



EN

GOVERNING COUNCIL
93rd session
Rome, 7 - 10 May 2014

UNIDROIT 2014
C.D. (93) 8
Original: English/French
April 2014

Item No. 9 on the agenda: Promotion of UNIDROIT instruments

(prepared by the Secretariat)

<i>Summary</i>	<i>Report on promotional activities for several instruments adopted under UNIDROIT auspices</i>
<i>Action to be taken</i>	<i>The Governing Council is invited to take note of the activities reported</i>
<i>Mandate</i>	<i>Work Programme 2014-2016</i>
<i>Priority</i>	<i>High</i>
<i>Related documents</i>	<i>UNIDROIT 2012 – C.D. (91) 12; UNIDROIT 2014 – C.D. (93) 2</i>

1. In 2011, Member States and the Governing Council mandated the Secretariat to review the Strategic Plan adopted in 2003 and draw up an adjusted plan for the Organisation's medium-term future (to cover the years 2012-2018) together with an update or redefinition of the Organisation's Strategic Objectives. This document, prepared by the Secretariat assisted by an informal working group of the Governing Council, was approved by consensus by the Council at its 91st session in 2012 (see UNIDROIT 2012 – C.D. (91) 12).

2. The revised Strategic Plan emphasised the importance of a strategy to promote the instruments adopted by UNIDROIT. The following three Strategic Objectives (out of seven) in particular focus on this aspect:

Strategic Objective No. 4

UNIDROIT should aim at exploring synergies with other Organisations for the provision of technical cooperation, in particular by:

(a) systematically integrating strategic considerations on promotion of a future instrument into the decision-making process that leads to the inclusion of a topic into the Work Programme;

(b) devising common promotion and technical assistance programmes with other rule-making agencies having developed complementary instruments, in particular UNCITRAL and the Hague Conference;

(c) intensifying contacts with non-rule-making bodies so as to persuade them of the usefulness of incorporating the promotion of UNIDROIT instruments into their technical assistance and law reform programmes (already the case for Cape Town, could be further explored for securities).

Strategic Objective No. 5

UNIDROIT should clearly link its non-legislative activities to the Organization's mandate and the instruments it prepares. UNIDROIT should give priority to non-legislative activities that support the research projects needed to carry out the Organisation's legislative Work Programme, add value to the dissemination of information on UNIDROIT's work and on the promotion of UNIDROIT instruments and offer a satisfactory level of returns, in terms of visibility and recognition.

Strategic Objective No. 6

Greater investment should be made in the promotion of UNIDROIT instruments. UNIDROIT should aim at doubling the resources available for the promotion of its instruments, through efficiency gains, reallocation, voluntary contributions or otherwise, within the coming years.

3. At its 92nd session (Rome, 2012), the Governing Council agreed with the Secretariat that the promotion of all UNIDROIT instruments should be regarded as indispensable and, as such, should enjoy the highest priority in the years 2014-2016 in terms of human and financial resources devoted to that activity. This is all the more true for the Conventions of which UNIDROIT has been designated as Depository. While the Secretariat should, in an ideal world, cover all the instruments prepared and adopted by the Organisation, it is compelled, for lack of resources, to establish priorities in its promotional activities and resort, as much as possible, to partnerships with other interested Organisations. The Governing Council agreed that the Secretariat should continue providing this work the highest level of priority, notably to the promotion of the following instruments:

- UNIDROIT Principles of International Commercial Contracts 2010
- Cape Town Convention and its Aircraft Protocol
- UNIDROIT Convention on Substantive Rules for Intermediated Securities
- UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects and UNESCO/UNIDROIT Model Provisions on State Ownership of Undiscovered Cultural Objects
- Convention providing a Uniform Law on the Form of an International Will

I. UNIDROIT PRINCIPLES OF INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL CONTRACTS 2010

A. Conferences, seminars, courses

4. The UNIDROIT Principles 2010 formed the subject of presentations at events organised for the benefit of relevant academic and commercial circles. For a complete list for 2013 see the Annual Report in UNIDROIT 2014 – C.D. (93) 2 at pages 18 and 19).

5. In addition, the following presentations have already taken place in 2014:

(a) On 17 March, on the occasion of the presentation to the public of the recently published Russian language version of the integral version of the UNIDROIT Principles 2010, a Conference was held at the headquarters of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry of the Russian Federation in Moscow. The Conference, which was attended by some 70 participants, mostly practicing lawyers, was introduced by a general presentation by M.J. Bonell on the origin, content and purpose of the UNIDROIT Principles, followed by several presentations by Russian experts on specific topics, such namely on the “Legal framework for an Application of the UNIDROIT Principles in International Commercial Arbitration” (M. Bardina, Senior Research Officer of State and Law Institute of Russian Academy of Sciences); “Salient features of the rules contained in UNIDROIT Principles” (A. Komarov, Head of International Private Law Department, Russian Academy of Foreign Trade, Member of the Council on Civil Law Reform at the President of Russian Federation, ICAC Presidium Member, Member of the UNIDROIT Governing Council); “The use of the UNIDROIT Principles in the course of the reform of Russian Federation Civil Code” (A. Makovskiy, First Deputy of the Chairman of Research Center on Private Law at the President of the Russian Federation); “The Application of the UNIDROIT Principles in contract negotiation and in amicable settlement of commercial disputes in the Russian Federation” (A. Muranov, Attorney-at-Law, Associated Professor, Moscow Institute of International Relations, ICAC Presidium Member); “The Application of the UNIDROIT Principles in the arbitration practice of ICAC” (M.Savranskiy, Russian Private Law School); “The Application of the UNIDROIT Principles in the practice of international arbitration centers (ICC Arbitration Court, Arbitration Institute of Stockholm Chamber of Commerce, etc.)” (N. Vilkova, Russian Academy of Foreign Trade, ICC Arbitration Court Member);

(b) On 23-24 March a conference on the launch of the Arabic version of the UNIDROIT Principles 2010 was held at the Sultan Qaboos University of Muscat, Oman. The conference, which was both in English and in Arabic, was supported by the Johns Hopkins University and The Protection Program and organised in collaboration with the Sultan Qaboos University and UNIDROIT. It was opened by M. Mattar of the Johns Hopkins University, A.K. Abdallah of the Sultan Qaboos University of Muscat and A. Veneziano, UNIDROIT Deputy Secretary-General. Among the speakers were H.D. Gabriel, member of the UNIDROIT Governing Council, M. Fontaine, member of the UNIDROIT Principles Working Group, E. Omaia, translator of the Arabic version as well as numerous experts and academics from a variety of jurisdictions of the Maghreb, Middle East and other Islamic countries (Egypt, Indonesia, Iran, Jordan, Palestine, Oman, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia and Turkey). In addition, B. Akhalghi presented the integral translation of the UNIDROIT Principles 2010 in Persian; and

(c) On 25 April an international Colloquium was held at the Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium, on “International Contracts and Arbitration: Recent Developments”. The Colloquium, organised by the Interdisciplinary Center of Research Law, Business and Society Jean Renaud of the Catholic University of Louvain, in collaboration with the University of Liège and under the auspices of the European Law Institute, was attended by numerous eminent experts from all over Europe. Ch. Chappuis (University of Geneva) presented a paper on “The Significance of the UNIDROIT Principles for International Contract Practice”.

