

# Basic Documents on International Trade Law

FOURTH REVISED EDITION

BY CHIA-JUI CHENG



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# Basic Documents on International Trade Law

Fourth Revised Edition

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## Foreword

Every practitioner and student engaged in the examination of a problem of international trade law knows the difficulty of obtaining access to the original source material. It is contained in numerous international Treaties, Conventions, Agreements, Protocols, Model Laws, Uniform Practices, Recommendations, Reports and Arbitration and Conciliation Rules. The difficulty is enhanced by the fact that the material has to be gathered from a multitude of formulating agencies which have their seat at different places of the globe; to name only a few of them, there are the United Nations with their seat in New York, the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) in Vienna, the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (Unidroit) in Rome, The Hague Conference on Private International Law (The Hague), The Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) in Moscow, the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) in Paris, the International Maritime Committee (IMC) in Antwerp and the International Law Association (ILA) in London.

It is the merit of Professor Chia-Jui Cheng to have collected the most important and most frequently used documents on International Trade Law in this volume and thus to have made them more easily accessible. Professor Cheng is a distinguished scholar from Taiwan. He combines academic perception with practical experience in the field of international trade law. This has enabled him to undertake the difficult task of selecting the documents, which should be included in a collection of this kind, with a balanced sense of discernment and with sound judgment.

Professor Cheng's collection of *Basic Documents on International Trade Law* is not only of practical usefulness but has also considerable jurisprudential value. First, it reveals the methodology of the harmonisation process in the area of international trade law. It shows the immense activity of international jurists and businessmen, working together in the formulating agencies, aiming to remove the legal obstacles to the free flow of international trade. It reveals how these international bodies work, how they constantly enlarge the ambit of their subject-matter, and how they use the wide arsenal of legal techniques at their disposal, from formal Conventions between States on the international level down to Uniform Practices, such as Incoterms and the Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits, which may be embodied by merchants or banks into their contracts. It is an interesting reflection on methodology that the non-mandatory ICC formulation of the Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credits (1983 Revision) is adopted by banks in all parts of the world and, by voluntary acceptance, has practically attained the status of world law.

Secondly – and most importantly – Professor Cheng's collection shows the rapid growth of the new Law Merchant in the last few decades. The outstanding features of this development are the willingness of the international business community to accept an



international regulation, founded pre-eminently on Conventions, Model Laws and contractual arrangements, and the willingness of international lawyers to supply it. This trend towards a harmonised and unified regulation of the international exchange of goods and the provision of services abroad is the legal response to the enormous progress of technology in our time. There can be no doubt that we are here witnessing a legal phenomenon of the greatest possible importance: the rise of a new international *lex mercatoria*.

Professor Cheng's meritorious collection of *Basic Documents on International Trade Law* is thus not only of practical value but it shows those interested in the future development of the law of international trade, and in particular the younger members of the legal profession, how much has already been achieved in order to create an acceptable legal framework for international trade and how much still remains to be done. For these reasons I welcome the publication of Professor Cheng's work.

Professor Clive M. Schmitthoff

London, 18 September 1985

## Preface to the Fourth Edition

In the decade following publication in 1999 of the third edition of *Basic Documents on International Trade Law*, the law of international trade grew significantly. In just ten years it was time for me to thoroughly revise my book, to reexamine its whole structure, and to add new documents to refresh its status as the most valuable reference on international trade law. If this new edition offers added value compared with the previous one, credit must go to the late Prof. Clive M. Schmitthoff, my teacher at the University of London more than thirty years ago for the vital encouragement that I received from him at that time.

By 1980, Prof. Schmitthoff had done much more than promote and illuminate the law of international trade. He was one of a very few highly qualified scholars who had been thinking, writing and collaborating to lay the foundation of modern international trade law. He had been a pioneer in formulating the material part of that law in each of its stages of development.

