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Chapter Twelve

Financial Services

Article 12.1: Scope and Coverage

1. This Chapter applies to measures adopted or maintained by a Party relating to:
 - (a) financial institutions of another Party;
 - (b) investors of another Party, and investments of such investors, in financial institutions in the Party's territory; and
 - (c) cross-border trade in financial services.

2. Chapters 10 (Investment) and 11 (Cross-Border Trade in Services) apply to measures described in paragraph 1 only to the extent that such Chapters or Articles of such Chapters are incorporated into this Chapter.
 - (a) Articles 10.7 (Expropriation and Compensation), 10.8 (Transfers), 10.11 (Investment and Environment), 10.12 (Denial of Benefits), and 10.14 (Special Formalities and Information Requirements) in Chapter 10 (Investment) and Article 11.11 (Denial of Benefits) in Chapter 11 (Cross-Border Trade in Services) are hereby incorporated into and made a part of this Chapter.
 - (b) Section B (Investor-State Dispute Settlement) of Chapter 10 (Investment) is hereby incorporated into and made a part of this Chapter solely for claims that a Party has breached Articles 10.7 (Expropriation and Compensation), 10.8 (Transfers), 10.12 (Denial of Benefits), or 10.14 (Special Formalities and Information Requirements) in Chapter 10 (Investment), as incorporated into this Chapter.
 - (c) Article 11.10 (Transfers and Payments) in Chapter 11 (Cross-Border Trade in Services) is incorporated into and made a part of this Chapter to the extent that cross-border trade in financial services is subject to obligations pursuant to Article 12.5 (Cross-Border Trade in Financial Services).

3. This Chapter does not apply to measures adopted or maintained by a Party relating to:
 - (a) activities or services forming part of a public retirement plan or statutory system of social security; or
 - (b) activities or services conducted for the account or with the guarantee or using the financial resources of the Party, including its public entities,

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except that this Chapter shall apply if a Party allows any of the activities or services referred to in subparagraphs (a) or (b) to be conducted by its financial institutions in competition with a public entity or a financial institution.

4. Annex 12.1.3(a) (Understanding Concerning Article 12.1.3(a)) sets out the Parties' understanding with respect to certain activities or services described in subparagraph 3(a).

Article 12.2: National Treatment

1. Each Party shall accord to investors of another Party treatment no less favorable than that it accords to its own investors, in like circumstances, with respect to the establishment, acquisition, expansion, management, conduct, operation, and sale or other disposition of financial institutions and investments in financial institutions in its territory.

2. Each Party shall accord to financial institutions of another Party and to investments of investors of another Party in financial institutions treatment no less favorable than that it accords to its own financial institutions, and to investments of its own investors in financial institutions, in like circumstances, with respect to the establishment, acquisition, expansion, management, conduct, operation, and sale or other disposition of financial institutions and investments.

3. For purposes of the national treatment obligations in Article 12.5.1 (Cross-Border Trade, regarding supply), a Party shall accord to cross-border financial service suppliers of another Party treatment no less favorable than that it accords to its own financial service suppliers, in like circumstances, with respect to the supply of the relevant service.

Article 12.3: Most-Favored-Nation Treatment

1. Each Party shall accord to investors of another Party, financial institutions of another Party, investments of investors in financial institutions, and cross-border financial service suppliers of another Party treatment no less favorable than that it accords to the investors, financial institutions, investments of investors in financial institutions, and cross-border financial service suppliers of any other Party or of a non-Party, in like circumstances.

2. A Party may recognize prudential measures of another Party or of a non-Party in the application of measures covered by this Chapter. Such recognition may be:

- (a) accorded autonomously;
- (b) achieved through harmonization or other means; or
- (c) based upon an agreement or arrangement with another Party or a non-Party.

3. A Party according recognition of prudential measures under paragraph 2 shall provide adequate opportunity to another Party to demonstrate that circumstances exist in which there are or would be equivalent regulation, oversight, implementation of regulation, and, if appropriate, procedures concerning the sharing of information between the relevant Parties.

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4. Where a Party accords recognition of prudential measures under paragraph 2(c) and the circumstances set out in paragraph 3 exist, the Party shall provide adequate opportunity to another Party to negotiate accession to the agreement or arrangement, or to negotiate a comparable agreement or arrangement.

Article 12.4: Market Access for Financial Institutions

A Party shall not adopt or maintain, with respect to financial institutions of another Party or investors of another Party seeking to establish such institutions, either on the basis of a regional subdivision or on the basis of its entire territory, measures that:

- (a) impose limitations on:
 - (i) the number of financial institutions whether in the form of numerical quotas, monopolies, exclusive service suppliers, or the requirements of an economic needs test;
 - (ii) the total value of financial service transactions or assets in the form of numerical quotas or the requirement of an economic needs test;
 - (iii) the total number of financial service operations or on the total quantity of financial services output expressed in terms of designated numerical units in the form of quotas or the requirement of an economic needs test;¹ or
 - (iv) the total number of natural persons that may be employed in a particular financial service sector or that a financial institution may employ and who are necessary for, and directly related to, the supply of a specific financial service in the form of numerical quotas or the requirement of an economic needs test; or
- (b) restrict or require specific types of legal entity or joint venture through which a financial institution may supply a service.