6. The promotion of the UNIDROIT Principles will continue to be of the highest priority for the Institute for the future. In particular, a **conference celebrating the 20 years of the publication of the first edition of the UNIDROIT Principles** will take place during the Governing Council session on 9 and 10 May 2014 (for the programme of the Conference see Annexe I to this document).

B. Publications

7. The Secretariat received a number of requests for authorisation to publish the UNIDROIT Principles 2010 (black letter rules), in whole or in part. For more information see the Annual Report 2013 (C.D.(93) 2, p. 19).

8. Moreover, 2013 saw the publication of the Arab, Persian, Russian and Ukrainian language versions of the full text of the UNIDROIT Principles 2010. For more information see the Annual Report 2013 (C.D.(93) 2, p. 19).

C. UNILEX

9. The practical uses made of the UNIDROIT Principles has continued to be monitored systematically. For more information, see the Annual Report 2013 (C.D.(93) 2, p. 11).

II. CAPE TOWN CONVENTION AND AIRCRAFT PROTOCOL

A. State of ratification

10. UNIDROIT has been designated Depository of the Cape Town Convention in accordance with Article 62(1) of the Convention and under Article XXXVII(1) of the Aircraft Protocol, which entered into force on 1 March 2006. On 24 April 2014, the Convention had 60 Contracting States and the Aircraft Protocol 54 Contracting States (see Annexe II below).

11. Since the last session of the Governing Council, the following two States have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession to the Convention and to the Aircraft Protocol: Kuwait and Malawi. Also, Spain deposited its instrument of accession to the Convention (only), and Mozambique deposited its instrument of accession to the Aircraft Protocol.

B. Conferences and seminars

12. In 2013 the Cape Town Convention and its Aircraft Protocol were the object of a number of conferences and seminars, including the second annual Conference of the Cape Town Academic Project which was held in Oxford on 10 and 11 September 2013, with the active participation of academics, practicing lawyers and governmental experts. For more details on this Conference see the Annual Report 2013 (C.D(93) 2, pp. 19-20).

13. On 27 February 2014 a seminar entitled 'Ratificación por España del Convenio de Ciudad del Cabo relative a las garantías sobre bienes de equipo móvil y sus protocolos', organised by the Universidad Autonoma de Madrid (UAM) and the Colegio de Registradores de España was held in Madrid. The seminar, opened by the President of the Spanish Colegio de Registradores G. Aguilera and the Doyen of the UAM F. Molina, featured a general presentation by UNIDROIT Secretary-General J.A. Estrella Faria and I. Heredia Cervantes, professor at the UAM, followed by three round tables with the participation of academics, governmental officials, representatives of the national aircraft registry as well as practitioners (F.J. Garcimartín Alferez, E. Cordero Lobato, L. Fernandez del Pozo, E. Álvarez Álvarez, L. Fernandez Santos, G. Diaz Rafael, G. Butler Halter, F.J. Gómez Galligo, N. Bouza Vidal, T. Rodriguez de las Heras), and was concluded by the Head of the International Law Division of the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs J. Martín y Pérez de Nanclares.

14. The promotion of the Cape Town Convention and its Aircraft Protocol will continue to enjoy the highest priority in the course of 2014 and 2015. Among other initiatives, a whole session of the works of the International Academy of Comparative Law (IACL), that will be held in Vienna on 20-

27 July 2014 is devoted to “Security interests burdening transport vehicles – The Cape Town Convention and its implementation in national law” (general reporter Prof. Souichirou Kozuka). The Deputy-Secretary General was invited to contribute the Italian national report. Furthermore, the third annual Conference of the Cape Town Convention Academic Project will take place in Oxford on 9-10 September 2014.

C. Third edition of the Official Commentary to the Convention and Aircraft Protocol

15. The third edition of the Official Commentary to the Cape Town Convention and the Aircraft Protocol (in English) by Sir Roy Goode was published in July 2013.

III. UNIDROIT CONVENTION ON SUBSTANTIVE RULES FOR INTERMEDIATED SECURITIES

A. State of ratification

16. The UNIDROIT Convention on Substantive Rules for Intermediated Securities (“the Geneva Securities Convention”) was adopted during the final session of the diplomatic Conference for the adoption of a Convention on substantive rules for intermediated securities (Geneva, 5-9 October 2009). UNIDROIT has been designated as Depositary of the Convention in accordance with Article 48(1). On 24 April 2014, the Convention had one Signatory State, Bangladesh.

B. Follow-up of the Convention

17. In its Resolution No. 3, adopted at the closing of the final session, the diplomatic Conference requested UNIDROIT, in its capacity as Depositary of the Convention, to make all appropriate efforts to organise activities with a view to promoting awareness and understanding of the Convention and assessing its continued effectiveness in light of relevant contemporary developments in market circumstances and trends in market regulation, and also with a view to encouraging the Convention’s early entry into force and its signature, ratification, acceptance.

18. Follow-up of the Geneva Securities Convention is the task, in particular, of the Committee on Emerging Markets Issues, Follow-up and Implementation (hereinafter: the Committee). During the three sessions it has had so far (Rome in 2010, Rio de Janeiro in 2012 and Istanbul in 2013), the Committee discussed the way in which the Geneva Securities Convention had been received from the point of view of its implementation and its incorporation into national law. Most of the States represented at these meetings indicated that they were working on new legislation in the financial markets field, and that some of the projected reforms were heavily influenced by the Geneva Securities Convention, with a view to optimising the Convention’s application in future. The member States of the European Union indicated that their position with regard to the Convention largely depended on the European Commission which was currently engaged in intense legislative activity in this area and addressed subjects that are going well beyond what the Geneva Securities Convention. The Commission regards its work as complementary to the Convention, not as a substitute, and was due to finalise its proposals by the end of 2012. The Secretariat is awaiting publication of these proposals.

