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User Guide



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The Search Engine
for International Law
& Arbitration



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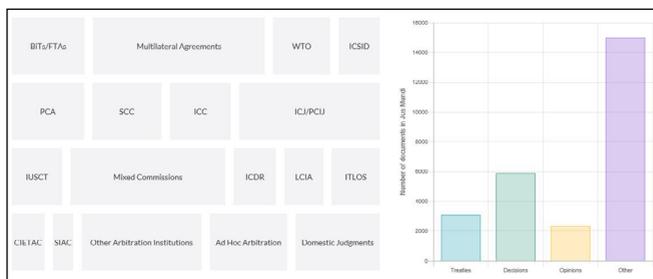
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Jus Mundi – Academic Research offers several advanced linguistic features and more than a dozen filters to narrow down search criteria. Its user-friendly interface is ideally suited for use by law students, researchers, legal practitioners, judges and others interested in carrying out legal research.

Features:

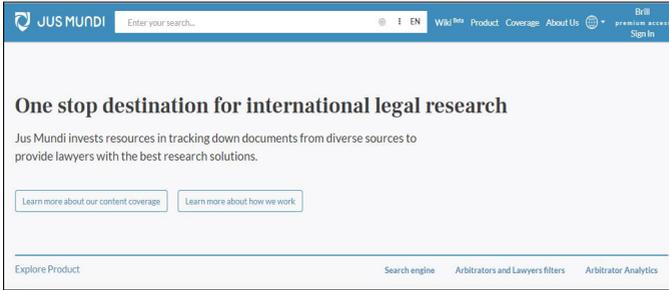
- Structured and interactive documents
- Multilingual and intelligent search engine
- Preview of relevant paragraphs
- Interactive filters
- CiteMap, a user-friendly catalogue of interconnections between legal references
- Wiki Notes for a concise summary of legal concepts

Jus Mundi – Academic Research is exceptional due to its:

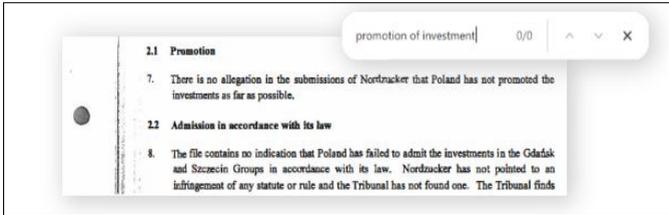
- **Unique Content:** *Jus Mundi* offers the most comprehensive collection of public international law and investment arbitration documents. Key materials in international law are interactive. Document text has been extracted from a scanned original PDF version, manually corrected, structured by paragraph or page, with an interactive table of content, and then enriched with keywords.
- **Comprehensive Legal Research:** *Jus Mundi* provides more comprehensive and relevant search results in a dynamic online environment, allowing tailored search parameters in an iterative process. Further, when a legal query is entered in English or French, the search engine finds relevant results in all languages available in the database.
- **Faster Legal Research:** Due to *Jus Mundi's* technology and advanced web interface, the time necessary to undertake international legal research is drastically reduced. Interactive filters allow for precise searching. The screen for displaying the results enables a quick review of the relevant documents. It is convenient to navigate from one legal document to another using hyperlinks and CiteMap for related documents.

A powerful multilingual search engine

With over 4,000 treaties and 72,000 legal documents, including arbitral awards, judgments, orders and pleadings, *Jus Mundi* aims to make international law and arbitration research convenient, comprehensive, and efficient.



Thousands of decisions have been converted from poor quality PDFs to **high-quality text-searchable documents** so that you never overlook an important decision or opinion.



Jus Mundi's artificial intelligence has also been “taught” by a team of international lawyers to identify the most **relevant portions** of the documents responsive to your search, beyond your keywords. Set the search criteria in **English or French**, and review the responsive results in **any language**.



Alain Pellet, Counsel in more than 60 cases before the ICJ, Emeritus Professor University Paris Ouest Nanterre La Défense

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Spend less time reviewing documents and finding results

- **Quickly find relevant paragraphs** of decisions and awards using keywords and intuitive connectors to tailor your research.
- **Expediently review** relevant portions of each document paragraph by paragraph.
- **Filter research results using tools** designed to assist international lawyers in sorting through documents.

