

Measuring the Effects of Post-Convention Activities at the HCCH

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August 2023

A thesis submitted to McGill University in partial fulfillment of the
requirements of the degree of Doctor of Civil Laws

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ABSTRACT

The Hague Conference on Private International Law (HCCH hereafter in the thesis) is an intergovernmental organization with a mandate to harmonize the rules of private international law. Its work has two core focuses. The traditional core mission is instrument-making. Since the 1950s, it has established 39 Conventions and a soft law instrument. Since the late 1970s, it has been engaging in various post-Convention activities. These activities have become another core mission of this international organization and have been expanding so much that they have taken over half of the work time of the HCCH. An important question arises: should the HCCH continue these activities? The thesis focuses on the usefulness of post-Convention activities in improving the performance of the Hague Conventions, assessed in terms of ratifications. It answers the research question by exploring, through quantitative analysis, whether these activities are associated with the performance of the Conventions in terms of attracting ratifications.

After quantifying the overall performance in attracting ratifications and the post-Convention activities for each Convention, the overall performance in attracting ratifications, as the dependent variable, is regressed against the post-Convention activities, as the independent variable. The regression results suggest that the performance of Hague Conventions is indeed sensitive to post-Convention activities. Further analysis of the data indicates that post-Convention activities alone are unlikely to affect the performance of the Hague Conventions, and other factors may play a more significant role. These factors are on three levels, the work product of the HCCH, system-oriented reasons such as states' legal, economic, cultural, political, institutional, social, historical, and religious context, and the international environment.

The data analysis may also reveal the possible reverse effect of the overall performance on

post-Convention activities. Namely, the HCCH would not start or expand post-Convention activities until a Convention received good market reactions. Still, for Conventions with good performance, apart from the reverse effect, the impact of post-Convention activities on the performance of the Conventions is hard to deny. So, the association between two variables may suggest mutual influence for Conventions with good performance, but this impact should not be exaggerated.

To conclude, it seems that the approach of the HCCH to winding down Convention-making work while expanding post-Convention activities for successful Conventions can be justified. The DCL thesis finds a trend that when the number of Conventions within each decade decreases, the performance of Conventions made each decade increases. But this observation is not based on correlation or regression analysis. While the HCCH has been making fewer Conventions each decade, it has been expanding post-Convention activities for Conventions with good performance. This investment in these activities seems worthwhile based on the quantitative analysis of the DCL thesis. But the quality of the limited Convention-making work seems to remain an indispensable basis for post-Convention activities to exert their positive impact on the performance of the Hague Conventions. As such, the quality of Convention-making work should be the top priority of the HCCH.

RÉSUMÉ

La Conférence de La Haye de droit international privé (HCCH ci-après dans la thèse) est une organisation intergouvernementale chargée d'harmoniser les règles de droit international privé. Son travail se concentre sur deux aspects principaux. Le travail central traditionnel consiste à élaborer des instruments. Depuis les années 1950, elle a établi 39 conventions et un instrument de soft law. Depuis la fin des années 1970, elle s'engage dans diverses activités post-conventionnelles. Ces activités sont devenues un autre travail central de cette organisation internationale et ont tellement augmenté qu'elles représentent plus de la moitié du temps de travail de la HCCH. Une question importante se pose: la HCCH devrait-elle continuer ces activités? La thèse se concentre sur l'utilité des activités post-conventionnelles pour améliorer la performance des Conventions de La Haye en attirant des ratifications. Elle répond à la question de recherche en explorant si ces activités sont liées à la performance des Conventions en termes de ratifications grâce à une analyse quantitative.

Après avoir quantifié la performance globale en matière de ratifications et les activités post-conventionnelles pour chaque Convention, la performance globale en matière de ratifications, en tant que variable dépendante, est régressée par rapport aux activités post-conventionnelles, en tant que variable indépendante. Les résultats de la régression montrent que la relation entre les deux variables la performance des Conventions de La Haye est sensible aux activités post-conventionnelles.

L'analyse additionnelles des données suggère que que les activités post-conventionnelles ne sont pas susceptibles, en elles-même, d'influencer la performance des Conventions de La Haye, et que d'autres facteurs ont peut-être joué un rôle plus important dans la performance. Ces facteurs se situent à trois niveaux, le produit du travail de la Conférence de La Haye, les raisons orientées vers le système telles que le contexte juridique, économique, culturel, politique,

institutionnel, social, historique et religieux des États, et l'environnement international.

L'analyse révèle aussi un effet inverse possible de la performance globale sur les activités post-conventionnelles. Autrement dit, la Conférence de La Haye ne démarrerait ou n'élargirait les activités post-conventionnelles qu'après qu'une Convention obtienne de bonnes réactions sur le marché. Pour les Conventions ayant une bonne performance, outre l'effet inverse, l'impact des activités post-conventionnelles sur la performance des Conventions est difficile à nier. Ainsi, l'association entre les deux variables peut suggérer une influence mutuelle pour les Conventions ayant une bonne performance, mais cet impact ne devrait pas être surestimé.

En conclusion, il semble que l'approche de la Conférence de La Haye visant à réduire le travail d'élaboration de conventions tout en étendant les activités post-conventionnelles pour les Conventions réussies puisse être justifiée. La thèse observe une tendance selon laquelle lorsque le nombre de Conventions au cours de chaque décennie diminue, la performance des Conventions élaborées chaque décennie augmente. Cependant, cette observation n'est pas basée sur une analyse de corrélation ou de régression. Alors que la Conférence de La Haye a élaboré moins de Conventions chaque décennie, elle a étendu les activités post-conventionnelles pour les Conventions ayant une bonne performance. Cet investissement dans ces activités semble valoir la peine selon l'analyse quantitative de la thèse. Mais la qualité du travail limité d'élaboration de conventions semble être la base indispensable pour que les activités post-conventionnelles exercent leur impact positif sur la performance des Conventions de La Haye. Autrement dit, la qualité du travail d'élaboration de conventions devrait être la priorité absolue de la HCCH.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I would like to express my indescribable gratitude to my thesis supervisor, Prof. Geneviève Saumier. Her intellectual investment and advice were invaluable and enlightening for my challenging research project. I will be eternally grateful for her constant encouragement, support, patience, and guidance throughout this journey, which kept me going especially when I experienced hard times again and again during the Covid-19 pandemic in China and Canada. Sincere appreciation to my thesis committee as well, composed of Prof. Catherine Walsh and Prof. Ignacio Cofone, for their constructive feedback and constant support, which greatly enhanced the quality of this research. I also wish to thank the former committee member, Prof. Daniel Jutras, who left to become rector of the Université de Montréal in 2020, for all his helpful comments.

I would like to acknowledge Dr. José A. Correa, Director of McGill Statistical Consulting Service, for all his generous support in the model building since 2020 and for his paid assistance in reviewing the piecewise regression analysis, which significantly strengthened the empirical findings of this thesis. I wish to thank Nnenna Grace, Roland Wright, Jacob Powell, and Scientist9986 for their paid assistance in the language review of this thesis.

I am grateful to Ning Zhao and Marie-Charlotte Darbas for their exceptional assistance in my data collection and valuable contributions to my inquiries about the work of the HCCH. My heartfelt gratitude is also given to Prof. Sébastien Jodoin and Prof. Darren Rosenblum for their valuable insights and discussions on quantitative methods, which enriched the analytical framework of this research.

I am also extremely grateful to my close friends, Dan Wang, Qi Li, Ting Cai, and Xianbing Zhu, for providing insights into quantitative methods and sharing my happiness and sadness. Their companionship provided strength along this research journey in Canada. I am indebted

to the unwavering support and encouragement from Cindy Gao and the other brothers and sisters in the Christian Fellowships, both in Montreal and Beijing, especially during the challenging times of the pandemic.

I express my deep gratitude to my parents and brother, who have provided me unconditional support and love, regardless of the distance. I also thank my parents-in-law. My research would be impossible to complete without their understanding and sacrifices in taking care of my daughter when my husband and I were both away.

I dedicate this work to my daughter Tootoo, born in the second year of my research, who brings me great happiness and makes me realize what the most important thing is in my life. I owe a particular debt to my loving husband, Hanqi, who grows with me through the ups and downs of life.

INTRODUCTION

The HCCH is the only specialized international intergovernmental organization working exclusively in the field of private international law, i.e. on matters of jurisdiction, applicable law and foreign judgments. Its stated purpose is to "work for the progressive unification of the rules of private international law"¹. To that end, this organization prepares Conventions and other instruments according to a strategic plan set by the Member-States.² Although established in 1893, the HCCH underwent significant modernization in 1951 and has since then adopted 40 instruments, including international Conventions, protocols, and principles.³ In recent decades, it has also engaged in various post-Convention activities such as handbooks, guides to good practice, country profiles, implementation checklists and forms, judicial networking, electronic tools such as apps, databases and collaborative platforms, and tailored technical assistance. According to Christophe Bernasconi, the HCCH spends around 70% of its time on these activities.⁴

Although the HCCH and many commentators regard the post-Convention activities as essential⁵, there have been few serious examinations of their value in scholarship. Perhaps this is because it is challenging to assess such a subjective matter. Considering the HCCH's purpose is to progressively unify private international law of states, if the post-Convention activities can be proven helpful in promoting ratifications, one may say that these activities merit the

¹ HCCH. (1951, October 31). *Statute of the Hague Conference on Private International Law*. Hague Conference on Private International Law. <https://www.hcch.net/en/instruments/Conventions/full-text>

² See the Permanent Bureau. (2002, April). *The Hague Conference on private international law: Strategic plan*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, p. 2. <https://assets.hcch.net/docs/f5e6831a-9e8b-4bc8-b622-f92f4d25ad61.pdf> [Strategic Plan 2002 hereafter in the thesis].

³ For information on all Conventions at the Hague Conference, see HCCH. (n.d.-b). *Conventions and other instruments*. Hague Conference on Private International Law. <https://www.hcch.net/en/instruments/conventions>

⁴ See Bernasconi, C. (2007). Some observations from the Hague Conference on Private International Law. *Proceedings of the ASIL Annual Meeting*, 101, p. 352. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0272503700026045>

⁵ This will be elaborated in the second part of Chapter One.

abundant resources devoted to them.

