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Titolo	Application of Most-Favoured-Nation Clauses by Investor-State Arbitral Tribunals [[electronic resource]] : Implications for the Developing Countries // by Tanjina Sharmin
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Nota di contenuto	Chapter 1. Introduction -- Chapter 2. Evolution of MFN Treatment and Trends of Drafting in the Older Generation IIAS -- Chapter 3. Principles of Interpretation -- Chapter 4. Application of MFN to Substantive Benefits -- Chapter 5. Application of MFN To Procedural Prerequisites to Arbitration -- Chapter 6. Application of MFN to Extend Jurisdiction of Arbitral Tribunals -- Chapter 7. Conclusion.
Sommario/riassunto	This book comprehensively examines various issues regarding the scope of Most-Favoured Nation (MFN) Clauses in International Investment Agreements (IIAs), and addresses the reform, interpretation, and enforcement of IIAs with a specific focus on the MFN clause. The book begins with a study of the history and evolution of the MFN. It then presents a substantive analysis focusing on the drafting style and how it affects the scope of the MFN; rules of interpretation and arbitral case law on the scope of the MFN, procedural prerequisites to

arbitration and jurisdiction of arbitral tribunals, and the implications of adopting an expansive approach to the MFN clause. The book's argument centres on the need for arbitral tribunals to interpret the MFN in a manner that reflects the expressed intent of the parties. This requires taking into consideration the text of the MFN, its purpose, and the overall context of the IIA, rather than relying on values and assumptions that have nothing to do with the original intent of the parties. In making this argument, the book draws on Articles 31 and 32 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties and other interpretative rules. What sets the book apart is its comprehensive coverage of issues concerning the interpretation and application of the MFN in IIAs. At the same time, it addresses issues in connection with an expansive interpretation of MFN clauses, as well as concerns regarding the legitimacy crisis in investor-state arbitration. Accordingly, it contributes to future Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) reform, while also offering a wealth of theoretical and practical insights for future treaty drafters, arbitrators, and policymakers.