C. Future work and co-operation with other organisations

19. It was pointed out during the Committee’s discussions on the work that might be carried out by UNIDROIT to promote the Geneva Securities Convention and on its work in the field of capital markets in general, that the financial markets community, and the regulators most of all, were actively engaged in consultations at international level, and that UNIDROIT’s involvement, in the

shape of the Geneva Convention and its work on compensation, showed that private law aspects were important, a point that tended to be overlooked by regulators. The Geneva Securities Convention was of interest to regulators and Governments since it helped to reduce systemic risk, and it was suggested that UNIDROIT should promote the Convention as a standard for assessing the quality of domestic legislation on intermediated securities.

20. Moreover, in view of the request for technical assistance expressed by some States wishing to incorporate some of the issues dealt with in the Geneva Securities Convention into their own legislation, and in view of the quality of the experts that make up the Committee, it was suggested that UNIDROIT set up a network of experts willing and able to assist these States, with a view to possible ratification/accession to the Convention. In order to do so, UNIDROIT should co-operate with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD) or indeed the World Bank, so that the expertise developed by each of these organisations as well as their know-how and special resources can be put to good use. The expected departure of the staff member entrusted with these matters in 2013 has not permitted the Secretariat to follow up on these proposals, which had to be put on hold for the time being.

IV. UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects and UNESCO/UNIDROIT Model Provisions on State Ownership of Undiscovered Cultural Objects

A. State of ratification

21. The 1995 Convention entered into force in 1998 and on 24 April 2014 had 35 States Parties (see Annex III below). Since the last session of the Governing Council, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Honduras have deposited their instruments of accession (22 and 27 August 2013). Angola is expected to deposit its instrument of accession quite shortly. Likewise, in South-East Europe, Bosnia-Herzegovina has published its accession law to the Convention in the Official Bulletin – international agreements – No. 4/12 and is now drafting the compulsory declaration before depositing its instrument with the Italian Government, Depositary of the Convention.

22. The attendance of a UNIDROIT representative at the regional workshops organised by UNESCO in 2013 and at those that have taken place in 2014 so far, has made it possible to re-activate ratification procedures or to instigate studies with this in mind. Syria has officially announced its decision to become Party to the 1995 Convention after a regional seminar held in February 2013 in Jordan (for Syria and the neighbouring countries), followed by a national conference held in Damascus in May.

B. Seminars, conferences

23. On the occasion of the first meeting of the special committee to review the practical operation of the 1995 Convention (Art. 20), the Secretary-General agreed to honour the request made by several States to have such meetings more often and to link them, where possible, to the new follow-up mechanism set up by UNESCO for its 1970 Convention.¹ UNESCO has decided to convene a meeting of States Parties every other year, starting in 2013, and set up a subsidiary committee which will meet once a year. That committee is entrusted, among other things, with the promotion of the objectives set out in the 1970 Convention, to exchange good practices and to submit recommendations and guidelines to further the implementation of the Convention.

¹ The Colombian Ministry of Culture welcomed the prospect of joint meetings on the UNESCO and UNIDROIT Conventions to take place every other year, starting in 2013 (see comments on the draft Work Programme for the period 2014-2016, UNIDROIT 2013 – C.D.(92) 13 Add., p. 10).

24. UNIDROIT was invited to illustrate the 1995 Convention and its connection with the 1970 UNESCO Convention at Plenary Meetings of UNESCO Electoral Groups in Paris. The first two invitations came from the French-speaking Electoral Group and the Asia and the Pacific (ASPAC) Electoral Group, in September and October 2013. A presentations to the Electoral Group of Arab States is scheduled for 2014.

25. 2015 will mark the 20th anniversary of the adoption of the UNIDROIT Convention on Stolen or Illegally Exported Cultural Objects and UNIDROIT intends to organise a conference in Rome, back-to-back with the meeting of the Governing Council. Several other events are scheduled in various universities to commemorate this anniversary.

26. UNIDROIT has also organised with the *Forschungsgesellschaft Kunst und Recht* (Society for Art and Law) a seminar in Vienna on 9 December 2013 to discuss the Unidroit and UNESCO instruments, and another is scheduled on 26 May 2014.

27. The UNIDROIT Secretariat has in the last years received a considerable number of requests for information on the 1995 Convention and on the UNESCO-UNIDROIT Model Provisions on State Ownership of Undiscovered Cultural Objects. One reason for this influx has been the increase in trafficking in cultural objects. UNIDROIT's excellent collaboration with other organisations in the cultural property area has in recent years largely compensated for its lack of resources. In particular, UNESCO organised a series of regional seminars since 2012 in which UNIDROIT was invited to participate (see the list of meetings in 2013 in the Annual Report, C.D. (93) 2, pp. 20-21). Other seminars are planned in the months to come, organised by UNESCO (in Oman for example) or by member States (in particular, the Fourth International Expert Conference on the Return of Cultural Objects, organised by the Chinese State Administration of Cultural Heritage, which will take place in Dunhuang in September 2014).

C. Developments and Partnerships

28. On 16 April 2014, the European Parliament adopted a recast of the Council Directive 93/7/EEC of 15 March 1993 *on the return of cultural objects unlawfully removed from the territory of a Member State* (as amended by Directives 96/100/EC and 2001/38/EC), since the legislation currently in force has proved inadequate for the purpose. It is interesting to note that the new provisions adopted which aim at facilitating the return of cultural goods that have been illegally removed from the territory of a Member State all tend toward the provisions included in the 1995 UNIDROIT Convention, i.e., an extension of the definition of cultural objects covered, an extension of the period within which a request for restitution may be made. Most importantly, this new regulation places the burden of proof on the possessor if he/she seeks compensation for the loss of the cultural object when it is returned to its original country. To obtain compensation, the possessor should prove that when he/she originally purchased the good, he/she exercised due care and attention in ascertaining its origin. Moreover, the new Directive provides for non-exhaustive criteria to facilitate a more uniform interpretation of the exercise of "due care and attention" by the possessor which is strongly inspired by Article 4(4) of the 1995 UNIDROIT Convention. Member States will be obliged to transpose the new provisions into national law within 18 months. A recital of the new Directive calls Member States to become a Party to the 1970 UNESCO Convention and to the 1995 UNIDROIT Convention.²

² Member States of the European Union which are neither Parties to the 1970 UNESCO Convention nor to the 1995 UNIDROIT Convention: Austria, Ireland, Latvia, Luxembourg and Malta. The following States are Parties to the 1970 UNESCO Convention but not to the 1995 UNIDROIT Convention: Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, France, Germany, Netherlands, Poland and the United Kingdom.

