

procedimento arbitral. As Partes Contratantes suportarão em partes iguais as despesas do presidente, bem como as demais despesas. O tribunal arbitral poderá, porém, decidir uma proporção maior de custos seja suportada por umas das Partes Contratantes, e tal decisão será vinculativa para ambas as Partes Contratantes e por elas executada.

(6) Em tudo o mais, o tribunal arbitral definirá as suas próprias regras processuais.

Artigo 10.º

Sub-rogação

(1) No caso de uma das Partes Contratantes ou a agência por ela designada efectuar pagamentos a um dos seus investidores por virtude de uma garantia prestada a um investimento realizado no território da outra Parte Contratante, esta reconhecerá a transmissão para a outra Parte Contratante de todos os direitos e acções do investidor indemnizado e que a outra Parte Contratante ou a Agência por ela designada pode exercer tais direitos e promover tais acções em virtude de sub-rogação, nos mesmos termos e condições que o titular originário.

(2) Qualquer pagamento efectuado ao seu próprio investidor por uma das Partes Contratantes ou pela respectiva Agência designada nos termos do número 1, não afecta o direito desse investidor de demandar a outra Parte Contratante em conformidade com o artigo 8.º, desde que o exercício desse direito não se sobreponha ou não esteja em conflito com o exercício de um direito em virtude da sub-rogação prevista nesse número.

Artigo 11.º

Aplicação de Outras Regras

(1) Se, para além do presente Acordo, as disposições da lei interna de uma das Partes Contratantes ou as obrigações emergentes do direito internacional em vigor ou que venha a vigorar entre as duas Partes Contratantes estabelecerem um regime geral ou especial que confira aos investimentos efectuados por investidores da outra Parte Contratante um tratamento mais favorável do que o previsto no presente Acordo, tal regime prevalecerá sobre o presente Acordo, em tudo o que seja mais favorável.

(2) Cada Parte Contratante deverá, porém, honrar qualquer obrigação a que se tenha vinculado relativamente a investimentos de investidores da outra Parte Contratante.

Artigo 12.º

Proibições e Restrições

As disposições do presente Acordo não limitam de modo algum o direito de qualquer das Partes Contratantes aplicar proibições ou restrições de qualquer natureza ou tomar qualquer outra medida destinada à protecção dos seus interesses essenciais de segurança ou à protecção da saúde pública ou prevenção de doenças e pragas em animais ou plantas.

Artigo 13.º

Cláusulas Finais

(1) O presente Acordo aplicar-se-á a todos os investimentos realizados antes e depois da sua entrada em vigor por

investidores de uma das Partes Contratantes no território da outra Parte Contratante em conformidade com as respectivas leis e regulamentos. Para evitar qualquer dúvida, declara-se que todos os investimentos serão, sob reserva do presente Acordo, regidos pela legislação em vigor no território da Parte Contratante em que tais investimentos forem realizados.

(2) As Partes Contratantes notificar-se-ão prontamente do cumprimento dos seus procedimentos legais exigidos para a entrada em vigor do presente Acordo. O Acordo entrará em vigor no dia seguinte ao da recepção da última notificação.

(3) Qualquer das Partes Contratantes poderá, após consentimento mútuo, solicitar alteração ao presente Acordo, desde que essa alteração não prejudique os direitos adquiridos ou as obrigações assumidas antes da entrada em vigor da alteração.

(4) Este Acordo é válido por um período de 10 anos. Findo esse período, continuará em vigor até doze meses a contar da data em que qualquer das Partes Contratantes notificar por escrito a denúncia do presente Acordo à outra Parte Contratante.

(5) No que diz respeito aos investimentos aprovados e/ou realizados antes da data em que a notificação de denúncia do presente Acordo entrar em vigor, as disposições dos artigos anteriores aplicar-se-ão relativamente a esses investimentos por um período adicional de dez anos a contar dessa data ou por qualquer período mais longo previsto ou acordado, por acto ou contracto, em benefício do investidor.

Em fé do que os representantes abaixo assinados, devidamente autorizados para o efeito, assinaram o presente Acordo em Washinton, D.C., aos 13 dias do mês de Abril do ano de 2017, em dois originais.