Indeed, ratification is not the magic moment of a Convention. Even when a Convention receives a high ratification rate, the figure can be deceptive. While the Convention may have attained broad support from the states that are least affected, prominent actors whose support is necessary to the success of the Convention may have serious reservations about some core issues.⁶ Also, ratification is neither the first step in the acceptance process of Contracting Parties nor is it able to decide the real influence of the Conventions. Sometimes, ratifiers do not apply the Conventions in their countries even though they have committed to their obligations. Although some Conventions fail to be ratified in the end, they have some effect on the domestic law of non-Contracting States.⁷ But the truth regarding ratification is not the focus of the thesis. Ratification is commonly recognized as a cornerstone of Conventions to generate binding effects on Contracting Parties. From the perspective of the HCCH, "in general, the value of Conventions to a particular State increases in proportion to the number of States Parties"⁸. Researchers also usually examine the number of ratifications to evaluate whether a Convention has reached its goal. Thus, this DCL thesis will use ratifications as a basis to quantify the overall performance of the Hague Conventions and seeks to find its link with post-Convention activities at the HCCH.

To achieve this goal, the DCL thesis will be structured as follows. Chapter One is an introduction to the work of the HCCH. This introduction includes the Convention-making

⁶ See Alvarez, J. E. (2006). *International organizations as law-makers*. Oxford University Press, p. 376.

⁷ E.g. Reese, W. L. M. (1985). The Hague Conference on Private International Law: Some observations. *The International Lawyer*, 19(3), p. 885; Nadelmann, K. H. (1965). The United States joins the Hague Conference on Private International Law: A "history" with comments. *Law and Contemporary Problems*, 30(2), p. 318. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1190516>; Pellet, A. (2000). Responding to new needs through codification and progressive development. In V. Gowlland-Debbas (Ed.), *Multilateral treaty-making: The current status of challenges to and reforms needed in the international legislative process* (p. 21); van Loon, H. (2007). The Hague Conference on Private International Law. *Hague Justice Journal*, 2(2), p. 9.

⁸ the Permanent Bureau. (2002, April). *The Hague Conference on private international law: Strategic plan*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, p. 55. <https://assets.hcch.net/docs/f5e6831a-9e8b-4bc8-b622-f92f4d25ad61.pdf>

process and post-Convention activities. To determine whether overall performance is linked to post-Convention activities, one will first need to know how this international organization makes law and what they do afterward. Chapter Two elaborates on the theoretical approach, namely, quantitative comparative law. Chapter Three presents the methodology to quantify the overall performance of the Hague Conventions based on ratifications and findings related to overall performance. It also provides qualitative analysis of most Hague Conventions to evaluate possible reasons for their performance. Chapter Four presents the methodology to collect and quantify post-Convention activities and findings related to these activities. Chapter Five is a regression analysis that answers whether post-Convention activities are associated with the overall performance of the Hague Conventions. It adopts a piecewise regression model but does not control other independent variables. This chapter does not aim to discover any causal link between these activities and overall performance; instead, it makes observations on the relation between the two variables based on the piecewise regression analysis. Chapter Six summarizes the major findings and limitations of the DCL thesis. It will generalize the findings related to each of the two variables and the link between post-Convention activities and overall performance of the Hague Conventions and, finally, discuss whether the HCCH should continue to engage in such activities.

CONTRIBUTION TO LITERATURE

This DCL research will contribute to existing scholarship in the following ways.

First, it will examine the overall performance of Conventions based on more than just the number of ratifications or legal systems that ratifications cover. Insights within the existing literature that assesses the Conventions made by the HCCH, remain primarily subjective, Convention-specific, and country-specific. Commentators usually make qualitative analyses of the Conventions in the context of one or a group of Conventions that are closely related and therefore limit their observations to a specific country or countries. Although they sometimes mention the number of ratifications or whether the ratifications cover both civil law and common law countries, few evaluate the Conventions across various issue areas from a comprehensive perspective. This DCL thesis is innovative, because it seeks to make a systematic assessment using a quantitative approach. It will objectify and quantify several features of each Convention to go beyond small-scale, subjective analysis.

Second, this research will contribute to the literature by systematically collecting and quantifying post-Convention activities and exploring the link between the overall performance of the Conventions and these activities. While post-Convention activities have been expanding and the HCCH spends more time and energy on them than on the traditional work of developing Conventions, research concerning the HCCH is usually directed at the traditional work. Discussions of post-Convention activities have not been as popular as the topic focusing on the Hague Conventions. When researchers make comments on these activities, many hold a positive attitude. But the comments appear subjective and lack deep arguments and firm evidence.

Third, this thesis adopts regression analysis when observing the association between post-

Convention activities and the overall performance of the Hague Conventions. It stands in contrast to the popular methodology of private international law research, which typically uses in-depth case studies and comparative law. Quantitative studies applying regression analysis are rare. This DCL research, therefore, is original because it captures variations of this association across different Conventions to provide a more accurate picture of their relation.

CHAPTER ONE: TWO CORE MISSIONS OF THE HCCH

I. The "old" and "new" modern Convention-making processes

Before examining the value of post-Convention activities, it may be helpful to observe how this organization works and how it establishes Conventions. The seventh Session of the HCCH in 1951 is seen as the divide between the modern and pre-modern Convention-making processes. According to research on the history of the HCCH⁹, before 1951, the Convention-making process was very different from its modern form. To understand how it came to be, it is worth reviewing the history of the HCCH.

The attempts of international harmonization of private international law date back to 1881 when P. S. Mancini, the Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, "addressed a memorandum to the Italian diplomatic representatives in the major European and South American countries,"¹⁰ expressing his intention to unify the rules regarding the civil status of foreigners. Except for the agreement proposed by the Dutch government to enforce "foreign judgments based on personal jurisdiction"¹¹, no action was taken. In 1882, Mancini addressed the second memorandum to codify the rules of specific topics to certain countries. While some responses were positive, the states involved finally failed to meet in a formal conference.

In 1892, the initiative passed into the hands of the Dutch government, which called for a diplomatic conference. Thirteen states, most of which were European countries, accepted the invitation. In 1893, the first Session of the HCCH marked the beginning of the history of

⁹ See Castel, J. G. (1967). Canada and the Hague Conference on Private International Law: 1893-1967. *Canadian Bar Review*, 45(1), p. 2-3; Pfund, P. H. (1993). The Hague Conference celebrates its 100th anniversary. *Texas International Law Journal*, 23(3), p. 532; Lipstein, K. (1993). One hundred years of Hague Conferences on Private International Law. *International & Comparative Law Quarterly*, 42(3), p. 554-557; Van Hoogstraten, M. H. (1963). The United Kingdom joins an uncommon market: The Hague Conference on Private International Law. *International & Comparative Law Quarterly*, 12(1), p. 150.

¹⁰ Lipstein, K. (1993). One hundred years of Hague Conferences on Private International Law. *International & Comparative Law Quarterly*, 42(3), p. 554.

¹¹ Lipstein, K. (1993). One hundred years of Hague Conferences on Private International Law. *International & Comparative Law Quarterly*, 42(3), p. 554.

Convention-making at this organization. The first Session was followed by Sessions convened in 1894, 1900, 1904, 1925, and 1928 before the first post-World War II session in 1951. These early sessions established six "old" Conventions and a protocol: the 1902 Marriage Convention, the 1902 Divorce Convention, the 1902 Guardianship Convention, the 1905 Civil Procedure Convention, the 1905 Effects of Marriage Convention, the 1905 Deprivation of Civil Rights Convention, and the 1931 Protocol.¹²

Early Convention-making in the field of private international law took the form of ad hoc conferences. To convene them, the particular initiative of the host countries was essential, as they had the motivation and diplomatic resources to motivate other states. The participants were usually determined by the initiators. The host countries also significantly influenced agenda setting, topic selection, and negotiation procedures.

The HCCH evolved significantly after World War II. In 1951, the Seventh Session adopted a Statute¹³ that signified the organization had become an intergovernmental organization with a permanent and formal basis. The Statute includes fifteen articles and lays down the purpose, membership, basic structure, departments as well as their responsibilities, decision-making methods, budget, expenses, and other vital issues related to its functioning. It acts like a constitution and ranks at the top of the hierarchy of governance documents. Since 1951, the Convention-making process at the HCCH has entered a new era: it has developed into a highly structured and predictable system through trial and error and remains stable overall.

The Convention-making process now has much broader participation compared with the pre-modern time. Before 1951, participants of the HCCH were "a select group of States who took the initiative to cause other States to be invited to join them"¹⁴. These participants were

¹² See HCCH. (n.d.-b). *Conventions and other instruments*. Hague Conference on Private International Law. <https://www.hcch.net/en/instruments/conventions>.

¹³ See HCCH. (1951, October 31). *Statute of the Hague Conference on Private International Law*. Hague Conference on Private International Law. <https://www.hcch.net/en/instruments/Conventions/full-text>.

¹⁴ Saunders, M. L. (1966). The Hague Conference on Private International Law. *Australian International Law*, 2, p. 116.

civil law countries. Common law countries chose not to join as they thought "due to the differences between the common law system and the civil law system, there would be little prospect of agreement being reached between the two groups"¹⁵. When the HCCH set its goal – "to work for the progressive unification of the rules of private international law"¹⁶ – the incorporation of common law countries became imperative. According to the Statute, states which have participated in at least one Session accept the Statute and are essential for the work of the HCCH from a juridical point of view, can become members through majority voting.¹⁷ After decades of expansion, the HCCH now has 83 members – 82 states and 1 Regional Economic Integration Organization – representing "virtually all parts of the world and many different legal and social systems"¹⁸. The actors of the Convention-making process at this organization are not limited to its members. 68 non-Member States have signed, ratified, or acceded to at least one Convention or are seeking to be a member.¹⁹ Also, the HCCH cooperates with other international organizations such as the UNIDRIOT, the UNCITRAL, the AALCO, the MERCOSUR, the OHADA, and the Council of Europe.²⁰ The HCCH allows the states and other international organizations mentioned above to send observers to the Sessions.