Article 12.5: Cross-Border Trade

1. Each Party shall permit, under terms and conditions that accord national treatment, cross-border financial service suppliers of another Party to supply the services specified in Annex 12.5.1 (Cross-Border Trade).

2. Each Party shall permit persons located in its territory, and its nationals wherever located, to purchase financial services from cross-border financial service suppliers of another Party located in the territory of that other Party or of any other Party. This obligation does not require a Party to permit such suppliers to do business or solicit in its territory. Each Party may define

¹ This clause does not cover measures of a Party which limit inputs for the supply of financial services.

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“doing business” and “solicitation” for purposes of this obligation, provided that those definitions are not inconsistent with paragraph 1.

3. Without prejudice to other means of prudential regulation of cross-border trade in financial services, a Party may require the registration of cross-border financial service suppliers of another Party and of financial instruments.

Article 12.6: New Financial Services²

Each Party shall permit a financial institution of another Party established in its territory to supply any new financial service that the Party would permit its own financial institutions, in like circumstances, to supply without additional legislative action by the first Party. Notwithstanding Article 12.4(b) (Market Access, regarding juridical form limitations), a Party may determine the institutional and juridical form through which the new financial service may be supplied and may require authorization for the supply of the service. Where a Party requires authorization to supply a new financial service, a decision shall be made within a reasonable time and the authorization may only be refused for prudential reasons.

Article 12.7: Treatment of Certain Information

Nothing in this Chapter requires a Party to furnish or allow access to:

- (a) information related to the financial affairs and accounts of individual customers of financial institutions or cross-border financial service suppliers; or
- (b) any confidential information the disclosure of which would impede law enforcement or otherwise be contrary to the public interest or prejudice legitimate commercial interests of particular enterprises.

Article 12.8: Senior Management and Boards of Directors

1. A Party may not require financial institutions of another Party to engage individuals of any particular nationality as senior managerial or other essential personnel.
2. A Party may not require that more than a minority of the board of directors of a financial institution of another Party be composed of nationals of the Party, persons residing in the territory of the Party, or a combination thereof.

² The Parties understand that nothing in Article 12.6 (New Financial Services) prevents a financial institution of a Party from applying to another Party to consider authorizing the supply of a financial service that is not supplied in the territory of any Party. Such application shall be subject to the law of the Party to which the application is made and, for greater certainty, shall not be subject to the obligations of Article 12.6 (New Financial Services).

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Article 12.9: Non-Conforming Measures

1. Articles 12.2 through 12.5 and 12.8 (National Treatment, Most-Favored-Nation Treatment, Market Access, Cross-Border Trade, Senior Management and Boards of Directors) do not apply to:

- (a) any existing non-conforming measure that is maintained by a Party at
 - (i) the central level of government, as set out by that Party in Section A of its Schedule to Annex III (Non-Conforming Measures),
 - (ii) a regional level of government, as set out by that Party in Section A of its Schedule to Annex III (Non-Conforming Measures), or
 - (iii) a local level of government;
- (b) the continuation or prompt renewal of any non-conforming measure referred to in subparagraph (a); or
- (c) an amendment to any non-conforming measure referred to in subparagraph (a) to the extent that the amendment does not decrease the conformity of the measure, as it existed immediately before the amendment, with Article 12.2 (National Treatment), 12.3 (Most-Favored Nation Treatment), 12.4 (Market Access), or 12.8 (Senior Management and Boards of Directors).³

2. Articles 12.2 through 12.5 and 12.8 (National Treatment, Most-Favored-Nation Treatment, Market Access, Cross-Border Trade, Senior Management and Boards of Directors) do not apply to any measure that a Party adopts or maintains with respect to sectors, subsectors, or activities as set out in Section B of its Schedule to Annex III (Non-Conforming Measures).

3. A non-conforming measure set out in a Party's Schedule to Annex I or II as not subject to Articles 10.3 (National Treatment) or 10.4 (Most-Favored-Nation Treatment) in Chapter 10 (Investment) or Articles 11.2 (National Treatment) or 11.3 (Most-Favored-Nation Treatment) in Chapter 11 (Cross-Border Trade in Services) shall be treated as a non-conforming measure not subject to Articles 12.2 (National Treatment) or 12.3 (Most-Favored-Nation Treatment), as the case may be, to the extent that the measure, sector, sub-sector, or activity set out in the non-conforming measure is covered by this Chapter.

Article 12.10: Exceptions

1. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Chapter or Chapters 10 (Investment), 14 (Telecommunications), or 15 (Electronic Commerce), including specifically Article 14.16

³ For greater certainty, Article 12.5 (Cross-Border Trade) does not apply to an amendment to any non-conforming measure referred to in subparagraph (a) to the extent that the amendment does not decrease the conformity of the measure, as it existed on the date of entry into force of the Agreement, with Article 12.5 (Cross-Border Trade).