Pelo Governo da República de Cabo Verde Pelo Governo da República das Maurícias

AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF MAURITIUS AND THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CABO VERDE FOR THE PROMOTION AND RECIPROCAL PROTECTION OF INVESTMENTS

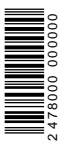
Preamble

The Government of the Republic of Mauritius and the Government of the Republic of Cabo Verde (hereinafter referred to as the “Contracting Parties”);

DESIRING to create favourable conditions for greater flow of investments made by investors of either Contracting Party in the territory of the other Contracting Party; and

RECOGNISING that the promotion and reciprocal protection of such investments will lend greater stimulation to the development of business initiatives and will increase prosperity in the territories of both Contracting Parties;

HAVE agreed as follows:



Article I

Definitions

(1) In this Agreement,

(a) “investment” means every kind of asset admissible under the relevant laws and regulations of the Contracting Party in whose territory the respective business undertaking is made, and in particular, though not exclusively, includes:

(i) movable and immovable property as well as other rights in rem such as mortgages, liens or pledges;

(ii) shares, debentures and any other form of participation in a company;

(iii) claims to money, or to any performance under contract having an economic value;

(iv) industrial and intellectual property rights, in particular copyrights, patents, utility-model patents, designs, trade-marks, trade-names, technical processes, know-how, and goodwill;

(v) economic value of concession rights or permits conferred in accordance with the law or under contract, including concessions to search for, cultivate, -ext ract or exploit natural resources;

(b) “return” means the amount yielded by an investment and in particular, though not exclusively, profit, interest, capital gains, dividends, royalties and fees;

(c) “investor” means in respect to either Contracting Party:

(i) the “national”, that is a natural person deriving his or her status as a national of that Contracting Party from the relevant laws of that Contracting Party; and

(ii) the “company” that is a legal person, such as a corporation, firm or association, incorporated or constituted in accordance with the law of that Contracting Party;

(d) “territory” means

(i) in the case of the Republic of Mauritius

(A) all the territories and islands which, in accordance with the laws of Mauritius constitute the State of Mauritius;

(B) the territorial sea of Mauritius; and

(C) any area outside the territorial sea of Mauritius which in accordance with international law has been or may hereafter be designated, under the laws of Mauritius, as an area, including the Continental Shelf, within which the rights of Mauritius with respect to the sea, the sea-bed and sub-soil and their natural resources may be exercised;

(ii) in the case of the Republic of Cabo Verde, the Republic of Cabo Verde situated in the West

Coast of Africa, the internal waters, the air space over them, the respective territorial sea and any other zone in which, according to Cape Verdean and international law, the Republic of Cabo Verde has:

(A) sovereign rights for the purpose of exploring and exploiting, conserving and managing the natural resources, whether living or non-living, of the waters superjacent to the seabed and of the sea-bed and its subsoil; or

(B) jurisdiction with respect to the establishment and use of artificial islands, installations and structures, marine scientific research and the protection and preservation of the maritime environment

(2) Any change in the form in which assets are or have been invested does not affect their character as investments as defined in this Agreement.

Article 2

Scope of the Agreement

This Agreement shall only apply to investments made by investors of either Contracting Party in the territory of the other Contracting Party in conformity with the host Contracting Party’s laws.

Article 3

Promotion and Protection of Investments

(1) Each Contracting Party shall, subject to its general policy in the field of foreign investment encourage the making of investments in its territory by investors of the other Contracting Party, and, subject to compliance with the provisions of its laws, shall admit such investments.

(2) Each Contracting Party shall use its best endeavours to grant, in accordance with its laws, the necessary permits in connection with the carrying out of such investments and, whenever necessary, licensing agreements and contracts for technical, commercial or administrative assistance.

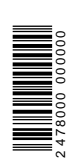
(3) Investments approved under Article 2 shall be accorded fair and equitable protection in accordance with this Agreement.

Article 4

Treatment of Investments

(1) Investments and returns of investors of either Contracting Party shall at all times be accorded fair and equitable treatment in the territory of the other Contracting Party. Neither Contracting Party shall in any way impair by unreasonable nor discriminatory measures the management, maintenance, use, enjoyment or disposal of investments in its territory by investors of the other Contracting Party.

