

Chapter 1 : "Host States' Due Diligence Obligations in International Investment Law" by Eric De Brabander

The United States Mission's Office of Host Country Affairs assures that the obligations of the United States to the United Nations Organization and to the UN community in New York are upheld.

Camp for free for from 30 to 60 days at any of 22 participating parks across the state in exchange for volunteer services. Looking to visit and explore Virginia? Want to stay near friends or family somewhere in the state? Interested in learning new skills or trying a new outdoors experience? Check with park staff: Not all sites offer this benefit. Hosts are eligible for seven nights of camping after completing one day assignment. Hosts who complete two or more day assignments in the same season are eligible for 14 nights of camping or seven nights in a cabin. The cabin benefit is offered only to hosts who serve two or more months in one season. The maximum benefit allowed per season is 14 nights camping or seven nights in a cabin regardless of the length of service or number of parks. Camping and cabin benefits earned must be used prior to Memorial Day weekend or after Labor Day. They cannot be used during prime season. Benefits earned are subject to availability of the given facility. Benefits earned are for the use of the host only and must be used in their entirety in one reservation or, in the case of camping, seven-night increments. The staff is responsible for thoroughly sanitizing bathhouses and dealing with "biohazard issues. Customer surveys show that clean bathhouses are important to visitors. Park staff will be glad to train those wishing to help with such additional work in this important aspect of park operations. Returning hosts in good standing are given preference. Hosts must provide their own RV or camping equipment. An extra vehicle is strongly recommended for personal transportation. Selection criteria include experience in camping, prior campground or park host service, working with the public, length of time willing to be hosts and how well skills match park needs. No salary or stipend is provided. Successful applicants are required to sign an agreement stating their park-specific duties, benefits, obligations and termination conditions. Hosts are restricted to two calendar months - 60 days - in each park. Hosts may serve in other parks during a calendar year, but stays in each are also limited to two months. Activities center on a acre lake, which features a boat launch, fishing pier, boat rentals and swimming beach. Other offerings include an archery range, picnicking, bike rentals, playgrounds and hiking. Water and electric hookups. Maximum RV length 35 feet. Belle Isle offers picnic shelters, hiking, biking and bridle trails, a motor boat launch, overnight lodging at the Bel Air Mansion and the Bel Air Guest House, bicycle, canoe and motorboat rentals, guided canoe trips, a car-top launch area, restrooms, a universal access playground, a handicap accessible boardwalk and fishing pier, and educational interpretive programs. Thirty campsites water and amp electric to all sites , one camp host host site includes water, electric and sewer , with max length 55 feet; March - November, day min. View Camp Host opportunities at Belle Isle. The park has tours of its antebellum mansion and formal gardens; it hosts a museum of antique farm and forestry equipment. Other features include a swimming pool, visitor center, interpretive programs, playgrounds, hiking, biking, horseback riding and picnicking. Water, electric and sewer hookups for Camp Host, water and electric for Park Host. Maximum RV length 50 feet. View Camp Host opportunities at Chippokes Plantation. Just off Interstate 81 near Dublin, Va. It has a marina and visitor center. Four camp host positions; March-November. Water, electric and sewer hookups. Maximum RV length feet, depending on assignment. View Camp Host opportunities at Claytor Lake. Douthat State Park - Camp Host. Douthat is in the Shenandoah region and listed on the National Register of Historic Places for the role its design played in the development of parks nationwide. It is one of the six original CCC parks. Offerings include interpretive programs, a conference facility, stream fishing, a acre lake stocked with trout, a swimming beach, boat and bicycle rentals, a gift shop, a camp store, hiking and biking trails, and a restaurant. Three camp host positions April through October; day min. Water, electric and sewer hookups at Whispering Pines campground; water and electric hookups at other two campsites. Maximum RV length is 50 feet. View Camp Host opportunities at Douthat. Just minutes from the Blue Ridge Parkway and adjoining Philpott Reservoir, this park is home to the lucky fairy stones. Offerings include a acre lake, conference center, hiking trails, lake swimming, boat rentals, picnicking and playgrounds. One camp host position; March-November. View Camp Host