29. As from July 2014, Italy will have the Presidency of the European Union and indicated its intention to be very active in promoting the 1995 UNIDROIT Convention during its semester. UNIDROIT has been invited (for the second time) by the *European Police College* (CEPOL) for a training session in Rome and proposed to sign a MoU with UNIDROIT during the Italian Presidency to organise ad hoc training courses on the fight against illicit trafficking in cultural objects.

30. UNIDROIT is one of the ten members of the Consultative Committee of the first worldwide platform for research and exchange on illicit traffic, the "International Observatory on Traffic in Cultural Goods" launched by the *International Council of Museums* (ICOM) together with other major partners (UNESCO, INTERPOL, etc.). Meetings take place twice a year in Paris. The website of ICOM's International Observatory on Illicit Traffic in Cultural Goods³ was launched officially during ICOM's 128th Executive Council meetings held in Paris, France, on 4 and 5 April, 2014.

31. UNIDROIT continues to collaborate as much as possible with other organisations (among others *INTERPOL*, *United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime - UNODC*) and is currently developing other partnerships (in particular with the International Centre for the Study of the Preservation and Restoration of Cultural Property – *ICCROM* – in Rome which is active in the fight against illicit trafficking in cultural goods).

32. UNIDROIT has also been invited by the *World Customs Organization (WCO)* to join the ARCHEO network which is a communication tool dedicated to real-time information exchange and cooperation in the field of protection of cultural property.

33. In the wake of the many seminars that have been held on UNIDROIT's instruments on cultural property, it has become apparent that the relevant *documentation* should be made available in other languages, that the explanatory report must be revised, that more articles must be published and more detailed documents prepared on the concept of due diligence, to name but one example. The Institute's heavy Work Programme and its lack of financial resources and staff considerably hamper the Secretariat's efforts in this field.

V. Convention providing a Uniform Law on the Form of an International Will

34. The Convention providing a Uniform Law on the Form of an International Will was adopted at Washington on 26 October 1973 (hereinafter: "the 1973 Washington Convention") and currently has 11 States Parties. The Secretariat takes the view that the time is propitious to seek greater political attention for the Convention given the spectacular increase in immigration rates in recent years and in the light of new instruments and theoretical trends regarding the harmonization of succession law, in particular in Europe.

35. The Governing Council having agreed in 2013 that the Secretariat would approach other international Organisations that might be interested in this area with a view to developing a joint promotion strategy, the Secretariat has approached in a preliminary manner some organisations and institutes to enquire whether they would be interested in organising a conference on the subject in 2014 or 2015. The discussion will hopefully go on in the following months.

³ The *Observatory* can be found at the following webpage : <http://obs-traffic.museum/>

ANNEXE I

**20 YEARS OF UNIDROIT PRINCIPLES
OF INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL CONTRACTS:
EXPERIENCES AND PROSPECTS
(Rome, 9-10 May 2014)**

Friday, 9 May*morning session*

9.00 Welcome address (*A. Mazzoni, President of UNIDROIT*)

9.15 **I. The role of the UNIDROIT Principles in international contract practice**

- **The UNIDROIT Principles as a guide in contract negotiation**
- **Model choice-of-law clauses in favour of the UNIDROIT Principles**

(Chair: *A. Mazzoni*)

K.P. Berger, University of Cologne

F. Bortolotti, University of Turin

H. van Houtte, President, US-Iran Claims Tribunal

10.45 Coffee break

11.15 **II. The UNIDROIT Principles and international investment contracts**

- **Investment law and international contract law: common grounds?**
- **The relevance of the UNIDROIT Principles in international investment arbitration**

(Chair: *D. Wallace Jr.*)

P. Bernardini, Ughi e Nunziante

G. Cordero-Moss, University of Oslo

J. Kleinheisterkamp, London School of Economics

A. Reinisch, University of Vienna

13.00 Lunch break

afternoon session

14.30 **III. The application of the UNIDROIT Principles in international commercial arbitration**

- At the request of the parties
- As expression of “general principles of law”, the *lex mercatoria*, or the like
- As “rules of law found to be appropriate” (Article 21(1) ICC Arbitration Rules)

(Chair: *M.J. Bonell*)

J. Bosco Lee, Universidade Positivo, Curitiba

Y. Derains, Derains & Gharavi

H. Grigera Naon, Washington College of Law

H. Kronke, US-Iran Claims Tribunal

F. Mazza, German Arbitration Institution

16.30 Coffee break

17.00-18.00 Discussion

Saturday 10 May

morning session

9.00 **IV. The UNIDROIT Principles as a means of interpreting domestic law**

- The UNIDROIT Principles as background law in applying domestic laws in an international context (“restatement function”)
- The UNIDROIT Principles and international uniform law instruments

(Chair: *J.A. Estrella Faria*)

M. Bridge, London School of Economics

M. Malaguti, Università Cattolica del Sacro Cuore

R. Michaels, Duke University School of Law

C. Ramberg, Stockholm University

10.45 Coffee break

11.15-12.15 Discussion

12.15 Conclusions: *J.A. Estrella Faria, Secretary-General, UNIDROIT*

Venue of the Conference: Angelicum Congress Centre, Pontificia Università San Tommaso d'Aquino, Largo Angelicum 1, Rome (opposite Villa Aldobrandini, the seat of UNIDROIT)

ANNEXE II

CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS IN MOBILE EQUIPMENT
CONVENTION RELATIVE AUX GARANTIES INTERNATIONALES
PORTANT SUR DES MATERIELS D'EQUIPEMENT MOBILES

Adoption: Place: Cape Town / *Lieu: Le Cap*
Date: 16.11.2001

Entry into force / Entrée en vigueur: 01.03.2006 (Art. 49(1))