(2) Each Contracting Party shall in its territory accord to investors and to investments and returns of investors of the other Contracting Party treatment not less favourable than that which it accords to investments and returns of its own investors and investors of any third State.



(3) The provisions of paragraph (2) shall not be construed so as to oblige either Contracting Party to extend to the investors of the other Contracting Party the benefit of any treatment, preference or privilege resulting from:

- (a) any customs union, free trade area, common market or any similar international agreement or interim arrangement leading up to such customs union, free trade area, or common market of which either of the Contracting Parties is a member;
- (b) any international agreement or arrangement relating wholly or mainly to taxation or any domestic legislation relating wholly or mainly to taxation;
- (c) special advantages to foreign development finance institutions operating in the territory of either Contracting Party for the exclusive purpose of development assistance through mainly nonprofit activities.

(4) Each Contracting Party shall observe the obligations under its laws and under this Agreement which bind the Contracting Party and its investors and the investors of the other Contracting Party in matters relating to investments.

Article 5

Compensation for Losses

(1) Investors of either Contracting Party whose investments in the territory of the other Contracting Party suffer losses owing to war or other armed conflict, revolution, a state of national emergency, revolt, insurrection or riot in the territory of the latter Contracting Party shall be accorded by the latter Contracting Party treatment, as regards restitution, indemnification, compensation or other settlement, not less favourable than that which the latter Contracting Party accords to its own investors or to investors of any third State. Resulting payments shall be freely transferable at the rate of exchange applicable on the date of transfer pursuant to the exchange regulations in force.

(2) Without derogating from the provisions of paragraph (1) of this Article, investors of either Contracting Party who, in any of the situations referred to in that paragraph, suffer losses in the territory of the other Contracting Party resulting from:

- (a) requisitioning of their property by the forces or authorities of the latter Contracting Party, acting under and within the scope of the legal provisions relating to their competences, duties and command structures; or
- (b) destruction of their property by the forces or authorities of the latter Contracting Party, which was not caused in combat action or was not required by the necessity of the situation or observance of any legal requirement;

shall be accorded restitution or adequate compensation, not less favourable than that which the latter Contracting Party accords to its own investors or to investors of any third State.

Article 6

Expropriation

(1) Investments of investors of either Contracting Party in the territory of the other Contracting Party shall not be nationalised, expropriated or subjected to measures having effects equivalent to nationalisation or expropriation except for public purposes, under due process of law, on a non-discriminatory basis and against prompt, adequate and effective compensation. Such compensation shall be made without delay, and be effectively realizable. Resulting payments shall be freely transferable at the rate of exchange applicable on the date of transfer pursuant to the exchange regulations in force.

(2) The investor affected by the expropriation shall have a right, under the law of the expropriating Contracting Party to prompt review, by a court of law or other independent and impartial forum of that Contracting Party of the expropriation case.

(3) Where a Contracting Party expropriates, nationalises or takes measures having effect equivalent to nationalisation or expropriation against the assets of a company which is incorporated or constituted under the laws in force in any part of its own territory, and in which investors of the other Contracting Party own shares, it shall ensure that the provisions of paragraph (1) of this article are applied to the extent necessary to guarantee compensation as specified therein to such investors of the other Contracting Party who are owners of those shares.

Article 7

Transfer of Investment Capital and Returns

(1) Each Contracting Party shall, in accordance with its relevant laws, allow investors of the other Contracting Party the free transfer of funds relating to their investments and returns, including compensation paid pursuant to the provisions of articles 5 and 6 of this Agreement.

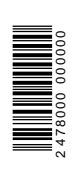
(2) All transfers shall be effected without delay in any convertible currency at the market rate of exchange applicable on the date of transfer. In the absence of such a market exchange rate, the rate to be used will be the most recent exchange rate applied to inward investments or the most recent exchange rate for conversion of currencies into Special Drawing Rights, whichever is the more favourable to the investor.

(3) Notwithstanding paragraph (1), a Contracting Party shall neither compel its investor to transfer any return, gains, benefits or any such sums derived from investments made in the territory of the other Contracting Party or attributable to such investments, nor sanction its investor for not having effected such transfer.

