

ARTICLE 29**Submissions by a Non-Disputing Party**

1. A Tribunal, after consultation with the disputing parties, may accept written submissions from a person or entity that is not a disputing party if that non-disputing party has a significant interest in the arbitration. The Tribunal shall ensure that any non-disputing party submission does not disrupt the proceedings and that neither disputing party is unduly burdened or unfairly prejudiced by it.
2. An application to the Tribunal for leave to file a non-disputing party submission, and the filing of a submission, if allowed by the Tribunal, shall be made in accordance with Annex C.29.

ARTICLE 30**Governing Law**

1. A Tribunal established under this Part shall decide the issues in dispute in accordance with this Agreement, and applicable rules of international law, and where relevant and as appropriate, take into consideration the law of the host Contracting Party. An interpretation by the Contracting Parties of a provision of this Agreement shall be binding on a Tribunal established under this Part, and any award under this Part shall be consistent with such interpretation.
2. Where a disputing Contracting Party asserts as a defence that the measure alleged to be a breach is within the scope of the reservations and exceptions set out in Article 8(1), (2) and (3), on request of the disputing Contracting Party, the Tribunal shall request the interpretation of the Contracting Parties on the issue. The Contracting Parties, within 60 days of delivery of the request, shall submit in writing their joint interpretation to the Tribunal. The interpretation shall be binding on the Tribunal. If the Contracting Parties fail to submit an interpretation within 60 days, the Tribunal shall decide the issue.

ARTICLE 31**Interim Measures of Protection and Final Award**

1. A Tribunal may recommend an interim measure of protection to preserve the rights of a disputing party, or to ensure that the Tribunal's jurisdiction is made fully effective, including a recommendation to preserve evidence in the possession or control of a disputing party or to protect the Tribunal's jurisdiction. A Tribunal shall not recommend attachment or enjoin the application of the measure alleged to constitute a breach referred to in Article 20.