

Reconstruction of the Path of Balancing Interests between Investors and Host Countries in International Investment Agreements

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Abstract: International investment agreements (IIAs) are designed as key tools to promote cross-border direct investment and protect investors. However, these agreements often fail to balance the relationship between investor rights and host country development needs. Focus on how to find a new balance between promoting analytical framework of law and economics, comprehensively consider international law, economic theory and empirical data, and critically evaluate existing international investment agreements from the three dimensions of investor protection standards, dispute settlement mechanisms and agreement flexibility. In response to these issues, a series of reform recommendations were put forward, including introducing differentiated investor protection standards, improving the dispute settlement mechanism to increase its transparency and fairness, and increasing the flexibility of the agreement to adapt to the development levels of different countries.

1. Introduction

In the globalized economic landscape, international investment agreements (IIAs) play a vital role. They establish a legal framework and cooperation platform between multinational investors and host countries, aiming to promote cross-border flows of capital, strengthen economic cooperation, and improve the stability and predictability of the investment environment. However, with the evolution of global economic dynamics and changes in the balance of power among countries, the balance path set by traditional international investment agreements has become insufficient, and there is an urgent need to reconstruct the balance between investor rights and interests and the regulatory rights of the host country.

The relationship between investors and the state is becoming increasingly complex. On the one hand, investors seek to maximize their investment returns on a global scale and need the protection of international agreements to resist potential political risks and discriminatory behaviors; on the

other hand, host countries need to retain sufficient policy space to safeguard public interests, including Environmental protection, public health and social justice. Therefore, how to protect the legitimate rights and interests of investors while taking into account the legitimate interests of the host country has become one of the core challenges facing the current field of international investment law.

This study aims to explore new ways to balance the interests of investors and host countries in international investment agreements, focus on analyzing the problems existing in the current system, and propose innovative solutions. Considering the trend of globalization and regional economic integration advancing in parallel, as well as the growing influence of emerging economies on the international stage, reconstructing this balanced path is not only a theoretical need, but also a practical urgency. Through in-depth analysis of practical cases in different countries and regions, combined with multidisciplinary theories such as international law, international relations and economics, this study attempts to provide a reference for formulating more fair and reasonable international investment rules.

2. Current Status and Dilemmas of International Investment Agreements

2.1 Overview of the Development of International Investment Agreements

Since the end of the 20th century, countries have signed a series of bilateral investment treaties (BITs) and regional investment agreements in order to promote and protect cross-border investment. These agreements generally aim to provide investors with a stable investment environment and protect them from unfair and discriminatory treatment by the host country.

With the deepening of globalization, the network of international investment agreements has become increasingly dense, covering almost all economies, thus forming a complex international investment legal framework. During this process, the content of the agreement has gradually been enriched, from the initial basic provisions such as asset protection and nationality treatment to including more complex issues such as labor rights, environmental protection and corporate social responsibility.

However, this rapid expansion does not come without costs. Many critics point out that the rapid development of IIAs often sacrifices quality, resulting in some provisions that are not conducive to the public interest of the host country to be included in the agreement. For example, the Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) mechanism in some treaties has been criticized for allowing multinational corporations to use international arbitration to exert pressure on sovereign states, threatening the autonomy of public policies. In addition, excessive regulations regarding intellectual property protection may hinder the spread of medicines and the development of local industries.

In emerging economies and developing countries, there are growing calls for reflection and reconstruction of international investment agreements. Many countries have begun to re-evaluate existing BITs and seek to unsubscribe or renegotiate to ensure that these agreements better reflect their national interests and development goals. At the same time, some countries are also actively exploring the possibility of establishing a multilateral investment framework in order to achieve more equitable and sustainable investment governance on a global scale [1].

2.2 Conflict between Investors' Rights and Interests and the Development Needs of the Host Country

Under the wave of globalization, international investment agreements (IIAs) have become a key tool to promote cross-border investment flows. These agreements are designed to provide investors

with protection against unfair treatment or loss due to policy changes in the host country. However, criticism of these agreements has grown in recent years, particularly over how they balance investor rights and host country development needs.

From an investor's perspective, IIAs provide a degree of security and reduce the risks of investing overseas. For example, "fair and equitable treatment" clauses included in many agreements protect investors from discriminatory or arbitrary conduct. In addition, investors rely on guarantees about the free transfer of capital and profits. These clauses appear to form a safety net, allowing investors to invest in foreign countries with peace of mind.