Article 8

Settlement of Disputes Between an Investor and a Contracting Party

(1) Subject to paragraph (3) any dispute between an investor of one Contracting Party and the other Contracting Party in connection with an investment in the territory



of the other Contracting Party shall, as far as possible, be settled amicably through negotiations between the parties to the dispute.

(2) If the dispute cannot be settled through negotiations within six months, either party to the dispute shall be entitled to initiate judicial action before the competent court of the Contracting Party accepting the investment.

(3) If a dispute involving the amount of compensation resulting from expropriation, nationalisation, or other measures having effect equivalent to nationalisation or expropriation, mentioned in Article 6 cannot be settled within six months after resort to negotiation as specified in paragraph (1) of this Article by the investor concerned, it may be submitted to an international arbitral tribunal established by both parties.

The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply if the investor concerned has resorted to the procedure specified in paragraph (2) of this Article.

(4) The international arbitral tribunal mentioned above shall be specially constituted in the following manner. Each party to the dispute shall appoint an arbitrator. The two arbitrators shall appoint a third arbitrator as Chairman. The arbitrators shall be appointed within two months and the Chairman within four months from the date on which one party concerned notified the other party of its submission of the dispute to arbitration.

(5) If the necessary appointments are not made within the period specified in paragraph (4), either party may, in the absence of any other agreement, request the Chairman of the International Arbitration Institute of the Stockholm Chamber of Commerce to make the necessary appointments.

(6) The arbitral tribunal shall, apart from what is stated below, determine its own arbitral procedures with reference to the Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes Between States and Nationals of Other States, done at Washington on 18 March 1965.

(7) The tribunal shall reach its decision by a majority of votes.

(8) The decision of the arbitral tribunal shall be final and binding on both parties.

(9) The arbitral tribunal shall state the basis of its decision and state reasons upon the request of either party.

(10) Each party concerned shall bear the cost of its own arbitrator and its representation in the arbitral proceedings. The cost of the Chairman in discharging his arbitral function and the remaining costs of the tribunal shall be borne equally by the parties concerned. The tribunal may, however, in its decision direct that a higher proportion of costs shall be borne by one of the two parties, and this award shall be binding on both parties.

(11) The provisions of this Article shall not prejudice the Contracting Parties from using the procedures specified in Article (9) where a dispute concerns the interpretation or application of this Agreement.

Article 9

Settlement of Disputes Between the Contracting Parties

(1) Any dispute between the Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Agreement should, if possible, be settled through negotiations between the Governments of the two Contracting Parties.

(2) If the dispute cannot be settled within a period of six months following the date on which such negotiations were requested by either Contracting Party, it may upon the request of either Contracting Party, be submitted to an arbitral tribunal.

(3) Such an arbitral tribunal shall be constituted for each individual case in the following way: within two months of the receipt of the request for arbitration, each Contracting Party shall appoint one arbitrator for the tribunal. Those two arbitrators shall then select a national of a third State who, upon approval by the two Contracting Parties, shall be appointed Chairman of the tribunal. The Chairman shall be appointed within two months from the date of appointment of the other two arbitrators.

(4) If within the periods specified in paragraph (3) of this Article the necessary appointments have not been made, either Contracting Party may, in the absence of any other agreement, invite the President of the International Court of Justice to make any necessary appointments. If the President is a national of either Contracting Party or if he is otherwise prevented from discharging the said function, the Vice-President shall be invited to make the necessary appointments. If the Vice-President is a national of either Contracting Party or if he too is prevented from discharging the said function, the Member of the International Court of Justice next in seniority who is not a national of either Contracting Party and not prevented from discharging such functions shall be invited to make the necessary appointments.

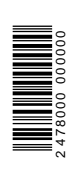
(5) The arbitral tribunal shall reach its decision by a majority of votes. Such decision shall be binding on both Contracting Parties. Each Contracting Party shall bear the cost of its own arbitrator to the tribunal and of its representation in the arbitral proceedings. The cost of the Chairman and the remaining costs shall be borne equally by the Contracting Parties. The tribunal may, however, in its decision direct that a higher proportion of costs shall be borne by one of the two Contracting Parties, and this award shall be binding on, and executed by, both Contracting Parties.

