(i) the term "freely usable currency" means freely usable currency as defined under the Articles of Agreement of the International Monetary Fund;

(j) the term "the WTO Agreement" means the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization, done at Marrakesh, April 15, 1994;

(k) the term "the TRIPS Agreement" means the Agreement on Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights in Annex 1C to the WTO Agreement;

(l) the term "claimant" means an investor of a Contracting Party that is a party to an investment dispute with the other Contracting Party;

(m) the term "disputing party" means either the claimant or the respondent;

(n) the term "disputing parties" means the claimant and the respondent;

(o) the term "ICSID" means the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes;

(p) the term "ICSID Additional Facility Rules" means the Rules Governing the Additional Facility for the Administration of Proceedings by the Secretariat of the International Center for Settlement of Investment Disputes;

(q) the term "ICSID Convention" means the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States, done at Washington, March 18, 1965;

(r) the term "New York Convention" means the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, done at New York, June 10, 1958;

(s) the term "respondent" means the Contracting Party that is a party to an investment dispute; and

(t) the term "UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules" means the Arbitration Rules of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law, as revised in 2010.

Article 2
National Treatment

Each Contracting Party shall in its Territory accord to investors of the other Contracting Party and to their investments treatment no less favorable than the treatment it accords in like circumstances to its own investors and to their investments with respect to investment activities.

Article 3
Most-Favored-Nation Treatment

1. Each Contracting Party shall in its Territory accord to investors of the other Contracting Party and to their investments treatment no less favorable than the treatment it accords in like circumstances to investors of a non-Contracting Party and to their investments with respect to investment activities.

2. For greater certainty, the treatment referred to in this Article does not encompass definitions and international dispute settlement procedures or mechanisms under any international agreement or any written agreement between a Contracting Party and an investor of a non-Contracting Party or its investment that is an enterprise in the Territory of the former Contracting Party.

3. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not be construed so as to oblige a Contracting Party to extend to the investors of the other Contracting Party and to their investments the benefits of any treatment under any bilateral or multilateral international agreement which was in force prior to the date of entry into force of this Agreement.

4. The provisions of paragraph 1 shall not be construed so as to oblige a Contracting Party to extend to investors of the other Contracting Party and to their investments any preferential treatment by virtue of any existing or future customs union, economic or monetary union, free trade area or similar international agreements to which the former Contracting Party is a party or may become a party in the future.