opportunities at Fairy Stone. Located on the Chesapeake Bay in Virginia Beach, this park includes features lagoons, cypress trees and rare plants. Hiking, kayaking, picnicking, boat ramps and biking are available as is a swimming beach on the bay. Three camp host positions from May-October; day min. View Camp Host opportunities at First Landing. Features include visitor center, hiking trails, horse trails, scenic vistas, wildlife viewing, elevations above 4, feet and a historic farm area. Water and electric for retail host position; water, electric and sewer for camp hosts and park host. View Camp Host opportunities at Grayson Highlands. Deep in the heart of the Appomattox-Buckingham State Forest, near historic Appomattox, Holliday Lake offers fishing, swimming, hiking, biking, equestrian trails, picnicking, interpretive programs, playgrounds and boat rentals. One camp host position, March - November; day min. Maximum RV length 40 feet. View Camp Host opportunities at Holliday Lake. This park is a family favorite located in the mountains of southwestern Virginia. It is an original CCC parks and features a acre lake, swimming beach, boat rentals, boat launch, fishing pier, visitor center, conference center, hiking, biking and restaurant. Two camp host positions, one for Camp Burson, March-November; day min. View Camp Host opportunities at Hungry Mother. In Buckingham County, the park is known for hiking, biking, boating and fishing. It features a visitor center, interpretive programs, picnic areas, 3 miles of shoreline along the historic James River, boat rentals, boat launches, a playground, multi-use trails, cabins for rent and 68 campsites including an equestrian campground and group camping. Green Hill Pond has a universally accessible boardwalk and fishing pier. Two camp host positions are available here from March through November; day minimum and day maximum. The Red Oak host site has water, electric and sewer hookups and accommodates RVs up to 40 feet long. The Horseshoe site has water and electric hookups and can handle RVs up to 50 feet long. View Camp Host opportunities at James River. Call or email vspcamphost@dcr.virginia.gov. The park offers birding, swimming, a boat ramp, salt-water fishing, a lit fishing pier, picnicking, hiking and a playground. It has campsites. View Camp Host opportunities at Kiptopeke. With more than 13 miles of trails, the park allows for plenty of hiking, biking and horseback riding. Nature programs and panning for gold are popular, and the park offers guided tours of the Goodwin Gold Mine site. Water, sewer and electric hookups. View Camp Host opportunities at Lake Anna. One retail host is needed year-round for the visitor center, the contact station or both. The host will be provided on-site housing September through April but will have to provide his or her off-site housing May through August. No RV or camping facilities. View host opportunities at Natural Bridge. The Natural Tunnel, near Duffield, Va. The park features a swimming pool, picnic area, chair lift to the tunnel floor, visitor center, pioneer cabin, hiking, biking, canoeing, caving and conference center. One camp host position, March-November; day min. View Camp Host opportunities at Natural Tunnel. Oconeechee State Park - Camp Host. This park is named for the Native Americans who lived on its land for hundreds of years. The park is on Buggs Island Lake. The park offers fishing, boating, a boat launch, picnicking, an amphitheater, a playground, boat and water ski rentals, hiking, biking and horseback riding trails. Two camp host positions, March-November; day min. Maximum RV length 36 feet.

Chapter 2 : Oxford Public International Law: State Responsibility

*Jonathan: You describe something that certainly is a *potential* problem-where the host state consents to the threatened state using lethal force against the NSA in a NAIC, in a situation where the host state itself could stop the threat by less restrictive means.*

