expiry date.	English	5 years	12 months	20/09/2018 20/09/2023	5 years
13	Bangladesh - Japan	10/11/1998	25/08/1999	25/08/2009	10 years	Article 14 It shall remain in force for a period of ten years and shall continue in force thereafter until terminated as provided in	English	15 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						paragraph 2 of the present Article. Either Contracting Party may by giving one year's advance notice in writing to the other Contracting Party, terminate the present Agreement at the end of the initial ten-year period or at any time thereafter.					
14	Bangladesh - Republic of Korea	18/06/1986	06/10/1988	06/10/1998	10 years	Article 11 This Agreement ... shall remain in force for an initial period of ten years. It shall thereafter continue in force indefinitely subject to the right of either Contracting Party to terminate it by twelve months prior notice in writing to the other Contracting Party, which notice may be given at any time after the expiry of the ninth year.	English	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
15	Bangladesh - Malaysia	12/10/1994	20/08/1996	20/08/2006	10 years	Article 10 This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten (10) years, and shall continue in force, unless terminated in accordance with	English	Ten years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						<p>paragraph 3 of this Article.</p> <p>Either Contracting Party may by giving one (1) year's written notice to the other Contracting Party terminate this Agreement at the end of the initial ten (10) year period or anytime thereafter.</p>					
16	Bangladesh - Netherlands	01/11/1994	01/06/1996	01/06/2021 01/06/2031	15 years	<p>Article 14</p> <p>The present Agreement ... shall remain in force for a period of fifteen years.</p> <p>Unless notice of termination has been given either Contracting Party at least six months before the date of the expiry of its validity, the present Agreement shall be extended tacitly for periods of ten years, each Contracting Party reserving the right to terminate the Agreement upon notice of at least six months before the date of expiry of the current period of validity.</p>	English	15 years	6 months	01/12/2020 01/12/2030	10 years
17	Bangladesh	08/09/1997	01/08/1998	01/08/2008	10 years	<p>Article XIII</p> <p>This Agreement ...</p>	English	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated	Renewed

	- Philippines					<p>shall remain in force for a period of ten years.</p> <p>This Agreement shall continue in force if either Contracting Party fails to give a written notice to the other Contracting Party to terminate this Agreement one year before the expiration specified in paragraph 1 of this Article.</p> <p>After the expiration of the initial ten years period, either Contracting Party may at any time thereafter terminate this Agreement by giving at least one year's written notice to the other Contracting Party.</p>				at any time with notice	for an indefinite term
18	Bangladesh - Poland	08/07/1997	19/11/1999	19/11/2019 19/11/2029	10 years	<p>Article 13</p> <p>This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten (10) years and shall continue in force thereafter for similar period or periods unless, one year before expiry of the initial or any subsequently period, either Contracting</p>	English	10 years	12 months	19/11/2018 19/11/2028	10 years

						Party notifies the other Contracting Party of its intention to terminate the Agreement. The notice of termination shall become effective one year after it has been received by other Contracting Party.					
19	Bangladesh - Romania	13/03/1987	31/10/1987	31/10/1997	10 years	Article 9 This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten years. Thereafter, it shall continue in force until the expiration of twelve month from the date on which either Contracting Party shall have given written notice of termination to the other.	English	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
20	Bangladesh - Singapore	24/06/2004	19/11/2004	19/11/2019	15 years	Article 10 This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of fifteen years. Thereafter, it shall remain in force until the expiration of twelve months from the date when either of the Contracting Parties notifies in writing of its decision to terminate this Agreement.	English	15 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

21	Bangladesh - Switzerland	14/10/2000	03/09/2001	03/09/2019 03/09/2021	10 years	Article 11 This Agreement ... shall remain binding for a period of ten years. Unless written notice of termination is given six months before the expiration of this period, the Agreement shall be considered as renewed on the same terms for a period of two years, and so forth.	English	10 years	6 months	03/03/2019 03/03/2021	2 years
22	Bangladesh - Thailand	09/06/2002	12/01/2003	12/01/2013	10 years	Article 11 The Agreement ... shall remain in force for an initial period of ten years. It shall thereafter continue in force indefinitely, subject to the right or either Contracting Party to terminate it by twelve months prior notice in writing to the other Contracting Party, which notice may be given at any time after the expiry of the ninth year.	English	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
23	Bangladesh - Turkey	12/11/1987	21/06/1990	21/06/2000	10 years	Article XII It shall remain in force for a period of ten years and shall continue in force unless terminated in accordance with	English	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term



						<p>paragraph 2 of this Article.</p> <p>Either Party may, by giving one year's written notice to the other Party, terminate this Agreement at the end of the initial ten year period or at any time thereafter.</p>					
24	Bangladesh - United Kingdom	19/06/1980	19/06/1980	19/06/1990	10 years	<p>Article13</p> <p>This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten years. Thereafter it shall continue in force until the expiration of twelve months from the date on which either Contracting Party shall have given written notice of termination to the other.</p>	English	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
25	Bangladesh - United States of America	12/03/1986	25/07/1989	25/07/1999	10 years	<p>Article XIII</p> <p>It shall remain in force for a period of ten years and shall continue in force unless terminated in accordance with Paragraph 3 of this Article.</p> <p>Either Party may, by giving one year's written notice to the other Party, terminate this Treaty</p>	English	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						at the end of the initial ten year period or at any time thereafter.					
26	Bangladesh - Uzbekistan	18/07/2000	24/01/2001	24/01/2021 24/01/2026	10 years	Article 14 This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten years. Thereafter it shall be automatically extended for the further period of five years, unless notice of termination is given by either Contracting Party at least twelve months before the expiry of its period of validity.	English	10 years	12 months	24/01/2020 24/01/2025	5 years
27	Benin - Canada	09/01/2013	12/05/2014	No initial validity period	No initial validity period	Article 52 This Agreement shall remain in force unless a Contracting Party notifies the other Contracting Party in writing of its intention to terminate it. The termination of this Agreement shall be effective one year after notice of termination has been received by the other Contracting Party.	English	15 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
28	Benin -	29/06/1978	18/07/1985	18/07/1995	10 years	Article 13 It shall remain in force for 10 years	English	15 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time	Renewed for an

	Germany					and shall thereafter remain in force indefinitely unless it is terminated by either Contracting Party upon one year's written notice. On expiry of the period of 10 years, the Treaty may be denounced at any time but shall remain in force for a further year after denunciation.				with notice	indefinite term
29	Benin - United Kingdom	27/11/1987	27/11/1987	27/11/1997	10 years	Article 13 This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten years. Thereafter, it shall continue in force until the expiration of twelve months from the date on which either Contracting Party shall have terminated it by written notice to the other.	English	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
30	Burkina Faso - Germany	22/10/1996	21/11/2009	21/11/2019	10 years	Artikel 12 Er bleibt zehn Jahre lang in Kraft; nach deren Ablauf verlängert sich die Geltungsdauer auf unbegrenzte Zeit, sofern nicht eine der beiden Vertragsparteien	German	20 years	12 months	21/11/2018 . Then can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						<p>den Vertrag mit einer Frist von zwölf Monaten vor Ablauf schriftlich kündigt. Nach Ablauf von zehn Jahren kann der Vertrag jederzeit mit einer Frist von zwölf Monaten gekündigt werden.</p> <p><i>Article 12</i>  <i>It remains in force for ten years; after expiry, the period of validity shall be extended indefinitely, unless one of the two contracting parties terminates the Treaty in writing with a notice period of twelve months prior to expiry. After the lapse of ten years, the Treaty can be terminated at any time with a notice period of twelve months.</i></p>					
31	Burkina Faso - Republic of Korea	26/10/2004	14/04/2010	14/04/2020	10 years	<p>Article 13  This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten (10) years and shall remain in force thereafter indefinitely unless either Contracting Party notifies the other</p>	English	10 years	12 months	14/04/2019 . Then can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						Contraction Party in writing one year in advance of its intention to terminate this Agreement.					
32	Burkina Faso - Malaysia	23/04/1998	18/08/2003	18/08/2013	10 years	Article 12 This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten (10) years, and shall continue in force, unless terminated in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article. Either Contracting Party may by giving one (1) year's written notice to the other Contracting Party, terminate this Agreement at the end of the initial ten (10) year period or anytime thereafter.	English	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
33	Burundi - Germany	10/09/1984	09/12/1987	09/12/1997	10 years	Article 13 It shall remain in force for a period of ten years and shall be extended thereafter for an unlimited period except if denounced in writing by either Contracting Party twelve months before its expiration. After ten years the present Treaty may	English	20 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						be denounced at any time by either Contracting Party giving one year's notice.					
34	Burundi - Kenya	01/04/2009	01/04/2009	01/04/2019	10 years	Article 15 This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten years and thereafter it shall be deemed to have been automatically extended unless either Contracting Party gives to the other Contracting Party a written notice of its intention to terminate the Agreement. The Agreement shall stand terminated one year from the date on receipt of such written notice.	English	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
35	Burundi - United Kingdom	13/09/1990	13/09/1990	13/09/2000	10 years	Article 14 This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten years. Thereafter it shall continue in force until the expiration of twelve months from the date on which either Contracting Party shall have given written notice of termination to the	English	20 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						other.					
36	Cambodia - China	19/07/1996	01/02/2000	01/02/2005	5 years	<p>Article 12 This Agreement ... shall remain in force for a period of five (5) years. This Agreement shall continue in force if either Contracting Party fails to give a written notice to the other Contracting Party to terminate this Agreement one year before the expiration specified in Paragraph 1 of this Article. After the expiration of the initial five years period, either Contracting Party may at any time thereafter terminate this Agreement by giving at least one year's written notice to the other Contracting Party.</p>	English	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
37	Cambodia - Croatia	18/05/2001	15/06/2002	15/06/2032 15/06/2047	15 years	<p>Article 14 This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of fifteen (15) years and shall be extended thereafter for the following fifteen (15) year periods unless,</p>	English	15 years	12 months	15/06/2031 15/06/2046	15 years

						one year before the expiration of the initial or any subsequent period, one Contracting Party notifies the other Contracting Party of its intention to denounce the Agreement. In that case, the notice of denunciation shall become effective by the expiration of the current period of fifteen (15) years.					
38	Cambodia - Czech Republic	12/05/2008	23/10/2009	23/10/2019	10 years	Article 13 This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten years. Thereafter, it shall remain in force until the expiration of a twelve months period from the date either Contracting Party notifies the other in writing of its intention to terminate the Agreement.	English	10 years	12 months	23/10/2018 . Then can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
39	Cambodia - Germany	15/02/1999	14/04/2002	14/04/2012	10 years	Article 14 It shall remain in force for a period of ten years and shall be extended thereafter for an unlimited period unless denounced in writing by either	English	15 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term



						Contracting Party twelve months before its expiration. After the expiry of the period of ten years this Agreement may be denounced at any time by either Contracting Party giving twelve months' notice.					
40	Cambodia - Japan	14/06/2007	31/07/2008	31/07/2018	10 years	Article 27 It shall remain in force for a period of ten years after its entry into force and shall continue in force unless terminated as provided in paragraph 2 below. A Contracting Party may, by giving one year's advance notice in writing to the other Contracting Party, terminate this Agreement at the end of the initial ten year period or at any time thereafter.	English	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
41	Cambodia - Republic of Korea	10/02/1997	12/03/1997	12/03/2012	15 years	Article 12 This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of fifteen (15) years and shall remain in force thereafter indefinitely	English	20 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						unless either Contracting Party notifies the other Contracting Party in writing one year in advance of its intention to terminate this Agreement.					
42	Cambodia - Malaysia	17/08/1994	09/05/1997	09/05/2007	10 years	Article 10 This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten (10) years unless terminated in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article. Either Contracting Party may by giving one (1) year's written notice to the other Contracting Party, terminate this Agreement within the initial ten (10) year period or anytime thereafter.	English	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
43	Cambodia - Netherlands	23/06/2003	01/03/2006	01/03/2021 01/03/3036	15 years	Article 14 The present Agreement ... shall remain in force for a period of fifteen years. Unless notice of termination has been given by either Contracting Party at least six months before the date of	English	15 years	6 months	01/09/2020 01/09/2035	15 years

						the expiry of its validity, the present Agreement shall be extended tacitly for periods of fifteen years, whereby each Contracting Party reserves the right to terminate the Agreement upon notice of at least six months before the date of expiry of the current period of validity.					
44	Cambodia-Russian Federation	03/03/2015	07/03/2016	07/03/2031 07/03/2036	15 years	Статья 12 Настоящее Соглашение остаётся в силе в течение пятнадцати (15) лет. После окончания этого срока его действие автоматически продлевается на очередные пятилетние (5) сроки, если одна Договаривающаяся Сторона письменно не уведомит другую Договаривающуюся Сторону по крайней мере за двенадцать месяцев до истечения соответствующего	Russian	15 years	12 months	07/03/2030 07/03/2035	5 years