Contracting States / Etats contractants: 60

Depositary / Dépositaire: UNIDROIT

STATE / ETAT	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION (RT) ACCEPTANCE / ACCEPTATION (AC) APPROVAL / APPROBATION (AP) ACCESSION / ADHESION (AS)	DECLARATIONS (Art.)	ENTRY INTO FORCE / ENTREE EN VIGUEUR
Afghanistan		25.07.2006 (AS)	39(1)(a)-(b), 40, 52, 53, 54(2)	01.11.2006
Albania / <i>Albanie</i>		30.10.2007 (AS)	39(1)(a)-(b), 54(2)	01.02.2008
Angola		30.04.2006 (AS)	39(1)(a), 40, 54(2)	01.08.2006
Bahrain / <i>Bahrein</i>		27.11.2012 (AS)	39(1)(a)-(b), 40, 54(2)	01.03.2013
Bangladesh		15.12.2008 (AS)	39(1)(a)-(b), 40, 52, 53, 54(2)	01.04.2009
Belarus / <i>Bélarus</i>		28.06.2011 (AS)	54(2)	01.10.2011
Brazil / <i>Brésil</i>		30.11.2011 (AS)	39(1)(a)-(b), 39(4), 53, 54(2)	01.03.2012
Burundi	16.11.2001			
Cameroon / <i>Cameroun</i>		19.04.2011 (AS)	39(1)(a), 40, 52, 53, 54(2)	01.08.2011
Canada	31.03.2004	21.12.2012 (RT)	39(1)(a)-(b), 39(4), 52 *, 53 *, 54(2), 60	
Alberta				01.04.2013
British Columbia / <i>Colombie-Britannique</i>				01.04.2013
Manitoba				01.04.2013
Newfoundland and Labrador / <i>Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador</i>				01.04.2013
Northwest Territories / <i>Territoires du Nord-Ouest</i>				01.04.2013
Nova Scotia / <i>Nouvelle-Écosse</i>				01.04.2013
Nunavut				01.04.2013
Ontario				01.04.2013
Prince Edward Island / <i>Ile-du-Prince-Edouard</i>				01.10.2014
Quebec / <i>Québec</i>				01.04.2013
Saskatchewan				01.04.2013
Yukon				01.10.2014

Cape Verde / <i>Cap-Vert</i>		26.09.2007 (AS)	39(1)(a), 40, 53, 54(2)	01.01.2008
Chile / <i>Chili</i>	16.11.2001			
China / <i>Chine</i>	16.11.2001	03.02.2009 (RT)	39(1)(a)-(b), 39(4), 40, 50, 53, 54(1), 54(2), 55	01.06.2009
Colombia / <i>Colombie</i>		19.02.2007 (AS)	39(1)(a), 54(2)	01.06.2007
Congo	16.11.2001	25.01.2013 (AC)	39(1)(a)-(b), 40, 52, 53, 54(2)	01.05.2013
Costa Rica		26.08.2011 (AS)	53	01.12.2011 ¹
Cuba	16.11.2001	28.01.2009 (RT)	54(2)	01.05.2009
Ethiopia / <i>Ethiopie</i>	16.11.2001	21.11.2003 (RT)	39(1)(a), 40, 54(2)	01.03.2006
European Union / <i>Union européenne</i> ²		28.04.2009 (AS)	48(2), 55	01.08.2009
Fiji / <i>Fidji</i>		05.09.2011 (AS)	54(2) *	01.01.2012
France	16.11.2001			
Gabon		16.04.2010 (AS)		01.08.2010 ¹
Germany / <i>Allemagne</i>	17.09.2002 with decl.			
Ghana	16.11.2001			
India / <i>Inde</i>		31.03.2008 (AS)	39(1)(a)-(b), 40, 52, 53, 54(2)	01.07.2008
Indonesia / <i>Indonésie</i>		16.03.2007 (AS)	39(1)(a)-(b), 40, 53, 54(2)	01.07.2007
Ireland / <i>Irlande</i>		29.07.2005 (AS)	39(1)(a)-(b), 54(2)	01.03.2006
Italy / <i>Italie</i>	06.12.2001			
Jamaica / <i>Jamaïque</i>	16.11.2001			
Jordan / <i>Jordanie</i>	16.11.2001	31.08.2010 (RT)	39(1)(a), 54(2)	01.12.2010
Kazakhstan		21.01.2009 (AS)	39(1)(a)*-(b)* 39(4)*, 40*, 53*, 54(2)*	01.05.2009
Kenya	16.11.2001	13.10.2006 (RT)	39(1)(a)*-(b), 40, 53, 54(2)	01.02.2007
Kuwait / <i>Koweït</i>		31.10.2013 (AS)	54(2)	01.02.2014
Latvia / <i>Lettonie</i>		08.02.2011 (AS)	54(2)	01.06.2011
Lesotho	16.11.2001			
Luxembourg		27.06.2008 (AS)	53, 54(2)	01.10.2008
Madagascar		10.04.2013 (AS)	39(1)(a)-(b), 40, 53, 54(2)	01.08.2013
Malawi		16.01.2014 (AC)	39(1)(a)-(b), 40, 53, 54(2)	01.05.2014
Malaysia / <i>Malaisie</i>		02.11.2005 (AS)	39(1)(a)-(b), 40, 53, 54(2)	01.03.2006