I had first had the honour of making his acquaintance in 1967 when he was teaching private international law. Each winter, before the fireplace in the parlor of his Bedford residence in London, we used to exchange views on how to research and promote the progressive development of a new branch of international trade law. He explained to me in detail the work done by the United Nations Commission on International Trade (UNCITRAL), a new legal organ within the framework of the United Nations that he had pioneered, promoted and helped establish as part of his research plan on international trade law. He and I found ourselves in agreement that the work of UNCITRAL reflected the substantial parts of modern international trade law. The GATT we thought should be removed from the law of international trade, and international economic law should be understood as a part of public international law. The next subject often discussed between us was the historical part of modern international trade law. Western scholars habitually referred to the Mediterranean region, particularly the medieval trade zone between city States in the Italian Peninsula as the first stage of historical development of international trade law, without mentioning transcontinental trading along old Silk Road between the Roman Empire and Chinese dynasties. He suggested to me that I should look into the old *lex moratoria* of silk roads. I hoped I could have the opportunity to fill that vacuum in the historical aspects of international trade law, particularly after the collapse of the USSR which controlled the major section of silk roads in Central Asia. To my mind, Prof. Schmitthoff merited the title 'Father of International Trade Law', as Prof. Georg Schwanzenberg of London University should be given the title of the 'Father of International Economic Law'.

The publication of the first edition of *Basic Documents of International Trade Law* drew wide attention from my American colleagues at the 1982 annual conference of the

American Society of International Law (ASIL) held in Washington DC. At the invitation of the ASIL, American professors Stephen Zamora and Ronald A. Brand agreed to edit two volumes of Basic Documents of International Economic Law published by Commerce Clearing House in Chicago in 1990 in order to fill a vacuum in the United States where one could not find a single book on that topic. The decision to edit the reference work was made just after comments on my first edition of Basic Documents on International Trade Law made by Prof. John Jackson in the *American Journal of International Law* in 1987. The two volumes edited by Zamora and Brand still followed the traditional common law method without drawing a clear demarcation line between public and private law. International economic law was seen by Prof. Jackson and most American authors as having three levels of laws: the level of the private trade transaction, the level of the national governmental regulation, and the level of the international intergovernmental regulation.<sup>1</sup> For me, however, the conceptual definition of international trade law had to concentrate on the laws of the private trade transaction in order to formulate an independent, comprehensive and coherent body of law dealing with international trade.

In commenting on the first edition of my book in the *American Journal of International Law*, Prof. Jackson said that:

emphasis is needed on transactions since none of the important government regulatory treaties such as the GATT or commodity agreements is included . . . no categories of banking, securities or tax are included . . . important multilateral international documents on monopolies (such as the UNCTAD or OECD) are not . . . however, the volume can prove to be very useful. Indeed, the foreword is correct that many of these documents are frequently used by lawyers, yet are often relatively difficult to come by.<sup>2</sup>

These comments touched on the very essence of the concept on the division of modern international economic law and international trade law. For common law lawyers, Prof. Jackson was correct to say that international trade law should include documents of a public law nature; however, for civil law lawyers there is a clear demarcation line between international economic law and international trade law. The latter should exclude all documents of a public law nature because these documents should be dealt with in the purview of international economic law, a branch of public international law, or even in the realms of different branches of public international law. Prof. Schmitthoff strongly supported the notion of the *lex mercatoria* (law merchants) as the basis of modern international trade law, excluding that part of international economic law within the frame of public international law.

Prof. Schmitthoff's comments on my first edition of the Basic Document of International Trade Law were laudatory. 'Professor Cheng's collection', he wrote, '... is not only of practical usefulness but has also considerable jurisprudential value', and 'shows the rapid growth of the new Law Merchant in the last few decades. The outstanding features of this development are the willingness of the international business community to accept an international regulation, founded pre-eminently on conventions,

<sup>1</sup> See, Jackson, J., *World Trade and the Law of GATT*, Bobbs Merrill, New York, 1969, pp. 7-8; see also, Zamora, S. and Brand, R.A., *Basic Documents of International Economic Law*, Volume One, Commerce Clearing House, Inc., Chicago, 1990, p. ix.

<sup>2</sup> See Jackson, Briefer Notices, *Basic Documents on International Trade Law*. Edited by Chia-Jui Cheng (Dordrecht, Boston, Lancaster: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 1986. pp. xii, 753. John H. Jackson, Board of Editors, *The American Journal of International Law*, Vol. 81, No. 2, April 1987, p. 570.

model laws and contractual arrangements, and the willingness of international lawyers to supply it.<sup>3</sup> These comments reflected his conviction that a conceptual description of international trade law had to be confined to the contractual aspects of international trade.

Other journals of international trade law, such as *The Journal of Business Law in London*, the *Australian Business Law Review* in Sydney, and the *International Business Lawyer*, were in agreement that 'the selection of materials of international trade law is excellent...' which 'can only be described as a *vade mecum* for every international business lawyers'.

Upon the recommendation of the publisher, Kluwer, which sought for the book a larger market and wished to facilitate the research of American law students, the GATT text and EEC Rules of Competition were reluctantly included in my second revised edition of 1990 as appendices for the benefit of common law students and scholars needing such reference, particularly in the United States and Canada. Nevertheless, the documents were again omitted again in my third revised edition of 1999 in order to preserve the unity of international trade law understood as private law in nature, not as mixed public and private law. I did not like my book transformed into a kind of encyclopaedia lacking clear and precise defining of the differences between international economic law and international trade law. These two terms should not be used interchangeably at random, I still feel.

As a new revised edition of the book the present version is dedicated in highest tribute to Prof. Schmitthoff for his contribution to the progressive development of international trade law. He not only laid the foundation of modern international trade law, he and his wife Ilse (Twinkie) Schmitthoff also enlarged legal humanism, bringing it into the sphere of daily life.

Following the same line as Prof. Schmitthoff did, this author had to revise and rewrite some parts of international trade law in the light of the last decade's developments in the globalized trade system, particularly the adoption of new treaty laws of international trade of a private law nature. The structure of the book has been entirely reset; many new documents have been added, sometimes constituting a new sub-branch of international trade law, such as the law of electronic commerce, or appear as replacements to whatever had become obsolete or seemed untenable on further reflection. With the increasing volume of new materials, this new edition had to omit some materials and abstract some UN reports, only using selected paragraphs and omitting others.

The salient features of this new revised edition may be summarized as follows:

In Part One, the edition adds new chapters in different parts of the book. In Part Two, a new Chapter III: The Law of Commercial Distributorship Contract was added. In Part Three a new Chapter IV: The Law of the International Carriage of Goods by Inland Waterways was added after the adoption of the new Budapest Convention on the Contract for the Carriage of Goods by Inland Water in 2001. In Part Four, a new chapter on the law of international receivable financing was added; it includes the 1988 UNIDROIT Convention on International Factoring and the 2001 UN Convention on the Assignment of Receivables in International Trade.

Moreover, Part Six has been fully remodelled and thoroughly revised with the addition of selected World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) administered treaties due to the adoption of Trade-Related Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)

See Foreword xiii-xiv in this book.



within the legal framework of the WTO. This new material is truly a reflection of modern international intellectual property law. Therefore, Part Six is now divided into four chapters, namely Chapter I: The WIPO – Paris System; Chapter II: The WIPO – Berne System; Chapter III: The *Sui Generis* System of Intellectual Property; and Chapter IV: The WTO System. Each chapter is further divided into sections.

Also, the increasingly important development of modern international laws of conciliation (mediation) and arbitration led the author to re-arrange the structure of Part Seven concerning the system of extrajudicial dispute settlement in international trade law. Although it is now divided into two chapters, however, Chapter II on international commercial arbitration is further divided into three sections, namely, international commercial arbitration at the national, regional and international levels.

Second, some chapters have been completely omitted and replaced with new documents. In Part One, the UNCITRAL Programme of Work for 2010 and current activities of international organizations related to the harmonization and unification of international trade law, published by the UNCITRAL in 2010 replaced old ones. As well, in Part Five: The Law of International Insurance, Chapter I on the law of international marine cargo insurance and Chapter II on the law of international air cargo insurance are totally replaced by The Institute Marine Cargo Clauses of 2009 and The Institute Air Cargo Clauses of 2009. In Part Two, Chapter I, the Incoterms 1990 was replaced by the International Chamber of Commerce Incoterms 2010, and in Part Two, Chapter IV, the 2011 UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Signatures, 2001 and the 2005 UNCITRAL Convention on the Use of Electronic Communications in International Contracts were added.

Third, each part, chapter and section is provided with an introductory summary of the relevant legal regime or system concerned with that part of modern international trade law. As well, each new legal instrument is provided with an introduction to the objective of the new treaties adopted, particularly including a precise interpretation and explanation of the differences between the new agreement and the old one and the reason why a new treaty was needed.

Four, the status of each treaty is reviewed according to the latest information provided by depositary States and the UNCITRAL and new contracting parties were added as of the end of June 2011. The most authoritative account of the status of each treaty is included.

Five, for readers' reference, to each chapter and section in the book the latest and most authoritative bibliographical and research sources of laws have been added. These materials will certainly benefit students, scholars, researchers and practitioners, as well as concerned officials from various governmental agencies and international organizations.

Six, one of the excellent features of this book is its plentiful bibliography and international trade law research resources. The new edition has renewed and enlarged this feature, with special attention to the addition of books and articles published in foreign languages other than English. It is the only book provided with the reference resources provided in the form of multiple languages. Books and articles are grouped by language – Chinese, English, French, German, Greek, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Russian, Portuguese, and Spanish. All of these countries are major world trading nations. Indeed, this new edition is the first reference book on international trade law to include major Chinese works in the field of international trade law. Readers will be thus informed of the latest development in modern international trade law in East Asia.

Seven, this new edition provides readers with new sources of international trade law derived from periodicals and the internet. Thus, all periodicals relating to international trade law and internet resources established by various academic institutions and relevant

international organizations are added. Readers will be able to obtain all necessary materials and evidentiary sources of international trade law therefrom.

Finally, the list of International Treaties and Other Instruments of International Trade Law has been added, showing the old and new instruments. To help readers use this book, a new list of abbreviation and acronyms is added as well.

Other features of this revised edition include the commentaries provided by academic friends. All sections of each chapter were reviewed by most highly qualified scholars and publicists of their particular field. In this regard, I should express my deep gratitude to my old friend Bin Cheng, Emeritus Professor of Air Law, University of London, who scrupulously read Chapter III of Part Two and provided major articles published elsewhere relevant to each agreement within the framework of the Warsaw air transport system.

By conclusion, I should like to pay tribute to the skill and vigilance of the publishers, particularly to Ms Zandee Lijntje, of Kluwer Law International, who have often made suggestions valuable to our goal of reaching perfection in a book.

Chia-Jui Cheng

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Taipei

1 January 2012

- 1886 Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works (Berne Convention), 9 September 1886.
- 1891 Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (Madrid Union), (revised at Brussels on December 14, 1900, at London on June 2, 1911, at The Hague on November 6, 1923, at London on June 2, 1934, at Nice on June 15, 1957 and at Stockholm on June 14, 1967, and amended in 1979), Madrid, 14 April 1891.
- 1910 Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law with respect to Collision between Vessels, Brussels, 23 September 1910.
- 1910 Convention on Liability and Limitation of Compensation, Buenos Aires, 11 August 1910.
- 1921 Convention on the Unification of Certain Rules of Law relating to Bills of Lading (The Hague Rules), Brussels, 25 August 1924.
- 1923 Geneva Protocol on Arbitration Clauses, Geneva, 24 September 1924.
- 1924 Brussels Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law relating to Bills of Lading (The Hague Rules), Brussels, 25 August 1924.
- 1925 The Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs (revised at London 1934 and The Hague 1960, supplemented by the Additional Act of Monaco 1961, the Complementary Act of Stockholm 1967 and the Protocol of Geneva 1975 and amended in 1979), The Hague, 6 November 1925.
- 1927 Geneva Convention on the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards, Geneva, 26 September 1927.
- 1928 Bustanini Code/Convention on Private International Law (Havana: the Code consists of the following titles: International Civil Law, International Criminal Law, International Penal Law and International Procedural Law, Havana, 26 February 1928).
- 1929 Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air (Warsaw Convention), Warsaw, 12 October 1929.
- 1930 Geneva Convention for the Settlement of Certain Conflicts of Law in Connection with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, Geneva, 6 July 1930.
- 1930 Geneva Convention on the Unification of the Law relating to Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, Geneva, 6 July 1930.

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## **International Treaties and Other Instruments Concerning International Trade Law**

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- 1883 International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property (Paris, revised at The Hague in 1925, London 1934, Lisbon 1958, Stockholm 1967, and amended in 1979), Paris, 20 March 1883
- 1886 Berne Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, Paris, 9 September 1886
- 1891 Madrid Agreement Concerning the International Registration of Marks (Madrid Union), (revised at Brussels on December 14, 1900, at Washington on June 2, 1911, at The Hague on November 6, 1925, at London on June 2, 1934, at Nice on June 15 1957 and at Stockholm on June 14, 1967, and amended in 1979), Madrid, 14 April 1891
- 1910 Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law with respect to Collision between Vessels, Brussels, 23 September 1910
- 1921 Convention on Literary and Artistic Copyright, Buenos Aires, 11 August 1910
- 1921 Convention on the Regime of Navigable Waterways of International Concern, Barcelona, 20 April 1921
- 1923 Geneva Protocol on Arbitration Clauses, Geneva, 24 September 1924
- 1924 Brussels Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law relating to Bills of Lading (The Hague Rules), Brussels, 25 August 1924
- 1925 The Hague Agreement Concerning the International Deposit of Industrial Designs (revised at London 1934 and The Hague 1960, supplemented by the Additional Act of Monaco 1961, the Complementary Act of Stockholm 1967 and the Protocol of Geneva 1975, and amended in 1979), The Hague, 6 November 1925
- 1927 Geneva Convention on the Execution of Foreign Arbitral Awards, Geneva, 26 September 1927
- 1928 Bustamante Code/Convention on Private International Law, (Havana; the Code consists of the following titles: International Civil Law, International Commercial Law, International Penal Law and International Procedural Law, Havana, 20 February 1928
- 1929 Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air (Warsaw Convention), Warsaw, 12 October 1929
- 1930 Geneva Convention for the Settlement of Certain Conflicts of Law in Connection with Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, Geneva, 6 July 1930
- Geneva Convention on the Unification of the Law relating to Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, Geneva, 6 July 1930

- 1931 Geneva Convention on the Unification of the Law relating to Cheques, Geneva, 19 March 1931  
 Geneva Convention for the Settlement of Certain Conflicts of Laws in Connection with Cheques, Geneva, 19 March 1931
- 1944 Bretton Woods Agreements, Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, 20 July 1944
- 1947 Final Act of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Employment: Charter of Havana, 24 March 1948  
 General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), Geneva, 30 October 1947
- 1950 Brussels Convention Establishing the Customs Co-operation Council (CCC) Brussels, 15 December 1950
- 1952 International Convention relating to the Arrest of Sea-Going Ships, Brussels, 10 May 1952  
 Universal Copyright Convention, with Appendix Declaration relating to Articles XVII and Resolution concerning Article XI 1952, Geneva, 6 September 1952
- 1953 ICC Incoterms, Paris 1953
- 1954 Hague Convention On Civil Procedure, The Hague, 1 March 1954
- 1955 Hague Convention on the Law Applicable to International Sale of Goods (PIL Convention), The Hague, 15 June 1955  
 Hague Protocol to Amend the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to International Carriage by Air signed at Warsaw on 12 October 1929 (The Hague Protocol), The Hague, 28 September 1955
- 1956 Convention dealing with the issue of ECS Carnets for Commercial Samples, entered into force on 3 October 1957  
 Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Goods by Road (CMR), (as amended by Protocol on 5 July 1978), Geneva, 19 May 1956
- 1957 International Convention relating to the Limitation of the Liability of Owners of Sea-Going Ships, and Protocol of Signature, Brussels, 10 October 1957  
 Nice Agreement Concerning the International Classification of Goods and Services for the Purposes of the Registration of Marks, (as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967 and at Geneva on May 13, 1977, and amended on September 28, 1979), 15 June 1957  
 Treaty Establishing the European Economic Community (EEC), Rome, 25 March 1957
- 1958 Hague Convention on the Law Applicable Governing Transfer of Title in International Sales of Goods, The Hague, 15 April 1958  
 Hague Convention on the Jurisdiction of the Selected Forum in the case of International Sales of Goods, 15 April 1958  
 Lisbon Agreement for the Protection of Appellation of Origin and their International Registration, (as revised at Stockholm on July 14, 1967, and as amended on September 28, 1979), Lisbon, 31 October 1958  
 UN Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards, New York, 10 June 1958
- 1960 Central American Economic Integration (CACM) Free Trade Agreement, Managua, 13 December 1960  
 Convention relating to the Unification of Certain Rules concerning Collisions in Inland Navigation, Geneva, 15 March 1960
- 1961 Customs Convention on the Admission of Goods, Brussels, 6 December 1961

- Convention supplementary to the Warsaw Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air performed by a Person other than the Contracting Carrier (The Guadalajara Convention), Guadalajara, Mexico, 18 September 1961
- European Convention on International Commercial Arbitration (ECE, Geneva), 21 April 1961
- International Convention on the Protection of New Varieties of Plants (UPOV), (as revised at Geneva, on November 10, 1972, on October 23, 1978, and on March 19, 1991), Paris, 2 December 1961
- International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organization, Rome, 26 October 1961
- 1962 Agreement relating to the Application of the European Convention on International Arbitration, Paris, 17 December 1962
- 1963 Customs Convention on the ATA Carnet for the Temporary Admission of Goods (ATA Convention), entered into force on 30 July 1963
- 1964 UNIDROIT Convention relating to a Uniform Law on the International Sale of Goods, The Hague, 1 July 1964
- UNIDROIT Convention relating to a Uniform Law on the Formation of Contracts for the International Sale of Goods, The Hague, 1 July 1964
- 1965 Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes Between States and Nations of other States, Washington, 18 March 1965
- Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic, London, 9 April 1965
- ECE Convention on the Registration of Inland Navigation Vessels, Geneva, 25 January 1965
- Hague Convention on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extra-Judicial Documents in Civil and Commercial Matters, The Hague, 15 November 1965
- UN Convention on Transit Trade of Land Locked Countries, New York, 7 June 1965
- 1966 Convention on the Measurement of Inland Navigation Vessels, 15 February 1966
- ECE Convention on the Measurement of Inland Navigation Vessels, Geneva, 15 February 1966
- European Convention Providing a Uniform Law on Arbitration (Council of Europe), Strasbourg, 20 January 1966
- ICSID Rules of Procedure for Arbitration Proceedings, Washington, 14 October 1966
- 1967 Convention relating to Registration of rights in respect of Vessels under Construction, Brussels, 27 May 1967
- ICC Uniform Rules for the Collection of Commercial Paper, Paris, 1967
- International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to Maritime Liens and Mortgages, Brussels, 27 May 1967
- 1968 Brussels Protocol to amend the International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules of Law Relating to Bills of Lading signed at Brussels on 25 August 1924 (The Hague-Visby Rules), Brussels, 23 February 1968
- EC Convention on Jurisdiction and the Enforcement of Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters (Full Faith and Credit Convention), Brussels, 27 September 1968



- EC Convention on the Mutual Recognition of Companies and Bodies Corporate, 29 February 1968
- Locarno Agreement Establishing an International Classification for Industrial Designs, (amended in 1979), Locarno, 8 October 1968
- Convention on Road Traffic, Vienna, 8 November 1968
- 1969 The Cartagena Agreement (Andean Pact), 16 May 1969
- 1970 Hague Convention on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters, The Hague, 18 March 1970
- International Convention on Travel Contracts, Brussels, 23 April 1970
- Patent Co-operation Treaty ("PCT"), amended in 1979 and modified in 1984 and 2001, Washington, 10 June 1970
- Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification, amended in 1979
- 1971 Convention relating to Civil Liability in the Field of Maritime Carriage of Nuclear Material, Brussels, 17 December 1971
- Customs Convention on the International Transit of Goods (III Convention), 7 June 1971
- Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms Against Unauthorized Duplication of Their Phonograms, Geneva, 29 October 1971
- Protocol to Amend the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air Signed at Warsaw on 12 October 1929, as amended by the Protocol done at The Hague on 28 September 1955, Guatemala City, 8 March 1971
- Strasbourg Agreement Concerning the International Patent Classification, (as amended on September 28), 1979, 24 March 1971
- Universal Copyright Convention, as revised at Paris, 24 July 1971
- 1972 Customs Convention on Containers, Geneva, 2 December 1972
- Vienna Agreement Establishing an International Classification of the Figurative Elements of Marks, (as amended on October 1, 1985) Vienna, 12 June 1972
- 1973 AAA Commercial Arbitration Rules, New York, 1979
- ECE Convention relating to the Limitation of the Liability of Owners of Inland Navigation Vessels, (CLM), Geneva, 1 March 1973
- European Patent Convention (Munich Convention, 5 October 1973
- International Convention on the Simplification and Harmonization of Customs Procedures (Kyoto Convention), (as amended at Kyoto, on 26 June 1999), Kyoto, 18 May 1973
- Trade Mark Registration Treaty, TRT Vienna, amended in 1980 (TRT Union)
- Vienna Agreement Establishing an International Classification of the Figurative elements of Marks, (as amended on October 1, 1985), Vienna, 12 June 1973
- 1974 Athens Convention relating to the Carriage of Passengers and Their Luggage by Sea, Athens, 13 December 1974
- ICC Uniform Customs and Practice for Documentary Credit (1974 Revision), Paris, 1974
- UNCITRAL Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods, New York, 14 June 1974
- Convention on a Code of Conduct for Liner Conferences, Geneva, 6 April 1974

- Convention Relating to the distribution of Programme-Carrying signals Transmitted by Satellite, Brussels, 21 May 1974
- Convention on a Code of conduct for Liner Conferences, Geneva, 6 April 1974
- 1975 Additional Protocol No. 1 to amend the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air signed at Warsaw on 12 October 1929, Montreal, 25 September 1975
- Additional Protocol No. 2 to amend the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air signed at Warsaw on 12 October 1929 as amended by the Protocol done at The Hague on 28 September 1955, Montreal, 25 September 1975
- Customs Convention on the International Transport of Goods Under Cover of TIR Carnets (TIR Convention), Geneva, 14 November 1975
- Montreal Protocol No. 3 to amend the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air signed at Warsaw on 12 October 1929 as amended by the Protocol Done at The Hague on 28 September 1955 and at Guatemala City, 8 March 1971, Montreal, 25 September 1975
- Montreal Protocol No. 4 to amend the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to International Carriage by Air signed at Warsaw on 12 October 1929 as amended by the Protocol done at The Hague on 28 September 1955, Montreal, 25 September 1975
- Inter-American Convention on Conflict of Laws Concerning Bills of Exchange, Promissory Notes and Invoices, 30 January 1975
- Inter-American Convention on International Commercial Arbitration, Panama, 30 January 1975
- Luxembourg Convention on European Commercial Patent, Luxembourg, 15 December 1975
- 1976 ICC Incoterms, Paris, 1976
- ECE Convention on the Contract for the International Carriage of Passengers and Luggage by Inland Waterway (CVN), Geneva, 6 February 1976
- UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules, New York, 28 April 1976
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