						<p>срока о своем намерении прекратить действие настоящего Соглашения.</p> <p><i>Article 12</i></p> <p><i>This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of fifteen (15) years. After the end of this period, its validity shall be automatically extended for the next five (5) years if one Contracting Party does not notify the other Contracting Party in writing at least twelve months before the expiration of the relevant period of its intention to terminate this Agreement.</i></p>					
45	Cambodia - Switzerland	12/10/1996	28/03/2000	28/03/2020 28/08/2022	10 years	<p>Article 11</p> <p>This Agreement ... shall remain binding for a period of ten years. Unless written notice of termination is given six months before the expiration of this period, the Agreement shall be considered as renewed on the</p>	English	10 years	6 months	28/09/2019 28/09/2021	2 years

						same terms for a period of two years, and so forth.					
46	Cambodia - Thailand	29/03/1995	16/04/1997	16/04/2007	10 years	<p>Article 12</p> <p>This Agreement shall be in force for a period of ten (10) years and shall remain in force thereafter unless terminated in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article.</p> <p>Either Contracting Party may by giving one (1) year's written notice to the other Contracting Party, terminate this Agreement within the initial ten (10) years period or anytime thereafter.</p>	English	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
47	Central African Republic - Germany	23/08/1965	21/01/1968	21/01/1978	10 years	<p>Artikel 14</p> <p>Er bleibt zehn Jahre lang in Kraft und verlängert sich auf unbegrenzte Zeit, sofern er nicht ein vor seinem Ablauf von einer der beiden Vertragsparteien schriftlich gekündigt wird. Nach Ablauf von zehn Jahren kann der Vertrag jederzeit gekündigt werden, bleibt jedoch nach</p>	German	20 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						<p>erfolgter Kündigung noch ein Jahr in Kraft.</p> <p><i>Article 14</i></p> <p><i>It shall enter into force for a period of ten years and shall be extended indefinitely, unless terminated by either party before its expiration. After ten years, the contract can be terminated at any time, but remains in effect for a further year after termination.</i></p>					
48	Chad - Germany	11/04/1967	23/11/1968	23/11/1978	10 years	<p>Artikel 14</p> <p>Er bleibt zehn Jahre lang in Kraft und verlängert sich auf unbegrenzte Zeit, sofern er nicht ein vor seinem Ablauf von einer der beiden Vertragsparteien schriftlich gekündigt wird. Nach Ablauf von zehn Jahren kann der Vertrag jederzeit gekündigt werden, bleibt jedoch nach erfolgter Kündigung noch ein Jahr in Kraft.</p> <p><i>Article 14</i></p> <p><i>It shall enter into force for a period of</i></p>	German	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						<i>ten years and shall be extended indefinitely, unless terminated by either party before its expiration. After ten years, the Agreement can be terminated at any time, but remains in effect for a further year after termination.</i>					
49	Democratic Republic of the Kongo - United States of America	03/08/1984	28/07/1989	28/07/1999	10 years	<p>Article XIII</p> <p>It shall remain in force for a period of ten years and shall continue in force unless denounced in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article.</p> <p>Either Party may, by giving one year's written notice to the other Party, denounce this Treaty at the end of the initial ten-year period or at any time thereafter.</p>	English	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
50	Ethiopia - Algeria	04/06/2002	01/11/2005	01/11/2025 01/11/2035	10 years	<p>Article 11</p> <p>This agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten years and shall extend for another same period, unless written notice for termination is given</p>	English	10 years	12 months	01/11/2024 01/11/2034	10 years

						by either Contracting Party twelve (12) months prior to the expiration of the Agreement.					
51	Ethiopia - Austria		01/11/2005	01/11/2015	10 years	Article 25 This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten years; it shall be extended thereafter for an indefinite period and may be denounced in writing through diplomatic channels by either Contracting Party giving twelve months' notice.	English	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
52	Ethiopia - China	11/05/1998	01/05/2000	01/05/2010	10 years	Article 13 This Agreement ... shall remain in force for a period of ten years. This Agreement shall continue in force if either Contracting Party fails to give a written notice to the other Contracting Party to terminate this Agreement one year before the expiration specified in Paragraph 1 of this Article. After the expiration of initial ten years period, either	English	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term



						Contracting Party may at any time thereafter terminate this Agreement by giving at least one year's written notice to the other Contracting Party.					
53	Ethiopia - Denmark	24/04/2001	21/08/2005	21/08/2015	10 years	Article 16 This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten years. It shall remain in force thereafter until either Contracting Party notifies in writing the other Contracting Party of its intention to terminate this Agreement. The notice of termination shall become effective one year after the date of notification.	English	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
54	Ethiopia - Egypt	27/07/2006	27/05/2010	27/05/2020 27/05/2030	10 years	Article 13 This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten years, and shall continue in force thereafter for another similar period or periods unless denounced in writing by either Contracting Party twelve months prior to the date of	English	5 years	12 months	27/05/2019 27/05/2029	10 years

						expiration.					
55	Ethiopia - Finland	23/02/2006	03/05/2007	03/05/2027	20 years	Article 17 This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of twenty (20) years and shall thereafter remain in force on the same terms until either Contracting Party notifies the other in writing of its intention to terminate the Agreement in twelve (12) months.	English	20 years	12 months	03/05/2027 . Then can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
56	Ethiopia - France	25/06/2003	07/08/2004	07/08/2024	20 years	Article 12 The Agreement shall be in force for an initial period of twenty years. It shall remain in force thereafter, unless one of the Contracting Parties gives one year's written notice of termination through diplomatic channels.	English	20 years	12 months	07/08/2024 Then can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
57	Ethiopia - Germany	19/01/2004	04/05/2006	04/06/2016	10 years	Article 12 It shall remain in force for a period of ten years and shall be extended thereafter for an unlimited period unless a notice of termination has been given in writing	English	15 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						through diplomatic channels by either Contracting Party twelve months before its expiration. After the expiry of the period of ten years this Treaty may be denounced in writing through diplomatic channels at any time by either Contracting Party giving twelve months' notice.					
58	Ethiopia - Islamic Republic of Iran	21/10/2003	15/12/2004	15/12/2014	10 years	Article 14 This Agreement shall enter into force for a period of ten years... After the said period, this Agreement shall remain in force unless one of the Contracting Parties notifies in writing the other Contracting Party of its intention to terminate it, six months prior to the date of termination thereof.	English	20 years	6 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
59	Ethiopia - Israel	26/11/2003	15/02/2006	15/02/2016	10 years	Article 14 This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten (10) years. Thereafter it shall continue in force until the expiration of	English	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						<p>twelve (12) months from the date on which either Contracting Party shall have given to the other, through the diplomatic channels, written notice of termination.</p>					
60	Ethiopia - Kuwait	14/09/1996	12/11/1998	12/11/2028 12/11/2058	30 years	<p>Article 15 This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of thirty (30) years and shall continue in force thereafter for similar period or periods, unless one year before the expiry of initial or any subsequent period, either Contracting Party notifies the other Contracting Party in writing of its intention to terminate this Agreement.</p>	English	20 years	12 months	12/11/2027 12/11/2057	30 years
61	Ethiopia - Libya	27/01/2004	25/06/2004	25/06/2014	10 years	<p>Article 12 This Agreement ... shall remain in force for a period of 10 years. This Agreement shall continue in force if either Contracting Party fails to give a written notice to the other Contracting Party to</p>	English	-	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						<p>terminate this Agreement one year before the expiration specified in paragraph 1 of this Article.</p> <p>After the expiration of the initial ten years period either Contracting Party may at any time thereafter terminate this Agreement by giving at least one year's written notice to the other Contracting Party.</p>					
62	Ethiopia - Malaysia	22/10/1998	04/06/1999	04/06/2009	10 years	<p>Article 12</p> <p>This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten (10) years, and shall continue in force, unless terminated in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article.</p> <p>Either Contracting Party may by giving one (1) year's written notice to the other Contracting Party, terminate this Agreement at the end of the initial ten (10) year period or anytime thereafter.</p>	English	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
63	Ethiopia -	16/05/2003	01/07/2005	01/07/2020 01/07/2030	15 years	<p>Article 14</p> <p>The present Agreement ... shall</p>	English	15 years	6 months	01/01/2020 01/01/2030	10 years

	Netherlands					<p>remain in force for a period of fifteen years.</p> <p>Unless notice of termination has been given by either Contracting Party at least six months before the date of the expiry of its validity, the present agreement shall be extended tacitly for periods of ten years, whereby each Contracting Party reserves the right to terminate the Agreement upon notice of at least six months before the date of expiry of the current period of validity...</p>					
64	Ethiopia - Sudan	07/03/2000	15/05/2001	15/05/2021	10 years	<p>Article 11</p> <p>It shall remain in force for a period of ten (10) years and shall be extended for another ten (10) years unless it is terminated in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article.</p> <p>Either Contracting Party may by giving one (1) year's written notice to the other Contracting Party,</p>	English	10 years	12 months	<p>15/05/2020</p> <p>. Then can be terminated at any time with notice</p>	Renewed for an indefinite term

						terminate this Agreement at the expiration of the initial ten (10) years period or any time thereafter.					
65	Ethiopia - Sweden	10/12/2004	01/10/2005	01/10/2025	20 years	Article 11 This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of twenty years, thereafter it shall remain in force until the expiration of twelve months from the date that either Contracting Party in writing notifies the other Contracting Party of its decision to terminate this Agreement.	English	20 years	12 months	01/10/2025 . Then can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
66	Ethiopia - Switzerland	26/06/1998	07/12/1998	07/12/2023 07/12/2033	10 years	Article 11 This Agreement ... shall remain in force for a period of ten years. Unless written notice of termination is given twelve months before the expiration of this period, the Agreement shall be considered as renewed to the same terms for successive periods of five years.	English	10 years	12 months	07/12/2022 07/12/2027	5 years
67	Ethiopia - Tunisia	14/12/2000	02/10/2004	02/10/2014	10 years	Article 12 This Agreement	English	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated	Renewed

						shall remain in force for a period of ten years. Thereafter it shall continue in force until the expiration of twelve months from the date which either Contracting Party shall have given written notice of termination to the other.				at any time with notice	for an indefinite term
68	Ethiopia - Turkey	16/11/2000	10/03/2005	10/03/2015	10 years	Article IX It shall remain in force for a period of ten years and shall continue in force unless terminated in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article. Either Party may, by giving one year written notice to the other Party, terminate this Agreement at the end of the initial ten years period or at any time thereafter.	English	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
69	Ethiopia - Yemen	15/04/1999	15/04/2000	15/04/2010	10 years	Article 11 It shall remain in force for a period of ten (10) years and shall continue in force, unless terminated in accordance with paragraph 2 of this	English	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term