Malta / <i>Malte</i> ³		01.10.2010 (AS)	39(1)(a), 39(4), 40, 53, 54(2)	01.02.2011
Mexico / <i>Mexique</i>		31.07.2007 (AS)	39(1)(a)-(b), 50, 53, 54(2), 60	01.11.2007
Mongolia / <i>Mongolie</i>		19.10.2006 (AS)	39(1)(a)-(b), 53, 54(2)	01.02.2007
Mozambique		30.01.2012 (AS)	39(1)(a), 40, 54(2)	01.05.2012
Myanmar		03.12.2012 (AS)	39(1)(a), 40, 52, 53, 54(2)	01.04.2013
Netherlands, Kingdom of the / <i>Pays-Bas, Royaume des</i> ⁴		17.05.2010 (AS)	39(1)(a)-(b), 52, 53, 54(2)	
Caribbean part / <i>partie caraïbe</i>				10.10.2010
Aruba				01.09.2010
Curaçao				10.10.2010
Sint Maarten				10.10.2010
New Zealand / <i>Nouvelle-Zélande</i>		20.07.2010 (AS)	39(1)(a), 52, 53, 54(2), 55	01.11.2010
Nigeria / <i>Nigéria</i>	16.11.2001	16.12.2003 (RT)	39(1)(a)*, 40*, 53*, 54(2)*	01.03.2006
Norway / <i>Norvège</i>		20.12.2010 (AS)	39(1)(a)-(b), 40, 54(2), 55	01.04.2011
Oman		21.03.2005 (AS)	39(1)(a)-(b), 40, 52, 53, 54(2)	01.03.2006
Pakistan		22.01.2004 (AS)	39(1)(a)-(b), 39(4), 40, 52, 53, 54(2)	01.03.2006
Panama	11.09.2002	28.07.2003 (RT)	39(1)(a)-(b), 39(4), 50, 53, 54(2)	01.03.2006
Russian Federation / <i>Fédération de Russie</i>		25.05.2011 (AS)	39(1)(a)-(b), 53, 54(2)	01.09.2011
Rwanda		28.01.2010 (AS)	39(1)(a), 40, 52, 53, 54(2)	01.05.2010
Saudi Arabia / <i>Arabie saoudite</i>	12.03.2003	27.06.2008 (RT)	54(2)	01.10.2008
Senegal / <i>Sénégal</i>	02.04.2002	09.01.2006 (RT)	39(1)(a)-(b), 40, 52, 53, 54(2)	01.05.2006
Seychelles		13.09.2010 (AS)		01.01.2011 ¹
Singapore / <i>Singapour</i>		28.01.2009 (AS)	39(1)(a)-(b), 39(4), 53, 54(2)	01.05.2009
South Africa / <i>Afrique du sud</i>	16.11.2001	18.01.2007 (RT)	39(1)(a)-(b), 40, 54(2)	01.05.2007
Spain / <i>Espagne</i>		28.06.2013 (AS)	52, 54(2)	01.10.2013 ¹
Sudan / <i>Soudan</i>	16.11.2001			
Switzerland / <i>Suisse</i>	16.11.2001 <i>ad referendum</i>			
Syrian Arab Republic / <i>République arabe syrienne</i>		07.08.2007 (AS)		01.12.2007 ¹
Tajikistan / <i>Tadjikistan</i>		31.05.2011 (AS)	54(2)	01.09.2011

Togo		27.01.2010 (AS)	39(1)(a)*, 39(1)(b)*, 40*, 53*, 54(2)*	01.05.2010
Tonga	16.11.2001			
Turkey / <i>Turquie</i>	16.11.2001	23.08.2011 (RT)	39(1)(a)-(b), 40, 50, 54(2)	01.12.2011
Ukraine	09.03.2004	31.07.2012 (RT)	50, 53, 54(2)	01.11.2012
United Arab Emirates / <i>Émirats arabes unis</i>		29.04.2008 (AS)	39(1)(a)-(b), 40, 52, 53, 54(2)	01.08.2008
United Kingdom / <i>Royaume-Uni</i>	16.11.2001 with decl.			
United Republic of Tanzania / <i>République-Unie de Tanzanie</i>	16.11.2001	30.01.2009 (RT)	54(2)	01.05.2009
United States of America / <i>Etats- Unis d'Amérique</i>	09.05.2003	28.10.2004 (RT)	39(1)(a)-(b), 54(2)	01.03.2006
Zimbabwe		13.05.2008 (AS)		01.09.2008 ¹

¹ Subject to / *sous réserve de*: Convention Article 49(1)

² Regional Economic Integration Organisation / *Organisation régionale d'intégration économique*: Convention Article 48

³ This State has provided UNIDROIT with information about its laws and policies in relation to the Convention / *Cet Etat a fourni à UNIDROIT des informations concernant la situation au regard de la législation et des politiques applicables aux matières couvertes par la Convention*
See / *voir* <http://www.unidroit.org/status-2001capetown>

⁴ The Kingdom of the Netherlands deposited its instrument of accession to the Convention on 20 July 2010 for the Netherlands Antilles (Curaçao, Sint Maarten, Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba) and Aruba (entry into force on 1 September 2010). As from 10 October 2010, following a modification of the internal constitutional relations within the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the reference to the "Netherlands Antilles" is to be replaced by "Curaçao, Sint Maarten and the Caribbean part of the Netherlands (the islands of Bonaire, Saba and Sint Eustatius)" / *Le Royaume des Pays-Bas a déposé son instrument d'adhésion à la Convention le 20 juillet 2010 pour les Antilles néerlandaises et Aruba (entrée en vigueur le 1er septembre 2010). A compter du 10 octobre 2010, suite à une réforme des relations constitutionnelles au sein du Royaume des Pays-Bas, la référence aux "Antilles néerlandaises" doit être remplacée par "Curaçao, Sint Maarten et la partie caraïbe des Pays-Bas (les îles de Bonaire, Saba et Sint Eustatius)"*

* Affected by withdrawal and/or subsequent declaration. / *Fait l'objet d'un retrait et/ou d'une déclaration subséquente*

**PROTOCOL TO THE CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS IN MOBILE EQUIPMENT
ON MATTERS SPECIFIC TO AIRCRAFT EQUIPMENT
PROTOCOLE PORTANT SUR LES QUESTIONS SPECIFIQUES AUX MATERIELS D'EQUIPEMENT
AERONAUTIQUES A LA CONVENTION RELATIVE AUX GARANTIES INTERNATIONALES
PORTANT SUR DES MATERIELS D'EQUIPEMENT MOBILES**

Adoption: Place: Cape Town / *Lieu: Le Cap*
Date: 16-11-2001

Entry into force: 01.03.2006 (Art. XXVIII(1))
Entrée en vigueur:

Contracting States / Etats contractants: 54

Depositary / Dépositaire: UNIDROIT

STATE / ETAT	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION (RT) ACCEPTANCE / ACCEPTATION (AC) APPROVAL / APPROBATION (AP) ACCESSION / ADHESION (AS)	DECLARATIONS (art.)	ENTRY INTO FORCE / ENTREE EN VIGUEUR
Afghanistan		25.07.2006 (AS)	XXIX, XXX(1),(2),(3)	01.11.2006
Albania / Albanie		30.10.2007 (AS)	XIX, XXX(1)	01.02.2008
Angola		30.04.2006 (AS)	XXX(1),(2),(3)	01.08.2006
Bangladesh		15.12.2008 (AS)	XXIX, XXX(1),(2),(3)	01.04.2009
Bahrain / Bahreïn		27.11.2012 (AS)		01.03.2013
Belarus / Bélarus		27.09.2011 (AS)		01.01.2012
Brazil / Brésil		30.11.2011 (AS)	XIX, XXX(1),(2),(3)	01.03.2012
Burundi	16.11.2001			
Cameroon / Cameroun		19.04.2011 (AS)		01.08.2011
Canada	31.03.2004	21.12.2012 (RT)	XXIX *, XXX(1),(2),(3)	
Alberta				01.04.2013
British Columbia / Colombie-Britannique				01.04.2013
Manitoba				01.04.2013
Newfoundland and Labrador / Terre-Neuve-et-Labrador				01.04.2013
Northwest Territories / Territoires du Nord-Ouest				01.04.2013
Nova Scotia / Nouvelle-Écosse				01.04.2013
Nunavut				01.04.2013
Ontario				01.04.2013
Prince Edward Island / Ile-du-Prince-Edouard				01.10.2014
Quebec / Québec				01.04.2013
Saskatchewan				01.04.2013
Yukon				01.10.2014
Cape Verde / Cap-Vert		26.09.2007 (AS)	XXX(1),(2),(3)	01.01.2008
Chile / Chili	16.11.2001			
China / Chine	16.11.2001	03.02.2009 (RT)	XIX, XXIX, XXX(1),(2),(3)	01.06.2009