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(Relationship to Other Chapters) in Chapter 14 (Telecommunications) and Article 11.1 (Scope and Coverage) in Chapter 11 (Cross-Border Trade in Services) with respect to the supply of financial services in the territory of a Party by a covered investment, as defined in Article 10.28 (Definitions) of Chapter 10 (Investment), a Party shall not be prevented from adopting or maintaining measures for prudential reasons,⁴ including for the protection of investors, depositors, policy holders, or persons to whom a fiduciary duty is owed by a financial institution or cross-border financial service supplier, or to ensure the integrity and stability of the financial system. Where such measures do not conform with the provisions of this Agreement referred to in this paragraph, they shall not be used as a means of avoiding the Party's commitments or obligations under such provisions.

2. Nothing in this Chapter or Chapters 10 (Investment), 14 (Telecommunications), or 15 (Electronic-Commerce), including specifically Article 14.16 (Relationship to Other Chapters) in Chapter 14 (Telecommunications) and Article 11.1 (Scope and Coverage) in Chapter 11 (Cross-Border Trade in Services) with respect to the supply of financial services in the territory of a Party by a covered investment, as defined in Article 10.28 (Definitions) of Chapter 10 (Investment), applies to non-discriminatory measures of general application taken by any public entity in pursuit of monetary and related credit or exchange rate policies. This paragraph shall not affect a Party's obligations under Article 10.9 (Performance Requirements) in Chapter 10 (Investment) with respect to measures covered by Chapter 10 (Investment) or under Article 10.8 (Transfers) in Chapter 10 (Investment) or Article 11.10 (Transfers and Payments) in Chapter 11 (Cross-Border Trade in Services).

3. Notwithstanding Article 10.8 (Transfers) in Chapter 10 (Investment) and Article 11.10 (Transfers and Payments) in Chapter 11 (Cross-Border Trade in Services), as incorporated into this Chapter, a Party may prevent or limit transfers by a financial institution or cross-border financial service supplier to, or for the benefit of, an affiliate of or person related to such institution or supplier, through the equitable, non-discriminatory, and good faith application of measures relating to maintenance of the safety, soundness, integrity, or financial responsibility of financial institutions or cross-border financial service suppliers. This paragraph does not prejudice any other provision of this Agreement that permits a Party to restrict transfers.

4. For greater certainty, nothing in this Chapter shall be construed to prevent the adoption or enforcement by any Party of measures necessary to secure compliance with laws or regulations that are not inconsistent with this Chapter, including those relating to the prevention of deceptive and fraudulent practices or to deal with the effects of a default on financial services contracts, subject to the requirement that such measures are not applied in a manner which would constitute a means of arbitrary or unjustifiable discrimination between countries where like conditions prevail, or a disguised restriction on investment in financial institutions or cross-border trade in financial services.

⁴ It is understood that the term "prudential reasons" includes the maintenance of the safety, soundness, integrity, or financial responsibility of individual financial institutions or cross-border financial service suppliers.

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Article 12.11: Transparency and Administration of Certain Measures

1. The Parties recognize that transparent regulations and policies governing the activities of financial institutions and cross-border financial service suppliers are important in facilitating their ability to gain access to and operate in another Party's markets. Each Party commits to promote regulatory transparency in financial services.
2. Each Party shall ensure that all measures of general application to which this Chapter applies are administered in a reasonable, objective, and impartial manner.
3. In lieu of Article 19.2 (Publication, regarding notice and comment) in Chapter 19 (Transparency), each Party shall, to the extent practicable:
 - (a) publish in advance any regulations of general application relating to the subject matter of this Chapter that it proposes to adopt and the purpose of the regulation; and
 - (b) provide interested persons and Parties a reasonable opportunity to comment on such proposed regulations.
4. At the time it adopts final regulations, a Party should, to the extent practicable, address in writing substantive comments received from interested persons with respect to the proposed regulations.⁵
5. To the extent practicable, each Party should allow reasonable time between publication of final regulations and their effective date.
6. Each Party shall ensure that the rules of general application adopted or maintained by self-regulatory organizations of the Party are promptly published or otherwise made available in such a manner as to enable interested persons to become acquainted with them.
7. Each Party shall maintain or establish appropriate mechanisms for responding to inquiries from interested persons regarding measures of general application covered by this Chapter.
8. Each Party's regulatory authorities shall make publicly available the requirements, including any documentation required, for completing applications relating to the supply of financial services.
9. On the request of an applicant, a Party's regulatory authority shall inform the applicant of the status of its application. If the authority requires additional information from the applicant, it shall notify the applicant without undue delay.

⁵ For greater certainty, a Party may consolidate its responses to the comments received from interested persons and publish them in a separate document from that setting forth the final regulations.

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10. A Party's regulatory authority shall make an administrative decision on a completed application of an investor in a financial institution, a financial institution, or a cross-border financial service supplier of another Party relating to the supply of a financial service within one hundred-twenty (120) days, and shall promptly notify the applicant of the decision. An application shall not be considered complete until all relevant hearings are held and all necessary information is received. Where it is not practicable for a decision to be made within one hundred-twenty (120) days, the regulatory authority shall notify the applicant without undue delay and shall endeavor to make the decision within a reasonable time thereafter.

11. On the request of an unsuccessful applicant, a regulatory authority that has denied an application shall, to the extent practicable, inform the applicant of the reasons for denial of the application.

