Invesmtent Dispute Settlement Lessons learned

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International investment law



Goals

Developed between states to increase investment flows and cooperation

Premise

That states are able to foster investment by adopting rules that make their markets more attractive to foreign investors

Composition

Bilateral and multilateral agreements that are negotiated individually

Adjudicating investment disputes

Interstate DS

- General international law mechanism where states settle disputes with each other
- Includes cases filed on behalf of foreign investors (diplomatic protection)

Investor-state DS (ISDS)

- Form of investor protection
- Allows foreign investors to file claims against host states internationally without the need of direct support from host states



MULTIPLE DS OPTIONS

It is normal for IIAs to have both, interstate and investor-state dispute settlement



ISDS POPULARITY

ISDS is, today, widely popular and cases have far surpassed the numbers of interstate DS

TRIBUNALS

Tribunals themselves have also favored ISDS, limiting states' options to file interstate claims



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STATE COMPLAINTS

Despite its popularity among many key players, there are several complaints against that put the future of ISDS at stake

Common ISDS complaints

STATE POWERS V ISDS POWERS

States did not anticipate that ISDS could exercise such big impact over their domestic policies and economies



CRITICS

Unexpectedness should be interpreted as arbitrators overstepping their powers and state consent



DEFENDERS

ISDS is not perfect, but arbitrators are, in the end, doing what they were supposed to be doing



IN PRACTICE

Tribunals have apparently responded to complaints (Langford and Behn 2018) by issuing more constrained decisions, but there is only so much they can so without systemic reform



Inconsistency

Unjustified variations in interpretation prevent states from being able to reduce liability by planning their actions



Arbitrators

Biased arbitrators who overstep their attributions



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Compatibilization

Tribunals favor states' duty to protect foreign investors over other relevant international obligations (environmental, human rights)

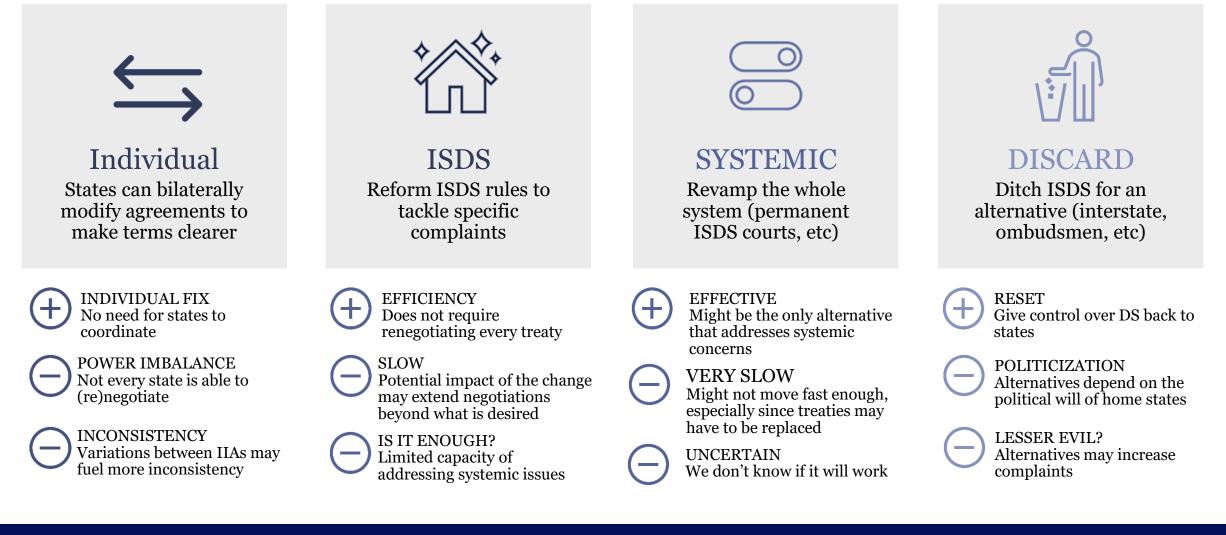
Regulatory chill

The high risks carried by ISDS intimidates states into not adopting relevant and necessary regulations

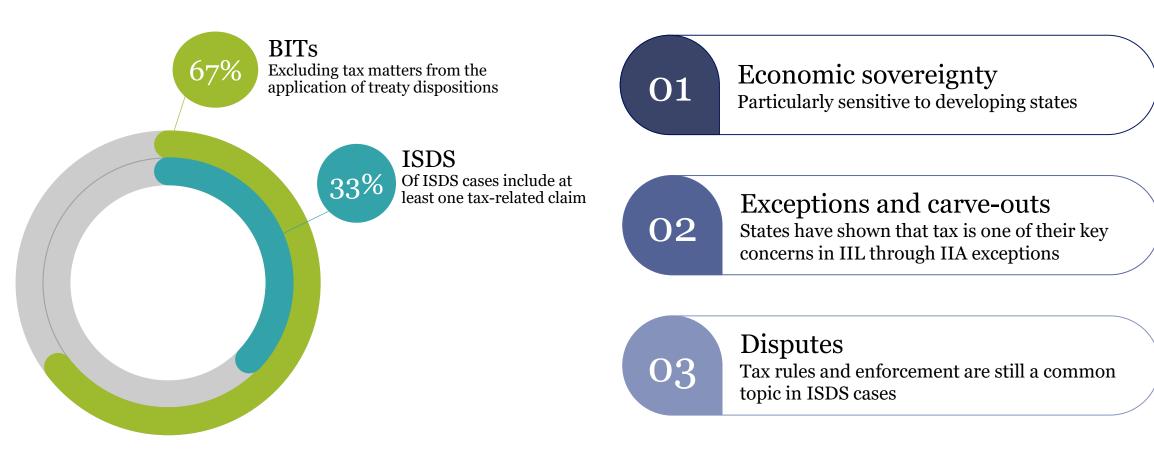
Developing states

Developing states do not draw as much benefit from ISDS as expected, throwing into doubt whether it is worth having it at all

ISDS Reform options



What about tax?



* Based on two random samples of 300 BITs and 200 cases

Thank you