The screenshot shows the Jus Mundi search interface. At the top, the search bar contains the query: "legitimate expectations" AND "reasonable return" NOT Spain. Below the search bar, there are several search results. The first result is "AES v. Hungary (II)", which includes a snippet of text: "103. With respect to 1996, the Tribunal concluded that 93AES Summit can have had no legitimate expectation at that time regarding the conduct of Hungary about which it now complains (i.e., the fact of, motivation for and methodology relating to the reintroduction of administrative pricing in 2006/2007)." The second result is "AES v. Kazakhstan", which includes a snippet of text: "388. ... In the 1994 FIL, in particular of Article 10(1) of the 1994 FIL, Claimants were entitled to hold the legitimate expectation that they would be able to make a reasonable return of and on their investment. The fact that the 1994 FIL was repealed in 2003 does not affect the existence of such legitimate expectation, which arose at the time of making the main part of the investment, i.e."

Enter the phrase or the document reference you are researching in the search bar. The **advanced search options**, powered by artificial intelligence, help you find the most relevant results. *Jus Mundi* offers several **advanced linguistic features for tailored research**. When a search request is entered in English or French, the search engine finds relevant results in **all languages** available in the database. On the top right you can choose the language of your query.

The screenshot shows the search engine interface for International Law and Arbitration. The search bar is empty, and the language is set to EN. Below the search bar, there are search techniques and connectors: AND, OR, NOT, and Exact search.

SEARCH TECHNIQUES
By default, Jus Mundi includes grammatical variations of your search terms in the results. We first display the results with all the searched terms, then with one term or more.

AND: Both terms must be in document.
OR: Either term must be in document.
NOT: The following term must not appear in document.
Exact search: exclude grammatical variations of your search terms.

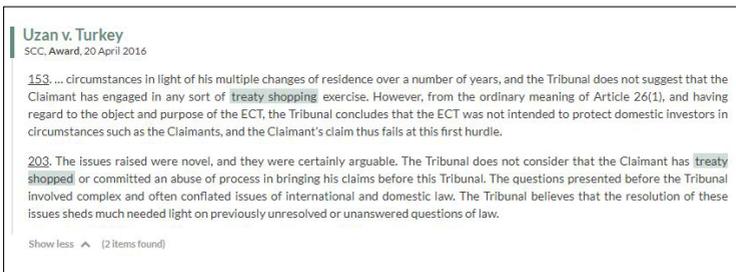
Sample search: “Treaty-shopping”



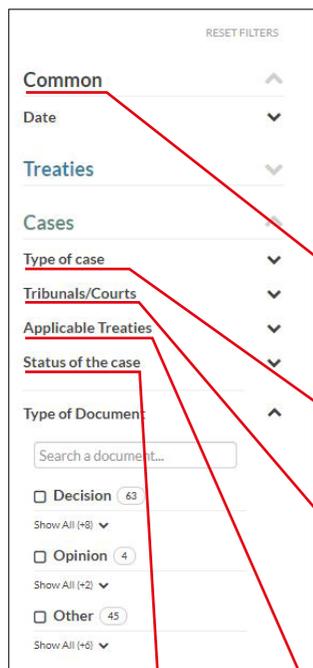
Unlike other search engines that display search results not specific to international law, or in a barely legible format (PDF, unstructured html, etc.), *Jus Mundi* finds and presents the most relevant **paragraphs** of each case or the most relevant **provisions** of each treaty. Simply scroll down the page and find what you are looking for. Click “Show more” to see all relevant portions of each document.



The *Jus Mundi* search engine allows you to search for the most relevant documents regardless of the **exact wording** of your search request. Simply enter your search request and the system will do the work. For example, if you enter “**treaty-shopping**”, the system will search for various versions of your search request, including “treaty-shopped”.



When *Jus Mundi* finds **relevant** search results that do not contain the exact keywords you have entered in the search bar, such results will be marked with the  symbol.



RESET FILTERS

Common ^

Date v

Treaties v

Cases v

Type of case v

Tribunals/Courts v

Applicable Treaties v

Status of the case v

Type of Document: ^

Search a document...

Decision (63)
Show All (+8) v

Opinion (4)
Show All (+2) v

Other (45)
Show All (+6) v

A variety of filters allows you to narrow down the search results.

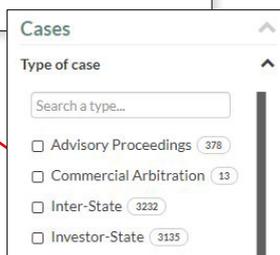
You can use multiple filters at the same time to ensure the accuracy of your research.



Common ^

Date ^

1794 2020



Cases ^

Type of case ^

Search a type...

Advisory Proceedings (378)

Commercial Arbitration (13)

Inter-State (3232)

Investor-State (3135)

Iran



Tribunals/Courts ^

Search a Tribunal/Court...