12. Annex 12.11 (Transparency) sets out the Parties' understanding with regard to certain provisions of this Article 12.11 (Transparency).

Article 12.12: Self-Regulatory Organizations

Where a Party requires a financial institution or a cross-border financial service supplier of another Party to be a member of, participate in, or have access to, a self-regulatory organization to provide a financial service in or into its territory, the Party shall ensure observance of the obligations of Articles 12.2 (National Treatment) and 12.3 (Most-Favored-Nation Treatment) by such self-regulatory organization.

Article 12.13: Payment and Clearing Systems

Under terms and conditions that accord national treatment, each Party shall grant financial institutions of another Party established in its territory access to payment and clearing systems operated by public entities, and to official funding and refinancing facilities available in the normal course of ordinary business. This paragraph is not intended to confer access to the Party's lender of last resort facilities.

Article 12.14: Expedited Availability of Insurance Services

1. The Parties recognize the importance of maintaining and developing regulatory procedures to expedite the offering of insurance services by licensed suppliers.
2. Annex 12.14 (Expedited Availability of Insurance Services) sets out certain commitments of the Parties with regard to the expedited availability of insurance services.

Article 12.15: Specific Commitments

Annex 12.15 (Specific Commitments) sets out certain specific commitments by each Party.

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Article 12.16: Financial Services Committee

1. The Parties hereby establish a Financial Services Committee. The principal representative of each Party shall be an official of the Party's authority responsible for financial services set out in Annex 12.16.1 (Financial Services Committee).
2. The Committee shall:
 - (a) supervise the implementation of this Chapter and its further elaboration;
 - (b) consider issues regarding financial services that are referred to it by a Party; and
 - (c) participate in the dispute settlement procedures in accordance with Article 12.19 (Investment Disputes in Financial Services).
3. The Committee shall meet annually, or as otherwise agreed, to assess the functioning of this Agreement as it applies to financial services. The Committee shall inform the Free Trade Commission established under Article 20.1 (Free Trade Commission) of Chapter 20 (Administration of the Agreement and Trade Capacity Building) of the results of each meeting.

Article 12.17: Consultations

1. A Party may request consultations with another Party regarding any matter arising under this Agreement that affects financial services. The other Party shall give sympathetic consideration to the request. The consulting Parties shall report the results of their consultations to the Committee.
2. Consultations under this Article shall include officials of the authorities specified in Annex 12.16.1 (Financial Services Committee).
3. Nothing in this Article shall be construed to require regulatory authorities participating in consultations under paragraph 1 to disclose information or take any action that would interfere with specific regulatory, supervisory, administrative, or enforcement matters.
4. Nothing in this Article shall be construed to require a Party to derogate from its relevant law regarding sharing of information among financial regulators or the requirements of an agreement or arrangement between financial authorities of two or more Parties.

Article 12.18: Dispute Settlement

1. Section A (Procedures for State-to-State Disputes) of Chapter 21 (Dispute Settlement) applies as modified by this Article to the settlement of disputes arising under this Chapter.

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2. When a Party claims that a dispute arises under this Chapter, Article 21.9 (Panel Selection) of Chapter 21 (Dispute Settlement) shall apply, except that:
 - (a) where the disputing Parties so agree, the panel shall be composed entirely of panelists meeting the qualifications in paragraph 3; and
 - (b) in any other case,
 - (i) each disputing Party may select panelists meeting the qualifications set out in paragraph 3 or in Article 21.8 (Qualifications of Panelists) in Chapter 21 (Dispute Settlement), and
 - (ii) if the Party complained against invokes Article 12.10 (Exceptions), the chair of the panel shall meet the qualifications set out in paragraph 3, unless the disputing Parties agree otherwise.
3. Financial services panelists shall:
 - (a) have expertise or experience in financial services law or practice, which may include the regulation of financial institutions;
 - (b) be chosen strictly on the basis of objectivity, reliability, and sound judgment;
 - (c) be independent of, and not be affiliated with or take instructions from, a disputing Party; and
 - (d) comply with the code of conduct to be established by the Commission.
4. Notwithstanding Article 21.16 (Non-Implementation – Suspension of Benefits) of Chapter 21 (Dispute Settlement), where a panel finds a measure to be inconsistent with this Agreement and the measure under dispute affects:
 - (a) only a sector other than the financial services sector, the complaining Party may not suspend benefits in the financial services sector; or
 - (b) the financial services sector and any other sector, the complaining Party may suspend benefits in the financial services sector that have an effect equivalent to the effect of the measure in the Party's financial services sector.

Article 12.19: Investment Disputes in Financial Services

1. Where an investor of a Party submits a claim to arbitration under Section B (Investor-State Dispute Settlement) of Chapter 10 (Investment), and the respondent invokes Article 12.10 (Exceptions) as a defense, the following provisions shall apply:
 - (a) The respondent shall, within one hundred-twenty (120) days of the date the claim is submitted to arbitration under Section B (Investor-State Dispute Settlement) of

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Chapter 10 (Investment), submit in writing to the authorities responsible for financial services for the respondent and for the Party of the claimant, as set out in Annex 12.16.1 (Financial Services Committee), a request for a joint determination on the issue of whether and to what extent Article 12.10 (Exceptions) is a valid defense to the claim. The respondent shall promptly provide the tribunal, if constituted, a copy of such request. The arbitration may proceed with respect to the claim only as provided in subparagraph (d).⁶

- (b) The authorities referred to in subparagraph (a) shall attempt in good faith to make a determination as described in that subparagraph. Any such determination shall be transmitted promptly to the disputing parties, the Financial Services Committee, and, if constituted, to the tribunal. The determination shall be binding on the tribunal.
- (c) If the authorities referred to in subparagraph (a), within sixty (60) days of the date by which they have received the respondent's written request for a determination under that subparagraph, have not made a determination as described in that subparagraph, the tribunal shall decide the issue left unresolved by the authorities. The provisions of Section B (Investor-State Dispute Settlement) of Chapter 10 (Investment) shall apply, except as modified by this subparagraph.
 - (i) In the appointment of all arbitrators not yet appointed to the tribunal, each disputing party shall take appropriate steps to ensure that the tribunal has expertise or experience as described in Article 12.18.3(a) (Dispute Settlement, with regard to financial services panelists' expertise or experience). The expertise or experience of particular candidates with respect to financial services shall be taken into account to the greatest extent possible in the appointment of the presiding arbitrator.
 - (ii) If, prior to the submission of the request for a determination in conformance with subparagraph (a), the presiding arbitrator has been appointed pursuant to Article 10.19.2 (Selection of Arbitrators, with regard to appointment by Secretary-General) in Chapter 10 (Investment), such arbitrator shall be replaced upon the request of either disputing party and the tribunal shall be reconstituted consistent with subparagraph (c)(i). If, within thirty (30) days of the date the arbitration proceedings are

⁶ The term "joint determination" as used in this subparagraph refers to a determination by the authorities responsible for financial services for the respondent and for the Party of the claimant, as set out in Annex 12.16.1 (Financial Services Committee). If a non-disputing Party other than the Party of the claimant considers that it has a substantial interest in such a determination, such non-disputing Party may request that its authorities responsible for financial services, as set out in Annex 12.16.1 (Financial Services Committee), be included in consultations held with a view to making that determination. The authorities responsible for financial services for the non-disputing Party making the request shall be included in such consultations, provided that the respondent and the Party of the claimant agree that the claim of substantial interest is well-founded. Where the substantial interest of the non-disputing Party requesting to be included in such consultations is based on ownership or control of the claimant by a person of such non-disputing Party, the substantial interest shall be deemed to be well-founded.

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resumed under subparagraph (d), the disputing parties have not agreed on the appointment of a new presiding arbitrator, the Secretary-General, on the request of a disputing party, shall appoint the presiding arbitrator consistent with subparagraph (c)(i).

- (iii) The Party of the claimant may make oral and written submissions to the tribunal regarding the issue of whether and to what extent Article 12.10 (Exceptions) is a valid defense to the claim. Unless it makes such a submission, the Party of the claimant shall be presumed, for purposes of the arbitration, to take a position on Article 12.10 (Exceptions) not inconsistent with that of the respondent.
- (d) The arbitration referred to in subparagraph (a) may proceed with respect to the claim:
 - (i) ten (10) days after the date the determination of the authorities responsible for financial services has been received by the disputing parties, the Committee, and, if constituted, the tribunal; or
 - (ii) ten (10) days after the expiration of the sixty (60)-day period extended to the authorities in subparagraph (c).

2. For purposes of this Article, the definitions of the following terms set out in Article 10.28 (Definitions) in Chapter 10 (Investment) are incorporated, *mutatis mutandis*: disputing parties; disputing party; respondent; and Secretary-General.

Article 12.20: Definitions

For purposes of this Chapter:

claimant means an investor of a Party that is a party to an investment dispute with another Party;

cross-border financial service supplier of a Party means a person of a Party that is engaged in the business of supplying a financial service within the territory of the Party and that seeks to supply or supplies a financial service through the cross-border supply of such services;

cross-border trade in financial services or **cross-border supply of financial services** means the supply of a financial service:

- (a) from the territory of one Party into the territory of another Party,
- (b) in the territory of one Party by a person of that Party to a person of another Party,
or
- (c) by a national of one Party in the territory of another Party,

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but does not include the supply of a financial service in the territory of a Party by an investment in that territory;

financial institution means any financial intermediary or other enterprise that is authorized to do business and regulated or supervised as a financial institution under the law of the Party in whose territory it is located;

financial institution of another Party means a financial institution, including a branch, located in the territory of a Party that is controlled by persons of another Party;

financial service means any service of a financial nature. Financial services include all insurance and insurance-related services, and all banking and other financial services (excluding insurance), as well as services incidental or auxiliary to a service of a financial nature. Financial services include the following activities:

Insurance and insurance-related services

- (a) Direct insurance (including co-insurance):
 - (i) life,
 - (ii) non-life;
- (b) Reinsurance and retrocession;
- (c) Insurance intermediation, such as brokerage and agency; and
- (d) Services auxiliary to insurance, such as consultancy, actuarial, risk assessment, and claim settlement services.

Banking and other financial services (excluding insurance)

- (e) Acceptance of deposits and other repayable funds from the public;
- (f) Lending of all types, including consumer credit, mortgage credit, factoring, and financing of commercial transactions;
- (g) Financial leasing;
- (h) All payment and money transmission services, including credit, charge and debit cards, travelers checks, and bankers drafts;
- (i) Guarantees and commitments;

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- (j) Trading for own account or for account of customers, whether on an exchange, in an over-the-counter market, or otherwise, the following:
 - (i) money market instruments (including checks, bills, certificates of deposits);
 - (ii) foreign exchange;
 - (iii) derivative products including, but not limited to, futures and options;
 - (iv) exchange rate and interest rate instruments, including products such as swaps, forward rate agreements;
 - (v) transferable securities;
 - (vi) other negotiable instruments and financial assets, including bullion;
- (k) Participation in issues of all kinds of securities, including underwriting and placement as agent (whether publicly or privately) and provision of services related to such issues;
- (l) Money broking;
- (m) Asset management, such as cash or portfolio management, all forms of collective investment management, pension fund management, custodial, depository, and trust services;
- (n) Settlement and clearing services for financial assets, including securities, derivative products, and other negotiable instruments;
- (o) Provision and transfer of financial information, and financial data processing and related software by suppliers of other financial services; and
- (p) Advisory, intermediation, and other auxiliary financial services on all the activities listed in subparagraphs (e) through (o), including credit reference and analysis, investment and portfolio research and advice, advice on acquisitions and on corporate restructuring and strategy;

financial service supplier of a Party means a person of a Party that is engaged in the business of supplying a financial service within the territory of that Party;

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investment means “investment” as defined in Article 10.28 (Definitions) of Chapter 10 (Investment), except that, with respect to “loans” and “debt instruments” referred to in that Article:

- (a) a loan to or debt instrument issued by a financial institution is an investment only where it is treated as regulatory capital by the Party in whose territory the financial institution is located; and
- (b) a loan granted by or debt instrument owned by a financial institution, other than a loan to or debt instrument of a financial institution referred to in subparagraph (a), is not an investment;

for greater certainty, a loan granted by or debt instrument owned by a cross-border financial service supplier, other than a loan to or debt instrument issued by a financial institution, is an investment for purposes of Chapter (Investment), if such loan or debt instrument meets the criteria for investments set out in Article 10.28 (Definitions) of Chapter 10 (Investment).

investor of a Party means a Party or state enterprise thereof, or a person of a Party, that attempts to make, is making, or has made an investment in the territory of another Party; provided, however, that a natural person who is a dual citizen shall be deemed to be exclusively a citizen of the State of his or her dominant and effective nationality;

levels of government means

- (a) at the central level
 - (i) for the United States, the federal level, and
 - (ii) for Peru, the national level;
- (b) at the regional level
 - (i) for the United States, the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico; and
 - (ii) for Peru, none;

new financial service means a financial service not supplied in the Party’s territory that is supplied within the territory of another Party, and includes any new form of delivery of a financial service or the sale of a financial product that is not sold in the Party’s territory;

person of a Party means “person of a Party” as defined in Chapter 1 (Initial Provisions and General Definitions) and, for greater certainty, does not include a branch of an enterprise of a non-Party;

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public entity means a central bank or monetary authority of a Party, or any financial institution owned or controlled by a Party; for greater certainty, a public entity⁷ shall not be considered a designated monopoly or a state enterprise for purposes of Chapter 13 (Competition Policy); and

self-regulatory organization means any non-governmental body, including any securities or futures exchange or market, clearing agency, or other organization or association, that exercises its own or delegated regulatory or supervisory authority over financial service suppliers or financial institutions; for greater certainty, a self-regulatory organization shall not be considered a designated monopoly for purposes of Chapter 13 (Competition Policy).

⁷ The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation of the United States shall be deemed to be within the definition of public entity for purposes of Chapter 13 (Competition Policy).

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Annex 12.1.3(a)

Understanding Concerning Article 12.1.3(a)

The Parties understand that this Chapter applies to measures adopted or maintained by a Party relating to activities and services described in Article 12.1.3(a) only to the extent that a Party allows its financial institutions to supply such activities and services in competition with a public entity or a financial institution. The Parties further understand that this Chapter does not apply to such measures: (a) to the extent that a Party reserves such activities and services to the government, a public entity or a financial institution and they are not supplied in competition with another financial institution, or (b) relating to those contributions with respect to which the supply of such activities or services is so reserved.

For greater certainty, with respect to the activities or services referred to in Article 12.1.3(a), the Parties recognize that the taking of any of the following actions is not inconsistent with this Chapter.

A Party may:

1. designate, formally or in effect, a monopoly, including a financial institution, to supply some or all activities or services;
2. permit or require participants to place all or part of their relevant contributions under the management of an entity other than the government, a public entity, or a designated monopoly;
3. preclude, whether permanently or temporarily, some or all participants from choosing to have certain activities or services supplied by an entity other than the government, a public entity, or a designated monopoly; and
4. require that some or all activities or services be supplied by financial institutions located within the Party's territory. Such activities or services may include the management of some or all contributions or the provision of annuities or other withdrawal (distribution) options using certain contributions.