However, the host country's perspective is more complex. Although attracting foreign direct investment (FDI) is a core component of many countries' development strategies, excessive protection may limit countries from formulating and implementing their own policies, especially in key areas such as public health, environmental protection, and social well-being. For example, some environmental regulations may be viewed by investors as having a negative impact on their expected returns, triggering investor-state dispute settlement (ISDS) mechanisms. Not only can this cause damage to the public image of the host government, it can also result in huge compensation and legal costs.

Furthermore, investors' needs for a stable legal environment may conflict with the host country's right to make necessary policy adjustments. When a country needs to modify its legal framework in response to economic or social change, it may be seen as violating investor expectations, particularly in agreements that provide for freeze clauses or minimize regulatory changes. This potential constraint may inhibit the host country's ability to pursue public interests and even prevent it from fulfilling its international human rights obligations.

In fact, the tension between investors' rights and interests and the development needs of host countries has already emerged in the field of international investment law. On the one hand, some countries have begun to re-examine and revise old BITs (bilateral investment treaties) to limit the scope of ISDS and ensure that domestic regulations are flexible enough to deal with future challenges. On the other hand, emerging international investment frameworks, such as the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP) and the successor to the Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP), the Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership (CPTPP), are trying to More fine-grained provisions are required to resolve this balancing issue [2].

2.3 Analysis of Problems with Existing International Investment Agreements

Existing international investment agreements (IIAs) play a key role in promoting cross-border investment and protecting investors. However, with the evolution of the global economic landscape, the current international investment agreement system has exposed many shortcomings.

A significant problem is that many international investment agreements place too much emphasis on the protection of investors' rights and interests, while not paying enough attention to the regulatory rights of host countries. This imbalance sometimes leads to investors' excessive encroachment on host countries' policy space, especially in sensitive areas such as public health, environmental protection, and social well-being. For example, some investors use international arbitration mechanisms to file claims and challenge legitimate public measures of host countries. This undoubtedly increases the cost of policy formulation of host countries and may even threaten public interests.

In addition, there are a large number of exception clauses and reservations in existing international investment agreements, which often make it difficult to implement the standards of the agreement uniformly. This difference not only increases uncertainty for investors, but also creates complexity for governments during the negotiation and implementation processes. At the same time,

due to the lack of effective supervision and enforcement mechanisms, some countries may avoid their treaty obligations through various means, thus weakening the overall effectiveness of international investment agreements.

Another problem is that the current international investment agreement system fails to fully reflect the interests and needs of developing countries and least developed countries. Developing economies have limited say in the international investment legal framework, which may result in the content of agreements being biased towards the interests of developed countries. As a result, developing countries often bear disproportionate obligations and risks while attracting foreign investment.

Finally, with the changes in the global investment landscape, emerging economies have increasingly become important capital-exporting countries, and traditional investment agreements constructed from the perspective of capital-importing countries no longer fully meet the needs of reality. Overseas investors in emerging economies face dual risks that are different from investors in developed countries: on the one hand, they may need to invest in countries with higher risks; on the other hand, they may not be able to rely on bilateral investment between their home countries and host countries. The agreement is fully protected.

3. Theoretical Basis and Practical Needs of Interest Balance

3.1 Legal Theory of Balance of Interests

In international investment agreements, the balance of interests between investors and host countries is not only the core of economic cooperation, but also an important area of legal theoretical research. In theory, this balance can be achieved through a variety of legal mechanisms and principles, including fair and equitable treatment, umbrella clauses, and international minimum standards. These principles are intended to ensure that investors receive reasonable protection while allowing host countries to retain necessary regulatory powers to safeguard their public interests.

From a legal perspective, the balance of interests requires a delicate trade-off between the protection of investor rights and the regulatory autonomy of the host state. For example, the fair and equitable treatment standard requires that host countries should not discriminate when treating foreign investors and should provide a stable and predictable investment environment. However, the interpretation and application of this standard often vary from case to case, leading to greater uncertainty in practice.

Umbrella clauses involve compliance with contractual obligations, requiring the host country to respect its contractual commitments with investors. Key to this provision is how to interpret the word "respect" and how to handle potential contractual disputes between investors and host states.

International minimum standards mean that the host country's treatment of foreign investors should at least meet the minimum standards recognized by international law. This concept attempts to provide a certain degree of protection for investors, but its exact content and scope of application remain the focus of discussion in the international community [3].