Large-scale investments made in foreign jurisdictions face many risks, particularly when investing in countries with high levels of political and regulatory risk or developing judicial systems, as is often a concern for international investors entering certain African states. In such circumstances, investors are particularly concerned about the legal protections that are available to them during the life of their investments. BITs are international law instruments – treaties – agreed between two states. MITs are treaties agreed between more than two states. The investor is also provided with the opportunity to enforce its rights under the investment treaty against the host state through independent international investment arbitration. This is the major innovation of investment treaties, as traditionally it was only states that had standing to bring claims against each other. Rights and obligations under investment treaties are reciprocal, protecting the investments of investors from each state in the territory of the other state. Structuring investments correctly can maximise those rights and protections, and has become a modern commercial imperative when transacting internationally. Maximising investment protections When structuring foreign investments, prudent investors will seek advice on the protections available under the domestic legislation of the host state as well as the investment treaties to which that host state is a party. Most BITs adopt a broad definition of qualifying investments, ranging from tangible to intangible property, company shares to contractual rights. No expropriation without compensation: Structuring Alternatives Although the content and structure of BITs are often similar they can vary considerably in scope and comprehensiveness, particularly between older and newer BITs and by region. As a result, investment structuring is vital to maximise the protections available under the BIT, for example, by choosing the most appropriate home state in which to incorporate the investment vehicle and by ensuring that all prerequisites have been satisfied to benefit from the BIT. At that point, qualifying foreign investors will be able to benefit from the substantive and procedural protections available under the BIT, including the right to an effective remedy before a tribunal. International investment arbitration International investment arbitration is a mechanism to resolve investment disputes between a foreign investor and the state hosting the investment. It is different in many respects from international commercial arbitration, which involves two private parties, usually corporations. Investment treaties may be unclear as to which entities in the host state are bound by investment treaty obligations. For example, is it only the host state itself, or are state-owned enterprises or state-backed PPPs also accountable? In short, the host state bears ultimate responsibility for breaches of a BIT, and is the entity against which a claim is to be brought, even when the host state itself may not have caused the breach of a BIT. For example, the acts and omissions of any state organ legislative, executive or judicial or of persons or entities that are either empowered by the law to exercise elements of governmental authority, or are acting upon state instructions or directs, are considered as conduct of that host state. As a result, if such conduct amounts to a breach of a BIT, the state may be held responsible for that breach. Consent to arbitration Like all arbitrations, investor-state arbitration is based on the consent of the parties. In an investor-state relationship, consent may be found through a number of means: The dispute must also be of a legal nature and relate directly to an investment. ICSID arbitrations are generally not confidential and awards tend to be published publically, though certain restrictions are possible. To date, some 29 African states have signed the New York Convention. Treaty termination and sunset clauses Some states may decide to withdraw from their BIT obligations. This was the case of South Africa who recently decided to terminate many of its older BITs and instead develop domestic legislation on the promotion and protection of investments. For example, the sunset clause of the Belgium-South Africa BIT provides that existing Belgian investments will continue to be covered by the treaty for another ten years after its termination. They have entered into many BITs and related agreements with non-African countries extra-Africa BITs , offering protections to investors outside of Africa making

investments into Africa. A new generation of investment treaties These recently agreed treaties are more detailed and specific than earlier investment treaties. Emerging investment protection in Africa for African investors There are around 30 investment treaties in force between African states at present intra-Africa BITs , as well as over BITs that are signed but not yet ratified. Most of these intra-Africa BITs have been agreed since the mids. Intra-Africa trade is seen as a key missing ingredient in the growth and development of the continent and as a result African countries are increasingly showing a willingness to develop ways to facilitate and protect investments made within the continent, whether through new investment treaties, trade agreements, or international organisations. For example, various intra-Africa regional organisations have come into being. These organisations aim to boost legal harmonisation and facilitate intra-Africa trade. And there are more to expect. Around BITs involving an African state await ratification. In line with this proliferation of investment treaties, recourse to international arbitration is increasing. To explore further, during it is known that Burundi, Mauritania, Guinea, Senegal, Mozambique, Egypt, The Gambia and Sudan were respondents to investment claims, some in multiple disputes. The majority of claims cluster around the oil, gas and mining, information technology, agriculture, construction, water, services and transportation sectors. Despite concerns, the number of new BITs and investor-state disputes grows steadily. BIT protections and recourse to arbitration remain key factors to attract foreign investors. We have advised clients investing in Africa and have acted in investor-state arbitrations under all the major procedural rules. It is crucial for any investor that is considering investing in Africa, or already has investments in Africa, to perform the following due diligence: Assess whether its investments qualify for BIT protection Consider structuring its investments appropriately Be appraised of what protections it can expect Understand how to bring investment arbitration proceedings to protect its rights.

Chapter 3 : Camp Host and Park Host

policy field is that relating to the reciprocal responsibilities and obligations of migrants towards host societies. This is an important aspect of the discussion, because legal systems give rise to both rights and.