						<p>article.  Either Contracting Party may by giving one (1) year's written notice to the other Contracting Party, terminate this Agreement at the expiration of the initial ten (10) year period or any time thereafter.</p>					
70	Gambia - Morocco	20/02/2006	12/10/2011	12/10/2021 12/10/2031	10 years	<p>Article 13  This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten years and shall continue in force thereafter for successive periods of ten years unless terminated by written notification of either Contracting Party six months at least before the end of the current period.</p>	English	10 years	6 months	12/04/2021 12/04/2031	10 years
71	Gambia - Netherlands	25/09/2002	01/04/2007	01/04/2022 01/04/2022	15 years	<p>Article 14  The present Agreement... shall remain in force for a period of fifteen years.  Unless notice of termination has been given by either Contracting Party at least six months before the date of the expiry of its</p>	English	15 years	6 months	01/10/2021 01/10/2031	10 years

						validity, the present Agreement shall be extended tacitly for periods of ten years, whereby each Contracting Party reserves the right to terminate the Agreement upon notice of at least six months before the date of expiry of the current period of validity.					
72	Gambia - Switzerland	22/11/1993	30/03/1994	30/03/2020 30/03/2022	10 years	Article 12 This Agreement shall remain binding for a period of ten years unless written notice of termination is given six months before the expiration of this period, the Agreement shall be considered as renewed on the same terms for a period of two years, and so forth.	English, French	10 years	6 months	30/09/2019 30/09/2021	2 years
73	Gambia - Taiwan Province of China	09/08/2005	13/10/2010	13/10/2020	10 years	Article 16 This Agreement shall remain in force for an initial period of ten years. After the expiration of the initial period of ten years, it shall continue in force indefinitely, unless either Contracting	English	10 years	12 months	13/10/2019 . Then can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						<p>Party notifies the other Contracting Party in writing of its decision to terminate this Agreement at the end of the initial nine-year period or at any time thereafter.</p> <p>The notice of termination shall become effective one year after the date of that notification.</p>					
74	Guinea Burkina Faso	-	25/03/2003	26/08/2004	26/08/2024 26/08/2034	<p>10 years</p> <p>Article 13 Le present Accord restera en vigueur pour une periode de dix ans. A moins que l'une des Parties Contractantes ne le denonce au moins douze (12) mois avant l'expiration de sa période de validité, il est chaque fois reconduit tacitement pour une nouvelle periode de dix ans, chaque Partie Contractante, se reservant le droit de la denoncer par notification ecrite au moins douze (12) mois avant la date d'expiration de la</p>	French	10 years	12 months	26/08/2023 26/08/2033	10 years

						<p>periode de validite en cours.</p> <p><i>Article 13</i></p> <p><i>This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten years.</i></p> <p><i>Unless one of the Contracting Parties renounces it at least twelve (12) months before the expiry of its period of validity, it is each time tacitly renewed for a new ten years, each Contracting Party, reserving the right to denounce it by notification written at least twelve (12) months before the date expiry of the period of validity in progress.</i></p>					
75	Guinea - Germany	08/11/2006	14/08/2014	14/08/2024	10 years	<p>Artikel 13</p> <p>Es bleibt zehn Jahre lang in Kraft; nach deren Ablauf verlängert sich die Geltungsdauer auf unbegrenzte Zeit, sofern nicht einer der beiden Vertragsstaaten das Abkommen mit einer Frist von zwölf Monaten vor Ablauf auf diplomatischem Weg schriftlich</p>	French, German	15 years	12 months	14/08/2023 . Then can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						<p>kündigt. Nach Ablauf von zehn Jahren kann das Abkommen jederzeit mit einer Frist von zwölf Monaten gekündigt werden.</p> <p><i>Article 13</i> <i>It remains in force for ten years; after its expirythe validity is extended to unlimited time, unless one of the two Contracting States the agreement with a period of twelve months before expiry by diplomatic means in writing announces. After ten years, that Agreement can be terminated at any time with a period of twelve months.</i></p>					
76	Guinea - Italy	20/02/1964	20/02/1964	20/02/1969	5 years	<p>Article IX Le présent Accord restera en vigueur cinq anuees et sera considere comme automatiquement proroge pour une duree indefinie, a moins qu'il ne soit denonce par écrit, avec un an de preavis par rapport a la date</p>	French	5 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewe d for an indefinit e term

						<p>d'echéance.</p> <p>Après le délai de cinq ans, le présent Accord pourra être dénoncé à n'importe quel moment par chacun des deux États contractants, avec un préavis d'un an.</p> <p><i>Article IX</i></p> <p><i>This Agreement shall remain in force for five years and shall be considered as automatically extended for an indefinite period unless it is terminated in writing, with one year's notice in relation to the date of expiry. After the expiration of five years, this agreement may be terminated at any time by either Contracting State, with one year's notice.</i></p>					
77	Guinea - Serbia	22/10/1996	13/03/1998	13/03/2023 13/03/2028	10 years	<p>Article 13</p> <p>Le présent Accord est conclu pour une période de dix ans renouvelable par tacite reconduction pour de nouvelles périodes</p>	French	10 years	12 months	13/03/2022 13/03/2027	5 years

						<p>successives de cinq ans, a moins que l'une des Parties contractantes n 'ait fait savoir a l'autre, sous forme ecrite et douze mois au moins avant l'expiration, qu'elle voudrait le resilier.</p> <p><i>Article 13</i>  <i>This Agreement is concluded for a period of ten years, automatically renewable for successive new periods of five years, unless one of the Contracting Parties has informed the other, in a written form and at least twelve months before expiry, that it wishes to terminate it.</i></p>					
78	Guinea - Switzerland	26/04/1962	26/04/1962 (provisional application from the date of signature)	31/12/2018 31/12/2019	31/12/1963	<p>Artikel 11</p> <p>Dieses Abkommen ist gültig bis zum 31. Dezember 1963. Es kann von Jahr zu Jahr stillschweigend für ein weiteres Jahr erneuert werden, sofern es nicht von der einen oder andern</p>	German	15 years	3 months	29/09/2018 29/09/2019	1 year

						<p>Vertragspartei drei Monate vor Ablauf schriftlich gekündigt wird.</p> <p><i>Article 11</i></p> <p><i>This Agreement shall be valid until 31st December 1963. It may be renewed from year to year by implication for a further year, unless it is terminated in writing by one or other of the Contracting Parties three months before expiry.</i></p>					
79	Guinea-Bissau - Portugal	24/06/1991	08/04/1996	08/04/2006	10 years	<p>Article 17</p> <p>Apos o termo desse prazo considerar-se-a prorrogado par tempo indefinido, a nao ser que uma das Partes Contratantes o denuncie, par escrito, em qualquer momento, com uma antecedencia de 12 meses.</p> <p><i>Article 17</i></p> <p><i>After the expiry of this period, it shall be deemed to be extended indefinitely, unless</i></p>	Portuguese	20 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term



						<i>one of the Contracting Parties denounces it, in writing, at any time, with an advance of 12 months.</i>					
80	Haiti - France	23/05/1984	25/03/1985	25/03/1995	10 years	<p>Article 12 L' Accord est conclu pour une duree initiale de dix ans. Il restera en vigueur apres ce terme a moins que l'une des deux Parties ne le denonce par la voie diplomatique avec preavis d'un an.</p> <p>Article 12 <i>This Agreement is concluded for the initial period of ten years. It shall remain in force thereafter unless either Party denounces it through the diplomatic channel with one year's notice.</i></p>	French	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
81	Haiti - Germany	14/08/1973	01/12/1975	01/12/1985	10 years	<p>Article 14 It shall remain in force for 10 years and shall thereafter remain in force indefinitely unless notice of termination is given in writing by either Contracting</p>	English	20 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						<p>Party one year prior to its expiry.</p> <p>On expiry of the period of 10 years, the Treaty may be denounced at any time but shall remain in force for a further year after denunciation.</p>					
82	Haiti - United Kingdom	18/03/1985	27/03/1995	27/03/2005	10 years	<p>Article 13</p> <p>This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of 10 years. Thereafter it shall continue in force until either Contracting Party gives written notice of termination to the other. That termination shall take effect only on the expiration of a period of 12 months from the date of notification.</p>	English	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
83	Lao People's Democratic Republic - Australia	06/04/1994	08/04/1995	08/04/2010	15 years	<p>Article 15</p> <p>(1) It shall remain in force for a period of fifteen years and thereafter shall remain in force indefinitely, unless terminated in accordance with paragraph (2) of this Article.</p> <p>(2) Either</p>	English	15 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						Contracting Party may terminate this Agreement at any time after it has been in force for fifteen years by giving one year's written notice to the other Contracting Party.					
84	Lao People's Democratic Republic - China	31/01/1993	01/06/1993	01/06/2003	10 years	<p>Article 12</p> <p>1. This Agreement ... shall remain in force for a period of ten years.</p> <p>2. This Agreement shall continue in force if either contracting State fails to give a written notice to the other Contracting State to terminate this Agreement one year before the expiration specified in paragraph 1 of this Article.</p> <p>3. After the expiration of the initial ten-year period, either Contracting State may at any time thereafter terminate this Agreement by giving at least one year's written notice to the other Contracting State.</p>	English	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

85	Lao People's Democratic Republic - Cuba	28/04/1997	10/06/1998	10/06/2028 10/06/2038	10 years	Article 12. This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten years. Unless notice of termination has been given by either Contracting Party at least one year before the date of expiry of its validity, this Agreement shall thereafter be extended tacitly for periods of ten years.	English, Spanish, French	10 years	12 months	10/06/2027 10/06/2037	10 years
86	Lao People's Democratic Republic - Denmark	09/09/1998	09/05/1999	09/05/2009	10 years	Article 16 This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten years. It shall remain in force thereafter until either Contracting Party notifies in writing the other Contracting Party of its intention to terminate this Agreement. The notice of termination shall become effective one year after the date of notification.	English	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
87	Lao People's Democratic Republic - France	12/12/1989	08/03/1991	08/03/2001	10 years	Article 12 L'accord est conclu pour une durée initiale de dix ans; il restera en vigueur après ce terme, à moins que l'une des	French	20 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

					<p>Parties ne le denonce par la voie diplomatique avec preavis d'un an. A l'expiration de la periode de validite du present Accord, les investissements effectues pendant qu'il etait en vigueur continueront de beneficier de la protection de ses dispositions pendant une periode supplementaire de vingt ans.</p> <p><i>Article 12</i></p> <p><i>The agreement is concluded for an initial period of ten years; it shall remain in force after this term unless one of the Parties denounces it through the diplomatic channel with one year's notice.</i></p> <p><i>At the expiration of the period of validity of this Agreement, investments made while in force shall continue to enjoy the protection of its provisions for an additional period of twenty years.</i></p>				
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88	Lao People's Democratic Republic - Germany	09/08/1996	24/03/1999	24/03/2009	10 years	Article 13 It shall remain in force for a period of ten years and shall be extended thereafter for an unlimited period unless denounced in writing by either Contracting Party twelve months before its expiration. After the expiry of the period of ten years this Agreement may be denounced at any time by either Contracting party giving twelve months' notice.	English, German	20 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
89	Lao People's Democratic Republic - India	09/11/2000	05/01/2003	05/01/2018	15 years	Article 16 This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of fifteen years and hereafter it shall be deemed to have been automatically extended unless either Contracting Party gives to the other Contracting Party a written notice of its intention to terminate the Agreement. The Agreement shall stand terminated one year from the	English	15 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						date of receipt of such written notice.					
90	Lao People's Democratic Republic - Japan	16/01/2008	03/08/2008	03/08/2018	10 years	Article 27 1. It shall remain in force for a period of ten years after its entry into force and shall continue in force unless terminated as provided in paragraph 2 below. 2. A Contracting Party may, by giving one year's advance notice in writing to the other Contracting Party, terminate this Agreement at the end of the initial ten-year period or at any time thereafter.	English	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
91	Lao People's Democratic Republic - Republic of Korea	15/05/1996	14/06/1996	14/06/2011	15 years	Article 12 (2) This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of fifteen (15) years and shall remain in force thereafter indefinitely, unless either Contracting Party notifies the other Contracting Party in writing one year in advance of its intention to terminate this Agreement.	English	20 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

92	Lao People's Democratic Republic - Mongolia	03/03/1994	29/12/1994	29/12/2004	10 years	Article 12 (2) This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten (10) years and continue in force thereafter unless either Contracting Party notifies in writing six (6) months in advance of its intention to terminate this Agreement. (3) This Agreement may be revised by mutual consent. Any revision or termination of this Agreement shall be affected without prejudice to any right or obligation accruing or incurred under this Agreement prior to the effective date of such revision or termination.	English	-	6 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
93	Lao People's Democratic Republic - Netherlands	16/05/2003	01/05/2005	01/05/2020 01/05/2030	15 years	Article 14 1) The present Agreement ... shall remain in force for a period of fifteen years. 2) Unless notice of termination has been given by either Contracting Party at least six months	English	15 years	6 months	01/11/2019 01/11/2029	10 years



						before the date of the expiry of its validity, the present Agreement shall be extended tacitly for periods of ten years, whereby each Contracting Party reserves the right to terminate the Agreement upon notice of at least six months before the date of expiry of the current period of validity.					
94	Lao People's Democratic Republic - Pakistan	23/04/2004	19/03/2007	19/03/2017	10 years	Article 14 1. This Agreement shall remain valid for a period of ten (10) years and shall automatically be renewed for similar periods unless denounced by a Contracting Party. 2. A Contracting Party may denounce this Agreement at any time after the expiry of first period of ten (10) years by giving a notice of one (1) year to the other Contracting Party of its investor to denounce this Agreement.	English	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	10 years
95	Lao People's	06/12/1996	22/03/2006	22/03/2021 22/03/2036	15 years	Статья 10	Russian	15 years	12 months	22/03/2020 22/03/2035	15 years