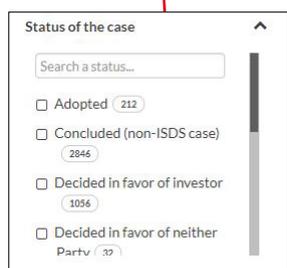
HKIAC (7)

ICC (36)

ICJ (2003)

ICSID (1892)

Indo-Pakistan Western Boundary Tribunal (3)



Status of the case ^

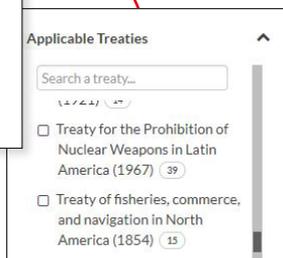
Search a status...

Adopted (212)

Concluded (non-ISDS case) (2845)

Decided in favor of investor (1056)

Decided in favor of neither Party (39)



Applicable Treaties ^

Search a treaty...

Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (1967) (39)

Treaty of fisheries, commerce, and navigation in North America (1854) (15)

By clicking on the paragraph, page or article number in the search results, you will be taken directly to the relevant portion of the document.

Saluka v. Czech Republic
PCA Partial Award, 17 March 2006

240. Such a possibility lends itself to abuses of the arbitral procedure, and to practices of "treaty shopping" which can share many of the disadvantages of the widely criticised practice of "forum shopping."

More than **4,000 Investor-State and Inter-State decisions** are available in a user-friendly format. Simply copy and paste the relevant text into your document. Click on the "Copy the reference" button to copy a pinpoint citation.

240. The Tribunal has some sympathy for the argument that a company which has no real connection with a State party to a BIT, and which is in reality a mere shell company controlled by another company which is not constituted under the laws of that State, should not be entitled to invoke the provisions of that treaty. Such a possibility lends itself to abuses of the arbitral procedure, and to practices of "treaty shopping" which can share many of the disadvantages of the widely criticised practice of "forum shopping."

161 BETA

Copy the reference

Click on the text to select an element

- DEFINED TERMS
- ▶ I. INTRODUCTION
- ▶ II. THE FACTS
- III. THE PARTIES' ARGUMENT
- ▼ IV. THE TRIBUNAL'S JURISDICTION
 - A. The Parties' Arguments
 - B. Relevant Terms of the Treaty
 - C. The Respondent's Challenge
 - D. The Purchase of IPB Shares
 - ▼ E. Saluka's Qualification as an Investor
 - 1. The Corporate Relationships
 - 2. The Alleged Lack of Good Faith
 - 3. Saluka's Lack of Factual Jurisdiction
 - F. The Tribunal's Conclusion
- ▶ V. SALUKA'S CLAIMS UNDER THE TREATY
- ▶ VI. SALUKA'S CLAIMS UNDER THE BIT
- VII. OTHER MATTERS
- VIII. DECISIONS

The interactive table of contents allows you to easily navigate through the document.



Kabir Duggal, Lecturer in Law,
Columbia Law School

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Access other documents associated with the same case.

Decision on Jurisdiction over the Czech Republic's Counterclaim - 7 May 2004

Partial Award - 17 Mar 2006

Decision of the Swiss Federal Tribunal - 7 Sep 2006

Search results > International case

Saluka v. Czech Republic

Saluka Investments BV v. The Czech Republic PCA Case No. 2001-04

Type of case: Investor-State Claimant's Country of Origin: Netherlands Institution: PCA (Permanent Court of Arbitration) Applicable Treaties: Czech and Slovak Republic...

Date of introduction: 18 July 2001 Respondent: Czech Republic

Status of the case: Settled

Source(s) of the information:
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Documents of the case

Decision on Jurisdiction over the Czech Republic's Counterclaim - 7 May 2004	Peter Behrens 	Appointed by the State
Partial Award - 17 Mar 2006	L. Yves Fortier 	Appointed by the investor
Decision of the Swiss Federal Tribunal - 7 Sept 2006	Sir Arthur Watts 	President

See all other documents ▾

Source(s) of the information:
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Lawyers and other representatives ▾

EN   

DEFINED TERMS
▶ L INTRODUCTION
▶ II THE FACTS
▶ III THE PARTIES' ARGUMENT

Partial Award

Saluka v. Czech Republic
Partial Award - 17 Mar 2006
Whole document

To download the document in its original format in any available language with *Jus Mundi* hyperlinks, click the *Jus Mundi* icon.



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PCA (PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION)

PCA Case No. 2001-04

SALUKA INVESTMENTS BV V. THE CZECH REPUBLIC

PARTIAL AWARD

CITE MAP

Jus Mundi is the first platform that interconnects international datasets to find international law decisions cited by ICJ, WTO, ITLOS, ICSID, PCA, IUSCT, ad hoc arbitration tribunals with CiteMap.

