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Status of conventions and model laws and the operation of the Transparency Registry

Note by the Secretariat

I. Introduction

1. At its thirteenth session, in 1980, the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) decided¹ that it would consider, at each of its sessions, the status of conventions that were the outcome of work carried out by it.
2. The present note sets forth the status of the conventions and model laws emanating from the work of the Commission. It also shows the status of the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards (New York, 1958),² which, although adopted prior to the establishment of the Commission, is closely related to the work of the Commission in the area of international commercial arbitration.
3. Technical cooperation and assistance activities aimed at promoting the use and adoption of its texts are priorities for UNCITRAL pursuant to a decision taken at its twentieth session (1987).³ The Secretariat monitors adoption of model laws and conventions. The Secretariat also collects and disseminates information on court decisions and arbitral awards that interpret the conventions and model laws that have emanated from the work of the Commission via the CLOUT database.⁴
4. This note indicates the changes since 1 April 2020, when the last annual report in this series (A/CN.9/1020) was issued. The information contained herein is current up to 1 April 2021. Authoritative information on the status of the treaties deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, including historical status information, may be obtained by consulting the United Nations Treaty Collection (<http://treaties.un.org>), and the information on conventions in this note and on the UNCITRAL website (<https://uncitral.un.org>) is based on that information. Previous annual reports in this series included tables of actions for conventions and lists of

¹ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/35/17)*, para. 163.

² United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 330, No. 4739, p. 3.

³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-second Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/42/17)*, para. 335.

⁴ Case Law on UNCITRAL Texts (CLOUT), https://uncitral.un.org/en/case_law.



States that have enacted UNCITRAL Model Laws. To avoid redundancy, this information can now be found on the UNCITRAL website. Readers may also wish to contact the Treaty Section of the Office of Legal Affairs of the United Nations (tel.: (+1-212) 963-5047; fax: (+1-212) 963-3693; email: treaty@un.org). Information on the status of model laws is updated on the website whenever the Secretariat is informed of a new enactment.

II. Status of conventions and model laws

5. This note covers the following texts, incorporating as indicated new treaty actions (the term “action” is used generically to denote the deposit of an instrument of ratification, approval, acceptance, accession, or signature in respect of a treaty, or participation in a treaty as a result of an action to a related treaty, or the withdrawal or modification of a declaration or of a reservation) and enactments of Model Laws based on information received since the last report.

(a) In the area of sale of goods

6. The CISG and other relevant UNCITRAL texts provide a fair, neutral and modern legal framework for the conclusion and performance of contracts for the international sale of goods and related transactions. In doing so, they increase legal predictability and decrease transaction costs. The UNCITRAL Secretariat organized a series of awareness-raising events and technical assistance activities to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the CISG in 2020-2021 (“CISG@40”). Thirty-six awareness-raising events were scheduled from the first event in December 2019 until 1 April 2021, which covered all regions. The CISG@40 activities pursued several goals. One of the goals was to identify and encourage potential new States Parties to the CISG and to related treaties, to support and promote the treaty adoption process and to broaden CISG coverage by supporting the withdrawal of declarations and the territorial extensions for existing States Parties. Information about the CISG and the events and activities celebrating the 40th anniversary are found on the UNCITRAL website.⁵

Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods (New York, 1974),⁶ as amended by the Protocol of 11 April 1980 (Vienna). 23 States Parties; unamended: 30 States Parties;⁷

United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (“CISG”) (Vienna, 1980).⁸ New action by Portugal (accession); 94 States Parties;

The complete status on the conventions may be found on the UNCITRAL website (<https://uncitral.un.org/en/texts/salegoods>).

(b) In the area of dispute resolution

7. UNCITRAL’s work in the area of dispute resolution has focused on providing a comprehensive legal framework for resolving cross-border disputes through arbitration and mediation. This has been achieved by preparing conventions, contractual rules for parties to adopt in dispute resolution, and by preparing model laws to assist States in reforming their laws and by providing other relevant guidance to parties as well as institutions.

Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards (New York, 1958).⁹ New actions by Belize (accession), Ethiopia (accession), Malawi

⁵ <https://uncitral.un.org/cisg40>

⁶ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1511, No. 26119, p. 3.

⁷ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1511, No. 26121, p. 99.

⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1489, No. 25567, p. 3.

⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 330, No. 4739, p. 3.

(accession), Palau (accession), Sierra Leone (accession), and Tonga (accession); 168 States Parties;

UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration (1985),¹⁰ with amendments as adopted in 2006.¹¹ Legislation based on the Model Law has been adopted in 85 States in a total of 118 jurisdictions. New legislation based on the Model Law has been adopted in Barbados (2007) and Uzbekistan (2021);

UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Mediation and International Settlement Agreements Resulting from Mediation (2018)¹² (amending the Model Law on International Commercial Conciliation, (2002)).¹³ Legislation based on or influenced by the Model Law has been adopted in 33 States in a total of 45 jurisdictions;

United Nations Convention on Transparency in Treaty-based Investor-State Arbitration (New York, 2014).¹⁴ New actions by Australia (ratification) and Bolivia (Plurinational State of) (ratification); 7 States Parties;

United Nations Convention on International Settlement Agreements Resulting from Mediation (New York, 2018).¹⁵ New actions by Belarus (approval), Ecuador (ratification), Ghana (signature), and Saudi Arabia (ratification); 53 signatories; 6 States Parties. The Convention entered into force on 12 September 2020;

Full status on the conventions and model laws may be found on the UNCITRAL website (<https://uncitral.un.org/en/texts/arbitration> and <https://uncitral.un.org/en/texts/mediation>).

(c) In the area of government contracting

8. UNCITRAL's work in the area of government contracting started in 1986. The Model Laws implement widely-agreed principles and procedures to achieve value for money, to avoid abuse and to facilitate cross-border public procurement. The 2011 Model Law is also designed to allow States to implement procurement-related requirements in the United Nations Convention against Corruption, the World Trade Organisation's Agreement on Government Procurement and other international agreements.

UNCITRAL Model Law on Public Procurement (2011).¹⁶ The UNCITRAL Model Law on Public Procurement as adopted in 2011 forms the basis of or is reflected in the public procurement laws and regulations in 26 States and 6 international organizations, though the extent to which the resulting regulatory framework incorporates the provisions of the Model Law varies, as that framework also reflects legal traditions, domestic policy and other objectives. Full status on the model laws may be found on the UNCITRAL website (<https://uncitral.un.org/en/texts/procurement>).

(d) In the area of banking and payments

9. UNCITRAL has prepared texts relating to international payments aimed at modernizing and harmonizing relevant rules. Such work has resulted in the preparation of the conventions on international bills of exchange and international

¹⁰ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/40/17)*, annex I.

¹¹ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.08.V.4.

¹² *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-third Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/73/17)*, annex II.

¹³ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/57/17)*, annex I.

¹⁴ General Assembly resolution 69/116, annex. The Convention has not yet entered into force; it requires 3 States Parties for entry into force.

¹⁵ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Seventy-third Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/73/17)*, annex I.

¹⁶ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/66/17)*, annex I.

promissory notes (1988) and on independent guarantees and stand-by-letters of credit (1995), and in the adoption of the model law on international credit transfers (1992).

United Nations Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes (New York, 1988).¹⁷ 5 States Parties;

UNCITRAL Model Law on International Credit Transfers (1992);¹⁸

United Nations Convention on Independent Guarantees and Stand-by Letters of Credit (New York, 1995).¹⁹ 8 States Parties;

Full status on the conventions and model law may be found on the UNCITRAL website (<https://uncitral.un.org/en/texts/payments>).

(e) In the area of security interests

10. UNCITRAL has prepared a number of instruments in the area of security interests, beginning with the United Nations Convention on the Assignment of Receivables in International Trade, which provides uniform rules on the assignment of international receivables. Since its adoption, the Commission has prepared additional texts providing comprehensive guidance to States to implement a modern secured transactions regime governing all types of movable assets as well as providing guidance to implementing agencies and parties involved in secured transactions. The aim of the work in security interests is to increase access to affordable secured credit and thus promote economic growth and sustainable development.

United Nations Convention on the Assignment of Receivables in International Trade (New York, 2001).²⁰ 2 States Parties;

UNCITRAL Model Law on Secured Transactions (2016).²¹ Legislation based on, or taking the same approach as, the Model Law has been adopted in 8 States;

Full status on the convention and model law may be found on the UNCITRAL website (<https://uncitral.un.org/en/texts/securityinterests>).

(f) In the area of insolvency

11. UNCITRAL work in the area of insolvency commenced with the focus on cross-border recognition of insolvency proceedings. This was in recognition that, for a fair and efficient administration of cross-border insolvencies, there often exists a need for cross-border cooperation and coordination in the supervision and administration of an insolvent debtor's assets and affairs located in different States, to prevent debtor's assets from being concealed or dissipated, to increase chances of rescuing financially troubled but viable businesses and to ensure that the insolvency estate is administered in the most advantageous way for the benefit of all interested persons, including the debtor and the debtor's creditors and employees. UNCITRAL instruments provide a set of internationally harmonized model legislative provisions on cross-border insolvency that respects the national procedural and judicial systems and is acceptable to States with different legal, social and economic systems.

UNCITRAL Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvency (1997).²² Legislation based on the Model Law has been adopted in 49 States in a total of

¹⁷ General Assembly resolution 43/165, annex. The Convention has not yet entered into force; it requires 10 States Parties for entry into force.

¹⁸ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/47/17)*, annex I.

¹⁹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 2169, No. 38030, p. 163.

²⁰ General Assembly resolution 56/81, annex. The Convention has not yet entered into force; it requires five States Parties for entry into force.

²¹ General Assembly resolution 71/136.

²² General Assembly resolution 52/158, annex.

52 jurisdictions. New legislation based on the Model Law has been adopted in Brazil (2020), Myanmar (2020), and Panama (2016);

UNCITRAL Model Law on Recognition and Enforcement of Insolvency-Related Judgments with Guide to Enactment (2018);²³

UNCITRAL Model Law on Enterprise Group Insolvency (2019);²⁴

Full status on the model laws may be found on the UNCITRAL website (<https://uncitral.un.org/en/texts/insolvency>).

(g) In the area of transport

12. UNCITRAL texts in the area of transport establish a uniform legal regime governing the rights and obligations of shippers, carriers and consignees under a contract of carriage of goods by sea. They may also cover other phases of multimodal transport of goods across borders.

United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea (Hamburg, 1978).²⁵ New action by Peru (accession); 35 States Parties;

United Nations Convention on the Liability of Operators of Transport Terminals in International Trade (Vienna, 1991).²⁶ 4 States Parties;

United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Carriage of Goods Wholly or Partly by Sea (New York, 2008).²⁷ New action by Benin (accession); 5 States Parties;

Full status on the conventions may be found on the UNCITRAL website (<https://uncitral.un.org/en/texts/transportgoods>).

(h) In the area of electronic commerce

13. UNCITRAL texts in the area of electronic commerce enable the use of electronic means in a large number of jurisdictions. Based on common fundamental principles, these texts deal with, among other things, electronic transactions and contracting, electronic signatures, exchange of electronic communications across borders and electronic transferable records, which are fundamental components of the digital economy. UNCITRAL texts in the area of electronic commerce adopt a technology neutral approach that may accommodate emerging and future technologies.

United Nations Convention on the Use of Electronic Communications in International Contracts (New York, 2005).²⁸ New action by Bahrain (ratification), Kiribati (accession), and Mongolia (accession); 15 States Parties;

Domestic legislation enacting the substantive provisions of the Convention has been adopted in 21 States. New domestic legislation based on the Convention has been adopted in Botswana (2014) and Grenada (2013);

UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Commerce (1996).²⁹ Legislation based on or influenced by the Model Law has been adopted in 76 States in a total of 155 jurisdictions. New legislation based on the Model Law has been adopted in Abu Dhabi Global Market (2021), Botswana (2014), El Salvador (2021), Grenada (2013) and Sierra Leone (2019);

²³ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.19.V.8.

²⁴ General Assembly resolution 74/184.

²⁵ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1695, No. 29215, p. 3.

²⁶ *Official Records of the United Nations Conference on the Liability of Operators of Transport Terminals in International Trade, Vienna, 2–19 April 1991* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.XI.3), part I, annex. The Convention has not yet entered into force; it requires five States Parties for entry into force.

²⁷ General Assembly resolution 63/122, annex. The Convention has not yet entered into force; it requires 20 States Parties for entry into force.

²⁸ General Assembly resolution 60/21, annex.

²⁹ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.99.V.4.

UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Signatures (2001).³⁰ Legislation based on or influenced by the Model Law has been adopted in 35 States. New legislation based on the Model Law has been adopted in Botswana (2014);

UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Transferable Records (2017).³¹ Legislation based on or influenced by the Model Law has been adopted in 2 States in a total of 3 jurisdictions. New legislation based on the Model Law has been adopted in the Abu Dhabi Global Market (2021) and Singapore (2021);

Full status on the convention and model laws may be found on the UNCITRAL website (<https://uncitral.un.org/en/texts/ecommerce>).

III. Status of other UNCITRAL texts

A. UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules

14. UNCITRAL has provided a table presenting a non-exhaustive list of arbitration centres which (i) have institutional rules based on, or inspired by, the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules, (ii) administer arbitral proceedings or provide administrative services under the Rules, and/or (iii) act as an appointing authority under the Rules.³² The table is available on the UNCITRAL website (<https://uncitral.un.org/en/texts/arbitration/contractualtexts/arbitration>).

B. UNCITRAL Rules on Transparency in Treaty-based Investor-State Arbitration (effective date: 1 April 2014)

15. The United Nations Convention on Transparency in Treaty-based investor-State Arbitration (the “Mauritius Convention”) entered into force on 18 October 2017. As noted in paragraph 7 above, Australia and Bolivia (Plurinational State of) have joined Cameroon, Canada, Gambia, Mauritius and Switzerland as ratifying States.³³ The UNCITRAL Rules on Transparency in Treaty-based investor-State Arbitration (the “Rules on Transparency”) therefore apply to the 120 international investment agreements with an investor-State dispute settlement mechanism that have been reported since 2014, and to disputes under a further 220 agreements to which the above States are parties where the claimant agrees to their application. The tendency goes towards more transparency in investor-State dispute settlement: a review showed that 87 international investment agreements that included the Rules on Transparency by referring to the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules and 36 of those 87 treaties have additional treaty provisions on transparency in case other Arbitration Rules apply. Furthermore, 10 of 32 treaties that excluded the application of the Rules on Transparency nevertheless included some elements of transparency.

16. A repository of published information under the Rules on Transparency was established under article 8 of the Rules on Transparency. Since 2016, the repository has been operated through the secretariat of the Commission funded entirely by voluntary contributions from the European Union and the OPEC Fund for International Development (The OPEC Fund).³⁴ In 2020, the General Assembly noted with satisfaction the renewed commitment from the European Commission to provide funding for a period of three years, which allows the operation of the repository to continue. The General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to continue its operation, through the secretariat of the Commission and funded entirely by voluntary

³⁰ General Assembly resolution 56/80, annex.

³¹ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.17.V.5.

³² Arbitration centres wishing to provide updated information for this table are invited to contact the Secretariat. The contents of this table are only updated on the UNCITRAL website on an annual basis.

³³ None of these States made reservations to the Convention.

³⁴ A/CN.9/1015, paras. 1–8.

contributions, until the end of 2023, and to keep the General Assembly informed of developments.³⁵ In addition, the Secretariat continued its cooperation with the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH (by appointment of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) within the Open Regional Fund – Legal Reform) to promote the use of the Transparency Standards³⁶ in South-East Europe. The German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) further provided support to the transparency registry, with a view to promoting the Transparency Standards and thereby good governance, especially focusing on African States.

17. The following table presents a non-exhaustive list of investment treaties reviewed since 1 April 2020, when the last annual report in this series ([A/CN.9/1020](#)) was issued. The table lists treaties in which the Rules on Transparency, or provisions modelled on the Rules on Transparency, are applicable in Treaty-based investor-State dispute resolution. The list is based on the database of international investment agreements maintained by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD).³⁷ The complete table is available on the UNCITRAL website (https://uncitral.un.org/en/texts/arbitration/conventions/foreign_arbitral_awards/status).

| <i>Treaty</i> | <i>Signature</i> | <i>Entry into force</i> | <i>Relevant articles</i> |
|--|------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Hungary-Kyrgyzstan | | | |
| Agreement between the Government of Hungary and the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic for the Promotion and Reciprocal Protection of Investments | 29/09/2020 | | Article 9.3(c) Article 11* |
| Japan-Morocco | | | |
| Agreement between the Kingdom of Morocco and Japan for the Promotion and Protection of Investment | 08/01/2020 | | Article 16.4(c) Article 16.11* |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of-Nicaragua | | | |
| Agreement on the Promotion and Reciprocal Protection of Investment between the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Republic of Nicaragua | 10/08/2019 | | Article 12.2 |
| European Union-Vietnam | | | |
| Investment Protection Agreement between the European Union and its Member States, of the one part, and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on the other part | 30/06/2019 | | Article 3.28(j), (k)** Article 3.46* |

³⁵ Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 15 December 2020 on the report of the Sixth Committee ([A/RES/75/133](#)) paras 4 and 5

³⁶ The UNCITRAL Transparency Standards refer to the Mauritius Convention, the Rules on Transparency, and the Transparency Registry.

³⁷ International Investment Agreements Navigator, available from <http://investmentpolicyhub.unctad.org/IIA>.

| <i>Treaty</i> | <i>Signature</i> | <i>Entry into force</i> | <i>Relevant articles</i> |
|--|------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| India-Kyrgyzstan | | | |
| Bilateral Investment Treaty between the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Government of the Republic of India | 14/06/2019 | | Article 16.1(c) Article 22* |
| Australia-Uruguay | | | |
| Agreement between Australia and the Oriental Republic of Uruguay on the Promotion and Protection of Investments | 05/04/2019 | | Article 14.1(h) Article 14.19* |
| Cabo Verde-Hungary | | | |
| Agreement between the Government of Hungary and the Government of the Republic of Cabo Verde for the Promotion and Reciprocal Protection of Investments | 28/03/2019 | | Article 9.3(c) Article 11* |
| Australia-Hong Kong, China SAR | | | |
| Investment Agreement between the Government of Australia and the Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China | 26/03/2019 | | Article 24.3(a) Article 30* |
| Australia-Indonesia | | | |
| Indonesia-Australia Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (IA-CEPA) | 04/03/2019 | | Article 14.31* |
| Belarus-Hungary | | | |
| Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Belarus and the Government of Hungary for the Promotion and Reciprocal Protection of Investments | 14/01/2019 | 28/09/2019 | Article 9.3(c) Article 11* |
| Cambodia-Turkey | | | |
| Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia on the Reciprocal Promotion and Protection of Investments | 21/10/2018 | | Article 9.2(b)(ii) |
| Lithuania-Turkey | | | |
| Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Lithuania and the Government of the Republic of Turkey on the Reciprocal Promotion and Protection of Investments | 28/10/2018 | | Article 12.15** (Lithuania) |

| <i>Treaty</i> | <i>Signature</i> | <i>Entry into force</i> | <i>Relevant articles</i> |
|---|------------------|--|---|
| Japan-United Arab Emirates | | | |
| Agreement between Japan and the United Arab Emirates for the Promotion and Protection of Investment | 30/04/2018 | | Article 17.4.(c) Article 17.20* |
| Australia, Brunei Darussalam, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, Peru, New Zealand, Singapore, Viet Nam | | | |
| Comprehensive and Progressive Agreement for Trans-Pacific Partnership | 08/03/2018 | 30/12/2018 (Australia, Canada, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand and Singapore), 14/01/2019 (between Canada and Vietnam) | Article 9.19.4(c) Article 9.23 and 9.24* |
| Mali-United Arab Emirates | | | |
| Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Mali and the Government of the United Arab Emirates on the Promotion and Reciprocal Protection of Investments | 06/03/2018 | | Article 11(4)(b) |
| Mali-Turkey | | | |
| Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Mali and the Government of the Republic of Turkey on the Promotion and Reciprocal Protection of Investments | 02/03/2018 | | Article 10.2(b)(ii) |
| Armenia-Japan | | | |
| Agreement between Japan and the Republic of Armenia for the Liberalisation, Promotion and Protection of Investment | 14/02/2018 | | Article 24.4(c) Article 24.17* |
| Australia-Peru | | | |
| Agreement between Australia and the Government of the Republic of Peru on the Promotion and Protection of Investments | 12/02/2018 | | Article 8.20.4(c) Article 8.25* |
| Turkey-Uzbekistan | | | |
| Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Government of the Republic of Turkey concerning the Reciprocal Promotion and Protection of Investments | 25/10/2017 | | Article 10.4(c) |

| <i>Treaty</i> | <i>Signature</i> | <i>Entry into force</i> | <i>Relevant articles</i> |
|--|------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Turkey-Ukraine | | | |
| Agreement between the Government of Ukraine and the Government of the Republic of Turkey concerning the Reciprocal Promotion and Protection of Investments | 09/10/2017 | 06/09/2018 | Article 10.3(c) |
| Hungary-Tajikistan | | | |
| Agreement between Hungary and the Republic of Tajikistan for the promotion and reciprocal protection of investments | 18/09/2017 | 04/11/2018 | Article 8.2(c) |
| Burundi-Turkey | | | |
| Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of the Republic of Burundi concerning the Reciprocal Promotion and Protection of Investments | 10/06/2017 | | Article 10.3(c) |
| Angola-United Arab Emirates | | | |
| Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Angola and the Government of the United Arab Emirates on the promotion and reciprocal protection of investments | 05/04/2017 | | Article 11.3(b) |
| Belarus-Sudan | | | |
| Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Belarus and the Government of the Republic of Sudan on the promotion and reciprocal protection of Investments | 17/01/2017 | | Article 8.2(c) |
| Paraguay-United Arab Emirates | | | |
| Agreement between the Republic of Paraguay and the United Arab Emirates on the promotion and reciprocal protection of investments | 16/01/2017 | | Article 9.2(b)(ii) |
| Nigeria-Morocco | | | |
| Reciprocal Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Morocco and the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria | 03/12/2016 | | Article 27(1)(b) Article 10.5* |
| Ethiopia-United Arab Emirates | | | |
| Agreement between the Government of Ethiopia and the Government of the United Arab Emirates concerning the promotion and reciprocal protection of Investment | 03/12/2016 | | Article 5.4(c) |

| <i>Treaty</i> | <i>Signature</i> | <i>Entry into force</i> | <i>Relevant articles</i> |
|--|------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Slovakia-United Arab Emirates | | | |
| Agreement between the Slovak Republic and the United Arab Emirates for the promotion and reciprocal protection of investments | 22/09/2016 | 05/02/2018 | Article 17.1(d) Article 24.1** (Slovak Republic) |
| Armenia-United Arab Emirates | | | |
| Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Armenia and the Government of the United Arab Emirates on the Promotion and Reciprocal Protection of Investments | 22/07/2016 | 21/11/2017 | Article 10.4(d) |
| Ghana-Turkey | | | |
| Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Turkey and the Government of the Republic of Ghana for the Reciprocal Promotion and Protection of Investments | 01/03/2016 | | Article 14.5(b) |
| Côte d'Ivoire-Turkey | | | |
| Agreement between the Government of Turkey and the Government of the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire concerning the Reciprocal Promotion and Protection of Investments | 29/02/2016 | | Article 10.3(b) (ii) |
| Iran, Islamic Republic of-Singapore | | | |
| Agreement on Reciprocal Promotion and Protection of Investments between the Government of the Republic of Singapore and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Iran | 29/02/2016 | 28/02/2018 | Article 11.4(b) |
| Nigeria-United Arab Emirates | | | |
| Agreement between the Government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Government of the United Arab Emirates on the Reciprocal Promotion and Protection of Investments | 18/01/2016 | | Article 10.2(c) |
| Cambodia-Hungary | | | |
| Agreement between Hungary and the Kingdom of Cambodia for the promotion and reciprocal protection of investments | 14/01/2016 | 30/08/2017 | Article 8.3(d) |
| Andorra-United Arab Emirates | | | |
| Agreement between the Principality of Andorra and the United Arab Emirates on the promotion and reciprocal protection of investments | 28/07/2015 | 01/08/2017 | Article 9.3(d) |

| <i>Treaty</i> | <i>Signature</i> | <i>Entry into force</i> | <i>Relevant articles</i> |
|--|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Australia-China | | | |
| Free Trade Agreement Between the Government of Australia and the People's Republic of China | 17/06/2015 | 20/12/2015 | Article 9.10, 9.12(4)(c)* |
| Cambodia-Russian Federation | | | |
| Agreement between the Government of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia on the Promotion and Reciprocal Protection of Investments | 03/03/2015 | 07/03/2016 | Article 8.2(b) |
| Thailand-United Arab Emirates | | | |
| Agreement between the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand and the Government of the United Arab Emirates on the Promotion and Protection of Investments | 23/02/2015 | 16/12/2016 | Article 10.2(b)(iii) |
| Japan-Mongolia | | | |
| Agreement between Japan and Mongolia for an Economic Partnership | 10/02/2015 | 07/06/2016 | Article 10.13.4(c), Article 10.19* |
| Colombia-France | | | |
| Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Colombia and the Government of the French Republic on the Reciprocal Promotion and Protection of Investments | 10/07/2014 | | Article 15.4(b), Article 15.12** |
| Greece-Kuwait | | | |
| Agreement between the Government of the Hellenic Republic and the Government of the State of Kuwait on the Promotion and Reciprocal Protection of Investments | 12/06/2014 | 28/03/2019 | Article 9.3(b) |
| Republic of Korea-Myanmar | | | |
| Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Korea and the Government of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar for the Promotion and Protection of Investments | 05/06/2014 | 31/10/2018 | Article 11.2(b)(iii) |
| Kenya-Turkey | | | |
| Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Kenya and the Government of the Republic of Turkey concerning the reciprocal promotion and protection of investments | 08/04/2014 | | Article 9.2(c) |

| <i>Treaty</i> | <i>Signature</i> | <i>Entry into force</i> | <i>Relevant articles</i> |
|---|------------------|-------------------------|--|
| <hr/> | | | |
| Australia-Republic of Korea | | | |
| Free Trade Agreement between Australia and the Republic of Korea | 08/04/2014 | 12/12/2014 | Article 11.16.3(c) Article 11.21 [*] |

^{*} Specific treaty provision on transparency.

^{**} Application of the Rules of Transparency, unless otherwise decided by the disputing parties.