Democratic Republic - Russian Federation						<p>2. Настоящее Соглашение заключается сроком на пятнадцать лет. Его действие будет автоматически продлеваться на очередные пятнадцатилетние сроки, если ни одна из Договаривающихся Сторон не уведомит в письменной форме другую Договаривающуюся Сторону по крайней мере за двенадцать месяцев до истечения соответствующего срока о своем намерении прекратить действие настоящего Соглашения.</p> <p><i>Article 10</i>  <i>This Agreement is concluded for a period of fifteen years. It will be automatically renewed for another fifteen-year periods if none of the Contracting Parties</i></p>					
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						<i>Parties will notify in writing the other Contracting Party at least twelve Months before the expiration of the relevant period of its intention to terminate this Agreement.</i>					
96	Lao People's Democratic Republic - Singapore	24/03/1997	26/03/1998	26/03/2008	10 years	Article 16 2. This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten years and shall continue in force thereafter unless, after the expiry of the initial period of nine years, either Contracting Party notifies in writing the other Contracting Party of its intention to terminate this Agreement. The notice of termination shall become effective one year after it has been received by the other Contracting Party.	English	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
97	Lao People's Democratic Republic - Sweden	29/08/1996	01/01/1997	01/01/2017	20 years	Article 10 (2) This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of twenty years. Thereafter it shall remain in force until the expiration of	English, Swedish	20 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						<p>twelve months from the date that other Contracting Party in writing notifies the other Contracting Party of it, decision to terminate this Agreement.</p>					
98	Lao People's Democratic Republic - Switzerland	04/12/1996	04/12/1996	04/12/2020 04/12/2022	10 years	<p>Article 12 (1) Le présent Accord ... restera valable pour une durée de dix ans. S'il n'est pas dénoncé par écrit six mois avant l'expiration de cette période, il sera considéré comme renouvelé aux mêmes conditions pour une durée de deux ans, et ainsi de suite.</p> <p><i>Article 12 (1) This Agreement ... shall remain in force for a period of ten years. If it is not denounced in writing six months before the expiry of this period, it will be considered as renewed under the same conditions for a period of two years, and so on.</i></p>	French	10 years	6 months	04/06/2020 04/06/2022	2 years
99	Lao People's Democratic	22/08/1990	07/12/1990	07/12/2000	10 years	Article 10 The Agreement ... shall remain in force	English	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time	Renewed for an indefinite

	Republic - Thailand					for an initial period of ten years. It shall thereafter continue in force indefinitely subject to the right of either Contracting Party terminate it by twelve months prior notice in writing to the other Contracting Party, which notice may be given at any time after the expiry of the ninth year.				with notice	e term
100	Lao People's Democratic Republic - United Kingdom	01/06/1995	01/06/1995	01/06/2005	10 years	Article 14 This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten years. Thereafter it shall continue in force until the expiration of twelve months from the date on which either Contracting Party shall have given written notice of termination to the other.	English	20 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
101	Lao People's Democratic Republic - Viet Nam	14/01/1996	23/06/1996	23/06/2016	10 years	Article 11 (2) This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten (10) years, and shall continue in force each time for a period equal to the initial duration of this agreement, unless	English	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	10 years

						<p>terminated in accordance with paragraph (3) of this Article.</p> <p>(3) Either Contracting Party may by giving one (1) year's written notice to the other Contracting Party terminate this Agreement at the end of the initial ten (10) years period or any time thereafter.</p>					
102	Lesotho - Germany	11/11/1982	17/08/1985	17/08/1995	10 years	<p>Article 13</p> <p>It shall remain in force for a period of ten years and shall be extended thereafter for an unlimited period except if denounced by either Contracting Party upon giving twelve months' written notice to the effect.</p>	English	20 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
103	Lesotho - Switzerland	16/06/2004	07/05/2010	07/05/2025	15 years	<p>Article 13</p> <p>This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of fifteen years. Thereafter it shall continue in force until the expiration of twelve months from the date on which either Contracting Party shall have given</p>	English, French	15 years	12 months	07/05/2024 . Then can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						written notice of termination to the other.					
104	Lesotho – United Kingdom	18/02/1981	18/02/1981	18/02/1991	10 years	Article 13 This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten years. Thereafter it shall continue in force until the expiration of twelve months from date on which either Contracting Party shall have given written notice of termination to the other.	English	20 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
105	Liberia - France	23/03/1979	22/01/1982	22/01/1992	10 years	Article 13 La presente Convention est conclue pour une duree initiale de dix annees. Elle restera en vigueur apres ce terme a moins que l'une des deux Parties contractantes ne la denonce par ecrit et par la voie diplomatique avec un preavis d'un an. <i>Article 13 This Convention is concluded for an initial period of ten years. It shall remain in</i>	French	15 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						<i>force thereafter unless either of the two Contracting Parties denounces it in writing and through the diplomatic channel with one year's notice.</i>					
106	Liberia - Germany	12/12/1961	22/10/1967	22/10/1977	10 years	Article 14 It shall remain in force for a period of ten years except if denounced in writing by either contracting party one year before its expiration. After the expiry of the period of ten years the present Treaty shall continue in force thereafter for an unlimited period, and may be denounced at any time by either contracting party giving one year's notice.	English, German	20 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
107	Liberia - Switzerland	23/07/1963	22/09/1964	No initial validity period	No initial validity period	Article 8 It shall be applied provisionally from the day of its signature and shall enter into full force and effect upon the exchange of the Instruments of ratification, and shall thereafter remain in	English, French	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term



						force unless and until terminated by one year's advance written notice.					
108	Madagascar - BLEU	29/09/2005	29/11/2008	29/11/2028 29/11/2038	10 years	<p>Article 15</p> <p>1. Le présent Accord entrera en vigueur un mois à compter de la date à laquelle les Parties contractantes auront échangé leurs instruments de ratification. Il restera en vigueur pour une période de dix ans. A moins que l'une des Parties contractantes ne le dénonce au moins six mois avant l'expiration de sa période de validité, il sera chaque fois reconduit tacitement pour une nouvelle période de dix ans, chaque Partie contractante se réservant le droit de le dénoncer par une notification introduite au moins six mois avant la date d'expiration de la période de validité en cours.</p> <p><i>Article 15</i> <i>This Agreement shall remain in force</i></p>	French	10 years	6 months	29/05/2028 29/05/2038	10 years

						<p><i>for a period of ten years.</i></p> <p><i>Unless one of the Contracting Parties denounces it at least six months before the expiry of its period of validity, it shall be renewed automatically for a further period of ten years, each Contracting Party reserving the right to denounce it by a notification made at least six months before the date of expiry of the current period of validity.</i></p>					
109	Madagascar - China	21/11/2005	01/07/2007	01/07/2017	10 years	<p>Article 13</p> <p>L'Accord est conelu pour une durée initiale de dix ans.</p> <p>Il restera en vigueur après ce terme, à moins que l'une des Parties ne le dénonce par la voie diplomatique après prèavis d'un an.</p> <p>Article 13</p> <p><i>The Agreement is concluded for an initial period ten years.</i></p> <p><i>It shall remain in force after this term unless one of the Parties denounces it</i></p>	French	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						<i>through the diplomatic channel after one year's notice.</i>					
110	Madagascar - France	25/07/2003	17/04/2005	17/04/2015	10 years	<p>Article 11 L'accord est conclu pour une durée initiale de dix ans. Il restera en vigueur après ce terme, à moins que l'une des Parties ne le dénonce pas la voie diplomatique avec préavis d'un an.</p> <p><i>Article 11 The agreement is concluded for an initial term of ten years. It shall remain in force after this term unless one of the Parties denounces it through the diplomatic channel with one year's notice.</i></p>	French	15 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
111	Madagascar - Germany	01/08/2006	17/10/2015	17/10/2025	10 years	<p>Artikel 14 Er bleibt zehn Jahre lang in Kraft; nach deren Ablauf verlängert sich die Geltungsdauer auf unbegrenzte Zeit, sofern nicht einer der beiden Vertragsstaaten den Vertrag mit einer Frist von zwölf</p>	German, French	15 years	12 months	17/10/2024 . Then can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						<p>Monaten vor Ablauf schriftlich kündigt. Nach Ablauf von zehn Jahren kann der Vertrag jederzeit mit einer Frist von zwölf Monaten gekündigt werden.</p> <p><i>Article 14</i> <i>It remains in force for ten years; after expiry, the period of validity shall be extended indefinitely, unless one of the two Contracting States terminates the contract in writing with a notice period of twelve months prior to expiry. After ten years, the agreement can be terminated at any time with one year's notice.</i></p>					
112	Madagascar - Mauritius	06/04/2004	29/12/2005	29/12/2015	10 years	<p>Article 13 L'Accord est conclu pour une durée initiale de dix ans. Il restera en vigueur après ce terme, à moins que l'une des Parties ne le dénonce par la voie diplomatique après préavis d'un an. Les investissements</p>	French	15 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						<p>effectués avant l'expiration du présent Accord continueront de bénéficier de la protection des dispositions des articles 1 à 11 pendant une période supplémentaire de quinze ans à compter de la date d'expiration.</p> <p><i>Article 13</i>  <i>The Agreement is concluded for an initial period of ten years. It will remain in force after this term, unless one Party denounces it through diplomatic channels after one year's notice.</i></p>					
113	Madagascar - Sweden	02/04/1966	23/06/1967	23/06/2019 23/06/2020	1 year	<p>Article 11  Le present accorde ... sera valable pour une année et renouvelable d'année en année par tacite reconduction sous réserve d'un préavis de trois mois avant son expiration.</p> <p><i>Article 11</i>  <i>This Agreement shall be valid for one</i></p>	French	10 years	3 months	23/03/2019 23/03/2020	1 year

						<i>year and renewable from year to year by tacit agreement subject to three months notice prior to its expiry.</i>					
114	Madagascar -Switzerland	19/11/2008	07/05/2015	07/05/2025 07/05/2027	10 years	<p>Article 14 Le présent Accord ... restera valable pour une durée de dix ans. S'il n'est pas dénoncé par écrit avec un préavis de six mois avant l'expiration de cette période, il sera considéré comme renouvelé aux mêmes conditions pour une durée de deux ans, et ainsi de suite.</p> <p><i>Article 14 This Agreement ... will remain valid for a period of ten years. If it is not denounced in writing with six months' notice before the expiry of this period, it will be considered as renewed under the same conditions for a period of two years, and so on.</i></p>	French	10 years	6 months	07/11/2024 07/11/2026	2 years
115	Malawi - Egypt	21/10/1997	07/09/1999	07/09/2009	10 years	Article XI Each Contracting Party may, by giving one (1) year's	English	to the extent necessary to fulfill such obligations under	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						written notice to the other Contracting Party, terminate this Agreement at the end of the initial ten (10) year period or any time hereafter.		the Agreement			
116	Malawi -Italy	28/08/2003	21/03/2012	21/03/2022 21/03/2027	10 years	<p>Articolo16            Il presente Accordo restera in vigore per un periodo di dieci (10) anni a decorrere dalla data della notifica di cui all'articolo 15 e restera in vigore per un ulteriore quinquennio, salvo che una delle due Parti Contraenti decida di denunciarlo non pili tardi di un anno prima della data di scadenza.</p> <p><i>Article 16</i>  <i>This Agreement will remain in force for a period of ten (10) years from the date of the notification referred to in Article 15 and will remain in force for a further five years, unless one of the two Contracting Parties decides to denounce it no later than one</i></p>	Italian	5 years	12 months	21/03/2021 21/03/2026	5 years