September Subject s: It results from the general legal personality of every State under international law, and from the fact that States are the principal bearers of international obligations see also States, Fundamental Rights and Duties. Even under general international law General International Law [Principles, Rules and Standards] , which might be expected to be virtually uniform for every State, different States may be differently situated and have different interests: They will also have a different range of treaty and other commitments and correspondingly distinct responsibilities. There is no such thing as a uniform code of international law, reflecting the obligations of all States. Individual treaties or rules may vary these underlying concepts in some respect; otherwise they are assumed and apply unless excluded. These standard assumptions of responsibility, on the basis of which specific obligations of States exist and are applied, were examined by the International Law Commission ILC over more than 40 years. Diplomatic protection is a subset of the field of State responsibility, concerned with espousal by the State of the legal interests of its nationals. The ILC adopted a final set of draft articles on the subject in see paras 59â€”63 below. Responsibility of international organizations is a poorly developed field on which work began in The ILC also laboured for many years on the barely-existent topic of liability for injurious consequences of conduct not prohibited by international law, something by definition concerned with the content of primary obligations of reparation and thus removed from the classical field of State responsibility Liability for Lawful Acts. The ILC Articles now provide the practical and conceptual structure within which issues of State responsibility, and by analogy the responsibility of other legal persons, can be considered. This early work focused on State responsibility for injuries to aliens and their property Property, Right to, International Protection. By this was meant the rules of general application concerning State responsibility, applicable not only to diplomatic protection but also to other fields. The point was not to elaborate the substantive rules themselves or the specific obligations of States arising from them, but to focus on the framework or matrix of rules of responsibility, identifying whether there has been a breach by a State and its consequences. Between and , Roberto Ago produced eight reports and the ILC provisionally adopted 35 articles constituting Part One of the proposed draft articles: The detailed treatment in Part One of the rules of attribution and the general justifications or excuses for an internationally wrongful act was highly influential. Other elements were more controversial, in particular Art. Owing to the priority given to other topics, only five articles from his Part Two were provisionally adopted during this period. The most important of these was Art. The draft articles of thus consisted of three tranches, Part One, adopted in the period to under Ago, a few articles in Part Two Chapter I adopted in the period to under Riphagen, and the residue dealing with reparations , countermeasures , the consequences of international crimes, and dispute settlement, adopted in the period to under Arangio-Ruiz. There was no reconsideration of earlier articles at any point, so problems of co-ordination existed between the three groups for a table showing the evolution of the first reading text see Crawford [] The first was its comprehensive coverage of obligations, bilateral and multilateral. Part One Draft Articles covered questions of responsibility arising from the breach of any international obligation of a State. They were not limited to obligations of States owed exclusively to other States, as distinct from obligations owed to non-State entities, to all States or to the international community as a whole see also Obligations erga omnes. Second, no distinction was drawn between treaty and non-treaty obligations: A third and related feature is the open and generally neutral approach taken by the ILC to the content of the primary rules. As far as possible, no attempt is made to specify the content of the primary obligations of States. In particular there is no separate requirement of fault or wrongful intent for an internationally wrongful act to be held to exist. Nor do the Draft Articles specify any requirement of injury, damage, or harm to another State for responsibility to arise. Whether these conditions are required depends on the primary obligation, and there is no a priori limit on the content or scope of international obligations. On the other hand the existence of injury, harm, or damage is relevant in terms of the invocation of responsibility

and the form and extent of reparation and is referred to in that context. The most visible was the controversy over international crimes of State. On first reading Arts 19 and 40 3 Draft Articles sought to translate that idea by reference to the notion of international crimes of States. Apart from the fact that Art. There is no example in practice of a State being held criminally liable: On the other hand there was no particular difficulty in principle or in terms of the present state of international organization in accepting the idea that some obligations are held to the international community as a whole and not only to individual States, and that grave breaches of those obligations could attract special consequences. The problem was how to translate that idea into the text in a way which would be generally acceptable. For example, it equated a State seriously harmed by the breach of an obligation owed to it individually and States individually unaffected but seeking to ensure compliance with an obligation in the general interest. They were not relying on individual rights of their own. It was this narrow approach—a serious lacuna when the direct beneficiary of the obligation is not a State and has no capacity to sue—which the ICJ sought to address in the Barcelona Traction Case. But simply to equate the victim of the breach and the third State seeking to vindicate its rights was quite unsatisfactory see also International Courts and Tribunals, Standing. But other consequences such as the taking of countermeasures are not automatic legal consequences of a breach: Responsibility entails reparation, but the claims process requires choices to be made and involves elements of election and response. By wrapping up all the consequences of a breach in one unwieldy part, the Draft Articles ignored the vital area of invocation. A distinction was drawn between the injured State—or, by inference, any other injured entity—and a State seeking to maintain an interest in performance of the obligation independent of any individual injury Arts 42 and 48 ILC Articles. And a new part was included on invocation, including countermeasures, which were thereby placed in their proper remedial context see also Remedies. These are well established, even axiomatic. In international law the general rule is that conduct attributed to the State at the international level is that of its organs of government, or of others who have acted under the direction, instigation, or control of those organs, that is, as agents of the State see also Representatives of States in International Relations. Arts 8 to 11 ILC Articles deal with additional cases where conduct is attributable, broadly speaking on the analogy of agency, a principle neglected in the earlier ILC work.