Colombia / <i>Colombie</i>		19.02.2007 (AS)	XXX(1),(2),(3)	01.06.2007
Congo	16.11.2001	13.03.2013 (AC)		01.05.2013
Cuba	16.11.2001	28.01.2009 (RT)		01.05.2009
Ethiopia / <i>Ethiopie</i>	16.11.2001	21.11.2003 (RT)	XXX(1),(2),(3)	01.03.2006
European Union / <i>Union européenne</i> ¹		28.04.2009 (AS)	XXVII(2), XXX(5)	01.08.2009
Fiji / <i>Fidji</i>		30.05.2012 (AS)	XXX(1),(2),(3)	01.09.2012
France	16.11.2001			
Germany / <i>Allemagne</i>	17.09.2002 with decl.			
Ghana	16.11.2001			
India		31.03.2008 (AS)	XXX(1),(2),(3)	01.07.2008
Indonesia / <i>Indonésie</i>		16.03.2007 (AS)	XXX(1),(2),(3)	01.07.2007
Ireland / <i>Irlande</i>		23.08.2005 (AS)	XXX(1),(2)	01.03.2006
Italy / <i>Italie</i>	06.12.2001			
Jamaica / <i>Jamaïque</i>	16.11.2001			
Jordan / <i>Jordanie</i>	16.11.2001	31.08.2010 (RT)	XXX(1),(2),(3)	01.12.2010
Kazakhstan		01.06.2011 (AS)	XXX(1),(2),(3)	01.10.2011
Kenya	16.11.2001	13.10.2006 (RT)	XXX(1),(2),(3)	01.02.2007
Kuwait / <i>Koweït</i>		31.10.2013 (AS)		01.02.2014
Latvia / <i>Lettonie</i>		08.02.2011 (AS)		01.06.2011
Lesotho	16.11.2001			
Luxembourg		27.06.2008 (AS)	XXX(1),(2),(3)	01.10.2008
Madagascar		10.04.2013 (AS)	XXX(1),(2),(3)	01.08.2013
Malawi		16.01.2014 (AC)	XXX(1),(2),(3)	01.05.2014
Malaysia / <i>Malaisie</i>		02.11.2005 (AS)	XXX(1),(2),(3)*	01.03.2006
Malta / <i>Malte</i> ²		01.10.2010 (AS)	XXX(1)	01.02.2011
Mexico / <i>Mexique</i>		31.07.2007 (AS)	XIX, XXX(1),(3)	01.11.2007
Mongolia / <i>Mongolie</i>		19.10.2006 (AS)	XXX(1),(2),(3)	01.02.2007
Mozambique		18.07.2013 (AS)	XXX(1),(2),(3)	01.11.2013
Myanmar		03.12.2012 (AS)	XXIX, XXX(1),(2),(3)	01.04.2013

Netherlands, Kingdom of the / Le Royaume des Pays-Bas ³		17.05.2010 (AS)	XXIX, XXX(1),(2)	
Caribbean part / partie caraïbe				10.10.2010
Aruba				01.09.2010
Curaçao				10.10.2010
Sint Maarten				10.10.2010
New Zealand / Nouvelle-Zélande		20.07.2010 (AS)	XXIX, XXX(1),(3),(5)	01.11.2010
Nigeria / Nigéria	16.11.2001	16.12.2003 (RT)	XXX(1)*,(2)*,(3)*	01.03.2006
Norway / Norvège		20.12.2010 (AS)	XXX(1),(3),(5)	01.04.2011
Oman		21.03.2005 (AS)	XXIX, XXX(1),(2),(3)	01.03.2006
Pakistan		22.01.2004 (AS)	XXIX, XXX(1),(2),(3)	01.03.2006
Panama	11.09.2002	28.07.2003 (RT)	XXX(1),(2),(3)	01.03.2006
Russian Federation / Fédération de Russie		25.05.2011 (AS)	XXX(1)*,(3)	01.09.2011
Rwanda		28.01.2010 (AS)	XXIX, XXX(1),(2),(3)	01.05.2010
Saudi Arabia / Arabie saoudite	12.03.2003	27.06.2008 (RT)		01.10.2008
Senegal / Sénégal	02.04.2002	09.01.2006 (RT)	XXIX, XXX(1),(2),(3)	01.05.2006
Singapore / Singapour		28.01.2009 (AS)	XXX(1)*,(3)	01.05.2009
South Africa / Afrique du sud	16.11.2001	18.01.2007 (RT)	XXX(1),(2),(3)	01.05.2007
Sudan / Soudan	16.11.2001			
Switzerland / Suisse	16.11.2001 ad referendum			
Tajikistan / Tadjikistan		31.05.2011 (AS)	XXX(1),(3)	01.09.2011
Togo		01.12.2011 (AS)	XXX(1),(2),(3)	01.04.2012
Tonga	16.11.2001			
Turkey / Turquie	16.11.2001	23.08.2011 (RT)	XXX(1),(2),(3)	01.12.2011
Ukraine	03.03.2004	31.07.2012 (RT)	XIX, XXX(1),(3)	01.11.2012
United Arab Emirates / Émirats arabes unis		29.04.2008 (AS)	XIX, XXIX, XXX(1),(2),(3)	01.08.2008
United Kingdom / Royaume-Uni	16.11.2001 with decl.			
United Republic of Tanzania / République-Unie de Tanzanie	16.11.2001	30.01.2009 (RT)	XXX(1)*, (2)*, (3)*	01.05.2009
United States of America / Etats-Unis d'Amérique	09.05.2003	28.10.2004 (RT)	XIX, XXX(1)	01.03.2006

¹ Regional Economic Integration Organisation / Organisation régionale d'intégration économique: Protocol / Protocole Article XXVII