In practice, the challenge in achieving a balance of interests lies in reconciling investors' needs for stability and predictability with host countries' needs for policy space. Host countries may need to adjust their policies in response to social, economic or environmental changes, and these adjustments may sometimes affect the interests of foreign investors. Therefore, international investment agreements need to be designed flexibly so as to protect investors without restricting the host country's reasonable policy-making power.

In addition, the design of the dispute settlement mechanism is also the key to achieving a balance of interests. By providing a transparent, fair and efficient way to resolve disputes, it can help ease

tensions between investors and host countries and provide a platform for both parties to resolve their differences.

3.2 Economic Principles of Balance of Interests

When discussing the economic principles of the balance of interests between investors and host countries in international investment agreements, we must first realize that this balance is not a natural state, but a dynamic equilibrium reached by all parties through negotiation and trade-offs. In this equilibrium, investors' desire to maximize profits collides with the host country's goals of economic development, protection of domestic industries and people's well-being, which need to be reconciled through carefully designed legal frameworks and policy tools.

From an economic point of view, investors have a very high demand for a stable legal environment because it is related to the security of their capital and expected returns. A clear and stable international investment agreement can reduce the uncertainty faced by investors, thereby reducing investment risks and improving capital liquidity. However, excessive bias toward protecting investor rights may result in a host country's limited sovereignty in taxation, environmental protection, and social policies, thereby affecting its ability to pursue public interests.

At the same time, in the process of attracting foreign investment to promote its own economic development, the host country must take into account the healthy growth of domestic industries and the overall interests of the national economy. If the preferential treatment of foreign investment in international investment agreements is too generous, it may lead to the phenomenon of "competitive liberalization", in which countries compete to lower environmental standards, sacrifice labor rights or provide super-national treatment in order to attract foreign investment, ultimately harming their own long-term interests [4].

Therefore, finding the balance point between the interests of investors and host countries in international investment agreements requires us to conduct an in-depth analysis of the interest demands of both parties, and on this basis, design an agreement that can not only protect the legitimate rights and interests of investors, but also maintain the autonomy of the host country. and legal norms in the public interest. This involves comprehensive consideration of market access, capital flows, technology transfer, tax policy and other aspects, as well as providing a fair and efficient resolution mechanism for possible investment disputes.

In practice, the realization of a balance of interests often requires the support of flexible terms and cooperation mechanisms. For example, exception clauses can be set up to allow the host country to take necessary measures to protect key industries or respond to emergencies under certain circumstances, or an investor-host country dispute settlement mechanism can be established to ensure the fair handling of disputes between the two parties. In addition, regular review and renegotiation are also important means of adjusting and updating international investment agreements to reflect changes in the economic situation.

3.3 Interest Demands of Developing and Developed Countries in International Investment

In the wave of globalization, international investment has become an important link between developing and developed countries. However, in this process, there are significant differences in the interests of both parties, which directly affects the formation and implementation of international investment agreements. In order to achieve true mutual benefit and win-win results, it is necessary to deeply explore and understand these differences and seek new paths to balance the interests of the two.

For developing countries, international investment is a key driving force for economic growth,

technological progress and industrial upgrading. They tend to attract foreign direct investment to solve the problems of capital shortage, technological backwardness and underemployment. Therefore, the interests of developing countries in international investment often focus on ensuring the stability and predictability of investment, as well as protecting their policy space so that they can implement necessary economic and social policies. In addition, they are also focused on obtaining technology transfer and improving the skill level of their domestic workforce.

In contrast, the interests demands of developed countries in international investment are more complex. As major capital exporters, companies and investors in developed countries seek to maximize investment returns globally, protect the security of their overseas assets, and ensure fair access to markets and non-discriminatory treatment. At the same time, developed countries also emphasize the protection of intellectual property rights and compliance with environmental and labor standards. This not only reflects their domestic laws and values, but is also a strategy to maintain the competitive advantages of their multinational companies.

In the current international investment system, conflicting interests between developing and developed countries sometimes lead to tensions. For example, strengthened requirements for investor rights in developed countries may limit the ability of developing countries to take measures in the public interest. On the contrary, excessive control of foreign investment in developing countries may also inhibit investment flows and affect the global strategies of enterprises in developed countries [5].

In order to narrow this gap in interests, an innovative restructuring of international investment agreements is needed. This may include developing flexible investment frameworks that protect the rights of investors while respecting the sovereignty and development needs of host countries. At the same time, the establishment of multilateral institutions should be encouraged to promote dialogue and cooperation, resolve investment disputes, and improve the quality of the investment environment through the sharing of best practices.