Along with the expansion of the actors, the decision-making method has also experienced a shift. Before using "consensus" was introduced at the HCCH in the 1990s, majority voting was employed as the decision-making method of adopting Conventions. To confirm the mandatory status of "consensus", the Statute was revised in 2007, providing that all negotiating

¹⁵ Castel, J. G. (1967). Canada and the Hague Conference on Private International Law: 1893-1967. *Canadian Bar Review*, 45(1), p. 6.

¹⁶ HCCH. (1951, October 31). *Statute of the Hague Conference on Private International Law*. Hague Conference on Private International Law. <https://www.hcch.net/en/instruments/Conventions/full-text>.

¹⁷ See HCCH. (1951, October 31). *Statute of the Hague Conference on Private International Law*. Hague Conference on Private International Law. <https://www.hcch.net/en/instruments/Conventions/full-text>.

¹⁸ Pfund, P. H. (1993). The Hague Conference celebrates its 100th anniversary. *Texas International Law Journal*, 23(3), p. 533.

¹⁹ See HCCH. (n.d.-d). *Other connected states*. Hague Conference on Private International Law. <https://www.hcch.net/en/states/other-connected-states>.

²⁰ See HCCH. (n.d.-a). *Co-operation with other international organisations*. Hague Conference on Private International Law. <https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/cooperation>.

bodies shall operate based on consensus to the furthest extent possible.²¹

The Statute has also established an internal structure that includes several organs with respective responsibilities. Under the Statute, the Conference comprises the Council on General Affairs and Policy, the Netherlands Standing Government Committee, and the Permanent Bureau. The Council includes all members and is responsible for the operation of the HCCH.²² As it is held only once a year, the Permanent Bureau is established to ensure the operation.²³ Under the direction of the Council, the Permanent Bureau, composed of a Secretary General and four Secretaries, prepares and organizes the Sessions and may correspond with members and other international organizations. The Standing Committee decides the date of the Sessions after consultation with members.²⁴ Also, a Special Commission may be set up to prepare draft Conventions or research private international law questions.²⁵ The Plenary Sessions held every four years are the most critical parts of the work of the Conference.

Another reform is that the HCCH has formed a stable model of Convention-making, which involves several complicated stages: development, promotion, implementation, support, and monitoring.²⁶ These stages are closely linked and form a complete cycle. During the

²¹ See HCCH. (1951, October 31). *Statute of the Hague Conference on Private International Law*. Hague Conference on Private International Law. <https://www.hcch.net/en/instruments/Conventions/full-text>.

²² See HCCH. (1951, October 31). *Statute of the Hague Conference on Private International Law*. Hague Conference on Private International Law. <https://www.hcch.net/en/instruments/Conventions/full-text>.

²³ See HCCH. (1951, October 31). *Statute of the Hague Conference on Private International Law*. Hague Conference on Private International Law. <https://www.hcch.net/en/instruments/Conventions/full-text>.

²⁴ See HCCH. (1951, October 31). *Statute of the Hague Conference on Private International Law*. Hague Conference on Private International Law. <https://www.hcch.net/en/instruments/Conventions/full-text>.

²⁵ See HCCH. (1951, October 31). *Statute of the Hague Conference on Private International Law*. Hague Conference on Private International Law. <https://www.hcch.net/en/instruments/Conventions/full-text>.

²⁶ See The Permanent Bureau. (2002, April). *The Hague Conference on private international law: Strategic plan*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, p. 52–57. <https://assets.hcch.net/docs/f5e6831a-9e8b-4bc8-b622-f92f4d25ad61.pdf>. For more description of Convention-making procedure at this organization, see also Saunders, M. L. (1966). The Hague Conference on Private International Law. *Australian International Law*, 2, p. 117; Pfund, P. H. (1993). The Hague Conference celebrates its 100th anniversary. *Texas International Law Journal*, 23(3), p. 533; Reese, W. L. M. (1956). Some observations on the eighth session of the Hague Conference on Private International Law. *The American Journal of Comparative Law*, 5(4), p. 611–612. <https://doi.org/10.2307/837632>; Castel, J. G. (1967). Canada and the Hague Conference on Private International Law: 1893-1967. *Canadian Bar Review*, 45(1), p. 6–10; Pfund, P. H. (1985). United States participation in international unification of private law. *The International Lawyer*, 19(2), p. 507–508; Nadelmann, K. H. (1965). The United States joins the Hague Conference on Private International Law: A "history" with comments. *Law and Contemporary Problems*, 30(2), p. 318–320. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1190516>.

development stage, the first step is topic selection. Suggestions for topics from members, the Secretariat, or other international organizations are discussed in the Special Commission meeting. The Secretariat then conducts feasibility studies on the selected topics. If the topics can be adopted in the Plenary Session meeting, the research step will begin, and comprehensive comparative research is conducted. Next, in the discussion step, legal experts as government representatives gather at the first meeting and express their opinions. This preliminary discussion usually leads to a set of conclusions, based on which the second meeting begins drafting a treaty text. The draft will be submitted to the Plenary Session for adoption or approval.

II. Post-Convention activities

While Convention-making continues to be "a unique function and a key strength"²⁷ of the HCCH, the other core mission is to engage in post-Convention activities, which may distinguish this organization from other legislative forums²⁸. After the Conventions are adopted by the Members who participate in the Plenary Session, a report that "contains useful information for the implementation and application of the Convention"²⁹ is drawn up by reporters. At the same time, the promotion stage starts. During this stage, the Secretariat encourages members to ratify and non-members to accede to the adopted Conventions, for "in general the value of Conventions to a particular State increases in proportion to the number of States Parties."³⁰ After the Conventions enter into force or other Conventions are approved, the

²⁷ HCCH. (2019a). *Strategic Plan 2019-2022*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, p. 3. <https://assets.hcch.net/docs/bb7129a9-abee-46c9-ab65-7da398e51856.pdf>. (hereafter Strategic Plan 2019-2022).

²⁸ HCCH. (2019b, January). *Report on the activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, Annex I, p. 2. <https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive/2019-council>.

²⁹ The Permanent Bureau. (2002, April). *The Hague Conference on private international law: Strategic plan*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, p. 54. <https://assets.hcch.net/docs/f5e6831a-9e8b-4bc8-b622-f92f4d25ad61.pdf>.

³⁰ Castel, J. G. (1967). Canada and the Hague Conference on Private International Law: 1893-1967. *Canadian Bar Review*, 45(1), p. 55.

Conference engages in various activities for specific Conventions: it provides handbooks, practice guides, implementation checklists, and forms, electronic tools such as apps and databases, and other valuable tools to help the Parties apply the Conventions. It also establishes judicial networking and other collaborative platforms, collects case law, compiles legal doctrines, provides tailored technical assistance such as legal education and training; it has established a monitoring system through which it organizes meetings to discuss the practices and difficulties in the operation and interpretation of the Conventions, and provides recommendations.

Post-Convention activities can be traced as far back as 1977, when the first Special Commission was organized by the Permanent Bureau to review the operation of the 1965 Service Convention. Since then, such a practice has become an established hallmark of the HCCH.³¹ As the post-Convention activities expands, the HCCH drew up a Strategic Plan, which was generally supported by Member States in 2002,³² to confirm the shift during the last decades. In this 2002 Strategic Plan, the HCCH sets the strategic goal that it "will continue to focus equally on its two core activities – the development and review of Conventions, and the provision of unique post-Convention services."³³ At this stage, the services mainly include "treaty administration, monitoring and review, the provision of technical advice and assistance with training and education, the gathering and disseminating of information and promoting

³¹ See Thorner, M. (2013). The evolution of technical assistance provided by intergovernmental organisations: a comparative study of the Hague Conference, IMF, WTO, UNIDROIT and UNCITRAL. In The Permanent Bureau (Ed.), *A commitment to private international law: Essays in honour of Hans van Loon* (p. 584). Intersentia; Thorner, M. R., & Rommerts, K. J. (2012). Hague Conference on Private International Law — Work in 2012. *Hague Yearbook of International Law*, p. 25, p. 29-30. https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004258808_003.

³² See Thorner, M. (2013). The evolution of technical assistance provided by intergovernmental organisations: a comparative study of the Hague Conference, IMF, WTO, UNIDROIT and UNCITRAL. In The Permanent Bureau (Ed.), *A commitment to private international law: Essays in honour of Hans van Loon* (p. 585). Intersentia.

³³ The Permanent Bureau. (2002, April). *The Hague Conference on private international law: Strategic plan*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, p. 6. <https://assets.hcch.net/docs/f5e6831a-9e8b-4bc8-b622-f92f4d25ad61.pdf>.

consistency in State practice."³⁴

Since 2002, the Strategic Plan was updated annually until 2011.³⁵ In the 2011 Strategic Plan, the expression of the strategic goal generally remained the same as the 2002 one, but the HCCH emphasized an increasing engagement "in providing education, training and technical assistance aimed at promoting and improving the implementation and application of Conventions by judges, Central Authorities and others."³⁶ Also, apart from Guides, Handbooks, and databases mentioned in 2002, the forms of the activities seem to be more varied and include Country Profiles, Implementation Checklists and Forms, Judicial Networking, and Electronic tools such as apps.³⁷ Based on the Strategic Plan 2002 and its updates, the HCCH drew up the Strategic Plan 2019-2022. This Plan confirms the priority of the development of Conventions and post-Convention activities. While existing activities, such as reviews of Conventions and publications, continue, it further provides purpose-built databases, collaborative platforms, and tailored technical assistance at the ratification and implementation stages. It also uses social media as an approach to work.³⁸ In the next few years, within available resources, it will seek to increase the value of the Special Commissions on the operation of the Conventions and Conventions, improve the effectiveness and geographical scope of its activities, cooperate with other international organizations and universities for its goals, and develop videos, E-learning platforms, and databases further as tools of the activities.³⁹

³⁴ The Permanent Bureau. (2002, April). *The Hague Conference on private international law: Strategic plan*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, p. 6. <https://assets.hcch.net/docs/f5e6831a-9e8b-4bc8-b622-f92f4d25ad61.pdf>.

³⁵ For details of the updates, see HCCH. (n.d.-c). *Previous strategic plans*. Hague Conference on Private International Law. <https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/strategic-plan1/previous-strategic-plans>.

³⁶ See The Permanent Bureau. (2011a). *Strategic plan 2011*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, p. 5. <https://assets.hcch.net/docs/6322da97-1e53-4686-b319-b197e564ddb0.pdf>. (hereafter Strategic Plan 2011)

³⁷ See The Permanent Bureau. (2011a). *Strategic plan 2011*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, p. 6-9. <https://assets.hcch.net/docs/6322da97-1e53-4686-b319-b197e564ddb0.pdf>.

³⁸ See HCCH. (2019a). *Strategic Plan 2019-2022*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, p. 5. <https://assets.hcch.net/docs/bb7129a9-abee-46c9-ab65-7da398e51856.pdf>.

³⁹ See HCCH. (2019a). *Strategic Plan 2019-2022*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, p. 6. <https://assets.hcch.net/docs/bb7129a9-abee-46c9-ab65-7da398e51856.pdf>.

It is clear that post-Convention activities have been growing progressively and are very likely to expand in the future. According to some documents published by the HCCH and academic research, at least 50% of resources at this organization are used for these activities rather than traditional Convention-making.⁴⁰ Christophe Bernasconi even points out that the HCCH spends around 70% of its time on these activities.⁴¹ The HCCH may not have fully anticipated such rapid development of post-Convention activities when it began such practices four decades ago.⁴² Even so, it must consider questions arising from such development. When the HCCH was preparing for the 2007 Maintenance Convention, it noticed that while it may have a significant role to play in the effective operation of the Conventions, it would face the problem of financing the budget. Specifically, the following questions concerning the post-Convention activities were considered: how the HCCH should monitor and review the operation; whether Contracting States should be required to supply related statistics and other information or a general report; whether there should be regular special commissions or state-specific reviews; to what extent the HCCH should be given the responsibilities of monitoring and review; how the post-Convention activities are financed; whether the financial burden should fall on Member States or all Contracting States; whether the role of the HCCH in post-Convention activities should be accommodated into the Conventions, etc.⁴³ The HCCH may

⁴⁰ See Thorner, M. (2013). The evolution of technical assistance provided by intergovernmental organisations: a comparative study of the Hague Conference, IMF, WTO, UNIDROIT and UNCITRAL. In The Permanent Bureau (Ed.), *A commitment to private international law: Essays in honour of Hans van Loon* (p. 583). Intersentia; The Permanent Bureau. (2006b, October). *Regional developments*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, p. 9. https://assets.hcch.net/upload/wop/abd_pd10e2006.pdf; van Loon, H. (2007). The Hague Conference on Private International Law. *Hague Justice Journal*, 2(2), p. 10; Duncan, W. (2003, April). *Towards a new global instrument on the international recovery of child support and other forms of family maintenance*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, p. 62. https://assets.hcch.net/upload/wop/maint_pd03e.pdf.

⁴¹ See Bernasconi, C. (2007). Some observations from the Hague Conference on Private International Law. *Proceedings of the ASIL Annual Meeting*, 101, p. 352. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0272503700026045>.

⁴² See Thorner, M. (2013). The evolution of technical assistance provided by intergovernmental organisations: a comparative study of the Hague Conference, IMF, WTO, UNIDROIT and UNCITRAL. In The Permanent Bureau (Ed.), *A commitment to private international law: Essays in honour of Hans van Loon* (p. 586). Intersentia.

⁴³ See Duncan, W. (2003, April). *Towards a new global instrument on the international recovery of child support and other forms of family maintenance*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, p. 67. https://assets.hcch.net/upload/wop/maint_pd03e.pdf.

not have definite answers to all these questions.

However, regarding the budget problem, a Supplementary Budget has been fixed to receive and manage voluntary contributions from Member States for the support of post-Convention activities because the Regular Budget could not provide additional funding for these activities.⁴⁴ To use the resources efficiently, the HCCH drew up the Strategic Framework for Post-Convention Assistance, which the Member States approved in 2015. This Strategic Framework only considers "post-Convention assistance" in a narrow sense, as it excludes "general activities and services such as Special Commissions, guides to good practice and practical handbooks, the publication of documents and maintaining databases, promotional activities or the provision of day-to-day advice and assistance to States and other stakeholders,"⁴⁵ which are commonly seen as post-Convention activities. It seems that "post-Convention assistance" in the Strategic Framework can be understood as technical assistance that is tailored for requesting states. This Strategic Framework sets selection criteria for requests from states and prioritization criteria for selected requests. It also provides several indicators to measure the effectiveness of its services and reporting obligations to ensure accountability.⁴⁶

These efforts may be helpful to manage and better allocate limited resources for the post-Convention activities, but they cannot conceal a more radical doubt: namely, whether these activities are worth the abundant time and resources devoted to them. It seems that the HCCH has never doubted the value and necessity of these activities. When the HCCH reviewed the

⁴⁴ See Thorner, M. (2013). The evolution of technical assistance provided by intergovernmental organisations: a comparative study of the Hague Conference, IMF, WTO, UNIDROIT and UNCITRAL. In The Permanent Bureau (Ed.), *A commitment to private international law: Essays in honour of Hans van Loon* (p. 586). Intersentia.

⁴⁵ See Technical Assistance Working Group. (2015). *Strategic framework for post-convention assistance*. Hague Conference on Private International Law. <https://assets.hcch.net/docs/1b82800e-fc65-4d79-b339-65f95cc86fbf.pdf>.

⁴⁶ Technical Assistance Working Group. (2015). *Strategic framework for post-convention assistance*. Hague Conference on Private International Law. <https://assets.hcch.net/docs/1b82800e-fc65-4d79-b339-65f95cc86fbf.pdf>.

operation of the four Maintenance Conventions, it held that the review meetings had "frequently spectacular results"⁴⁷ that could prove their usefulness. During the preparation of the 2007 Maintenance Convention, the post-Convention activities were viewed as absolutely essential for the health and vitality of the new Convention by the Permanent Bureau.⁴⁸ In 2012, the importance of such activities to ensure the implementation of the 1996 Adoption Convention was acknowledged by the Council on General Affairs and Policy of the Conference.⁴⁹ According to the HCCH, "the value of post-Convention services provided by the Secretariat has been widely acknowledged by Member States."⁵⁰ In a preliminary document drawn up by the Permanent Bureau, it explained the reasons why these activities are essential. First, as the international community lacks a body to offer authoritative interpretations and to enhance the implementation of Conventions, the post-Convention activities can satisfy the needs of effective operation at the national level. Second, when new states come into the circle of the HCCH, they need help with implementing the Conventions. Third, post-Convention activities can promote cooperation and confidence between states, which are necessary for the success of many Conventions.⁵¹

Similarly, scholarship generally holds a positive attitude toward post-Convention activities. Christophe Bernasconi and Micah Thorner stress the significance of these activities in a general sense. Bernasconi, as both a professor and the Secretary-General, thinks that it is insufficient

⁴⁷ Pelichet, M. (1995, September). *Note on the operation of the Hague Conventions relating to maintenance obligations and of the New York Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, para. 1. <https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=4098&dtid=35>.

⁴⁸ See Duncan, W. (2003, April). *Towards a new global instrument on the international recovery of child support and other forms of family maintenance*. Hague Conference on Private International Law. https://assets.hcch.net/upload/wop/maint_pd03e.pdf.

⁴⁹ See Council on General Affairs and Policy. (2012). *Conclusions and recommendations (17–20 April 2012)*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, p. 5. https://assets.hcch.net/upload/wop/gap2012concl_en.pdf.

⁵⁰ The Permanent Bureau. (2002, April). *The Hague Conference on private international law: Strategic plan*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, p. 35. <https://assets.hcch.net/docs/f5e6831a-9e8b-4bc8-b622-f92f4d25ad61.pdf>.

⁵¹ See The Permanent Bureau. (2006b, October). *Regional developments*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, p. 9-10. https://assets.hcch.net/upload/wop/abd_pd10e2006.pdf.

for the HCCH to only establish new Conventions. Post-Convention activities are essential because "greater attention must be paid to implementation of already concluded treaties"⁵². For Thorner, greater support and guidance are necessary when new states join in, and particularly as the HCCH has become bigger and more diverse. The post-Convention activities are provided for the sharp rise of the need of states.⁵³ Others make comments in terms of the support system of specific Conventions. Jürgen Basedow holds that although costly, post-Convention activities are urgently needed to promote the effectiveness of the Conventions, especially those on administrative cooperation because they can support collaboration between judges, officials, and central agencies.⁵⁴ From the perspective of William Duncan, to realize the potential of the 2007 Maintenance Convention, it is essential for the HCCH to devote the same commitment and energy used to create the Convention to the post- Convention work.⁵⁵ In the view of Anil Malhotra, the post-Convention activities under the system of the 1980 Abduction Convention have been superb because they help create an international medium among states to return wrongfully removed children.⁵⁶ As post-Convention activities are engaged in by the HCCH for both Contracting and non-Contracting States, to evaluate the value of these activities, one can find at least two benchmarks: their usefulness in facilitating the implementation of the Hague Conventions in Contracting States and in attracting ratifications from non-Contracting States. However, it can be challenging to quantify the implementation status of the Hague Conventions in Contracting States. Hence, the DCL thesis uses the Conventions' overall performance in

⁵² Bernasconi, C. (2007). Some observations from the Hague Conference on Private International Law. *Proceedings of the ASIL Annual Meeting*, 101, p. 352. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S0272503700026045>.

⁵³ See Thorner, M. (2013). The evolution of technical assistance provided by intergovernmental organisations: a comparative study of the Hague Conference, IMF, WTO, UNIDROIT and UNCITRAL. In The Permanent Bureau (Ed.), *A commitment to private international law: Essays in honour of Hans van Loon* (p. 586). Intersentia.

⁵⁴ See Basedow, J. (2018). The Hague Conference and the future of Private International Law. *The Rabel Journal of Comparative and International Private Law*, 82(4), p. 931-932. <https://doi.org/10.1628/rabelsz-2018-0094>.