						<i>year before the expiry date.</i>					
117	Malawi - Netherlands	11/12/2003	01/11/2007	01/11/2022 01/11/2032	15 years	Article 14 Unless notice of termination has been given by either Contracting Party at least six months before the date of the expiry of its validity, the present Agreement shall be extended tacitly for periods of ten years, whereby each Contracting Party reserves the right to terminate the Agreement upon notice of at least six months before the date of expiry of the current period of validity.	English	15 years	6 months	01/05/2022 01/05/2032	10 years
118	Mali - Algeria	11/07/1996	16/02/1999	16/02/2029 16/02/2039	10 years	Article 11 L'accord est conclu pour une durée de dix (10) ans renouvelable par tacite reconduction sauf, dénonciation par écrit par l'une des parties, un (1) an avant l'expiration de la période en cours. <i>Article 11 The agreement is concluded for a period of ten (10)</i>	French	10 years	12 months	16/02/2028 16/02/2038	10 years



						<i>years renewable by tacit renewal except, denunciation in writing by one of the parties, one (1) year before the expiry of the current period.</i>					
119	Mali - Canada	28/11/2014	08/06/2016	No initial validity period	No initial validity period	Article 41 3. This Agreement shall remain in force unless a Party notifies the other Party in writing of its intention to terminate it. The termination of this Agreement will be effective one year after notice of termination has been received by the other Party.	English	15 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
120	Mali - Egypt	09/03/1998	07/07/2000	07/07/2020 07/07/2030	10 years	Article 12 La présente convention ... restera en vigueur pour une période de dix (10) ans. Au moins que l'une de Parties contractantes ne le dénonce au moins six mois avant l'expiration de sa période de validité elle est chaque fois reconduite tacitement pour une nouvelle période de dix ans, chaque	French	10 years	6 months	07/01/2020 07/01/2030	10 years

						<p>Partie contractante se reserve le droit de la denoncer par notification ecrite au moins six (6) mois avant la date d'expiration de la periode de validite en course.</p> <p><i>Article 12</i>  <i>This Agreement ... will remain in force for a period of ten (10) years. Unless one of the Contracting Parties denounces it at least six months before the expiry of its period of validity it shall be each time renewed for a further period of ten years, each Contracting Party reserving the right to denounce it by written notification at least six (6) months before the expiry date of the current validity period.</i></p>					
121	Mali - Germany	28/06/1977	16/05/1980	16/05/1990	10 years	<p>Article 13  It shall remain in force for 10 years and shall thereafter remain in force indefinitely unless it is terminated by</p>	English	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						either Contracting Party upon one year's written notice. On expiry of the period of 10 years, the Treaty may be denounced at any time but shall remain in force for a further year after denunciation.					
122	Mali - Morocco	21/02/2014	02/03/2016	02/03/2026 02/03/2036	10 years	Article 12 1. Le present Accord restera en vigueur pour une periode de dix (10) ans. A moins que l'une des Parties Contractantes ne le denonce au moins six (06) mois avant l'expiration de sa periode de validite, it est chaque fois reconduit tacitement pour une nouvelle periode de dix (10) ans, chaque Partie Contractante se reservant le droit de le denoncer par notification ecrite au moins six (06) mois avant la date d'expiration de la periode de validite en cours. <i>Article 12</i> <i>1. This Agreement ... shall remain in force</i>	French	10 years	6 months	02/09/2025 02/09/2035	10 years

						<p><i>for a period of ten (10) years. Unless one of the Contracting Parties denounces it at least six (6) months before the expiry of its period of validity, it shall be each time renewed automatically for a further period of ten (10) years, each Contracting Party reserving the right to denounce it by written notification at least six (06) months before the expiry date of the current period of validity.</i></p>					
123	Mali - Netherlands	13/07/2003	01/03/2005	01/03/2020 01/03/2030	15 years	<p>Article 14</p> <p>(1) Le présent Accord restera en vigueur pendant une période de quinze ans.</p> <p>(2) Sauf dénonciation notifiée par l'une des Parties Contractantes six mois au moins avant son expiration, la durée de validité du present Accord sera tacitement prolongée chaque fois pour une période de dix ans, les Parties</p>	French	15 years	6 months	01/09/2019 01/09/2029	10 years

						<p>Contractantes se réservant le droit de dénoncer l'Accord par notification faite six mois au moins avant l'expiration de la période de validité en cours.</p> <p><i>Article 14</i>  <i>(1) This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of fifteen years.</i>  <i>(2) Unless terminated by one of the Contracting Parties at least six months before its expiration, the duration of this Agreement shall be tacitly extended each time for a period of ten years, the Contracting Parties reserving the right to denounce the Agreement by notification made at least six months before expiry of the current period of validity.</i></p>					
124	Mali - Switzerland	08/03/1978	08/12/1978	08/12/2020 08/12/2022	5 years	<p>Article 10  1. Le présent Accord ... restera valable pour une durée de cinq ans. S'il n'est pas dénoncé par écrit par l'une ou</p>	French	10 years	6 months	08/06/2019 08/06/2021	2 years

						<p>l'autre des Parties Contractantes six mois avant l'expiration de cette période, il sera considéré comme renouvelé pour une durée de deux ans, et ainsi de suite.</p> <p><i>Article 10</i></p> <p><i>1. This Agreement ... shall remain valid for a period of five years. If it is not denounced in writing by either Contracting Party six months before the expiry of this period, it shall be considered as renewed for a period of two years, and so on.</i></p>					
125	Mauritania - Burkina Faso	18/05/2001	18/08/2003	18/08/2023 18/08/2033	10 years	<p>Article 11</p> <p>1- Le présent Accord ... restera en vigueur pour une période de dix ans. A moins que l'une des Parties Contractantes ne le dénonce au moins six mois avant l'expiration de sa période de validité, il est chaque fois reconduit tacitement pour une nouvelle période de dix ans chaque Partie</p>	French	10 years	6 months	18/02/2023 18/02/2033	10 years

						<p>Contractante se réservant le droit de la dénoncer par notification écrite au moins six mois avant la date d'expiration de la période de validation en cours.</p> <p><i>Article 11</i></p> <p><i>1. This Agreement ... shall remain in force for a period of ten years. Unless one of the Contracting Parties denounces it at least six months before the expiry of its period of validity, it shall be tacitly renewed for a further period of ten years, each Contracting Party reserving the right to denounce it by written notification at least six months before the expiry date of the current validation period.</i></p>					
126	Mauritania - Germany	08/12/1982	26/04/1986	26/04/1996	10 years	<p>Article 13</p> <p>(2) Le présent Traité ... restera en vigueur pendant dix ans et sera prolongé per la suite pour une durée illimite à moins d'être dénoncé par écrit par une de deux Parties</p>	French	20 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						<p>contractantes sous réserve d'un préavis de douze mois. A l'expiration de la période de dix ans, le Traité pourra être dénoncée a tout moment, mais il restera encore en vigour pendant un an après sa déunciation.</p> <p><i>Article 13</i></p> <p><i>(2) This Treaty shall remain in force for ten years and shall thereafter be extended for an unlimited period unless denounced in writing by one of two Contracting Parties subject to twelve months' notice. After the lapse of ten years, the Treaty may be terminated at any time, but it will remain in force for one year after its denunciation.</i></p>					
127	Mauritania - Italy	05/04/2003	09/12/2009	09/12/2019 09/12/2024	10 years	<p>Article XIV</p> <p>1.Le present Accord ets conclu pour une durée de dix (10) ans et pour une période additionnelle de cinq ans, à moins que l'une des Parties</p>	French	5 years	12 months	09/12/2018 09/12/2023	5 years



						<p>contractantes ne le dénonce au plus tard un an avant son expiration.</p> <p><i>Article XIV</i></p> <p><i>1. This Agreement is concluded for a period of ten (10) years and for an additional period of five years, unless one of the Contracting Parties denounces it not later than one year before it expires.</i></p>					
128	Mauritania - Republic of Korea	15/12/2004	21/07/2006	21/07/2016	10 years	<p>Article 12</p> <p>2. This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten (10) years and shall remain in force thereafter indefinitely unless either Contracting Party notifies the other Contracting Party in writing one year in advance of its intention to terminate this Agreement.</p> <p>4. This Agreement may be revised by mutual consent of both Contracting Parties.</p>	English	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
129	Mauritania - Lebanon	15/06/2004	30/04/2006	30/04/2026 20/04/2036	10 years	<p>Article 12</p> <p>1. L'accord est conclu pour une</p>	French	10 years	12 months	30/04/2025 30/04/2035	10 years

						<p>durée initiale de dix ans. A moins que l'une des Parties contractantes ne le dénonce au moins douze mois avant l'expiration de sa période de validité, il sera reconduit tacitement pour une période de dix ans, chaque Partie contractante se réservant le droit de le dénoncer par une notification introduite au moins douze mois avant la date d'expiration de la période de validité en cours.</p>					
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*Article 12*

*1. The agreement is concluded for an initial period of ten years. Unless one of the Contracting Parties denounces it at least twelve months before the expiry of its period of validity, it shall be tacitly renewed for a period of ten years, each Contracting Party reserving the right to denounce it by a notification introduced at least twelve months*

						<i>before the expiry date of the current period of validity.</i>					
130	Mauritania - Spain	24/07/2008	07/03/2016	07/03/2026	10 years	<p>Artículo 13</p> <p>El Acuerdo permanecerá en vigor por un período inicial de diez años. Tras la expiración del período inicial de validez, continuará en vigor indefinidamente a menos que sea denunciado por escrito por cualquiera de las Partes Contratantes mediante notificación escrita dirigida a la otra Parte Contratante. La denuncia surtirá efecto doce meses después de dicha notificación.</p> <p><i>Article 13</i>  <i>The Agreement will remain in force for an initial period of ten years. After the expiration of the initial period of validity, it shall continue in force indefinitely unless it is denounced in</i></p>	Spanish	10 years	12 months	07/03/2025 . Then can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						<p>writing by either of the Contracting Parties by written notification addressed to the other Contracting Party. The denunciation shall take effect twelve months after said notification.</p>					
131	Mauritania - Switzerland	09/09/1976	30/05/1978	30/05/2018 30/05/2019	1 year	<p>Article 9</p> <p>Le présent accord sera applicable à titre provisoire dès sa signature et entrera en vigueur lorsque les Hautes Parties Contractantes se seront notifié l'accomplissement des formalités constitutionnelles requises pour la conclusion et la mise en vigueur des traités internationaux.</p> <p>L'accord sera renouvelé d'année en année par tacite reconduction tant que l'une ou l'autre des Hautes Parties Contractantes ne l'aura pas dénoncé par écrit avec un préavis</p>	French	6 years	3 months	28/02/2018 28/02/2019	1 year

						<p>de trois mois avant son expiration.</p> <p><i>Article 9</i></p> <p><i>This Agreement shall be applicable provisionally upon signature and shall enter into force when the High Contracting Parties have notified each other of the completion of the constitutional formalities required for the conclusion and entry into force of international treaties.</i></p> <p><i>The agreement will be renewed from year to year by tacit agreement as long as one or the other High Contracting Party shall not have denounced it in writing with prior notice three months before it expires.</i></p>					
132	Mozambique - Algeria	12/12/1998	25/07/2000	25/07/2010	10 years	<p>Article 11</p> <p>L'accord est conclu pour une durée initiale de dix (10) ans, il restera en vigueur après ce terme, à moins que l'une des parties contractantes ne le</p>	French	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						<p>dénonce par écrit avec un préavis de douze (12) mois.</p> <p><i>Article 11</i></p> <p><i>The agreement is concluded for an initial period of ten (10) years and will remain in force thereafter unless one of the contracting parties denounces it in writing with twelve (12) months' notice.</i></p>					
133	Mozambique - BLEU	18/07/2006	01/09/2009	01/09/2019 01/09/2029	10 years	<p>Article 13</p> <p>1.The Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten years.</p> <p>2. Unless notice of termination is given by either Contracting Party at least six months before the expiry of its period of validity, this Agreement shall be tacitly extended each time for a further period of ten years, it being understood that each Contracting Party reserves the right to terminate the Agreement by notification given at least six months before the date of</p>	English	10 years	6 months	01/03/2019 01/03/2029	10 years

						expiry of the current period of validity.					
134	Mozambique - Finland	03/09/2004	21/09/2005	21/09/2015	10 years	Article 17 This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten (10) years and shall thereafter remain in force on the same terms until either Contracting Party notifies the other in writing of its intention to terminate the Agreement in twelve (12) months.	English	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
135	Mozambique - France	15/11/2002	06/07/2006	06/07/2021	15 years	Article 11 Entrée en vigueur et dénonciation L'Accorde est conclu pour une durée initiale de quinze ans. Il restera en vigueur après ce terme, à moins que l'une des Parties ne le dénonce par écrit par la voie diplomatique avec un préavis de un an. <i>Article 11</i> <i>The Agreement is concluded for an initial period of fifteen years. It will remain in force after this term, unless one of the Parties denounces it in</i>	French	10 years	12 months	06/07/2020 . Then can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						<i>writing by diplomatic means with one year's notice.</i>					
136	Mozambique - Germany	06/03/2002	15/09/2007	15/09/2022	15 years	<p>Artikel 14 Dieser Vertrag ... bleibt fünfzehn Jahre lang in Kraft; nach deren Ablauf verlängert sich die Geltungsdauer auf unbegrenzte Zeit, sofern nicht eine der beiden Vertragsparteien den Vertrag mit einer Frist von mindestens zwölf Monaten vor Ablauf auf diplomatischem Wege schriftlich kündigt. Nach Ablauf von fünfzehn Jahren kann der Vertrag jederzeit mit einer Frist von mindestens zwölf Monaten gekündigt werden.</p> <p><i>Article 14</i> 2) <i>This Agreement ... remains in force for fifteen years; after expiry, the period of validity shall be extended indefinitely, unless one of the two contracting parties terminates the Agreement by</i></p>	German, Portuguese	15 years	12 months	15/09/2021 . Then can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term



