



**United Nations Commission on
International Trade Law**
Fifty-eighth session
Vienna, 7–25 July 2025**Status of conventions and model laws and other
UNCITRAL texts****Note by the Secretariat****Contents**

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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. Status of the enactment of model laws was added at the twentieth session of the Commission (A/CN.9/294, para. 2), following the finalization of the first UNCITRAL model law.

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. The note also provides an update to the status of the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules and the UNCITRAL Rules on Transparency in Treaty-based Investor-State Arbitration.

3. The status changes of UNCITRAL texts are reported on a calendar year basis. This note indicates the status changes from 1 January through 31 December 2024. 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 is based on that information.

4. Information on the status of treaties and model laws is also available on the UNCITRAL website, where it is updated as soon as the secretariat is informed of any development. Complete tables of treaty actions and model laws enactments are available online and are not reproduced here to avoid redundancy.

II. Status of conventions and model laws

5. This note covers 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 deposit, withdrawal or modification of a declaration or of a reservation) and enactments of model laws based on information received since the last report. The format of the presentation has been modified this year to streamline the documentation and to make the content more visual. New treaty actions are listed in Table 1, followed by a list of model law enactments in Table 2.

A. List of treaty actions for the reporting cycle

6. No actions with respect to treaties emanating from the work of UNCITRAL were taken during the reporting period other than those noted in the table below.³ No

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 No actions were recorded for the following treaties: the Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods (New York, 1974), as amended by the Protocol of 11 April 1980 (Vienna); the United Nations Convention on the Carriage of Goods by Sea (Hamburg, 1978); the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (“CISG”) (Vienna, 1980); the United Nations Convention on International Bills of Exchange and International Promissory Notes (New York, 1988); the United Nations Convention on the Liability of Operators of Transport Terminals in International Trade (Vienna, 1991); the United Nations Convention on Independent Guarantees and Stand-by Letters of Credit (New York, 1995); the United Nations Convention on the Assignment of Receivables in International Trade (New York,

actions were taken during the reporting period also with respect to the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards (New York, 1958).

Table 1.

List of treaty actions

| <i>State</i> | <i>Signature</i> | <i>Ratification</i> | <i>Entry into force</i> |
|--|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| United Nations Convention on Transparency in Treaty-based Investor-State Arbitration (New York, 2014)^a (25 signatories; nine States parties). | | | |
| European Union | 2 July 2024 | – | – |
| Pursuant to article 3(l)(a) of the Convention, the European Union declares that it shall not apply the Convention when acting as a respondent in the case of a dispute under the Energy Charter Treaty initiated against a Member State of the European Union which is not a party to the Convention, unless agreed upon otherwise with the Member State of the European Union concerned. The Energy Charter Treaty is a multilateral agreement. At the date of this reservation, the Energy Charter Treaty has 56 contracting parties. This reservation shall apply in respect of all contracting parties that are parties to the Convention. | | | |
| United Nations Convention on International Settlement Agreements Resulting from Mediation (New York, 2018)^b (58 signatories; 14 States parties) | | | |
| Iraq | 17 April 2024 | – | – |
| Sri Lanka | [7 August 2019] | 28 February 2024 | 28 August 2024 |
| United Nations Convention on the International Effects of Judicial Sales of Ships (New York, 2022)^c (31 signatories; one State party. The Convention has not yet entered into force; it requires three States parties for entry into force). | | | |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 19 June 2024 | – | – |
| Belgium | 14 March 2024 | – | – |
| Côte d'Ivoire | 19 June 2024 | – | – |
| Croatia | 19 June 2024 | – | – |
| Cyprus | 19 June 2024 | – | – |
| Dominican Republic | 27 September 2024 | – | – |
| El Salvador | [5 September 2023] | 23 May 2024 | – |
| European Union | 14 March 2024 | – | – |
| Action taken in accordance with article 18 of the Convention, which provides that a Regional Economic Integration Organisation may sign, ratify, accept, approve or accede to the Convention and, when doing so, shall make a declaration specifying the matters governed by the Convention in respect of which competence has been transferred to that organisation by its member States. | | | |
| Gabon | 14 November 2024 | – | – |
| Ghana | 30 December 2024 | – | – |
| Italy | 19 June 2024 | – | – |
| Libya | 24 September 2024 | – | – |
| Luxembourg | 25 April 2024 | – | – |
| Malta | 19 June 2024 | – | – |
| Spain | 19 June 2024 | – | – |

^a United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 3207, No. 54749, p. 4.

2001); the United Nations Convention on the Use of Electronic Communications in International Contracts (New York, 2005); and the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Carriage of Goods Wholly or Partly by Sea (New York, 2008). Further information about the status of conventions can be found on the UNCITRAL website (see <https://uncitral.un.org/en/texts>).

^b United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 3360, No. 56376, p. 4.

^c General Assembly resolution 77/100, annex.

B. List of model law enactments for the reporting cycle

7. No actions with respect to model laws were taken during the reporting period other than those noted in the table below.⁴

Table 2.
List of model law enactments

| <i>Title of model law</i> | <i>Jurisdiction</i> | <i>Year of adoption</i> |
|---|---------------------|-------------------------|
| UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration (1985), with amendments as adopted in 2006. ^a | Azerbaijan | 2024 |
| | Guyana | 2024 |
| | Israel | 2024 |
| | Malawi | 2024 |
| UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Commerce (1996). ^b | Timor Leste | 2024 |
| UNCITRAL Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvency (1997). ^c | Costa Rica | 2021 |
| UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Signatures (2001). ^d | Timor Leste | 2024 |
| UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Transferable Records (2017). ^e | France | 2024 |
| | Timor Leste | 2024 |

^a For the 1985 version, see Official Records of the General Assembly, Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 17 (A/40/17), annex I. For the 2006 version, see United Nations publication, Sales No. E.08.V.4. Legislation based on or influenced by these model laws has been adopted in 93 States in a total of 126 jurisdictions.

^b United Nations publication, Sales No. E.99.V.4. Legislation based on or influenced by the model law has been adopted in 87 States in a total of 170 jurisdictions.

^c General Assembly resolution 52/158, annex. Legislation based on or influenced by the model law has been adopted in 60 States in a total of 63 jurisdictions.

^d General Assembly resolution 56/80, annex. Legislation based on or influenced by the model law has been adopted in 40 States in a total of 42 jurisdictions.

^e United Nations publication, Sales No. E.17.V.5. Legislation based on or influenced by the model law has been adopted in 10 States in a total of 10 jurisdictions.

III. Status of other UNCITRAL texts

⁴ No actions were reported for the following model laws: the UNCITRAL Model Law on International Credit Transfers (1992); the UNCITRAL Model Law on Procurement of Goods and Construction (1993); the UNCITRAL Model Law on Procurement of Goods, Construction and Services (1994); the UNCITRAL Model Law on Public Procurement (2011); the UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Mediation and International Settlement Agreements Resulting from Mediation (2018) (amending the Model Law on International Commercial Conciliation (2002)); the UNCITRAL Model Law on Secured Transactions (2016); the UNCITRAL Model Law on Recognition and Enforcement of Insolvency-Related Judgments (2018); the UNCITRAL Model Law on Enterprise Group Insolvency (2019); the UNCITRAL Model Law on the Use and Cross-border Recognition of Identity Management and Trust Services (2022); the UNCITRAL Model Law on Automated Contracting (2024); and the UNCITRAL-UNIDROIT Model Law on Warehouse Receipts (2024). Further information about the status of model laws can be found on the UNCITRAL website (see <https://uncitral.un.org/en/texts>).

A. UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules

8. UNCITRAL has provided a table presenting a non-exhaustive list of arbitration centres which (a) have institutional rules based on, or inspired by, the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules, (b) administer arbitral proceedings or provide administrative services under the Rules, and/or (c) act as an appointing authority under the Rules.⁵

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

9. The United Nations Convention on Transparency in Treaty-based investor-State Arbitration (the “Mauritius Convention”) entered into force on 18 October 2017. The ratifying States include Australia, Benin, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cameroon, Canada, Gambia, Iraq, Mauritius and Switzerland.⁶ The UNCITRAL Rules on Transparency in Treaty-based investor-State Arbitration (the “Rules on Transparency”) therefore apply to the 200 international investment agreements with an investor-State dispute settlement mechanism that have been reported since 2014, and to disputes under a further 245 agreements to which the above States are parties where the claimant agrees to their application. An updated review showed that 127 international investment agreements included the Rules on Transparency by referring to the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules and 42 of those 127 treaties have additional treaty provisions on transparency in case other Arbitration Rules apply. Furthermore, 17 of the 71 international investment agreements that excluded the application of the Rules on Transparency nevertheless included some elements of transparency. Thus, there is a tendency towards more transparency in investor-State dispute settlement.⁷

10. The following table presents a non-exhaustive list of investment treaties reviewed since 1 January 2024, following the reporting period of the last annual report in this series (A/CN.9/1172/Rev.1).⁸ 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 UN Trade and Development (UNCTAD).⁹

Table 3.

List of investment treaties incorporating the Rules on Transparency

| <i>Treaty</i> | <i>Signature</i> | <i>Entry into force</i> | <i>Relevant articles</i> |
|--|------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| India-United Arab Emirates | | | |
| Bilateral Investment Treaty between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the United Arab Emirates | 13/02/2024 | 31/08/2024 | Article 18.1(c); Article 24* |
| Sri Lanka-Thailand | | | |

⁵ Arbitration centres wishing to provide updated information for this table are invited to contact the secretariat. The contents of this table are updated on the UNCITRAL website on an annual basis (see <https://uncitral.un.org/en/texts/arbitration/contractualtexts/arbitration>).

⁶ None of these States made reservations to the Convention. As noted in Table 1 above, the European Union signed the Mauritius Convention on Transparency on 2 July 2024. See also para. 4 (a) of document A/CN.9/1209/Add.4 on the Transparency Repository.

⁷ See also document A/CN.9/1209/Add.4.

⁸ The complete table is available on the UNCITRAL website (see https://uncitral.un.org/en/texts/arbitration/conventions/foreign_arbitral_awards/Status).

⁹ International Investment Agreements Navigator, available at <https://investmentpolicy.unctad.org/international-investment-agreements>.

| <i>Treaty</i> | <i>Signature</i> | <i>Entry into force</i> | <i>Relevant articles</i> |
|--|------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Sri Lanka-Thailand Free Trade Agreement (2024) | 03/02/2024 | | Article 9.24.32* |
| Hungary-Turkmenistan | | | |
| Agreement between the Government of Hungary and the Government of Turkmenistan for the Promotion and Reciprocal Protection of Investments | 09/06/2023 | | Article 9.3(c); Article 12** |
| Serbia- Türkiye | | | |
| Agreement between the Government of the Republic of Serbia and the Government of Republic of Türkiye concerning the Reciprocal Promotion and Protection of Investments | 07/09/2022 | | Article 12.3(b)(ii) |

* Specific treaty provision on transparency.

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