## Investment in INTA TTIP Resolution - Paragraph 1; point d; point xiii + xiv + xv:

## Adopted INTA

- responsibilities by referring, inter alia, to the OECD principles for multinational enterprises and to the UN principles on Business and human rights as establishment of European and US companies in each other's territory, while taking account of the sensitive nature of some specific sectors; these should look X benchmarks to enhance Europe as a destination for investment, increase confidence for EU investment in the US and also address investors' obligations and recognising that access to capital can stimulate jobs and growth; the investment chapter should aim at ensuring non-discriminatory treatment for the to ensure that TTIP contains a comprehensive chapter on investment including provisions on both market access and investment protection.
- of protection and definitions of investor and investment should be drawn up in a precise legal manner protecting the right to regulate in the public interest, provisions and should include a prudential carve-out not limited in time in the case of financial crises; clarifying the meaning of indirect expropriation and preventing unfounded or frivolous claims; free transfer of capital should be in line with the EU treaty and equitable treatment and protection against direct and indirect expropriation, including the right to prompt, adequate and effective compensation; standards (XiV) to ensure that investment protection provisions are limited to post-establishment provisions and focus on national treatment, most-favoured nation, fair

- to build on the concept paper recently presented by Commissioner Malmström to INTA protection, as they provide very welcome proposals for reform and improvement, to use them as a basis for negotiations on a new and effective system of investment Committee on May 7 and the ongoing discussions in the Trade Ministers' Council and
- effective manner, the EU and of the Member States and of the United States to provide effective legal taking into account the EU's and the US' developed legal systems, to trust the courts of protection based on the principle of democratic legitimacy, efficiently and in a cost-
- in public hearings and which includes an appellate mechanism, where consistency of treated in a transparent manner by publicly appointed, independent professional judges which is subject to democratic principles and scrutiny, where potential cases are to propose a permanent solution for resolving disputes between investors and states States is respected judicial decisions is ensured and the jurisdiction of courts of the EU and of the Member
- appropriate means to address investment disputes; in the medium term, a public International Investment Court could be the most

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greater rights than domestic investors, and to replace potential cases are treated in a transparent manner by appellate mechanism, where consistency of judicial publicly subject to democratic principles and scrutiny where disputes between investors and states which is the ISDS-system with a new system for resolving private interests cannot undermine public policy decisions is ensured, the jurisdiction of courts of the judges in public hearings and which includes an objectives; EU and of the Member States is respected and where appointed, independent professional