CiteMap provides AI-driven contextual results linking your search strings with related concepts and results from the entire *Jus Mundi* database. When used in conjunction with your tailored search, CiteMap provides an **interactive list of cases** referring to the treaty or the decision you are reading. Select a treaty provision or a paragraph of a decision in particular to narrow the list.

Article 31 General rule of interpretation

1. A treaty shall be interpreted in good faith in accordance with the ordinary meaning to be given to the terms of the treaty in their context and in the light of its object and purpose.
2. The context for the purpose of the interpretation of a treaty shall comprise, in addition to the text, including its preamble and annexes:
 - a. any agreement relating to the treaty which was made between all the parties in connection with the conclusion of the treaty;
 - b. any instrument which was made by one or more parties in connection with the conclusion of the treaty and accepted by the other parties as an instrument related to the treaty.

Vienna Convention on L...

Article 31.

 573

 Copy the reference

[Click on the text to select an element](#)

Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties (1969)

Article 31 ▾

  573

International cases

Stadtwerke München and others v. Spain
ICSID, Dissenting Opinion by Professor Kaj Hobér, 24 June 2020

6. The FET standard is laid down in the second sentence of Article 10(1). That sentence refers back to the first sentence - "such conditions" in the second sentence refers to the conditions mentioned in the first sentence - which stipulates that Contracting Parties shall "encourage and create stable, equitable favorable and transparent conditions for Investors of Other Contracting Parties to make investments in its Area" as such term is defined in the ECT. Whilst it could perhaps be argued that the first sentence of Article 10(1) is not a separately enforceable obligation under Article 26 of the ECT, it does constitute "context" in the meaning of Article 31(1) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties for purposes of interpreting the FET standard in the second sentence of Article 10(1).

Fraport v. Philippines (I)
ICSID, Dissenting Opinion of Mr. Bernardo M. Cremades (Award), 24 June 2020

7. Article 1(1) must be interpreted in accordance with Article 31 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties: «Article 31 General rule of interpretation 1. A treaty shall be interpreted in good faith in accordance with the ordinary meaning to be given to the terms of the treaty in their context and in the light of its object and purpose. 2. The



Dr. Aniruddha Rajput, Member of the UN International Law Commission

"International law is not just relevant but critical for the modern world. Jus Mundi has a very important function to perform in creating awareness and upholding the international rule of law through access to legal resources."



Wiki Notes ETA

Jus Mundi's Wiki is a directory of notes written by legal experts.

Wiki Notes allow a quick grasp of the key issues arising out of a legal concept and instant access to the most relevant cases and different trends followed by tribunals on the topic. Wiki Notes can also be the starting point of the legal research by narrowing it down when you do not already have in mind the specific keywords and filters to use in the search engine. Then the intelligent search engine and CiteMap (which shows subsequent cases referring to cases cited in the Wiki Notes) can help you with a more comprehensive research.



Wiki Notes

Quickly pinpoint the key issues. Instant access to the most relevant jurisprudence.

Navigate through 285 specific issues and subjects.

Search specific issues and subjects...

Published Wiki Notes

- Investment Law and Arbitration Q
 - Investor-State Dispute Resolution Q
 - Ad Hoc Arbitration Q
 - Conciliation Q
 - Mediation Q
 - Settlement Agreement Q
 - Procedural Issues Q
 - Admissibility Q

Wiki Notes are user-oriented and beneficial for anyone to quickly pinpoint the key issues and instantly access the latest and the most relevant jurisprudence.

Top 3 Values of the Wiki Notes for investment law and arbitration:

- Wiki Notes provide a summary of the key issues arising out of a legal concept. 270+ ISDS legal concepts guide you through the latest and most relevant case law. (e.g., Umbrella Clause, Full Protection and Security, Legitimate Expectations, Investment Arbitration and Pandemic, Bifurcation, Force Majeure, Denial of Benefits, Transparency in Fair and Equitable Treatment.) They are also interconnected and contain hyperlinks to other Wiki Notes on related issues.
- Wiki Notes allow instant access to the most relevant and recent awards on the issues arising out of the concept and display the different approaches followed by tribunals.
- Wiki Notes are neutral and peer-reviewed by an editorial team composed of experienced academics and practitioners in the investment arbitration field, ensuring up-to-date and verified information that is also both neutral and practical.



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Jean-Marc Thouvenin, Secretary-General of The Hague Academy for International Law

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