For purposes of this annex, "contribution" means an amount paid by or on behalf of an individual with respect to, or otherwise subject to, a plan or system described in Article 12.1.3(a).

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Annex 12.5.1

Cross-Border Trade

United States

Insurance and insurance-related services

1. Article 12.5.1 (Cross-Border Trade, with regard to supply) applies to the cross-border supply of or trade in financial services as defined in subparagraph (a) of the definition of cross-border supply of financial services in Article 12.20 (Definitions) with respect to:

- (a) insurance of risks relating to:
 - (i) maritime shipping and commercial aviation and space launching and freight (including satellites), with such insurance to cover any or all of the following: the goods being transported, the vehicle transporting the goods, and any liability arising therefrom; and
 - (ii) goods in international transit;
- (b) reinsurance and retrocession, services auxiliary to insurance as referred to in subparagraph (d) of the definition of financial service, and insurance intermediation such as brokerage and agency as referred to in subparagraph (c) of the definition of financial service in Article 12.20 (Definitions).

2. Article 12.5.1 (Cross-Border Trade, with regard to supply) applies to the cross-border supply of or trade in financial services as defined in paragraph (c) of the definition of cross-border supply of financial services in Article 12.20 (Definitions) with respect to insurance services.

Banking and other financial services (excluding insurance)

3. The United States shall undertake the obligations of Article 12.5.1 (Cross-Border Trade, with regard to supply) with respect to the provision and transfer of financial information and financial data processing and related software as referred to in subparagraph (o) of the definition of financial service,⁸ and advisory and other auxiliary financial services,⁹ excluding

⁸ It is understood that, where the financial information or financial data processing referred to in paragraph 3 of this annex involves personal data, the treatment of such personal data shall be in accordance with the United States' law regulating the protection of such data.

⁹ It is understood that advisory and other auxiliary financial services do not include those services referred to in subparagraphs (e) through (o) of the definition of financial service in Article 12.20 (Definitions).

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intermediation, relating to banking and other financial services as referred to in subparagraph (p) of the definition of financial service.¹⁰

Peru

Insurance and insurance-related services

1. Article 12.5.1 (Cross-Border Trade, with regard to supply) applies to the cross-border supply of or trade in financial services as defined in subparagraph (a) of the definition of cross-border supply of financial services in Article 12.20 (Definitions) with respect to:

- (a) insurance of risks relating to:
 - (i) maritime shipping and commercial aviation and space launching and freight (including satellites), with such insurance to cover any or all of the following: the goods being transported, the vehicle transporting the goods, and any liability arising therefrom; and
 - (ii) goods in international transit;
- (b) reinsurance and retrocession;
- (c) consultancy, actuarial, risk assessment and claim settlement services;
- (d) insurance intermediation, such as agency and brokerage, as referred to in subparagraph (c) of the definition of financial service in Article 12.20 (Definitions), of insurance of risks related to those items listed in subparagraphs (a) and (b);

2. Article 12.5.1 (Cross-Border Trade, with regard to supply) applies to the cross-border supply of or trade in financial services as defined in paragraph (c) of the definition of cross-border supply of financial services in Article 12.20 (Definitions) with respect to services listed in paragraph 1.

3. Peru's commitment in paragraphs 1 and 2 with regard to the supply and intermediation of insurance of risks listed in subparagraph 1(a) of this annex shall become effective two years after the entry into force of this Agreement or when Peru has adopted and implemented the necessary modifications to its relevant legislation, whichever occurs first.

Banking and other financial services (excluding insurance)

4. Peru shall undertake the obligations of Article 12.5.1 (Cross-Border Trade, with regard to supply) with respect to the provision and transfer of financial information and financial data

¹⁰ It is understood that a trading platform, whether electronic or physical, does not fall within the range of services specified in paragraph 3.

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processing and related software as referred to in subparagraph (o) of the definition of financial service in Article 12.20 (Definitions),¹¹ subject to prior authorization from the relevant regulator, as required, and advisory and other auxiliary financial services,¹² excluding intermediation, relating to banking and other financial services as referred to in subparagraph (p) of the definition of financial service in Article 12.20 (Definitions).¹³

¹¹ It is understood that, where the financial information or financial data processing referred to in paragraph 3 of this annex involves personal data, the treatment of such personal data shall be in accordance with Peru's law regulating the protection of such data.

¹² It is understood that advisory and other auxiliary financial services do not include those services referred to in subparagraphs (e) through (o) of the definition of financial service in Article 12.20 (Definitions).

¹³ It is understood that a trading platform, whether electronic or physical, does not fall within the range of services specified in paragraph 3.

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Annex 12.11

Transparency

1. The Parties recognize that the implementation by Peru of the obligations referred to in paragraphs 3, 4 and 11 of Article 12.11 (Transparency) may require legislative and regulatory changes, including the establishment of systems and procedures for compliance with such obligations.
2. Peru shall implement such obligations no later than 18 months after the entry into force of this Agreement.