(6) Apart from the above, the tribunal shall determine its own procedure.

Article 10

Subrogation

(1) If a Contracting Party or its designated agency makes a payment to its own investor under a guarantee it has given in respect of an investment made in the territory of the other Contracting Party, the latter Contracting Party shall recognise the assignment to the



former Contracting Party of all the rights and claims of the indemnified investor, and shall also recognise that the former Contracting Party or its designated Agency is entitled to exercise such rights and enforce such claims by virtue of subrogation, to the same extent as the original investor.

(2) Any payment made by one Contracting Party or its designated Agency to its own investor as provided in paragraph (1) shall not affect the right of such investor to make his claims against the other Contracting Party in accordance with Article 8 provided that the exercise of such a right does not overlap, or is not in conflict with, the exercise of a right in virtue of subrogation under that paragraph.

Article 11

Application of other Rules

(1) If the provisions of the law of either Contracting Party or obligations under international law existing at present or established hereafter between the Contracting Parties, in addition to the present Agreement, contain rules, whether general or specific, entitling investments and returns of investors of the other Contracting Party to treatment more favourable than that provided for by the present Agreement, such rules shall, to the extent that they are more favourable, prevail over the present Agreement.

(2) Each Contracting Party shall, however, honour any obligation it may have entered into with regard to investments of investors of the other Contracting Party.

Article 12

Prohibitions and Restrictions

The provisions of this Agreement shall not in any way limit the right of either Contracting Party to apply prohibitions or restrictions of any kind or take any other action which is directed to the protection of its essential security interests, or to the protection of public health or the prevention of diseases and pests in animals or plants.

Article 13

Final Clauses

(1) This Agreement shall apply to all investments made by investors of either Contracting Party in the territory of the other Contracting Party, whether made before or after the coming into force of this Agreement. For the avoidance of any doubt, it is declared that all investments shall, subject to this Agreement, be governed by the laws in force in the territory of the Contracting Party in which such investments are made.

(2) The Contracting Parties shall notify each other promptly of the fulfilment of their legal procedures required for entry into force of this Agreement. The Agreement shall enter into force on the day following the date of receipt of the last notification.

(3) Either Contracting Party may after mutual consent request any amendment to the present agreement,

provided that such amendment shall not prejudice any rights acquired or obligations undertaken before the entry into force of such amendment.

(4) This Agreement shall remain in force for a period of ten years. Thereafter it shall continue in force until the expiration of twelve months from the date on which either Contracting Party shall have given written notice of termination of this Agreement to the other Contracting Party.

(5) In respect of investments approved and/or made prior to the date the notice of termination of this Agreement becomes effective, the provisions of the preceding articles shall remain in force with respect to such investments for a further period of ten years from that date or for any longer period as provided for or agreed upon in the relevant contract or approval granted to the investor.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, duly authorized thereto, have signed this Agreement in Washington DC, on this 13 day of april of the year of 2017, in two originals.

For the Government of the Republic of Mauritius

For the Government of the Republic of Cabo Verde

—————oŝo—————

CONSELHO DE MINISTROS

Decreto nº 4/2018

de 22 de fevereiro

A Organização Oeste Africana da Saúde (OOAS) tem como um dos seus princípios basilares apoiar os diferentes países da região na implementação dos seus programas nacionais de saúde, através da formação especializada aos médicos e a outros quadros de serviços paramédicos, aquisição de equipamentos de laboratório e, ainda, reabilitação de estruturas de saúde.

Neste contexto, pretendendo assegurar o desenvolvimento sanitário da região e a melhoria do estado de saúde das suas populações;

Considerando a confiança mútua e no espírito de parceria institucional;

Conscientes do acordo comum, das condições de admissibilidade e da utilização dos apoios multiformes e, especialmente, dos recursos financeiros a ser disponibilizados;

Decidiram, as Partes, OOAS e o Ministério da Saúde e da segurança Social, firmar a presente Convenção de Financiamento.

Assim,

No uso da faculdade conferida pela alínea d) do n.º 2 do artigo 204º da Constituição, o Governo decreta o seguinte:

