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For a visual representation of the status of the New York Convention, see the [Status map - provided by LegaCarta, the International Trade Centre's \(ITC\) database](#)

CONTRACTING STATES	Participant	Signature	Ratification, Accession(a), Succession(d)
	Afghanistan		30 Nov 2004 a
	Albania		27 Jun 2001 a
	Algeria		7 Feb 1989 a
	Antigua and Barbuda		2 Feb 1989 a
	Argentina	26 Aug 1958	14 Mar 1989
	Armenia		29 Dec 1997 a
	Australia		26 Mar 1975 a
	Austria		2 May 1961 a
	Azerbaijan		29 Feb 2000 a
	Bahamas		20 Dec 2006 a
	Bahrain		6 Apr 1988 a
	Bangladesh		6 May 1992 a
	Barbados		16 Mar 1993 a
	Belarus	29 Dec 1958	15 Nov 1960
	Belgium	10 Jun 1958	18 Aug 1975
	Benin		16 May 1974 a
	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)		28 Apr 1995 a
	Bosnia and Herzegovina ²		1 Sep 1993 d
	Botswana		20 Dec 1971 a
	Brazil		7 Jun 2002 a
	Brunei Darussalam		25 Jul 1996 a
	Bulgaria	17 Dec 1958	10 Oct 1961
	Burkina Faso		23 Mar 1987 a
	Cambodia		5 Jan 1960 a
	Cameroon		19 Feb 1988 a
	Canada		12 May 1986 a
	Central African Republic		15 Oct 1962 a
	Chile		4 Sep 1975 a
	China ³		22 Jan 1987 a
	Colombia		25 Sep 1979 a
	Cook Islands		12 Jan 2009 a
	Costa Rica	10 Jun 1958	26 Oct 1987
	Côte d'Ivoire		1 Feb 1991 a
	Croatia ²		26 Jul 1993 d
	Cuba		30 Dec 1974 a
	Cyprus		29 Dec 1980 a
	Czech Republic ⁴		30 Sep 1993 d
	Denmark		22 Dec 1972 a

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Djibouti		14 Jun 1983 d
Dominica		28 Oct 1988 a
Dominican Republic		11 Apr 2002 a
Ecuador	17 Dec 1958	3 Jan 1962
Egypt		9 Mar 1959 a
El Salvador	10 Jun 1958	26 Feb 1998
Estonia		30 Aug 1993 a
Fiji		27 Sep 2010 a
Finland	29 Dec 1958	19 Jan 1962
France	25 Nov 1958	26 Jun 1959
Gabon		15 Dec 2006 a
Georgia		2 Jun 1994 a
Germany ^{5, 6}	10 Jun 1958	30 Jun 1961
Ghana		9 Apr 1968 a
Greece		16 Jul 1962 a
Guatemala		21 Mar 1984 a
Guinea		23 Jan 1991 a
Haiti		5 Dec 1983 a
Holy See		14 May 1975 a
Honduras		3 Oct 2000 a
Hungary		5 Mar 1962 a
Iceland		24 Jan 2002 a
India	10 Jun 1958	13 Jul 1960
Indonesia		7 Oct 1981 a
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		15 Oct 2001 a
Ireland		12 May 1981 a
Israel	10 Jun 1958	5 Jan 1959
Italy		31 Jan 1969 a
Jamaica		10 Jul 2002 a
Japan		20 Jun 1961 a
Jordan	10 Jun 1958	15 Nov 1979
Kazakhstan		20 Nov 1995 a
Kenya		10 Feb 1989 a
Kuwait		28 Apr 1978 a
Kyrgyzstan		18 Dec 1996 a
Lao People's Democratic Republic		17 Jun 1998 a
Latvia		14 Apr 1992 a
Lebanon		11 Aug 1998 a
Lesotho		13 Jun 1989 a
Liberia		16 Sep 2005 a
Liechtenstein		7 Jul 2011 a
Lithuania		14 Mar 1995 a
Luxembourg	11 Nov 1958	9 Sep 1983
Madagascar		16 Jul 1962 a
Malaysia		5 Nov 1985 a
Mali		8 Sep 1994 a
Malta		22 Jun 2000 a
Marshall Islands		21 Dec 2006 a
Mauritania		30 Jan 1997 a
Mauritius		19 Jun 1996 a
Mexico		14 Apr 1971 a
Monaco	31 Dec 1958	2 Jun 1982
Mongolia		24 Oct 1994 a
Montenegro ⁷		23 Oct 2006 d
Morocco		12 Feb 1959 a
Mozambique		11 Jun 1998 a
Myanmar		16 Apr 2013 a
Nepal		4 Mar 1998 a

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Netherlands	10 Jun 1958	24 Apr 1964
New Zealand		6 Jan 1983 a
Nicaragua		24 Sep 2003 a
Niger		14 Oct 1964 a
Nigeria		17 Mar 1970 a
Norway		14 Mar 1961 a
Oman		25 Feb 1999 a
Pakistan	30 Dec 1958	14 Jul 2005
Panama		10 Oct 1984 a
Paraguay		8 Oct 1997 a
Peru		7 Jul 1988 a
Philippines	10 Jun 1958	6 Jul 1967
Poland	10 Jun 1958	3 Oct 1961
Portugal ⁸		18 Oct 1994 a
Qatar		30 Dec 2002 a
Republic of Korea		8 Feb 1973 a
Republic of Moldova		18 Sep 1998 a
Romania		13 Sep 1961 a
Russian Federation	29 Dec 1958	24 Aug 1960
Rwanda		31 Oct 2008 a
San Marino		17 May 1979 a
Sao Tome and Principe		20 Nov 2012 a
Saudi Arabia		19 Apr 1994 a
Senegal		17 Oct 1994 a
Serbia ²		12 Mar 2001 d
Singapore		21 Aug 1986 a
Slovakia ⁴		28 May 1993 d
Slovenia ²		6 Jul 1992 d
South Africa		3 May 1976 a
Spain		12 May 1977 a
Sri Lanka	30 Dec 1958	9 Apr 1962
St. Vincent and the Grenadines		12 Sep 2000 a
Sweden	23 Dec 1958	28 Jan 1972
Switzerland	29 Dec 1958	1 Jun 1965
Syrian Arab Republic ⁹		9 Mar 1959 a
Tajikistan		14 Aug 2012 a
Thailand		21 Dec 1959 a
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia ^{2, 10}		10 Mar 1994 d
Trinidad and Tobago		14 Feb 1966 a
Tunisia		17 Jul 1967 a
Turkey		2 Jul 1992 a
Uganda		12 Feb 1992 a
Ukraine	29 Dec 1958	10 Oct 1960
United Arab Emirates		21 Aug 2006 a
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ¹¹		24 Sep 1975 a
United Republic of Tanzania		13 Oct 1964 a
United States of America		30 Sep 1970 a
Uruguay		30 Mar 1983 a
Uzbekistan		7 Feb 1996 a
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)		8 Feb 1995 a
Viet Nam		12 Sep 1995 a
Zambia		14 Mar 2002 a
Zimbabwe		29 Sep 1994 a

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Territorial Application

Participant	Date of receipt of the notification	Territories
Australia	26 Mar 1975	All the external territories for the international relations of which Australia is responsible other than Papua New Guinea
Denmark ²⁴	10 Feb 1976	Faroe Islands and Greenland
France	26 Jun 1959	All the territories of the French Republic
Netherlands ²⁵	24 Apr 1964	Netherlands Antilles and Suriname
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ^{3, 26}	24 Sep 1975	Gibraltar
	21 Jan 1977	Hong Kong
	22 Feb 1979	Isle of Man
	14 Nov 1979	Bermuda
	26 Nov 1980	Belize and Cayman Islands
	19 Apr 1985	Guernsey
	28 May 2002	Bailiwick of Jersey
	24 Feb 2014	British Virgin Islands
United States of America	3 Nov 1970	All the territories for the international relations of which the United States of America is responsible

End Note

1. *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-first Session, Supplement No. 1 (E/2889)*, p. 5.

2. The former Yugoslavia had acceded to the Convention on 26 February 1982 with the following reservation:

"1. The Convention is applied in regard to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia only to those arbitral awards which were adopted after the coming of the Convention into effect.

"2. The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will apply the Convention on a reciprocal basis only to those arbitral awards which were adopted on the territory of the other State Party to the Convention."

"3. The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will apply the Convention [only] with respect to the disputes arising from the legal relations, contractual and non-contractual, which, according to its national legislation are considered as economic."

In a latter declaration dated 28 June 1982, the Government of Yugoslavia had specified that the first reservation only constituted an affirmation of the legal principle of retroactivity and that the third reservation being essentially in accordance with article I (3) of the Convention, the word "only" was therefore to be added to the original text and note taken that the word "economic" had been used therein as a synonym for "commercial".

See also note 1 under "Bosnia and Herzegovina", Croatia, "former Yugoslavia", "Slovenia", "The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" and "Yugoslavia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

3. On 6 and 10 June 1997, the Secretary-General received communications concerning the status of Hong Kong from the Governments of the United Kingdom and China (see also note 2 under "China" and note 2 under "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland" regarding Hong Kong in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume). Upon resuming the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong, China notified the Secretary-General that the Convention with the reservation made by China will also apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

On 19 July 2005, the Secretary-General received the following declaration from the Government of China:

In accordance with the provisions of Article 138 of the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China decides that the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Arbitral Awards shall apply to the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China. The statement made by the Government of the People's Republic of China when acceding to the Convention on January 22, 1987, also applies to the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China.

4. Czechoslovakia had signed and ratified the Convention on 3 October 1958 and 10 July 1959, with a declaration. For the text of the declaration, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 330, p. 69. See also note 1 under "Czech Republic" and note 1 under "Slovakia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

5. See note 1 under "Germany" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

6. The German Democratic Republic had acceded to the Convention with declarations, on 20 February 1975. For the text of the declarations, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 959, p. 841. See also note 2 under "Germany" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

7. See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

8. On 12 November 1999, the Government of Portugal informed the Secretary-General that the Convention will apply to Macau.

Subsequently, the Secretary-General received, on 9 December 1999, from the Government of Portugal, the following communication:

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"In accordance with the Joint Declaration of the Government of the Portuguese Republic and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the Question of Macau signed on 13 April 1987, the Portuguese Republic will continue to have international responsibility for Macau until 19 December 1999 and from that date onwards the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macau with effect from 20 December 1999.

From 20 December 1999 onwards the Portuguese Republic will cease to be responsible for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the Convention to Macau."

9. Accession by the United Arab Republic. See also note 1 under "United Arab Republic" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

10. On 16 September 2009, the Government of the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservation made upon succession to the Convention. The text of the reservation withdrawn reads as follows:

"2. The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia will apply the Convention on a reciprocal basis only to those arbitral awards which were adopted on the territory of the other State Party to the Convention."

11. On 24 February 2014, the Government the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland informed the Secretary-General of the Territorial Application in respect of the British Virgin Island.

12. The declaration made upon signature and contained in the Final Act read as follows:

"If another Contracting Party extends the application of the Convention to territories which fall within the sovereignty of the Argentine Republic, the rights of the Argentine Republic shall in no way be affected by that extension."

13. In a communication received on 25 February 1988, the Government of Austria notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw as from that date, the reservation made upon accession to the Convention. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 395, p. 274.

14. In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 23 June 1980, the Government of Israel declared the following:

"The Government of Israel has noted the political character of the statement made by the Government of Jordan. In the view of the Government of Israel, this Convention is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements. Moreover, the said declaration cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon Jordan under general international law or under particular conventions.

"Insofar as concerns the substance of the matter, the Government of Israel will adopt towards the Government of Jordan an attitude of complete reciprocity."

A communication identical in essence, *mutatis mutandis*, was received by the Secretary-General, on 22 September 1988, from the Government of Israel in respect of the declaration made by Bahrain upon accession.

15. The declaration by Canada received on 20 May 1987, and which originally comprised two parts, was made after accession. It was communicated by the Secretary-General to all States. None of the Contracting Parties having expressed an objection within a period of 90 days from the date of the above-mentioned communication [22 July 1987], the declaration was deemed to have been accepted and replaces the declaration made upon accession which read as follows:

"The Government of Canada declares, with respect to the Province of Alberta, that it will apply the Convention only to the recognition and enforcement of awards made in the territory of another Contracting State.

"The Government of Canada declares that it will apply the Convention only to differences arising out of legal relationships, whether contractual or not, which are considered as commercial under the national law of Canada."

Subsequently, on 25 November 1988, the Government of Canada notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw, with effect from that date, the second part of its revised declaration received on 20 May 1987 which read as follows:

"The Government of Canada declares, with respect to the Province of Saskatchewan, that it will apply the Convention only to the recognition and enforcement of awards made in the territory of another Contracting State."

16. In a communication received on 27 November 1989, the Government of France notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw, with effect from that date, the declaration relating to the second sentence of its declaration relating to paragraph 3 of article I made upon ratification. For the text of the declaration so withdrawn, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 336, p. 426.

17. In a communication received on 31 August 1998, the Government of Germany notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservation made upon ratification of the Convention. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 399, p. 286.

18. Since the declaration [by Greece and by the United Kingdom] had been made after accession, it was communicated by the Secretary-General to all States concerned on 10 June 1980. None of the Contracting Parties having expressed an objection within a period of 90 days from the date of the above-mentioned communication, the declaration was deemed to have been accepted.

19. In keeping with the depositary practice followed in similar cases, the Secretary-General received the declaration in deposit in the absence of any objection on the part of any of the Contracting States, either to the deposit itself or to the procedure envisaged, within a period of 12 months from the date of the corresponding depositary notification lodged with the Secretary-General on 27 August 2012. As such, the above declaration was accepted in deposit upon the expiration of the abovementioned 12-month period, that is on 27 August 2013.

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20. In keeping with the depositary practice followed in similar cases, the Secretary-General proposed to receive the reservation in question for deposit in the absence of any objection on the part of any of the Contracting States, either to the depositary itself or to the procedure envisaged, within a period of one year from the date of the notification (i.e. 17 October 2002). Within a period of one year from the date of the above depositary notification, none of the Contracting Parties to the above Convention notified the Secretary-General of an objection. Consequently, the reservation is deemed to have been accepted for deposit upon the expiration of the one year period, i.e., on 17 October 2003.

21. On 24 May 2013, the Government of Mauritius notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw partially the declaration made upon accession to the Convention with respect to Article 1 (3):

"In accordance with paragraph 3 of article 1 of the Convention, the Republic of Mauritius declares that it will, on the basis of reciprocity, apply the Convention only to the recognition and enforcement of awards made in the territory of another Contracting State."

22. On 4 June 2008, the Government of the Republic of Slovenia notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the declaration made upon succession to the Convention. The text of the declaration reads as follows:

"In accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 1, the Republic of Slovenia will apply the Convention, on the basis of reciprocity, to the recognition and enforcement of only those awards made in the territory of another Contracting State. The Republic of Slovenia will apply the Convention only to differences arising out of legal relationships, whether contractual or not, which are considered as commercial under the national law of the Republic of Slovenia."

23. On 23 April 1993, the Government of Switzerland notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the declaration made upon ratification. For the text of the declaration, see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 536, p. 477.

24. At the time of acceding to the Convention the Government of Denmark declared, in accordance with article X (1), that it would not apply for the time being to the Faeroe Islands and Greenland.

In a communication received on 12 November 1975, the Government of Denmark declared that it had withdrawn the above-mentioned declaration, this decision to take effect on 1 January 1976.

In a further communication received on 5 January 1978, the Government of Denmark confirmed that the communication received by the Secretary-General on 12 November 1975 should be considered as having taken effect from 10 February 1976, in accordance with article X (2), it being understood that the Convention was applied *de facto* to the Faeroe Islands and Greenland from 1 January to 9 February 1976.

25. See note 1 under "Netherlands" regarding Aruba/Netherlands Antilles in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

26. See also under "*Declarations and Reservations*" for the reservation made by the United Kingdom, which was also made on behalf of Gibraltar, Hong Kong (see also note 3) and the Isle of Man.