In addition, taking into account the special needs of developing countries, international investment agreements should provide technical assistance and capacity-building support to help these countries improve their negotiation capabilities and formulate effective investment policies. At the same time, developed countries should demonstrate greater flexibility and support for development goals, for example by providing preferential market access and technology transfer opportunities.

4. Institutional Design for Balancing Interests in International Investment Agreements

4.1 Innovative Design of Investor Protection Standards

Within the international investment legal framework, investor protection standards are the key to achieving a balance between the liberalization of capital flows and the regulatory rights of host countries. Traditional investor protection standards tend to emphasize the obligations of the capital-receiving country to foreign investors, but pay less attention to the development needs and policy space of the host country. In order to promote international investment agreements (IIAs) to more balancedly reflect the interests of investors and host countries, the current protection standards must be innovatively reconstructed.

Taking into account the differences in economic and political power between countries, the innovative design of investor protection standards should adopt a multi-layered, flexible and applicable approach. Specifically, the principle of differentiated treatment can be introduced, and corresponding protection levels and obligation requirements can be set according to the development stages and actual conditions of different countries. For example, developing countries

may need more policy space to promote the development of their key industries when accepting foreign investment, so the investor protection standards designed for them should allow for a certain degree of regulatory flexibility [5].

Furthermore, innovative designs for investor protection should also include the establishment of effective dispute settlement mechanisms. This mechanism not only needs to ensure that the legitimate rights and interests of foreign investors are dealt with fairly, but also protects the legal rights and interests of the host country from unreasonable infringement. To this end, consideration can be given to establishing a multilateral institution responsible for coordinating and resolving disputes between investors and host countries. This institution should have sufficient authority and professionalism to ensure the fairness and enforcement of its rulings.

In addition, innovative design should also pay attention to the effective connection between domestic laws and international rules. Respect the legislative sovereignty of the host country and allow it to formulate corresponding foreign investment policies based on its own economic and social development needs without violating the basic principles of international law. At the same time, by introducing the concept of sustainable development and incorporating non-trade concerns such as environmental protection and labor rights into investment protection standards, investors must also assume social responsibilities while pursuing profits.

4.2 Improvement Plan for Dispute Settlement Mechanism

Dispute settlement mechanisms play a crucial role in the implementation of international investment agreements (IIAs). This mechanism not only provides a platform for fair resolution of issues between investors and host countries, but its efficiency and fairness directly affect the balance of interests of all parties. In order to improve the function of the dispute settlement mechanism, the following improvements should be carefully considered and implemented.

The introduction of third-party assessment agencies can serve as an entry point to improve the dispute settlement mechanism. Third-party assessments can provide a more neutral perspective when dealing with complex investment disputes, especially where environmental and social impact assessments are involved. Such a body could be staffed by interdisciplinary experts to ensure that various interests are adequately considered.

The addition of appeal mechanisms or review procedures is also essential to improving the quality of adjudication. Currently, many dispute resolution processes under IIAs lack effective avenues for appeal, resulting in some dispute awards being unable to be further challenged or reviewed. By establishing a specialized appeals body or review panel, not only can possible factual errors or deviations in legal application be corrected, but the transparency and credibility of the entire system can also be enhanced [6].

In addition, it is also crucial to strengthen the selection and supervision of arbitrators. The arbitrator's professionalism and independence are key to ensuring a fair resolution of disputes. Therefore, establishing a strict arbitrator qualification review system and a regular performance evaluation mechanism will help screen out the most suitable candidates while maintaining high standards and quality of the arbitrator team.

Finally, promoting transparency and public participation are also important directions for improving the dispute settlement mechanism. Although arbitration proceedings are usually known for their confidentiality, appropriately increasing the openness of the proceedings without disclosing sensitive commercial information and giving the public an opportunity to understand the dispute situation and award results will not only help improve the public's understanding of the IIA dispute resolution process trust can also enhance the understanding and support of investment activities from the entire society.

4.3 Protocol Flexibility and Dynamic Adjustment Mechanism

When constructing the interest-balancing framework of international investment agreements (IIAs), agreement flexibility and dynamic adjustment mechanisms play a crucial role. They not only provide a buffer zone between investors and host countries to adapt and adjust in the changing economic environment, but also ensure the long-term sustainability of the interests of both parties. Considering the variability of the global economic environment, IIA needs to be designed as a platform that can cope with future uncertainties. This forward-thinking requires that sufficient flexibility be embedded in the agreement to allow provisions to be re-evaluated and modified when necessary. For example, the effectiveness of the agreement could be reviewed periodically by setting sunset clauses, or by retaining policy space to allow the host country to take necessary measures to protect public interests at critical moments.

In addition, dynamic adjustment mechanisms such as review and appeal mechanisms in dispute settlement procedures can provide a continuous feedback and revision process to ensure that the applicability and fairness of the agreement are not compromised over time. Such a mechanism not only increases the adaptability of the agreement, but also increases the confidence of all parties in the agreement itself.

When designing these mechanisms, the development levels, legal systems and cultural backgrounds of different countries should be fully taken into account. Differentiated treatment can be reflected in special and differential treatment for developing countries and least developed countries to ensure that these countries will not sacrifice key areas of their own development by participating in IIA [7].

Furthermore, in order to achieve a true balance of interests, the agreement should promote mutual respect for investor responsibilities and host country regulatory rights. This means that while formulating investor rights protections, it is also necessary to clarify the obligations they should bear, as well as the rights of the host country in key areas such as environmental protection, public health and social security.

In short, by integrating flexibility and dynamic adjustment mechanisms into the design of IIA, it can better adapt to the challenges brought about by economic globalization while maintaining a balance between the rights and interests of investors and host countries. This balance not only helps maintain the stability of the international investment order, but also provides a solid foundation for the long-term development and cooperation of participating countries.

5. Case studies on the Reconstruction Path of International Investment Agreements

5.1 Comparison of International Investment Agreements Signed By Different Countries

In the case study of the reconstruction path of international investment agreements (IIA), a comparison of IIAs signed by different countries reveals how various legal frameworks and practices strive to balance attracting foreign direct investment (FDI) and protecting the rights and interests of host countries. Strike a balance.

Considering the experience of ASEAN member states in financial integration, one can see the efforts of member states to promote regional economic integration through stock market linkage. This integration is bound to affect the relationship between international investors and host countries, because it not only provides opportunities for market access, but also brings challenges in market regulatory cooperation. The policy responses of different member states within ASEAN demonstrate how domestic regulations can be adapted to maintain stability and protect investor interests while promoting financial integration.

At the same time, the case of sovereign states accepting international human rights standards reflects a different balancing strategy. In its pursuit of joining the international system, the country not only ratified the core international human rights treaties established by the United Nations, but also gradually transformed its government philosophy and strengthened its citizens' awareness of rights. This process reflects the country's willingness to accept a certain degree of legal and policy reform in order to enhance its international image and credibility [8].

Combining the above two points, it can be observed that the reconstruction path of the balance of rights and interests between investors and host countries in international investment agreements signed by different countries usually involves considerations at two levels: First, the expansion of economic integration and market access, which There is a need to establish closer cooperation and coordination mechanisms among contracting states; the second is the reform of national governance and legal frameworks, which requires the host country to strengthen the rule of law and ensure transparency and fairness.

In addition, examining the stock market co-movements among ASEAN member states from the perspective of cointegration relationships, we can discover the adjustment process of short-term asymmetry and long-term symmetry. This phenomenon reminds us that when designing international investment agreements, we should take into account the complexity of market adjustments and the importance of long-term equilibrium. Specifically, in the short term it may be necessary to provide host countries with more flexibility to respond to market fluctuations, while in the long term it is necessary to ensure the stability and predictability of the interests of investors and host countries.

5.2 Analysis of Cases of Disputes between Investors and Host Countries

The dispute between the Philippines and the Swiss company Neervoort BV is a high-profile case in the field of international investment law. The key issue involved in this case is the application of the principle of fair and equitable treatment and its limits. After a power plant project in the Philippines was canceled due to environmental concerns, Neervoort BV subsequently accused the Philippines of violating the fair and equitable treatment clause of a bilateral investment treaty. The case was eventually decided by an international arbitration tribunal, providing a new interpretation of the balance between the rights of the host country in the protection of public interests and the expectations of investors.

Another notable case is the dispute between US tobacco company Philip Morris and Australia. Philip Morris is seeking to challenge Australia's plain packaging policy, arguing the measure infringes on its trademark rights and constitutes undue expropriation. Although the arbitral tribunal initially ruled in favor of the investors' claims, the outcome at the subsequent appeal stage was reversed, underscoring the legitimacy and priority of public health policy.