Chapter 4 : International Investment Law | LLM | Faculty of Law | University of Cambridge

It addresses the role of due diligence in the law governing State responsibility, and the application of due diligence in the customary norms relating to the protection of aliens.

The fifteen topics discussed over the two terms are as follows. The History of Investment Protection This will cover: The Economics of Foreign Investment This will cover: Investment Contracts This will cover: Expropriation This will cover: MFN and national treatment This will cover: Fair and equitable treatment and full protection and security This will cover: State Regulatory Space and Defences This will cover: Investment Protection and Sustainable Development This will cover: Pre-establishment Protection and Admission of Investment This will cover: Portfolio Investment This will cover: Jurisdiction and Admissibility This will cover: Applicable Law and Interpretation This will cover: Remedies and damages; Enforcement This will cover: Backlash and Governance Challenges This will cover: The investment regime emerges from the substantive obligations expressed in investment treaties and customary international law, and their interpretation and application by investment treaty tribunals in particular disputes. The course offers a graduate level treatment of investment law and investment treaty arbitration. It deals with both substantive and procedural aspects of investment law and arbitration, exploring its theoretical underpinnings and practical implications. Some background in international law, for instance through an undergraduate course in the subject, is desirable, but not a prerequisite. The course has three parts. The first examines the historical origins and the economic and political rationales of the modern investment regime. The second examines substantive standards of investment protection such as non-discrimination and fair and equitable treatment in investment chapters in free trade agreements and investment treaties. The course will be taught as a weekly interactive seminar. Readings are divided into primary texts, required and further reading. Required readings will be made available to students at least one week seminar prior to the seminar. Students are expected to have read the relevant primary texts and the required reading in advance of the seminar to be able to participate fully in discussions. Students are encouraged to do the further reading after the class, particularly in preparation for the exam. The course will enable students to develop a good understanding of international investment law and the ability to apply it to hypothetical cases; appreciate the underlying policy issues at stake and how they interact with the existing legal framework; and be able to critically assess the rules, policies, and principles of international investment law.

Chapter 5 : SUP 13A Annex 2 Matters reserved to a Home State regulator - FCA Handbook

The Executive Branch and the Congress have constitutional responsibilities for U.S. foreign policy. Within the Executive Branch, the Department of State is the lead U.S. foreign affairs agency, and the Secretary of State is the President's principal foreign policy adviser.

Chapter 6 : Investment and human rights “ State-Investor Contracts

subject to treaty rules on investor obligations to their host country or community and on the development policy space of the host country - is basically of two kinds: 1 See UNCTAD, “Countries Continue to Compete for FDI, But Not Unconditionally”, UNCTAD Investment Brief No. 3, 2 Id.

Chapter 7 : Private military and security companies : positive human rights obligations of the host state

“ Tavern tax is imposed on what remains: state tax of \$ (60 percent of \$) and host municipality tax of \$ (5 percent of \$).

Chapter 8 : The Roles and Responsibilities of Host Countries “

Obligations of the host organisation Expectations of the Host Research Organisation It is expected that eligible Research Organisations (see the UK Research and Innovation page on eligible Organisations) who wish to submit fellowship proposals to EPSRC will identify a number of suitable candidates as specified by the guidelines and within the.

Chapter 9 : Obligations of the host organisation - EPSRC website

host statesâ€”could potentially address some of these concerns. The inclusion of investor obligations would also allow the use of IIAs as tools to further international public interests other than investment promotion, in cooperation with other international regimes.