⁵⁵ Duncan, W. (2009). The new Hague Child Support Convention: Goals and outcomes of the negotiations. *Family Law Quarterly*, 43(1), p. 20.

⁵⁶ See Malhotra, A. (2014). To return or not to return: Hague convention vs. non-convention countries. *Family Law Quarterly*, 48(2), p. 299.

attracting ratifications as a benchmark and focuses on whether there is a link between these activities and the Conventions' performance in attracting ratifications, which has been rarely discussed in previous literature.

CHAPTER TWO: THEORETICAL APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

The theoretical approach applied in this DCL thesis is quantitative comparative law. By doing so, it aims to find the link between the post-Convention activities and the overall performance of the Conventions. The first step is to collect data and quantify both variables. While post-Convention activities are objective and thus easier to identify, the overall performance of the Hague Conventions, which, from my perspective, is not equal to the number of ratifications, is subjective and depends on one's viewpoint. Without quantitative comparison, it is difficult to identify which has good overall performance and which does not. This thesis will assess the overall performance of all Conventions with multidimensional benchmarks. When the data of two variables is ready, regression analysis can be an excellent choice to explore their link. So, Chapter Five will build a piecewise regression model with R language software (version 4.2.1)⁵⁷ to investigate if there is consistency in the association between post-Convention activities and the overall performance of the Hague Conventions.

It can be argued that with a sample size as small as 39 in the DCL thesis, regression analysis may not be the best approach to the research question of whether post-Convention activities are associated with the performance of the Hague Conventions. However, the small sample size of 39 is all that is available due to the time-consuming nature of the Convention-making work at the HCCH. More importantly, the DCL thesis is exploratory in nature. As a pilot study on the research question, it aims to provide insights rather than confirm precise relationships. There is no doubt that the findings of the regression analysis in the DCL thesis are only preliminary, but the regression analysis can still shed light on both the research question and the possibility of using regression analysis to evaluate the post-Convention activities in the HCCH and even in other international organizations.

⁵⁷ R Core Team. (2018). *R: A language and environment for statistical computing*. GBIF. <https://www.gbif.org/tool/81287/r-a-language-and-environment-for-statistical-computing>.

Considering the small sample size of the DCL thesis, all model estimation results will be interpreted cautiously and limitations of the methodology will be acknowledged. This chapter will cover the methodology of general quantitative comparative law and regression analysis and how they will be applied in the DCL thesis.

I. General quantitative comparative law

It is believed that quantitative approach in law has no unified method, but its overall feature is to use empirical data and to translate the law into numbers.⁵⁸ The quantitative analysis in this thesis contains three steps. The first aims to evaluate the overall performance of the 39 Conventions⁵⁹ produced at the HCCH. The 39 Conventions can be divided into three groups by the classification made by the HCCH itself⁶⁰: international protection of children, family and property relations (21 Conventions)⁶¹, international legal cooperation and litigation (10

⁵⁸ See Siems, M. (2005). Numerical comparative law - Do we need statistical evidence in law in order to reduce complexity? *13 Cardozo Journal of International and Comparative Law*, p. 523.

⁵⁹ The 2015 Principles cannot be evaluated with the quantitative analysis.

⁶⁰ In March 2019, the Hague Conference classified the 39 Conventions into three fields. See HCCH. (2018). *Publications catalogue*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, p. 5. <https://assets.hcch.net/docs/79619055-72ea-424a-b279-df80d4969c00.pdf>. But this document does not specify which Conventions belong to which particular field.

⁶¹ This field includes:

- (1) Convention of 15 June 1955 relating to the settlement of the conflicts between the law of nationality and the law of domicile;
- (2) Convention of 24 October 1956 on the Law Applicable to Maintenance Obligations towards Children [the 1956 Maintenance Convention];
- (3) Convention of 15 April 1958 on the Recognition and Enforcement of Decisions Relating to Maintenance Obligations towards Children [the 1958 Recognition and Enforcement Convention];
- (4) the 1961 Infants Protection Convention;
- (5) Convention of 15 November 1965 on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law and Recognition of Decrees Relating to Adoptions [the 1965 Adoption Convention];
- (6) the 1973 Maintenance Convention;
- (7) Convention of 2 October 1973 on the Recognition and Enforcement of Decisions Relating to Maintenance Obligations [the 1973 Recognition and Enforcement Convention];
- (8) Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction [the 1980 Abduction Convention];
- (9) Convention of 29 May 1993 on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption [the 1993 Adoption Convention];
- (10) the 1996 Children Protection Convention;
- (11) Convention of 23 November 2007 on the International Recovery of Child Support and Other Forms of Family Maintenance [the 2007 Maintenance Convention];
- (12) Protocol of 23 November 2007 on the Law Applicable to Maintenance Obligations [the 2007 Maintenance Protocol];
- (13) Convention of 13 January 2000 on the International Protection of Adults [the 2000 Adults Protection Convention];
- (14) Convention of 1 June 1970 on the Recognition of Divorces and Legal Separations [the 1970 Divorce

Conventions)⁶², and international commercial and finance law (8 Conventions).⁶³

The performance of each Convention is evaluated with three indicators: (1) the number of ratifications, (2) the representation gap between civil law and common law, and (3) the annual growth rate of ratifications. The number of ratifications is the most common benchmark used by commentators to evaluate the success of a Convention. The second and the third are less

Convention];

(15) Convention of 14 March 1978 on Celebration and Recognition of the Validity of Marriages [the 1978 Marriage Convention];

(16) Convention of 14 March 1978 on the Law Applicable to Matrimonial Property Regimes [the 1978 Matrimonial Property Convention];

(17) the 1961 Testamentary Dispositions Convention;

(18) Convention of 2 October 1973 Concerning the International Administration of the Estates of Deceased Persons [the 1973 Estates Administration Convention];

(19) Convention of 1 August 1989 on the Law Applicable to Succession to the Estates of Deceased Persons [the 1989 Succession Convention];

(20) Convention of 4 May 1971 on the Law Applicable to Traffic Accidents;

(21) Convention of 2 October 1973 on the Law Applicable to Products Liability [the 1973 Products Liability Convention].

⁶² This field includes:

(1) Convention of 1 March 1954 on Civil Procedure [the 1954 Civil Procedure Convention];

(2) Convention of 5 October 1961 Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents [the 1961 Apostille Convention];

(3) Convention of 15 November 1965 on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters [the 1965 Service Convention];

(4) Convention of 18 March 1970 on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters [the 1970 Evidence Convention];

(5) Convention of 25 October 1980 on International Access to Justice [the 1980 Access to Justice Convention];

(6) Convention of 25 November 1965 on the Choice of Court;

(7) Convention of 1 February 1971 on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters;

(8) Supplementary Protocol of 1 February 1971 to the Hague Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Judgments in Civil and Commercial Matters;

(9) Convention of 30 June 2005 on Choice of Court Agreements [the 2005 Choice of Court Convention];

(10) Convention of 2 July 2019 on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Judgments in Civil or Commercial Matters.

⁶³ This field includes:

(1) Convention of 15 June 1955 on the Law Applicable to International Sales of Goods [the 1955 International Sales of Goods Convention];

(2) Convention of 15 April 1958 on the Law Governing Transfer of Title in International Sales of Goods;

(3) Convention of 15 April 1958 on the jurisdiction of the selected forum in the case of international sales of goods;

(4) Convention of 14 March 1978 on the Law Applicable to Agency;

(5) Convention of 22 December 1986 on the Law Applicable to Contracts for the International Sale of Goods [the 1986 International Sales of Goods Convention];

(6) Convention of 5 July 2006 on the Law Applicable to Certain Rights in Respect of Securities held with an Intermediary [the 2006 Securities Convention];

(7) Convention of 1 July 1985 on the Law Applicable to Trusts and on their Recognition [the 1985 Trusts Convention];

(8) Convention of 1 June 1956 on Recognition of the Legal Personality of Foreign Companies, Associations and Institutions.

frequently used, but they have no less significance. As elaborated in Chapter One, the HCCH was established by several European states. The origin and traditional base of the HCCH is in Europe, and the Europeans have dominated the scene for a long time. As such, some criticize that the traditional law-making methods at the HCCH rely too much on the degree and effect of the coordination of positions among Europeans.⁶⁴ This may be one of the reasons why more than half of the 39 Conventions are mainly accepted by civil law states in Europe, as shown by the lists of Contracting Parties on the website of the HCCH.⁶⁵ To maintain its world status as an international organization, the HCCH has to expand its influence to more than civil law states. The third indicator, the annual growth rate of ratifications, suggests the speed which states accept the Conventions. Although one can always find some exceptions and counterarguments against the utility of this indicator, intuition is that the faster a Convention is accepted, the more likely it is to have better overall performance. These three indicators are assigned equal weight when assessing the overall performance of the Hague Conventions. After empirical data is collected in terms of each indicator, the overall performance of each Convention is translated into one score.

The second step of the quantitative analysis is to quantify and compare post-Convention activities for each Convention. This thesis adopts the groupings of such activities by the HCCH. The number of each group is counted and transferred into a score, and equal weight is assigned to each group. Finally, each Convention will obtain a total score for all its post-Convention activities. The third step of the quantitative analysis is piecewise regression to examine the relationship between the post-Convention activities and the overall performance of the Hague Conventions.

⁶⁴ See Van Loon, H. (2000). Globalisation and the Hague Conference on Private International Law. *International Law Forum*, 2, P. 233. <https://doi.org/10.1163/157180402772757386>.

⁶⁵ For example, the 1956 Maintenance Convention and the 1958 Recognition and Enforcement Convention.

Although ratings of the work of the HCCH are not common, the methodology applied in this research is not rare. For instance, the *Doing Business* of the World Bank compares and assesses business regulations and property rights protection in 190 economies with quantitative indicators.⁶⁶ The World Bank has published annual reports for 17 years. The assessment covers 12 areas and provides scores and rankings for ten.⁶⁷ The World Bank relies on extensive theoretical research when selecting indicators for each area. The background research helps answer why the chosen indicators are essential for examining a specific economic outcome. Although the selected areas and indicators have a firm theoretical basis, the World Bank recognizes their limitations. The chosen areas cover only a part of the important policy areas that affect the business environment, and the indicators only measure a narrow scope of the selected areas.⁶⁸ After indicators of the 12 areas are settled, the World Bank collects information on laws, regulations, administrative requirements, and their implementation through communication with domestic experts, questionnaires, visits, written correspondence, and conference calls.⁶⁹

Based on the collected data, economies will have scores and be compared on three levels. On the first level, each indicator has a score and will be compared with related regions and the best performance. The indicators have different units that need to be transformed into a

⁶⁶ It should be noted that on September 16, 2021, the World Bank stated the *Doing Business* report would be discontinued after data irregularities and ethical matters were reported internally and all related information on *Doing Business* were reviewed. The World Bank has worked on a new approach to evaluating the business climate, and the new report, *Business Ready (B-READY)*, will be launched in 2024. Detailed information on the new methodology is available at <https://www.worldbank.org/en/businessready>. One important reform of B-READY lies in the methodology of rankings and scoring to avoid hype arising from the economy-wide rankings which is not a concern in the context of the DCL thesis. So, although the *Doing Business* is discontinued, its methodology has provided useful insights for the ratings of the Hague Conventions in the DCL thesis.

⁶⁷ See World Bank Group. (2020). *Doing business 2020: Comparing business regulation in 190 economies*. The World Bank. <https://archive.doingbusiness.org/en/reports/global-reports/doing-business-2020>.

⁶⁸ See World Bank Group. (2020). *Doing business 2020: Comparing business regulation in 190 economies*. The World Bank, p. 18-22. <https://archive.doingbusiness.org/en/reports/global-reports/doing-business-2020>.

⁶⁹ See World Bank Group. (2020). *Doing business 2020: Comparing business regulation in 190 economies*. The World Bank, p. 22-24. <https://archive.doingbusiness.org/en/reports/global-reports/doing-business-2020>.

common one. The unification of these units is realized with the linear transformation: (the worst performance for this indicator-the data of a certain economy for this indicator)/(the worst performance-the best performance). This equation measures how far the performance of a particular economy is from the best performance. The World Bank establishes the benchmarks for the worst and the best performance every five years. In its annual reports, the worst and best performance for each indicator both exclude extreme outliers and are defined carefully.

On the second level, all scores of the individual indicators within each area will be averaged, so each area has have a score and is ranked. The scores and rankings on the third level are aggregate results of all areas indicating the ease of doing business in each economy in a certain year.⁷⁰ With the methodology elaborated above, the World Bank identifies each country's performance across time and relative to other economies, the best-performing and the bottom-performing economies, the economies that improved the most, the regulatory features in different regions in the world, etc.⁷¹

Another example of ratings is the Single Market Scoreboard of the European Commission (EC). This research aims to show the performance of each Member State regarding the governance tools of the Single Market. It selected 13 governance tools to see if they run smoothly in the Member States. Each governance tool uses several indicators to make an assessment. The EC defines each indicator and explains reasons for selecting these indicators, their aims, and the data collection and calculation methods.

Different from the World Bank's methodology, each Member State's performance is evaluated on two levels. The approach to presenting the results on the two levels is also different. On the first level, for each indicator of each governance tool, the EC uses the traffic

⁷⁰ See World Bank Group. (2020). *Doing business 2020: Comparing business regulation in 190 economies*. The World Bank, p. 78-87. <https://archive.doingbusiness.org/en/reports/global-reports/doing-business-2020>.

⁷¹ See World Bank Group. (2020). *Doing business 2020: Comparing business regulation in 190 economies*. The World Bank, p. 2-15. <https://archive.doingbusiness.org/en/reports/global-reports/doing-business-2020>.

light chart to present the performance of the Member States. In these charts, green, yellow, and red denote different levels of performance: above average, average, and below average. In this way, the result of each indicator is not absolute values but colors.⁷² On the second level, the EC also uses traffic light charts to assess the performance of countries regarding each governance tool. However, calculation methods vary across different governance tools. For example, for public procurement, a green light for an indicator increases the score by 1 point, while a red one reduces it by 1 point. Different indicators are assigned different weights, and the score for each country regarding public procurement is a weighted sum of the scores of all indicators. When the weighted sum is above 3, a Member State gains a green light; between 3 and -3, a yellow one; below -3, a red one.⁷³ For trade in goods and services, a green light for an indicator increases the score by 3 points, a yellow one by 2 points, and a red one by 1 point. The score for each country regarding this governance tool is a simple average of scores of all indicators. When the average score is above 2.5 (including), a Member State gains a green light; between 2.4 and 1.6 (including both), a yellow one; below 1.5 (including), a red one.⁷⁴ Also, the EC shows the trend regarding the evolution of each State's performance in terms of each governance tool over time.⁷⁵

Although this DCL research may disclose rich information, the quantitative comparative studies of the Conventions in Chapter Three will have some limitations. One general doubt is the compatibility between the quantitative method and comparative law. It can be argued that the former is applied to natural sciences and cannot be duplicated by social sciences, especially law. Law is special, complex, and prescriptive, while natural science is descriptive and mainly

⁷² See European Commission. (2018). *Single market scoreboard: Transposition*.
https://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/scoreboard/performance_by_governance_tool/transposition/index_en.htm.

⁷³ See European Commission. (2018). *Single market scoreboard: Transposition*.
https://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/scoreboard/performance_by_governance_tool/transposition/index_en.htm.

⁷⁴ See European Commission. (2018). *Single market scoreboard: Transposition*.
https://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/scoreboard/performance_by_governance_tool/transposition/index_en.htm.

⁷⁵ See European Commission. (2018). *Single market scoreboard: Transposition*.
https://ec.europa.eu/internal_market/scoreboard/performance_by_governance_tool/transposition/index_en.htm.

relies on observation and calculation. The differences in law cannot be adequately reduced to numbers, as numbers compress information.⁷⁶ Meaningful information may therefore be lost in the transformation. Also, the method to evaluate overall performance is not flawless. A disadvantage is that it does not apply to the 2015 Principles because empirical data regarding the three indicators is not available.

An argument against the second indicator, the representation gap between civil law and common law states, is that civil law and common law is only one of the methods used to classify legal systems worldwide. Legal systems can be classified according to various standards, such as the Anglo-Saxon and the Romano-Germanic legal families, which are based on private law only.⁷⁷ The third indicator, the annual growth rate of ratifications, originated from statistics. It includes average and compound annual growth rates, and both involve many calculations. Another possible problem of the three indicators is the correlation between each two of them. The three indicators may score universally high or universally low if the correlation coefficients are high.

Despite these doubts about the incompatibility of the quantitative method and social sciences, it has been widely used in political science, sociology, and psychology.⁷⁸ In the field of law, the quantitative method has been used to measure the quality, divergence, and convergence of laws.⁷⁹ For instance, William J. Carney found, through quantitative comparison, that European corporate law has far more mandatory provisions than the US. He identified and grouped 131 mandatory provisions from eight EC corporate law directives and then searched

⁷⁶ See Siems, M. (2005). Numerical comparative law - Do we need statistical evidence in law in order to reduce complexity? *13 Cardozo Journal of International and Comparative Law*, p. 529-531.

⁷⁷ See Van Hoecke, M. (2017). Methodology of comparative legal research. In M. Adams, J. Husa, & M. Oderkerk (Eds.), *Comparative law methodology* (pp. 137-139). Edward Elgar Publishing.

⁷⁸ See Siems, M. (2005). Numerical comparative law - Do we need statistical evidence in law in order to reduce complexity? *13 Cardozo Journal of International and Comparative Law*, p. 533-536; Meuwese, A., & Versteeg, M. (2017). Quantitative methods for comparative constitutional law. In M. Adams, J. Husa, & M. Oderkerk (Eds.), *Comparative law methodology* (pp. 232-236). Edward Elgar Publishing.

⁷⁹ See Siems, M. (2005). Numerical comparative law - Do we need statistical evidence in law in order to reduce complexity? *13 Cardozo Journal of International and Comparative Law*, p. 523-528.

the US laws in 50 states to see if there were similar provisions. He employed LEXIS to search word patterns and found that 95 of the 131 provisions were not in effect in the US. He used descriptive statistics to present the differences in corporate laws in the two jurisdictions and complemented his quantitative findings with qualitative analysis.⁸⁰

Quantitative comparative studies are not rare in private international law. Gilles Cuniberti explored the factors that influence participants of international commercial transactions to choose applicable laws in their contracts. He observed more than 4400 international contracts by around 1,2000 international commercial actors and devise a method that assesses the attractiveness of contract laws in different countries. He found that English and Swiss laws are much more attractive than US states laws, French law, and German law and that extrinsic factors and intrinsic qualities of contract laws can explain the attractiveness. The quantitative techniques of his research include descriptive statistics and inferential statistics such as correlation.⁸¹

Like Cuniberti, Christopher A. Whytock has used descriptive and inferential statistics to examine private international law issues. He explores the relationship between litigation and arbitration in international disputes based on empirical data from U.S. courts and several international arbitral institutions. This information is used to compare international litigation and arbitration rates for more than ten years and estimates the number of enforced arbitral awards for around 40 years. His findings are that international arbitration has been increasing while international litigation has been declining and that judicial involvement is considerable after international disputes are settled with arbitral awards.⁸² Similarly, for Mathias M Siems,

⁸⁰ See Carney, W. J. (1997). The political economy of competition for corporate charters. *The Journal of Legal Studies*, 26(1), p. 303. <https://doi.org/10.1086/467997>.

⁸¹ See Cuniberti, G. (2014). The international market for contracts: The most attractive contract laws. *Northwestern Journal of International Law and Business*, 34(3), 455-417.
<http://scholarlycommons.law.northwestern.edu/njilb/vol34/iss3/3>.

⁸² See Whytock, C. A. (2009). The arbitration-litigation relationship in transnational dispute resolution: Empirical insights from the U.S. Federal Courts. *World Arbitration & Mediation*, 2, p. 39.

quantitative comparative law has the potential to improve the practicality of comparative law, although it is never a panacea.⁸³ Anne Meuwese and Mila Versteeg also recognize the benefits of the quantitative method, although they have noticed some possible challenges.⁸⁴ The increasing use of quantitative comparative law has led to this approach receiving more support from researchers.

Regarding this DCL thesis, without the quantitative method, the research may become overly ambitious. It would not be easy to compare overall performance and post-Convention activities for the 39 Conventions and further explore the link between them. When many international Conventions are involved, it seems that a comparatist has to rely on quantitative methods to process a large amount of information.⁸⁵ Although the three indicators may have some disadvantages, and the approach to evaluating overall performance may not lead to entirely accurate results, they are helpful for the aim of the DCL thesis. To summarize, the possible methodological disadvantages of the DCL thesis are fairly well established, but it will apply a healthy dose of skepticism throughout the process to compensate. The thesis will test the correlation between the indicators used to evaluate the overall performance of the Hague Conventions, clarify how the empirical data are collected and calculated and provide all background data.

II. Regression analysis in law

In this thesis, the overall performance of the Hague Conventions is regressed against the post-Convention activities without controlling other independent variables. To do so, it uses cross-sectional data – three indicators that assess the overall performance, and the post-Convention activities are coded at one point in time. The regression analysis may not be able

⁸³ See Meuwese, A., & Versteeg, M. (2017). Quantitative methods for comparative constitutional law. In M. Adams, J. Husa, & M. Oderkerk (Eds.), *Comparative law methodology* (pp. 236). Edward Elgar Publishing.

⁸⁴ See Meuwese, A., & Versteeg, M. (2017). Quantitative methods for comparative constitutional law. In M. Adams, J. Husa, & M. Oderkerk (Eds.), *Comparative law methodology* (pp. 236). Edward Elgar Publishing.

⁸⁵ See Meuwese, A., & Versteeg, M. (2017). Quantitative methods for comparative constitutional law. In M. Adams, J. Husa, & M. Oderkerk (Eds.), *Comparative law methodology* (pp. 236). Edward Elgar Publishing.

to provide conclusive proof of whether post-Convention activities affect the overall performance of the Hague Conventions, as it only shows whether the result is consistent with a causal link between the two variables.

Regression analysis being used to test causal claims is ubiquitous in the social sciences.⁸⁶ Although this methodology seems to be neither traditional nor common in the field of law, it does not lack supporters or users. For instance, Anne Meuwese and Mila Versteeg suggest that if legal researchers want to move beyond description, they might consider regression modeling to test causal explanations.⁸⁷ Among business law researchers, this methodology has considerable users. A notable focus is whether Delaware law improves firm value. To test this proposition, Robert Daines observed a sample of 4481 exchange-traded firms, representing a population of 47,001 firms in the US, between 1981 and 1996.⁸⁸ He used least squares regression and fixed-effects models to estimate whether Delaware firms are worth more. In these models, the dependent variable is Tobin's Q, indicating the value of firms, and the independent variable is Delaware incorporation. He controlled the following company characteristics: current and past profitability, investment opportunities, diversification, firm size, leverage, industry, year, and managerial ownership. The results of the two models were consistent – Delaware incorporation is associated with higher Tobin's Q.⁸⁹ Daines then tested whether Delaware incorporation makes companies more likely to receive takeover bids. To this end, he used a logistic model and found that Delaware incorporation is positively associated with the likelihood of a bid. In this model, the dependent variable is whether the firm received a takeover bid, and the independent variable is Delaware incorporation, controlling for factors

⁸⁶ DeMaris, A. (2004). *Regression with social data: Modeling continuous and limited response variables*, p. 9. John Wiley & Sons.

⁸⁷ See Meuwese, A., & Versteeg, M. (2017). Quantitative methods for comparative constitutional law. In M. Adams, J. Husa, & M. Oderkerk (Eds.), *Comparative law methodology* (pp. 252). Edward Elgar Publishing.

⁸⁸ See Daines, R. (2001). Does Delaware law improve firm value? *Journal of Financial Economics*, 62(3), p. 530-531. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0304-405X\(01\)00086-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0304-405X(01)00086-1).

⁸⁹ See Daines, R. (2001). Does Delaware law improve firm value? *Journal of Financial Economics*, 62(3), p. 531-538. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0304-405X\(01\)00086-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0304-405X(01)00086-1).

such as firm size, profitability, leverage, industry, etc.⁹⁰

Theodore Eisenberg and Geoffrey Miller regard Delaware incorporation as a choice-of-law decision and intend to divert the attention of scholars from incorporation to the real issues at stake: choices of law and forum.⁹¹ They have conducted much quantitative research to test if Delaware law or courts are attractive to contractual provisions and litigation. Their research methodologies mainly adopt such a pattern: they first use descriptive and inferential statistics to present some preliminary findings, and then they make regression analyses to test these findings further.⁹²

Unlike in business law, regression analysis is rare within the field of private international law. However, international human rights law researchers have frequently applied this methodology to explore the willingness of states to ratify international human rights Conventions and to change their practices accordingly. Perhaps this is due to the close relationship between this area and comparative politics and political economy. The latter two disciplines have long employed regression analysis. Oona A. Hathaway is a researcher exploring international human rights law issues with regression modeling. She focuses on human rights treaties to examine whether ratifiers comply with the treaties and whether these treaties improve their human rights practices. Although she distinguishes compliance from effectiveness before she begins with the quantitative analysis⁹³, the two concepts seem interchangeable in her discourse.

She first sketches out existing literature on international law compliance and effectiveness in her research. One school of thought is the rational actor models. These models hold that

⁹⁰ See Daines, R. (2001). Does Delaware law improve firm value? *Journal of Financial Economics*, 62(3), p. 540-546. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0304-405X\(01\)00086-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0304-405X(01)00086-1).

⁹¹ See Eisenberg, T., & Miller, G. P. (2006). Ex Ante choices of law and forum: An empirical analysis of corporate merger agreements. *Vanderbilt Law Review*, 59(6), p. 1975-1978.

⁹² See also Eisenberg, T., & Miller, G. P. (2009). The flight to New York: An empirical study of choice of law and choice of forum clauses in publicly-held companies' contracts. *Cardozo Law Review*, 30(4), 1475-1512.

⁹³ See Hathaway, O. A. (2002). Do human rights treaties make a difference? *The Yale Law Journal*, 111(8), p. 1963-1966.

countries will comply with international law if it furthers their self-interest by "improving their reputation, enhancing their geopolitical power, furthering their ideological ends, avoiding conflict, or avoiding sanction by a more powerful state"⁹⁴. This school of thought has three variants: realism, institutionalism, and liberalism. Realists regard compliance as "the result of coincidence rather than the force of the law"⁹⁵. In their eyes, there is no significant link between human rights treaties and the practices of ratifiers. Institutionalists believe compliance occurs after "a reasoned weighing of the costs and benefits of alternative modes of action"⁹⁶ of states, and the change of their behavior is due to "concern for their reputation"⁹⁷. Liberalists think that compliance is more likely to happen in liberal states as a result of "the favorable effect of international law and legal institutions on domestic interests"⁹⁸, and human rights treaties are more likely to change the behavior of liberal states. Another school of thought is the normative models which include the managerial model, the fairness model, and the transnational legal process model. The managerial model argues that countries comply with treaties because treaties can generate persuasive discourse, and noncompliance occurs when treaties are ambiguous or states have limited capability to comply. The fairness model points to "the perceived fairness of the legal obligation"⁹⁹ when explaining compliance. The transnational legal process model argues that states comply with treaties because the norms have been internalized into domestic laws.

To test the propositions of the two schools of thought, Hathaway observes "the

⁹⁴ Hathaway, O. A. (2002). Do human rights treaties make a difference? *The Yale Law Journal*, 111(8), p. 1944.

⁹⁵ Hathaway, O. A. (2002). Do human rights treaties make a difference? *The Yale Law Journal*, 111(8), p. 1947.

⁹⁶ Hathaway, O. A. (2002). Do human rights treaties make a difference? *The Yale Law Journal*, 111(8), p. 1951.

⁹⁷ Hathaway, O. A. (2002). Do human rights treaties make a difference? *The Yale Law Journal*, 111(8), p. 1952.

⁹⁸ Hathaway, O. A. (2002). Do human rights treaties make a difference? *The Yale Law Journal*, 111(8), p. 1953.

⁹⁹ Hathaway, O. A. (2002). Do human rights treaties make a difference? *The Yale Law Journal*, 111(8), p. 1959.

experiences of 166 nations over a nearly forty-year period in five areas of human rights law: genocide, torture, fair and public trials, civil liberties, and political representation of women."¹⁰⁰ She provides a clear picture of the definitions and sources of the five fields, including 15 international and regional Conventions and protocols and the selected provisions.¹⁰¹ The first step of her quantitative analysis maps trends regarding the relation between ratification and human rights practices. She finds that ratifiers have better human rights ratings than nonratifiers on average in the five areas. It appears that this preliminary finding validates the normative models, but when probed more deeply, noncompliance is common, and in some cases, poor human rights practices come with a higher ratification rate. Among democratic countries, ratifiers have better ratings than nonratifiers on average. But this trend does not hold for some regional treaties. To illustrate this, Hathaway uses more graphs to show that "the countries with the worst human rights ratings are sometimes as likely as those with the best ratings to have joined the relevant human rights treaties"¹⁰², and none of the models above can fully account for the findings.

After mapping several trends, Hathaway performs a regression analysis to test the causal link between treaty ratification and human rights practices. Based on political science literature on what factors affect human rights practices, she selects the following control variables: international war, civil or ethnic war, population size, population growth, new regime, democracy, gross national product per capita, global economic interdependence, dependence on foreign aid, economic growth and state failure.¹⁰³ She also includes a country dummy variable, a time-trend variable, and a lagged dependent variable to address some statistical

¹⁰⁰ Hathaway, O. A. (2002). Do human rights treaties make a difference? *The Yale Law Journal*, 111(8), p. 1939.

¹⁰¹ See Hathaway, O. A. (2002). Do human rights treaties make a difference? *The Yale Law Journal*, 111(8), p. 1967-1976.