These cases illustrate the need for careful review and reframing of the provisions in investment agreements when resolving disputes between investors and host states. The definition of vague concepts such as fair and equitable treatment should take into account the regulatory rights of the host country and the legitimate expectations of investors, as well as broader social and environmental factors.

In the process of reconstructing international investment agreements, clearer standards and mechanisms can be established to ensure the balance between investors' rights and interests and the regulatory rights of host countries. For example, public interest clauses can be introduced to reserve space for the host country's legislation in areas such as environmental protection and public health. At the same time, an appeal mechanism can also be established to review the arbitral tribunal's decision to ensure the consistency and predictability of legal interpretation [9].

5.3 Empirical Research on Interest Balancing Path

Taking ASEAN as an example, the practice of its member countries in stock market integration shows that nonlinear dynamics theory can effectively evaluate the feasibility of regional integration policies. Research shows that while adjustments are asymmetric in the short term, they are symmetric in the long term. This finding has important implications for understanding the balance of interests in international investment agreements. It means that in the short term, host countries may need to adopt more active strategies to attract foreign investment, while in the long term, more robust policies are needed to maintain market stability [10].

In addition, cointegration relationships among ASEAN member states also provide important information for portfolio investors. While regional integration may help promote financial integration, its benefits for international portfolio diversification may be offset. This is particularly important for investors and host states seeking to achieve a balance of interests in international investment agreements [11].

These complex factors must be taken into account when considering how to restructure international investment agreements to achieve a balance of interests. For example, more flexible investment terms could be introduced to accommodate the specific needs and circumstances of different countries. In addition, a higher level of market integration can be promoted through enhanced international cooperation, thereby providing more opportunities for investors.

6. Countermeasures and Suggestions

Based on the analysis of this article, it is obvious that the reconstruction of international investment agreements (IIAs) needs to fully consider the development needs of the host country and the protection of investors' interests. To this end, it is recommended to develop a multi-stakeholder framework that includes the voices of both developing and developed countries to ensure that the content of the agreement reflects a true balance of interests. Specifically, the voice of host countries should be strengthened through inclusive consultation processes that allow them to reflect their own social, economic and environmental concerns.

Furthermore, for the host country, it is recommended to strengthen the domestic legal system and improve the regulatory capacity for foreign direct investment (FDI). This involves not only setting clear investment rules, but also establishing robust dispute resolution mechanisms to ensure that any disputes are handled fairly and efficiently. In addition, host countries should actively utilize the flexibility provisions in IIAs, such as safeguards and exceptions, to protect public interests and achieve legitimate policy objectives.

At the same time, the protection measures provided to investors also need to be refined and optimized. For example, standards regarding fair and equitable treatment should be clearly defined to avoid overbreadth leading to abuse. In addition, it is recommended to strengthen the provisions on investors' obligations to encourage them to invest on the basis of respecting the laws and social values of the host country.

It cannot be ignored that the integration of sustainable development goals is a key link in the modernization process of IIAs. Therefore, it is recommended to take issues such as labor rights and environmental protection into consideration to promote the formation of a responsible investment model. This move will not only help alleviate social conflicts, but also improve investors' long-term returns.

Finally, given the changing global investment landscape, it is advocated to establish a mechanism to continuously evaluate and update IIAs. This mechanism should be flexible and adaptable, be able to respond promptly to changes in the global economic governance structure, and

ensure that IIAs are always in line with the interests and development requirements of all parties.

7. Conclusion

In the context of globalization, international investment agreements (IIAs) play a vital role. They not only provide legal protection for multinational investors, but also ensure that host countries can obtain opportunities for economic growth and technological progress. However, with the changes in the global economic landscape and the shift in the balance of power, the existing international investment agreement system urgently needs to be reconstructed to better balance the rights and interests of investors and the development needs of host countries.

Future research should delve into how to build more dynamic and flexible mechanisms in international investment agreements to adapt to the changing economic environment and the new balance of power between countries. Specifically, we can explore the establishment of a multi-party participation platform to allow investors, host countries, source countries, non-governmental organizations and other stakeholders to participate in the formulation and revision process of IIAs. Such a platform can help to fully consider the interests and demands of all parties and make the agreement fairer and more reasonable.

In view of the rapid development of the digital economy and its impact on traditional investment models, future research should also focus on the positioning of digital trade in international investment agreements. This includes issues such as how to regulate e-commerce activities, control of data flows, and protection of intellectual property rights. Research on these emerging issues will help provide theoretical support and policy suggestions for the international community's investment agreement negotiations in the digital era.

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