						<i>diplomatic means at least twelve months prior to expiry. After expiration of a period of fifteen years, the Agreement may be terminated at any time with a notice period of at least twelve months.</i>					
137	Mozambique - India	19/02/2009	23/09/2009	23/09/2019	10 years	Article 15 (1) This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten (10) years and thereafter it shall be deemed to have been automatically extended unless either Contracting Party gives to the other Contracting Party a written notice of its intention to terminate the Agreement. The Agreement shall stand terminated one year from the date on receipt of such written notice.	English	15 years	12 months	23/09/2018 . Then can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
138	Mozambique - Indonesia	26/03/1999	25/07/2000	25/07/2020 25/07/2030	10 years	Article XIII This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten (10) years and shall continue in force thereafter for similar period unless either	English	10 years	12 months	25/07/2019 25/07/2029	10 years

						Contracting Party notifies the other Contracting Party in writing of its intention to terminate this Agreement one year before its expiration.					
139	Mozambique - Italy	14/12/1998	17/11/2003	17/11/2023 11/11/2028	10 years	Article 15 This Agreement shall remain effective for a period of 10 years from the date of the notification under Article 14 and shall remain in force for further periods of 5 years thereafter, unless one of the Contracting Parties withdraws in writing by not later than one year notice before the expiry date.	English, Italian	5 years	12 months	17/11/2022 17/11/2027	5 years
140	Mozambique - Japan	01/06/2013	29/08/2014	29/08/2024	10 years	Article 27 1. It shall remain in force for a period of ten years after its entry into force and shall continue in force unless terminated as provided in paragraph 3. 3. A Contracting Party may, by giving one year's advance notice in writing to the other	English	10 years	12 months	29/08/2023 . Then can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						Contracting Party, terminate this Agreement at the end of the initial ten year period or at any time thereafter.					
141	Mozambique - Mauritius	14/02/1997	26/05/2003	26/05/2013	10 years	Article 13 3. This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten years. Thereafter it shall continue in force until the expiration of twelve months from the date on which either Contracting Party shall have given written notice of termination of this Agreement to the other Contracting Party.	English	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
142	Mozambique - Netherlands	18/12/2001	01/09/2004	01/09/2019 01/09/2029	15 years	Article 14 The present Agreement ... shall remain in force for a period of fifteen years. 2) Unless notice of termination has been given by either Contracting Party at least six months before the date of the expiry of its validity, the present Agreement shall be extended tacitly for periods of ten years,	English	15 years	6 months	01/03/2019 01/03/2029	10 years

						whereby each Contracting Party reserves the right to terminate the Agreement upon notice of at least six months before the date of expiry of the current period of validity.					
143	Mozambique - Switzerland	29/11/2002	17/02/2004	17/02/2024	20 years	Article 12 1. This Agreement ... shall remain binding for a period of twenty years. Thereafter it shall continue in force until the expiration of twelve months from the date on which either Contracting Party shall have given written notice of termination to the other.	English, French	20 years	12 months	17/02/2023 . Then can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
144	Mozambique - United Kingdom	18/03/2004	12/05/2004	12/05/2014	10 years	Article 14 This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten years. Thereafter it shall continue in force until the expiration of twelve months from the date on which either Contracting Party shall have given written notice of termination to the other.	English	20 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

145	Mozambique - USA	01/12/1998	03/03/2005	03/03/2015	10 years	<p>Article XVI</p> <p>1. It shall remain in force for a period of ten years and shall continue in force unless terminated in accordance with paragraph 2.</p> <p>2. A Party may terminate this Treaty at the end of the initial ten year period or at any time thereafter by giving one year's written notice to the other Party.</p>	English	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
146	Myanmar - China	12/12/2001	21/05/2002	21/05/2012	10 years	<p>Article 14</p> <p>1. This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten years.</p> <p>2. This Agreement shall continue in force if either Contracting Party fails to give a written notice to the other Contracting Party to terminate this Agreement one year before the expiration of the period specified in Paragraph 1 of this Article.</p> <p>3. After the expiration of initial ten years period, either Contracting</p>	English	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						Party may at any time thereafter terminate this Agreement by giving at least one year's written notice to the other Contracting Party.					
147	Myanmar - India	24/06/2008	08/02/2009	08/02/2019	10 years	Article I6 This agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten years and thereafter it shall be deemed to have been automatically extended unless either Contracting Party gives to the other Contracting Party a written notice of its intention to terminate the Agreement. The Agreement shall stand terminated one year from the date on receipt of such written notice.	English	15 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
148	Myanmar - Japan	15/12/2013	07/08/2014	07/08/2024	10 years	Article 28 1. It shall remain in force for a period of ten years after its entry into force and shall continue in force unless terminated as provided in paragraph 2. 2. A Contracting	English	10 years	12 months	07/08/2023 . Then can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						Party may, by giving one year's advance notice in writing to the other Contracting Party, terminate this Agreement at the end of the initial ten year period or at any time thereafter.					
149	Myanmar - Lao People's Democratic Republic	05/05/2003	28/08/2007	28/08/2017 28/08/2027	10 years	Article XII It shall remain in force for a period of ten years and shall continue in force thereafter for another ten years and so forth unless denounced in writing by either Contracting Party one year before its expiration.	English	10 years	12 months	28/08/2026	Renewed for an indefinite term
150	Myanmar - Philippines	17/02/1998	11/09/1998	11/09/2023 22/09/2028	10 years	Article XII 1. It shall remain in force for a period of ten years and shall continue in force thereafter for another five years and so forth unless denounced in writing by either Contracting Party one year before its expiration.	English	5 years	12 months	11/09/2022 11/09/2027	5 years
151	Myanmar - Thailand	14/03/2008	08/06/2012	08/06/2022	10 years	Article 14 1. This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of the later of the two notifications for an	English	10 years	12 months	08/06/2021 . Then can be terminated at any time	Renewed for an indefinite term

						initial period of ten years. 2. Thereafter, this Agreement shall remain in force indefinitely unless either Contracting Party notifies the other Contracting Party in writing of its intention to terminate it. The termination of this Agreement shall become effective one year after notice of termination has been received by the other Contracting Party.				with notice	
152	Nepal - Finland	03/02/2009	28/01/2011	28/01/2021	10 years	Article 17 2. This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten (10) years and shall thereafter remain in force on the same terms until either Contracting Party notifies the other in writing of its intention to terminate the Agreement. The termination shall become effective one year after the date of notification.	English	20 years	12 months	28/01/2020 . Then can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
153	Nepal - France	02/05/1983	13/06/1985	13/06/1995	10 years	Article 12 L'Accord est conclu	French	20 years	12 months	Can be terminated	Renewed for an



						<p>pour une durée initiale de dix ans; il restera en vigueur après ce terme à moins que l'une des deux Parties ne fasse part à l'autre Partie contractante, par voie diplomatique avec préavis d'un an, de son intention de dénoncer l'Accord.</p> <p><i>Article 12</i>  <i>The Agreement is concluded for an initial period of ten years; it shall remain in force thereafter unless one of the two Parties informs the other Contracting Party, through diplomatic channels, with one year notice, of its intention to terminate the Agreement.</i></p>				at any time with notice	indefinite term
154	Nepal - Germany	20/10/1986	07/07/1988	07/07/1998	10 years	<p>Article 14  It shall remain in force for a period of ten years and shall be extended thereafter for an unlimited period except if denounced in writing by either Contracting Party twelve months</p>	English, German	20 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						before its expiration. After the expiry of the period of ten years this Treaty may be denounced at any time by either Contracting Party giving one year's notice.					
155	Nepal – United Kingdom	02/03/1993	02/03/1993	02/03/2003	10 years	Article 14 This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten years. Thereafter it shall continue in force until the expiration of twelve months from the date on which either Contracting Party shall have given written notice of termination to the other.	English	20 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
156	Niger - Germany	29/10/1964	10/01/1966	10/01/1976	10 years	Article 14 Il restera en vigueur pendant dix ans et sera prolongé pour une durée indéterminée à moins d'être dénoncé par écrit par l'une des deux Parties Contractantes un an avant son expiration. A l'expiration de dix ans, le Traité pourra être dénoncé à tout moment, mais il	French	20 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						<p>restera encore en vigueur pendant un an après sa dénonciation.</p> <p>Article 14</p> <p>(2) It shall remain in force for ten years and shall be extended for an indefinite period unless it is denounced in writing by one of the two Contracting Parties one year before it expires. At the end of ten years period the Treaty may be denounced at any time, but it will remain in force for one year after its denunciation.</p>					
157	Niger - Switzerland	28/03/1962	01/01/1962	31/12/2018	2 years	<p>Article 11</p> <p>Le présent accord étend ses effets rétroactivement au 1er janvier 1962 et sera valable jusqu'au 31 décembre 1963. Il sera renouvelable d'année en année par tacite reconduction pour une nouvelle période d'un an, tant que l'une ou l'autre Partie Contractante ne l'aura pas</p>	French	5 years	3 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for indefinite and tacit terms of one year each

						<p>dénoncé par écrit avec un préavis de trois mois avant son expiration.</p> <p><i>Article 11</i></p> <p><i>This Agreement shall be retroactive to 1 January 1962 and shall remain in force until 31 December 1963. It shall be renewable from year to year by tacit agreement for a further period of one year, as long as one or the other Contracting Party shall not have denounced it in writing with three months' notice expiry.</i></p>					
158	Rwanda - BLEU	02/11/1983	01/08/1985	01/08/2020 01/08/2025	5 years	<p>Article 13</p> <p>1. This Convention ...shall remain in force for a period of five years.</p> <p>Unless one Contracting Party gives notice of termination at least six months prior to the expiry of the period of validity, this Convention shall be tacitly renewed for successive five-year periods, each Contracting Party</p>	English	5 years	6 months	01/02/2020 01/02/2025	5 years

						reserving the right to terminate the Convention by giving notice at least six months prior to the date of expiry of the current period.					
159	Rwanda - Germany	18/05/1967	28/02/1969	28/02/1979	10 years	<p>Article 13</p> <p>2) Le present Traite entrera en vigueur un mois apres l'echange des instruments de ratification, Il restera en vigueur pendant dix ans et sera prolonge pour une duree illimitee a moins d'etre denonce par ecrit par l'une des deux Parties Contractantes un an avant son expiration. A l'expiration de la periode de dix ans, le present Traite pourra etre denonce a tout moment, mais il restera encore en vigueur pendant un an apres sa denonciation.</p> <p><i>Article 13</i></p> <p><i>(2) This Treaty shall enter into force one month after the exchange of the instruments of ratification. It shall</i></p>	French, German	20 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						<i>remain in force for ten years and shall be extended for an unlimited period unless it is denounced in writing by one of the two Contracting Parties a year before its expiry. On the expiry of the period of ten years, this Treaty may be denounced at any time but shall remain in force for one year after its termination.</i>					
160	Rwanda - Korea	29/05/2009	16/02/2013	16/02/2023	10 years	Article 16 2. This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten (10) years and shall remain in force thereafter indefinitely unless either Contracting Party notifies the other Contracting Party in writing one year in advance of its intention to terminate this Agreement.	English	10 years	12 months	16/02/2022 . Then can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
161	Rwanda - USA	19/02/2008	01/01/2012	01/01/2022	10 years	Article 22 1. It shall remain in force for a period of ten years and shall continue in force thereafter unless terminated in	English	10 years	12 months	01/01/2021 . Then can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						accordance with paragraph 2. 2. A Party may terminate this Treaty at the end of the initial ten-year period or at any time thereafter by giving one year's written notice to the other Party.					
162	Senegal - Canada	27/11/2014	05/08/2016	No initial validity period	No initial validity period	Article 42 3. This Agreement shall remain in force unless a Party notifies the other Party in writing of its intention to terminate it. The termination of this Agreement will be effective one year after notice of termination has been received by the other Party	English	15 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
163	Senegal - France	26/07/2007	30/05/2010	30/05/2020	10 years	Article 13 L'Accord est conclu pour une durée initiale de dix ans. Il restera en vigueur après ce terme, à moins que l'une des Parties ne le dénonce par la voie diplomatique avec préavis d'un an. <i>Article 13</i> <i>The Agreement is concluded for an</i>	French	20 years	12 months	30/05/2019 . Then can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						<i>initial period of ten years. It shall remain in force thereafter unless one of the Parties denounces it through the diplomatic channel on one year's notice.</i>					
164	Senegal - Germany	24/01/1964	16/01/1966	16/01/1976	10 years	<p>Article 13  (2) Le present Traite entrera en vigueur un mois apres l'emange des instruments de ratification. Il restera en vigueur pendant dix ans et sera prolonge'; pour une duree illimitee a moins d'etre denonce par ecrit par l'une des deux Parties Contractantes un an avant son expiration. A l'expiration de la periode de dix ans, le present Traite pourra etre denonce a tout moment, mais il restera encore en vigueur pendant un an apres sa denonciation.</p> <p><i>Article 13  (2) This Treaty will remain in force for ten years and will be extended for an unlimited period</i></p>	French	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term



						<p><i>unless it is denounced in writing by one of the two Contracting Parties one year before it expires. On the expiry of the ten-year period, the present Treaty may be terminated at any time, but it will remain in force for one year after its termination.</i></p>					
165	Senegal - Italy	13/10/2000	16/12/2008	16/12/2023 16/12/2028	10 years	<p>Article 14</p> <p>1. Il presente Accordo rimaria in vigore per dieci anni a parties dalla data della notifica di cui all articolo 13 del present Accordo. Esso sara rinnovato tacitamente ogni cinque anni, salvo denuncia formulata da una delle Parti Contracenti e notificata per iscritto all'altra Parte Contracte per via diplomatica un anno prima della sua scadenza</p> <p><i>Article 14</i></p> <p><i>1. This Agreement remains in force for ten years from the date of the notification referred</i></p>	Italian	5 years	12 months	16/12/2022 16/12/2027	5 years

						to in Article 13 of the present Agreement. It will thereafter be tacitly renewed every five years, unless a notice of termination is made by one of the Contracting Parties and notified in writing to the other Contracting Party by diplomatic means one year before its expiry.					
166	Senegal - Romania	19/06/1980	20/05/1984	20/05/2024 25/05/2034	10 years	Article 9 (2) The Agreement shall remain in force for a period of 10 years, and shall be extended for subsequent 10-year periods, except in the case of denunciation in writing by one of the Contracting Parties one year in advance of its expiry. After the expiry of the initial 10-year period, the Agreement may be denounced at any time, but it shall continue to remain in force for one year after it has been denounced.	English	10 years	12 months	20/05/2023 20/05/2033	10 years
167	Senegal - South Africa	19/06/1998	29/12/2010	29/12/2020	10 years	Article 12 (2) This Agreement	French	20 years	12 months	29/12/2019 .	Renewed for an

						shall remain in force for a period of ten years. Thereafter it shall continue in force for twelve months from the date of receipt by one of the Contracting Parties of the notice of termination by the other Contracting Party.				Then can be terminated at any time with notice	indefinite term
168	Senegal - Spain	22/11/2007	04/02/2011	04/02/2021	10 years	<p>Article 13</p> <p>2. El Acuerdo permanecerá en vigor por un período inicial de diez años. Tras la expiración del período inicial de validez, continuará en vigor indefinidamente a menos que sea denunciado por cualquiera de las Partes Contratantes mediante notificación escrita dirigida a la otra Parte Contratante. La denuncia surtirá efecto doce meses después de dicha notificación.</p> <p><i>Article 13</i></p> <p><i>2. The Agreement will remain in force for an initial period of ten years. After the</i></p>	Spanish	10 years	12 months	03/02/2020 . Then can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						<i>expiration of the initial period of validity, it will continue in force indefinitely unless be terminated by either Contracting Party by written notification addressed to the other Contracting Party. The denunciation shall take effect twelve months after said notification.</i>					
169	Senegal - Turkey	15/06/2010	17/07/2012	17/07/2022	10 years	Article 12 1. It shall remain in force for a period of ten (10) years and shall continue in force unless terminated in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article. 2. Either Contracting Party may, by giving one year's written notice to the other Contracting Party, terminate this Agreement at the end of the initial ten-year period or at any time thereafter.	English	10 years	12 months	17/07/2021 . Then can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
170	Senegal - United Kingdom	07/05/1980	09/02/1984	09/02/1994	10 years	Article 13 This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten years. Thereafter it	English	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						shall continue in force until the expiration of twelve months from the date on which either Contracting Party shall have given written notice of termination to the other.					
171	Senegal - United States	06/12/1983	25/10/1990	25/10/2000	10 years	Article XIII 2. It shall remain in force for a period of ten years and shall continue in force unless terminated in accordance with Paragraph 4 of this Article. It shall apply to investments existing at the time of entry into force as well as to investments made or acquired thereafter. 4. Either Party may, by giving one year's written notice to the other Party, terminate this Treaty at the end of the initial ten-year period or at any time thereafter.	English	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
172	Sierra Leone - Germany	08/04/1965	10/12/1966	10/12/1969	3 years	Article 14 (2) It shall remain in force for a period of three years and shall continue in force thereafter for an	English	15 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						unlimited period except if denounced in writing by either Contracting Party one year before its expiration. After the expiry of the period of, three years the present Treaty may be denounced at any time' by either Contracting Party giving one year's notice.					
173	Sierra Leone - United Kingdom	13/01/2000	20/11/2001	20/11/2011	10 years	Article 14 This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten years. Thereafter it shall continue in force until the expiration of twelve months from the date on which either Contracting Party shall have given written notice of termination to the other.	English	20 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
174	Somalia - Germany	27/11/1981	15/02/1985	15/02/1995	10 years	Article 13 (2) It shall remain in force for a period of ten years and shall be extended thereafter for an unlimited period except if denounced in writing by either Contracting Party twelve months	English	20 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						before its expiration. After the expiry of the period of ten years the present Treaty may be denounced at any time by either Contracting Party giving one year's notice.					
175	Sudan - Ethiopia	07/03/2000	15/05/2001	15/05/2021	10 years	Article 11 1. It shall remain in force for a period of ten (10) years and shall be extended for another ten (10) years unless it is terminated in accordance with paragraph 2 of this Article. 2. Either Contracting Party may by giving one (1) year's written notice to the other Contracting Party, terminate this Agreement at the expiration of the initial ten (10) years period or any time thereafter.	English	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	10 years
176	Sudan - France	31/07/1978	05/07/1980	05/07/1990	10 years	Article 13 La presente Convention est conclue pour une duree initiale de dix annees. Elle restera en vigueur apres ce terme a moins que	French	No specified term	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						l'une des deux Parties contractantes ne la denonce par écrit et par la voie diplomatique avec preavis d'un an. <i>Article 13</i> <i>This Agreement has an initial duration of 10 years. It remains in force until renunciation by one of the Parties by giving one year's notice.</i>					
177	Sudan - Germany	07/02/1963	24/01/1967	24/01/1972	5 years	Article 14 (2) This Treaty shall remain in force for a period of five years and shall continue in force thereafter unless, after the expiry of the initial period of five years, either Contracting Party notifies in writing the other Contracting Party of its intention to terminate this Treaty. The notice of termination shall become effective one year after it has been received by the other Contracting Party.	English	20 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
178	Sudan - India	22/10/2003	18/10/2010	18/10/2020	10 years	Article 15 (1) This agreement	English	15 years	12 months	18/10/2019 .	10 years



						shall remain in force for a period of ten years and thereafter it shall be deemed to have been automatically extended unless either Contracting Party gives to the other Contracting Party a written notice of its intention to terminate the Agreement. The Agreement shall stand terminated one year from the date on receipt of such written notice.				Then can be terminated at any time with notice	
179	Sudan - Jordan	30/03/2000	03/02/2001	03/02/2021	10 years	<p>Article 10</p> <p>2. This agreement shall remain in force for ten years and shall be extended tacitly for further similar period unless terminated according to paragraph three of this article.</p> <p>3. Each Contracting Party shall have the right to terminate this agreement at the end of its duration or at any time after the expiry of the initial ten years period by a written notice served</p>	English	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	10 years

						to the other Contracting party one year prior to the intended termination date.					
180	Sudan - Netherlands	22/08/1970	27/03/1972	27/03/2022 27/03/2027	5 years	Article XIX 2. The present Agreement shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification and shall remain in force for a period of five years. Unless notice of termination has been given by either Contracting Party at least six months before the date of the expiry of its validity, the present Agreement shall be extended tacitly for another period of five years, and so on, each Contracting Party reserving the right to terminate the Agreement upon notice of at least six months before the date of expiry of the current period of validity.	English	No specified term	6 months	27/09/2021 27/09/2026	5 years
181	Sudan - Switzerland	17/02/1974	14/12/1974	14/12/2019 14/12/2024	5 years	Article 12 The Agreement shall enter into force on the date of the	English	10 years	6 months	14/06/2019 14/06/2024	5 years

						exchange of the instruments of ratification. It shall be in force for a period of five years and, unless either Contracting Party terminates the Agreement, shall remain in force for another five years' term and so forth. If either Contracting Party wishes to terminate the Agreement, it can do so by giving an official notice in writing to the other Contracting Party six months before expiration of each five years' term.					
182	Tanzania - Canada	17/05/2013	09/12/2013	09/12/2023	10 years	Article 40 2. This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of 10 years. Thereafter it shall remain in force until either Party notifies the other Party in writing of its intention to terminate it. The termination of this Agreement shall become effective one year after notice of termination has been received by the	English	15 years	12 months	09/12/2022 . Then can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						other Party.					
183	Tanzania - China	24/03/2013	17/04/2014	17/04/2024	10 years	<p>Article 18</p> <p>1. This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten (10) years, and shall continue to be in force thereafter unless terminated in accordance with Paragraph 2 of this Article.</p> <p>2. Each Contracting Party may terminate this Agreement at the end of the initial ten-year period or at any time thereafter by giving one year's advance written notice to the other Contracting Party.</p>	English	10 years	12 months	17/04/2023 . Then can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
184	Tanzania - Denmark	22/04/1999	21/10/2005	21/10/2015	10 years	<p>Article 16</p> <p>(1) This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten years. It shall remain in force thereafter until either Contracting Party notifies in writing the other Contracting Party of its intention to terminate this Agreement. The notice of termination shall become effective one year after the date of</p>	English	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						notification.					
185	Tanzania - Finland	19/06/2001	30/10/2002	30/10/2012	10 years	Article 17 2. This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten (10) years and shall thereafter remain in force until either Contracting Party notifies the other in writing of its intention to terminate the Agreement in twelve (12) months.	English	15 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
186	Tanzania - Germany	30/01/1965	12/07/1968	12/07/1978	10 years	Article 14 (2) It shall remain in force for a period of ten years and shall continue in force thereafter for an unlimited period except if denounced in writing by either Contracting Party one year before its expiration. After the expiry of the period of ten years the present Treaty may be denounced at any time by either Contracting Party giving one years notice.	English	20 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
187	Tanzania - Italy.	21/08/2001	25/04/2003	25/04/2013	10 years	Article 15 This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten	English	20 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						years. Thereafter it shall continue in force until the expiration of twelve months from the date on which either Contracting Party shall have given written notice of termination to the other.					
188	Tanzania - Mauritius	04/05/2009	02/03/2013	02/03/2023	10 years	Article 12 (3) This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten years. Thereafter it shall continue in force until the expiration of twelve months from the date on which either Contracting Party shall have given written notice of termination of this Agreement to the other Contracting Party.	English	10 years or as per contract/approval	12 months	02/03/2022 . Then can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
189	Tanzania - Netherlands	31/07/2001	01/04/2004	01/04/2019 01/04/2029	15 years	Article 14 1) The present Agreement shall remain in force for a period of fifteen years. 2) Unless notice of termination has been given by either Contracting Party at least six months before the date of	English	15 years	6 months	01/09/2018 01/09/2028	10 years