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Annex 12.14

Expedited Availability of Insurance Services

United States

The United States should endeavor to maintain existing opportunities or may wish to consider policies or procedures such as: not requiring product approval for insurance other than insurance sold to individuals or compulsory insurance; allowing introduction of products unless those products are disapproved within a reasonable period of time; and not imposing limitations on the number or frequency of product introductions.

Peru

Peru should endeavor to maintain existing opportunities, including policies or procedures such as not requiring product approval for insurance other than insurance sold to individuals or compulsory insurance; allowing introduction of products unless those products are disapproved within a reasonable period of time; and not imposing limitations on the number or frequency of product introduction.

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Annex 12.15

Specific Commitments

United States

A. Specific Commitment Regarding Portfolio Management

1. The United States shall allow a financial institution organized outside its territory to provide the following services to a collective investment scheme located in the territory of the United States:¹⁴

- (a) investment advice and
- (b) portfolio management services, excluding:
 - (i) custodial services, unless they are related to managing a collective investment scheme;
 - (ii) trustee services, but not excluding the holding in trust of investments by a collective investment scheme established as a trust; and
 - (iii) execution services, unless they are related to managing a collective investment scheme.¹⁵

2. This commitment is subject to Article 12.1 (Scope and Coverage) and to Article 12.5.3 (Cross-Border Trade, with regard to the right to require registration, without prejudice to other means of prudential regulation).

3. For purposes of this commitment, **collective investment scheme** means an investment company registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission under the Investment Company Act of 1940.

B. Specific Commitment Regarding Insurance Company Branches

¹⁴ Notwithstanding paragraph 1, a Party may require a collective investment scheme located in the Party's territory to retain ultimate responsibility for the management of the collective investment scheme, including the assets of the collective investment scheme.

¹⁵ Custodial and trustee services are included in the scope of this specific commitment only with respect to investments for which the primary market is outside the United States.

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Recognizing the principles of federalism under the U.S. Constitution, the history of state regulation of insurance in the United States, and the *McCarran-Ferguson Act*, the United States will work with the National Association of Insurance Commissioners (NAIC) in its review of those states that do not allow initial entry of a non-U.S. insurance company as a branch to supply life, accident, health (excluding workers compensation) insurance, non-life insurance, or reinsurance and retrocession to determine whether such entry could be provided in the future. Those states are Arkansas, Arizona, Connecticut, Georgia, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, and Wyoming.

Peru

A. Specific Commitment Regarding Portfolio Management

1. Peru shall allow a financial institution organized either inside or outside its territory to provide the following services to a collective investment scheme located in the territory of Peru:¹⁶

- (a) investment advice and
- (b) portfolio management services, excluding:
 - (i) custodial services, unless they are related to managing a collective investment scheme;
 - (ii) trustee services, but not excluding the holding in trust of investments by a collective investment scheme established as a trust; and
 - (iii) execution services, unless they are related to managing a collective investment scheme.

2. This commitment is subject to Article 12.1 (Scope and Coverage) and to Article 12.5.3 (Cross-Border Trade, with regard to the right to require registration, without prejudice to other means of prudential regulation).

3. For purposes of this commitment, **collective investment scheme** means:

- (i) Mutual Funds for investments and securities, pursuant to Texto Unico Ordenado approved by Supreme Decree N° 093-2002-EF;
- (ii) Investment Funds, pursuant to Legislative Decree N° 862; and,

¹⁶ Notwithstanding paragraph 1, a Party may require a collective investment scheme located in the Party's territory to retain ultimate responsibility for the management of the collective investment scheme, including the assets of the collective investment scheme.

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- (iii) Pension Funds, pursuant to Texto Unico Ordenado approved by Supreme Decree N° 054-97-EF.

B. Specific Commitment Regarding Services Described in Article 12.1.3(a)

In the context of the maintenance, modification, or adoption of a privatized or partially privatized retirement plan or social security system,¹⁷ and notwithstanding any non-conforming measure(s) of Peru referring to social services and found in its Annex II or Annex III:

(1) Article 12.2.1 (National Treatment, with regard to investors) and 12.2.2 (National Treatment, with regard to financial institutions and investments of investors in financial institutions) shall apply, subject to Article 12.1.3(a), including Annex, 12.1.3(a), to the supply by financial institutions of those activities and services described in Article 12.1.3(a) that are not reserved for supply by the government of Peru, a public entity or a financial institution, and

(2) Peru shall not adopt or maintain measures that impose limitations on the number of financial institutions in the form of either numerical quotas or the requirements of an economic needs test, with respect to investors of another Party seeking to establish financial institutions to supply such activities and services.

¹⁷ For greater certainty, this specific commitment applies only with regard to measures within the scope of this Chapter, as specified in Article 12.1, including Annex 12.1.3(a).

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Annex 12.16.1

Financial Services Committee

Authorities Responsible for Financial Services

The authority of each Party responsible for financial services is:

- (a) for Peru, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, in coordination with financial regulators;
- (b) for the United States, the Department of the Treasury for banking and other financial services and the Office of the United States Trade Representative, in coordination with the Department of Commerce and other agencies, for insurance.