

## APPENDIX 1.3

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# TABLE OF RATIFICATIONS OF THE MAIN MULTILATERAL INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION CONVENTIONS

The table below sets out the status of ratifications of the following main international arbitration conventions:

- 1927 Geneva Convention – Convention on the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards (deposited with the League of Nations, now the United Nations)
- 1958 New York Convention – Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards (deposited with the United Nations)
- 1961 European Convention – European Convention on International Commercial Arbitration (convened under the auspices of the Economic Commission for Europe of the United Nations)
- 1965 Washington Convention – Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes Between States and Nationals of Other States (ICSID) (deposited with the United Nations)
- 1975 Panama Convention – Inter-American Convention on International Commercial Arbitration (deposited with the Organisation of American States)
- 1994 Energy Charter Treaty

**Key**

- M Member of the convention by ratification, accession, approval, acceptance or succession
- PM Provisional Member who has signed but not ratified the Convention
- (a) This country will apply the convention only to recognition and enforcement of awards made in the territory of another contracting country (the 'Reciprocity Reservation')
- (b) This country will apply the convention only to differences arising out of legal relationships, whether contractual or not, that are considered commercial under the national law (the 'Commercial Dispute Reservation')
- (c) Further reservations apply

	1927 Geneva Convention <sup>1</sup>	1958 New York Convention <sup>2</sup>	1961 European Convention <sup>3</sup>	1965 Washington Convention (ICSID) <sup>4</sup>	1975 Panama Convention <sup>5</sup>	1994 Energy Charter Treaty <sup>6</sup>
Afghanistan		M (a), (b)		M		
Albania		M	M	M		M
Algeria		M (a), (b)		M		
Anguilla	M					
Antigua and Barbuda	M	M (a), (b)				
Argentina		M (a), (b)		M	M	
Armenia		M (a), (b)		M		M
Australia		M		M		PM
Austria	M	M	M	M		M
Azerbaijan		M	M	M		M
Bahamas	M	M		M		
Bahrain		M (a), (b)		M		
Bangladesh	M	M		M		
Barbados		M (a), (b)		M		

<sup>1</sup> The table lists the territories to which the 1927 Geneva Convention on the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards applies (however, certain countries no longer apply this Convention in circumstances where the 1958 New York Convention or the 1961 Geneva European Convention apply, or apply the Convention subject to reservations; application should therefore be checked on a case by case basis).

<sup>2</sup> The table lists the countries that have ratified, acceded or succeeded to the 1958 New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards based on information provided by UNCITRAL as at 16 September 2011; up-to-date information can be obtained from the UNCITRAL web-site at [http://www.uncitral.org/uncitral/en/uncitral\\_texts/arbitration.html](http://www.uncitral.org/uncitral/en/uncitral_texts/arbitration.html).

<sup>3</sup> The table lists the territories to which the 1961 Geneva European Convention on International Commercial Arbitration applies (however, certain countries no longer apply this convention in circumstances where the 1958 New York Convention applies, or apply the convention subject to reservations; application should therefore be checked on a case by case basis).

<sup>4</sup> The table lists the countries which have ratified, acceded or succeeded to the 1965 Washington Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes Between States and Nationals of Other States as at 16 September 2011; up-to-date information can be obtained from the website of the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID) at <http://icsid.worldbank.org/ICSID/Index.jsp>.

<sup>5</sup> The table lists the countries belonging to the Organisation of American States who have ratified the 1975 Inter-American Convention on International Commercial Arbitration. Countries from outside the Americas may also accede to the convention but none have done so to date.

<sup>6</sup> The table lists the countries that have ratified, acceded or succeeded to the Energy Charter Treaty as at 16 September 2011. Up-to-date information can be obtained from [www.encharter.org](http://www.encharter.org).

	1927 Geneva Convention <sup>1</sup>	1958 New York Convention <sup>2</sup>	1961 European Convention <sup>3</sup>	1965 Washington Convention (ICSID) <sup>4</sup>	1975 Panama Convention <sup>5</sup>	1994 Energy Charter Treaty <sup>6</sup>
Belarus		M (c)	M	M		PM
Belgium	M (b)	M (a)	M (c)	M		M
Belize				PM		
Benin		M		M		
Bolivia	PM	M			PM	
Bosnia & Herzegovina		M (a), (b), (c)	M (c)	M		M
Botswana		M (a), (b)		M		
Brazil		M			M	
British Virgin Islands	M					
Brunei Darussalam		M (a)		M		
Bulgaria		M (a), (c)	M	M		M
Burkina Faso		M	M	M		
Burundi				M		
Cambodia		M		M		
Cameroon		M		M		
Canada		M (c) <sup>7</sup>		PM		
Cape Verde				M		
Cayman Islands	M					
Central African Republic		M (a), (b)		M		

<sup>7</sup> Canada declared it would apply the New York Convention only to differences arising out of legal relationships, whether contractual or not, that were considered commercial under the laws of Canada, except in the case of the Province of Quebec, where the law did not provide for such limitation.

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Chad				M		
Chile		M		M	M	
China		M (a), (b), (c) <sup>8</sup>		M		
Colombia		M		M	M	
Cook Islands		M				
Comoros				M		
Congo, (Democratic Rep. of)				M		
Congo, (Republic of)				M		
Costa Rica		M		M	M	
Cote d'Ivoire		M		M		
Croatia	M	M (a), (b), (c)	M (c)	M		M
Cuba		M (a), (b)	M			
Cyprus		M (a), (b)		M		M
Czech Republic	M (c)	M (a), (c)	M (c)	M		M
Denmark	M (c)	M (a), (b), (c) <sup>9</sup>	M (c)	M		M
Djibouti		M (a), (b)				
Dominica	M	M				

<sup>8</sup> Upon resumption of sovereignty over Hong Kong on 1 July 1997, the Government of China extended the territorial application of the New York Convention to Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of China, subject to the statement originally made by China upon accession to the Convention. On 19 July 2005, China declared that the New York Convention shall apply to the Macao Special Administrative Region of China, subject to the statement originally made by China upon accession to the New York Convention.

<sup>9</sup> Application extended to Faroe Islands and Greenland.

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Dominican Republic		M		PM	PM	
Ecuador		M (a), (b)			M	
Egypt		M		M		
El Salvador		M		M	M	
Estonia	M (b)	M		M		M
Ethiopia				PM		
European Community						M
Falkland Islands	M					
Fiji		M		M		
Finland	M	M	PM	M		M
France	M (b)	M (a)	M	M		M
Gabon		M		M		
Gambia, The				M		
Georgia		M		M		M
Germany	M	M (a)	M (c)	M		M
Ghana		M		M		
Gibraltar	M					
Greece	M (b)	M (a), (b)		M		M
Grenada	M			M		
Guatemala		M (a), (b)		M	M	
Guinea		M		M		
Guinea-Bissau				PM		
Guyana				M		

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Haiti		M		M		
Holy See (Vatican City)		M (a), (b)				
Honduras		M		M	M	
Hungary		M (a), (b)	M	M		M
Iceland		M		M		PM
India	M (b), (c)	M (a), (b)				
Indonesia		M (a), (b)		M		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		M (a), (b)				
Ireland (Republic of)	M	M (a)		M		M
Israel	M	M		M		
Italy	M	M	M	M		M
Jamaica	M	M (a), (b)		M		
Japan	M	M (a)		M		M
Jordan		M		M		
Kazakhstan		M	M	M		M
Kenya	M	M (a)		M		
Korea (Republic of)	PM	M (a), (b)		M		
Kosovo (Republic of)				M		
Kuwait		M (a)		M		
Kyrgyzstan		M		PM		M
Lao People's Democratic Republic		M				

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Latvia		M	M (c)	M		M
Lebanon		M (a)		M		
Lesotho		M		M		
Liberia		M		M		
Liechtenstein		M (a)				M
Lithuania		M (c)		M		M
Luxembourg	M (b)	M (a)	M (c)	M		M
Macedonia (former Yugoslav Republic of)	M (c)	M (b), (c)	M (c)	M		M
Madagascar		M (a), (b)		M		
Malawi				M		
Malaysia		M (a), (b)		M		
Mali		M		M		
Malta	M	M (a), (c)		M		M
Marshall Islands		M				
Mauritania		M		M		
Mauritius	M	M (a)		M		
Mexico		M			M	
Micronesia (Federated States of)				M		
Moldova (Republic of)		M (a), (c)	M	M		M
Monaco		M (a), (b)				



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Mongolia		M (a), (b)		M		M
Montenegro	M (c)	M (a), (b), (c)	M (c)			
Montserrat	M					
Morocco		M (a)		M		
Mozambique		M (a)		M		
Myanmar	M (b), (c)					
Namibia				PM		
Nepal		M (a), (b)		M		
Netherlands (including Curacao)	M (c)	M (a), (c) <sup>10</sup>		M		M
New Zealand	M (c)	M (a)		M		
Nicaragua	PM	M		M	PM	
Niger		M		M		
Nigeria		M (a), (b)		M		
Norway		M (a), (c) <sup>11</sup>		M		PM
Oman		M		M		
Pakistan		M (a)		M		
Panama		M		M	M	
Papua New Guinea				M		
Paraguay		M		M	M	

<sup>10</sup> Application extended to Netherlands Antilles.

<sup>11</sup> The New York Convention does not apply where the subject matter of the proceedings is immovable property situated in Norway, or a right in or to such property.

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Peru	PM	M		M	M	
Philippines		M (a), (b)		M		
Poland		M (a), (b)	M			M
Portugal	M (b), (c)	M (a)		M		M
Qatar		M		M		
Romania	M (b)	M (a), (b), (c)	M	M		M
Russian Federation		M (c)	M	PM		PM <sup>12</sup>
Rwanda		M		M		
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	M	M (a), (b)		M		
Samoa				M		
San Marino		M				
Sao Tome and Principe				PM		
Saudi Arabia		M (a)		M		
Senegal		M		M		
Serbia	M (c)	M (a), (b), (c)	M (c)	M		
Seychelles				M		
Sierra Leone				M		

<sup>12</sup> The Russian Federation signed the Energy Charter Treaty (*ECT*) in 1994 but has never ratified it. On 20 August 2009 the Russian Federation officially informed the Depository of the Energy Charter Treaty and the Protocol on Energy Efficiency and Related Environmental Aspects that it did not intend to become a contracting party to the ECT and that the last day of the Russian Federation's provisional application was 18 October 2009. However, on 30 November 2009, an international *ad hoc* arbitral tribunal sitting at the Permanent Court of Arbitration in The Hague ruled that the Russian Federation is bound by the provisions of the ECT. All EU investments made in the Russian Federation up to 19 October 2009, when the Russian Federation's notification of its decision to leave the ECT entered into force, will benefit from ECT protection for 20 more years, until 19 October 2029. *Yukos Universal Ltd. (UK – Isle of Man) v. Russian Federation*.

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Singapore		M (a)		M		
Slovakia	M (c)	M (a), (c)	M (c)	M		M
Slovenia		M (c)	M (c)	M		M
Solomon Islands				M		
Somalia				M		
South Africa		M				
Spain	M	M	M	M		M
Sri Lanka		M		M		
St Kitts & Nevis	M			M		
St Lucia	M			M		
Sudan				M		
Swaziland				M		
Sweden	M	M		M		M
Switzerland	M	M		M		M
Syrian Arab Republic		M		M		
Tajikistan						M
Tanzania (United Republic of)		M (a)		M		
Thailand	M	M		PM		
Timor-Leste				M		
Togo				M		
Tonga				M		
Trinidad and Tobago		M (a), (b)		M		

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Tunisia		M (a), (b)		M		
Turkey		M (a), (b)	M	M		M
Turkmenistan				M		M
Turks and Caicos Islands	M					
Uganda	PM	M (a)		M		
Ukraine		M (c)	M	M		M
United Arab Emirates		M		M		
United Kingdom	M	M (a), (c) <sup>13</sup>		M		M
United States of America		M (a), (b)		M	M	
Uruguay		M		M	M	
Uzbekistan		M		M		M
Venezuela (Bolivarian Rep. of)		M (a), (b)		M <sup>14</sup>	M	
Vietnam		M (a), (b), (c)				
Western Samoa	M					
Yemen (Republic of)				M		
Zambia		M		M		
Zimbabwe		M		M		

<sup>13</sup> Application extended to Bermuda, Cayman Islands, Gibraltar, Guernsey, Jersey and the Isle of Man.

<sup>14</sup> On 24 January 2012, the World Bank received a written notice of denunciation of the 1965 Washington Convention (ICSID) from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. In accordance with Article 71 of the 1965 Washington Convention (ICSID), the denunciation will take effect on 25 July 2012 (i.e. six months after the receipt of the notice).