						the expiry of its validity, the present Agreement shall be extended tacitly for periods of ten years, whereby each Contracting Party reserves the right to terminate the Agreement upon notice of at least six months before the date of expiry of the current period of validity.					
190	Tanzania - Sweden	01/09/1999	01/03/2002	01/03/2012	10 years	Article 10 (2) This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten years. Thereafter it shall remain in force until the expiration of twelve months from the date that either Contracting Party in writing notifies the other Contracting Party of its decision to terminate this Agreement.	English	15 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
191	Tanzania - Switzerland	08/04/2004	06/04/2006	06/04/2016	10 years	Article 12 (1) This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten years. Thereafter, it shall remain in force until either Contracting Party notifies the other in writing of its	English	10 years	6 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						intention to terminate the Agreement in six months.					
192	Tanzania - United Kingdom	07/01/1994	02/08/1996	02/08/2006	10 years	Article 14 This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten years. Thereafter it shall continue in force until the expiration of twelve months from the date on which either Contracting Party shall have given written notice of termination to the other.	English	20 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
193	Timor Leste - Portugal	20/05/2002	07/04/2004	07/04/2024	10 years	Artigo 14 Este Acordo permanecerá em vigor por um período de 10 anos, que será prorrogável por iguais períodos <i>Article 14 This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of 10 years, which shall be renewable for equal periods.</i> Artigo 15 1. O presente Acordo poderá ser denunciado por qualquer das Partes, por notificação escrita e por via	Portuguese	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	10 years



						<p>diplomática, cessando a sua vigência 12 meses após a data de recepção dessa notificação pela outra Parte</p> <p><i>Article 15</i>  <i>1. This Agreement may be terminated by either Party by written and diplomatic notification, and shall cease to be valid 12 months after the date of receipt of such notification by the other Party.</i></p>					
194	Togo - Germany	16/05/1961	21/12/1964	21/12/1974	10 years	<p>Article 14  (2) Le present Traite en vigueur un mois apres l'eruange des instruments de-ratification, Il restera en vigueur pendant dix ans et sera prolonge pour une duree indetenninee a moins d'tre denonce par ecrit par l'une des deux Parties</p> <p>Contractantes un an avant son expiration. A l'expiration de la periode de dix ans, le traité pourra etre denonce a tout moment, mais il</p>	French/ German	20 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						<p>restera encore en vigueur pendant unan apres sa denunciation.</p> <p><i>Article 14</i></p> <p><i>(2) This Treaty shall enter into force one month after the ratification of the instruments of ratification. It shall remain in force for ten years and shall be extended for an indefinite period unless denounced in writing by one of the two Contracting Parties one year before it expires. At the end of the period of ten years, the treaty may be denounced at any time, but it shall remain in force for one year after its denunciation.</i></p>					
195	Togo - Switzerland	17/01/1964	17/01/1964	31/12/2018 31/12/2019	11 months	<p>Article 10</p> <p>Le présent accord entre en vigueur dès sa signature et sera valable jusqu'au 31 décembre 1964. Il sera renouvelable d'année en année par tacite reconduction, tant que l'une ou l'autre Partie Contractante</p>	French	10 years	3 months	30/09/2018 30/09/2019	1 year

						<p>ne l'aura pas dénoncé, par écrit, avec un préavis de trois mois, avant la fin de chaque année.</p> <p><i>Article 10</i></p> <p><i>This Agreement shall enter into force upon signature and shall remain in force until 31 December 1964. It shall be renewable from year to year by tacit agreement until either Contracting Party denounces it, in writing, with three months' notice, before the end of each year.</i></p>					
196	Uganda - Denmark	26/11/2001	19/10/2005	19/10/2015	10 years	<p>Article 16</p> <p>1. This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten years. It shall remain in force thereafter until either Contracting Party notifies in writing the other Contracting Party of its intention to terminate this Agreement. The notice of termination shall become effective one year after the date of notification.</p>	English	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

197	Uganda - France	03/01/2003	20/12/2004	20/12/2024	20 years	Article 11 The Agreement shall be in force for an initial period of twenty years. It shall remain in force thereafter, unless one of the Contracting Parties gives one year's written notice of termination through diplomatic channels.	English	20 years	12 months	20/12/2023 . Then can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
198	Uganda - Germany	29/11/1966	19/08/1968	19/08/1978	10 years	Article 14 (2) It shall remain in force for a period of ten years and shall continue in force thereafter for an unlimited period unless denounced in writing by either Contracting Party one year before the expiry of the said period of ten years. After the expiry of the said period of ten years the present Treaty may be, denounced at any time by either Contracting party by giving, one year's notice to the other Contracting' Party.	German, English	20 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
199	Uganda - Netherlands	30/05/2000	01/01/2003	01/01/2018 01/01/2028	15 years	Article 14 1) The present Agreement shall remain in force for a	English	15 years	6 months	01/07/2017 01/07/2027	10 years

						<p>period of fifteen years.</p> <p>2) Unless notice of termination has been given by either Contracting Party at least six months before the date of the expiry of its validity, the present Agreement shall be extended tacitly for periods of ten years, whereby each Contracting Party reserves the right to terminate the Agreement upon notice of at least six months before the date of expiry of the current period of validity.</p>					
200	Uganda - Switzerland	23/08/1971	08/05/1972	08/05/1977	5 years	<p>Article 13</p> <p>The Agreement shall enter into force on the date of exchange of the instruments of ratification and shall remain in force for a period of five years. Either Contracting Party may terminate the Agreement at the end of the initial five-year period by denouncing it in writing to the other Contracting Party six</p>	French, English	10 years	6 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						months before expiration. If the Agreement is not thus terminated, it shall remain in force thereafter for an unlimited period, but may be terminated by either Contracting Party at any time giving six months' notice in writing to the other Contracting Party.					
201	Uganda - United Kingdom	24/04/1998	24/04/1998	24/04/2008	10 years	Article 14 This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten years. Thereafter it shall continue in force until the expiration of twelve months from the date on which either Contracting Party shall have given written notice of termination to the other.	English	20 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
202	Yemen - Austria	30/05/2003	01/07/2004	01/07/2024 01/07/2034	10 years	Article 27 (2) This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten years and shall be automatically renewed thereafter for further periods of ten years, unless one of the contracting parties	English	10 years	6 months	01/07/2019 01/07/2020	10 years

						<p>notifies the other in writing about its intention to the contrary, at least one year prior to the expiration of the period of ten years in question.</p> <p>Article 28 After the end of the first period of ten years referred to in Article 27 (2) either Contracting Party may terminate the present Agreement by giving notice at least six months before the end of each calendar year. Such termination shall take effect at the end of the calendar year in question.</p>					
203	Yemen - Germany	02/03/2005	28/03/2008	28/03/2018	10 years	<p>Article 11 (2) It shall remain in force for a period of ten years and shall be extended thereafter for an unlimited period unless denounced through diplomatic channels in writing by either Contracting State twelve months before its expiration. After the expiry of</p>	English	20 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						the period of ten years this Treaty may be denounced at any time by either Contracting State giving twelve months' notice					
204	Yemen - Italy	25/11/2004	03/05/2008	03/05/2023 03/05/2028	10 years	Article XIV 1. This Agreement shall remain effective for a period of 10 years and shall remain in force for a further period of 5 years thereafter, unless either Contracting Party decides to denounce it no later than one year before its expiry date.	English	5 years	12 months	02/05/2022 02/05/2027	5 years
205	Yemen - Netherlands	18/03/1985	01/09/1986	01/09/2021 01/09/2031	15 years	Article 13 1) The present Agreement ... shall remain in force for a period of 15 years. 2) Unless notice of termination has been given by either Contracting Party at least twelve months before the date of the expiry of its validity, the present Agreement shall be extended tacitly for periods of 10 years, each Contracting Party reserving the right to terminate the	English	15 years	6 months	31/02/2021 31/02/2031	10 years



						Agreement upon notice of at least six months before the date of expiry of the current period of validity.					
206	Yemen - Sweden	29/10/1983	23/02/1984	23/02/1994	10 years	Article 11 This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten years. Thereafter it shall continue in force until the expiration of twelve months from the date on which either Contracting Party shall have given written notice of termination to the other.	English	15 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
207	Yemen - United Kingdom	25/02/1982	11/11/1983	11/11/1993	10 years	Article 12 This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten years. Thereafter it shall continue in force until the expiration of twelve months from the day on which either Contracting Party shall give written notice of termination.	English	10 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
208	Zambia - France	14/08/2002	03/03/2014	03/03/2034	20 years	Article 11 Entrée en vigueur et durée ( <i>Article 11 Entry into force and duration</i> ) L'Accord est conclu	French	20 years	12 months	03/03/2033 . Then can be terminated at any time	Renewed for an indefinite term

						<p>pour une durée initiale de vingt ans. Il restera en vigueur après ce terme, à moins que l'une des Parties ne le dénonce par la voie diplomatique avec préavis d'un an.</p> <p><i>Article 11</i>  <i>The Agreement is concluded for an initial period of twenty years. It will remain in force after this term, unless one of the Parties denounces it through the diplomatic channel with one year's notice.</i></p>				with notice	
209	Zambia - Germany	10/12/1966	25/08/1972	25/08/1977	5 years	<p>Article 14  (2) The present Treaty shall enter into force one month after the day of exchange of the instruments of ratification. It shall remain in force for a period of five years and shall continue in force thereafter for an unlimited period except if denounced in writing by either Contracting Party one year before its expiry. After the</p>	German, English	20 years	12 months	Can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term

						expiry of the period of five years the present Treaty may be denounced at any time by either Contracting Party giving one year's notice.					
210	Zambia - Italy	30/04/2003	02/12/2014	02/12/2024 02/12/2034	10 years	<p>Articolo 14</p> <p>1. TI presente Accordo rimarrà in vigore per dieci (10) anni a partire dalla data della notifica di cui all'Articolo 13 e resterà in vigore per un ulteriore periodo di dieci (10), salvo che una delle due Parti Contraenti non denunci per iscritto, non più tardi di un anno prima della sua data di scadenza, la propria intenzione di porre termine al presente Accordo.</p> <p><i>Article 14</i></p> <p><i>1. This Agreement shall remain in force for ten (10) years from the date of the notification referred to in Article 13 and will remain in force for a further period of ten (10) years, unless one of the two Contracting</i></p>	Italian	5 years	12 months	02/12/2023 02/12/2033	10 years

						<i>Parties denounces not later than one year before its expiry date, its intention to terminate this Agreement.</i>					
211	Zambia - Mauritius	14/07/2015	06/05/2016	06/05/2026	10 years	Article 13 (2) This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten years. Thereafter it shall continue in force until the expiration of twelve months from the date on which either Contracting Party shall have given written notice of termination of this Agreement to the other Contracting Party.	English	15 years	12 months	06/05/2025 . Then can be terminated at any time with notice	Renewed for an indefinite term
212	Zambia - Netherlands	30/04/2003	01/03/2014	28/02/2029 28/02/2039	15 years	Article 15 1) The present Agreement ... shall remain in force for a period of fifteen (15) years. 2) Unless notice of termination has been given by either Contracting Party at least six months before the date of the expiry of its validity, the present Agreement shall be extended tacitly for periods of ten (10)	English	15 years	6 months	28/02/2028 28/02/2038	10 years

						years, whereby each Contracting Party reserves the right to terminate the Agreement upon notice of at least six months before the date of expiry of the current period of validity.					
213	Zambia - Switzerland	03/08/1994	07/03/1995	07/03/2019 07/03/2021	10 years	Article 12 (1) This Agreement shall ... shall remain binding for a period of ten years. Unless written notice of termination is given six months before the expiration of this period, the Agreement shall be considered as renewed on the same terms for a period of two years, and so forth.	English	10 years	6 months	06/10/2018 06/10/2020	2 years