² This State has provided UNIDROIT with information about its laws and policies in relation to the Aircraft Protocol / Cet Etat a fourni à UNIDROIT des informations concernant la situation au regard de la législation et des politiques applicables aux matières couvertes par le Protocole aéronautique

See / voir <http://www.unidroit.org/nationalinfo-2001capetown-aircraft>

- ³ The Kingdom of the Netherlands deposited its instrument of accession to the Aircraft Protocol on 20 July 2010 for the Netherlands Antilles (Curaçao, Sint Maarten, Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba) and Aruba (entry into force on 1 September 2010). As from 10 October 2010, following a modification of the internal constitutional relations within the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the reference to the "Netherlands Antilles" is to be replaced by "Curaçao, Sint Maarten and the Caribbean part of the Netherlands (the islands of Bonaire, Saba and Sint Eustatius)" / *Le Royaume des Pays-Bas a déposé son instrument d'adhésion au Protocole aéronautique le 20 juillet 2010 pour les Antilles néerlandaises et Aruba (entrée en vigueur le 1er septembre 2010). A compter du 10 octobre 2010, suite à une réforme des relations constitutionnelles au sein du Royaume des Pays-Bas, la référence aux "Antilles néerlandaises" doit être remplacée par "Curaçao, Sint Maarten et la partie caraïbe des Pays-Bas (les îles de Bonaire, Saba et Sint Eustatius)"*
- * Affected by withdrawal and/or subsequent declaration. / *Fait l'objet d'un retrait et/ou d'une déclaration subséquente*

ANNEXE III

**UNIDROIT CONVENTION ON STOLEN OR ILLEGALLY EXPORTED CULTURAL OBJECTS
CONVENTION D'UNIDROIT SUR LES BIENS CULTURELS VOLES OU ILLICITEMENT EXPORTES**

Adoption:	Place / <i>Lieu</i> : Rome Date: 24-06-1995
Entry into force: Entrée en vigueur:	Yes / <i>Oui</i> ≈ Date: 01-07-1998 Conditions: 5 ratifications (Art. 12)
Contracting States / Etats contractants:	35
Depositary / Dépositaire:	Italian Government / <i>Gouvernement italien</i>

STATE / ETAT	SIGNATURE	RATIFICATION / ACCESS. / ADHES.	ENTRY INTO FORCE / ENTREE EN VIGUEUR	DECLARATIONS
Afghanistan	-	23-09-05	01-03-06	Art. 16
Argentina / <i>Argentine</i>	-	03-08-01	01-02-02	Art. 16
Azerbaijan / <i>Azerbaïdjan</i>	-	06-06-03	01-12-03	Art. 16
Bolivia / <i>Bolivie</i>	29-06-96	13-04-99	01-10-99	Art. 16
Brazil / <i>Brésil</i>	-	23-03-99	01-09-99	Art. 16
Burkina Faso	24-06-95	-	-	-
Cambodia / <i>Cambodge</i>	24-06-95	11-07-02	01-01-03	Arts. 3(5), 16
China / <i>Chine</i>	-	07-05-97	01-07-98	Arts. 3(5), 16
Colombia / <i>Colombie</i>	-	14-06-12	01-01-12	-
Côte d'Ivoire	24-06-95	-	-	-
Croatia / <i>Croatie</i>	24-06-95	20-09-00	01-03-01	Arts. 16, 17
Cyprus / <i>Chypre</i>	-	02-03-04	01-09-04	-
Denmark / <i>Danemark</i>	-	01-01-11	01-07-11	Art. 14, 16, 17
Ecuador / <i>Equateur</i>	-	26-11-97	01-07-98	Arts. 3(5), 16
El Salvador	-	16-07-99	01-01-00	Art. 16
Finland / <i>Finlande</i>	01-12-95	14-06-99	01-12-99	Arts. 13(3), 16
France	24-06-95	-	-	-
FYR of Macedonia / <i>ERY de Macédoine</i>	-	22-08-13	01-02-14	-
Gabon	-	12-05-04	01-11-04	-
Georgia / <i>Géorgie</i>	27-06-95	-	-	-
Greece / <i>Grèce</i>	-	19-07-07	01-01-08	Arts. 3(5), 13(3), 16
Guinea / <i>Guinée</i>	24-06-95	-	-	-
Guatemala	-	03-09-03	01-03-04	Arts. 3(5), 16
Honduras	-	27-08-13	01-02-14	-
Hungary / <i>Hongrie</i>	24-06-95	08-05-98	01-11-98	Arts. 3(5), 16
Iran (Islamic Rep. of / <i>Rép. islamique d'</i>)	-	22-06-05	01-12-05	Art. 16
Italy / <i>Italie</i>	24-06-95	11-10-99	01-04-00	Arts. 13(3), 16
Lithuania / <i>Lituanie</i>	24-06-95	04-04-97	01-07-98	Art. 16
Netherlands / <i>Pays-Bas</i>	28-06-96	-	-	Arts. 3(5), 13(3)
New Zealand / <i>Nouvelle-Zélande</i>	-	16-11-06	01-05-07	Art. 16
Nigeria / <i>Nigéria</i>	-	10-12-05	01-06-06	-
Norway / <i>Norvège</i>	-	28-08-01	01-03-02	Arts. 13(3), 14, 16
Pakistan	27-06-96	-	-	-
Panama	-	26-06-09	01-12-09	Arts 3(5), 16
Paraguay	13-06-96	27-05-97	01-07-98	Art. 16
Peru / <i>Pérou</i>	28-06-96	05-03-98	01-09-98	Art. 16
Portugal	23-04-96	19-07-02	01-01-03	Art. 16
Romania / <i>Roumanie</i>	27-06-96	21-01-98	01-07-98	Art. 16
Russian Fed. / <i>Féd. de Russie</i>	29-06-96	-	-	-
Senegal / <i>Sénégal</i>	29-06-96	-	-	-
Slovakia / <i>Slovaquie</i>	-	16-06-03	01-12-03	Art 16
Slovenia / <i>Slovénie</i>	-	08-04-04	01-10-04	Art 16
Spain / <i>Espagne</i>	-	21-05-02	01-11-02	Arts. 3 (5),13(3), 16
Sweden / <i>Suède</i>	-	28-06-11	01-12-11	Arts. 16, 13(3)
Switzerland / <i>Suisse</i>	26-06-96	-	-	-
Zambia / <i>Zambie</i>	24-06-95	-	-	-