¹⁰² Hathaway, O. A. (2002). Do human rights treaties make a difference? *The Yale Law Journal*, 111(8), p. 1981.

¹⁰³ Hathaway, O. A. (2002). Do human rights treaties make a difference? *The Yale Law Journal*, 111(8), p. 2027-2034.

problems.¹⁰⁴ She mainly uses an ordered probit regression model with human rights ratings as the dependent variable and "the sum of the number of years the treaty has been in effect"¹⁰⁵ as the independent variable. She uses both cross-national and cross-time data to capture the systematic differences between ratifiers and nonratifiers and between "the period before they have ratified treaties and the period after they have done so"¹⁰⁶. The regression analysis result seems counterintuitive for many – "not only is treaty ratification not associated with better human rights practices than otherwise expected, but it is often associated with worse practices"¹⁰⁷.

Regarding these empirical findings, Hathaway adopts some self-skepticism and considers possible systematic measurement error and reciprocal causation. She conducts further qualitative analysis and develops the liberal model. Hathaway argues that treaties both generate binding law and express the position of ratifiers, so they "play both instrumental and expressive role[s]"¹⁰⁸. The two roles are likely to operate incoherently as international human rights law does not have strict monitoring and enforcement mechanisms. Countries ratify human rights treaties mainly to build their images.¹⁰⁹

Ryan Goodman and Derek Jinks see Hathaway's research as "the most well-conceived empirical study of this question in the legal literature"¹¹⁰. But they argue that the research has some important flaws. Regarding the empirical analysis, Hathaway uses ratification as a proxy

¹⁰⁴ Hathaway, O. A. (2002). Do human rights treaties make a difference? *The Yale Law Journal*, 111(8), p. 1990.

¹⁰⁵ Hathaway, O. A. (2002). Do human rights treaties make a difference? *The Yale Law Journal*, 111(8), p. 2027.

¹⁰⁶ Hathaway, O. A. (2002). Do human rights treaties make a difference? *The Yale Law Journal*, 111(8), p. 1992.

¹⁰⁷ Hathaway, O. A. (2002). Do human rights treaties make a difference? *The Yale Law Journal*, 111(8), p. 1989.

¹⁰⁸ Hathaway, O. A. (2002). Do human rights treaties make a difference? *The Yale Law Journal*, 111(8), p. 2002.

¹⁰⁹ Hathaway, O. A. (2002). Do human rights treaties make a difference? *The Yale Law Journal*, 111(8), p. 2002-2020.

¹¹⁰ Goodman, R., & Jinks, D. (2003). Measuring the effects of human rights treaties. *European Journal of International Law*, 14(1), p. 172. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ejil/14.1.171>.

of acceptance of human rights norms when measuring the independent variable. For Goodman and Jinks, ratification is only one point in the incorporation process. Treaty obligations start as early as upon signature. Also, the importance of ratification varies among countries, as procedures to comply with the treaties are usually different.¹¹¹ In the eyes of Goodman and Jinks, measuring human rights practices is also problematic. In some countries, certain forms of human rights violations have decreased because governments replaced them with more severe ones. The data reported by countries can also be manipulated to create an image that human rights practices are improving.¹¹² Even when human rights conditions in some countries have improved, the data may show that these countries are worse than the most repressive ones, as researchers usually have more access to information about violations.¹¹³ Goodman and Jinks point out that the measurement error is systematic as “treaty ratification triggers social and political processes that exacerbate this measurement error.”¹¹⁴ Ratification suggests that countries have to provide more transparent information and allow individuals to express injuries due to human rights violations. In this way, countries that comply with treaties may have more reported cases of human rights violations.

Regarding Hathaway's theoretical model, Goodman and Jinks argue that its assumptions are not consistent with her empirical assumptions. For instance, the research relies on data provided by the US government. But this source should be rejected in the empirical analysis as in her model; she assumes that the US decreases pressure on ratifiers by under-reporting violations.¹¹⁵ Also, the model fails to adequately account for non-ratification, whereas she

¹¹¹ See Goodman, R., & Jinks, D. (2003). Measuring the effects of human rights treaties. *European Journal of International Law*, 14(1), p. 173-174. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ejil/14.1.171>.

¹¹² See Goodman, R., & Jinks, D. (2003). Measuring the effects of human rights treaties. *European Journal of International Law*, 14(1), p. 174-175. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ejil/14.1.171>.

¹¹³ See Goodman, R., & Jinks, D. (2003). Measuring the effects of human rights treaties. *European Journal of International Law*, 14(1), p. 175. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ejil/14.1.171>.

¹¹⁴ Goodman, R., & Jinks, D. (2003). Measuring the effects of human rights treaties. *European Journal of International Law*, 14(1), p. 176. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ejil/14.1.171>.

¹¹⁵ See Goodman, R., & Jinks, D. (2003). Measuring the effects of human rights treaties. *European Journal of International Law*, 14(1), p. 179. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ejil/14.1.171>.

assumes ratification does not have real costs. For Goodman and Jinks, the costs of ratification have been underestimated by Hathaway.¹¹⁶ Beth A. Simmons also doubts Hathaway's view that countries join treaties because ratification allows a low-cost expression of support for international cooperation. For Simmons, it seems impossible for governments to enjoy the expressive benefits through ratification. Citizens, other countries, and international advocacy groups care about follow-up and actual practices on which they usually have good information. Also, ratification without following through may lead to political backlash "by raising the consciousness of potential stakeholders and giving them a salient moral and legal claim on the realization of that right."¹¹⁷ If ratification were costless, countries would join treaties immediately and universally. But the reality is that while some ratify quickly, others wait many years or decades to do so.¹¹⁸

Most of these criticisms are reasonable. Perhaps in response to comments on her research above, Hathaway looked closely at the cost of commitment to human rights treaties to explore whether it affects countries' ratification decisions. From her view, as the external monitoring system tends to be minimal, the cost of commitment is "a function of both the extent to which a country's practices diverge from the requirements of the treaty and of the country's expectations regarding the likelihood that the costs will be realized"¹¹⁹. For human rights treaties with weak external enforcement mechanisms, countries with good practices and strong domestic enforcement systems will be less likely to ratify. On the contrary, countries with poor practices and weak domestic enforcement systems will be more likely to ratify. Here, it seems that the latter element in Hathaway's function of the cost of commitment, the country's

¹¹⁶ See Goodman, R., & Jinks, D. (2003). Measuring the effects of human rights treaties. *European Journal of International Law*, 14(1), p. 179-180. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ejil/14.1.171>.

¹¹⁷ Simmons, B. A. (2009). *Mobilizing for human rights: International law in domestic politics*. Cambridge University Press. p. 60. <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511811340>.

¹¹⁸ See Simmons, B. A. (2009). *Mobilizing for human rights: International law in domestic politics*. Cambridge University Press. p. 60-64. <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511811340>.

¹¹⁹ Hathaway, O. A. (2003). The cost of commitment. *Stanford Law Review*, 55, p. 1834. <http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.13051/5461>.

expectations of the probability to comply, has a stronger effect on the result than the first one, the gap between its practices and the requirements of treaties. In this research, Hathaway also hypothesizes that democracies will be more likely to commit to human rights treaties. Compared with democratic countries with good practices, those with poor practices will be less likely to join. Nondemocratic countries with poor practices will be not less likely to join than those with good practices.¹²⁰

Hathaway's research does not aim to provide a complete picture of why countries commit to human rights treaties. Instead, it simply focuses on elements relating to the cost of commitment, putting aside other factors such as regime stability, duration of the regime, economy openness, etc.¹²¹ So she does not apply regression analysis but mainly uses descriptive statistics based on data regarding the experiences of 166 countries over forty years. She first compares the ratification rate between countries with better practices and those with worse ones in the context of six international and regional Conventions and protocols and certain selected provisions. She finds that although countries with better ratings sometimes have higher ratification rates than those with worse ratings, this is not the case uniformly. Also, the difference in the ratification rate is very marginal. The ratification rates of countries with good and poor practices are similar regarding treaties with weak enforcement.¹²² For her, the evidence supports her hypothesis that countries with good practices may not be more likely to ratify than those with poor practices; namely, the link between human rights practices and ratification is not obvious.¹²³ She then compares the ratification rates of domestic and non-domestic countries with better and worse ratings. The evidence again supports her hypotheses

¹²⁰ See Hathaway, O. A. (2003). The cost of commitment. *Stanford Law Review*, 55, pp. 1839-1841. <http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.13051/5461>.

¹²¹ See Hathaway, O. A. (2003). The cost of commitment. *Stanford Law Review*, 55, pp. 1841-1842. <http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.13051/5461>.

¹²² See Hathaway, O. A. (2003). The cost of commitment. *Stanford Law Review*, 55, pp. 1843-1845. <http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.13051/5461>.

¹²³ See Hathaway, O. A. (2003). The cost of commitment. *Stanford Law Review*, 55, pp. 1845-1849. <http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.13051/5461>.

above regarding democracies and nondemocracies.

After presenting the preliminary evidence and conclusions regarding the cost of commitment, Hathaway makes a more profound investigation to explain why countries commit to human rights treaties. In this research, she argues that countries' decisions to join and comply with human rights treaties is affected by two dynamics: “domestic legal enforcement of the terms of the treaty and the collateral consequences of the decision—the expected reactions of individuals, states, and organizations to the state's decision to commit to the treaty and then to abide or not abide by its terms.”¹²⁴ These arguments are not consistent with her research above, but the following hypotheses are almost unchanged: states with less democratic regimes and poor human rights practices will be no less likely to join treaties than those with less democratic regimes but good practices; on the contrary, democracies with poor practices will be less likely to join the treaties than those with good practices.¹²⁵ From her view, apart from democracy and human rights practices, countries' decisions to join human rights treaties are also linked to the number of NGOs, foreign aid, trade, the duration of the regime and ratification rate within a region, etc. She tests these hypotheses by observing the practices of more than 160 countries over a time span of several decades with advanced regression analysis, the hazard model, and marginal effect graphs. In this model, the dependent variable is whether a state has ratified a treaty or treaty provision selected, and the independent variables are rights violations, democracy, human rights NGOs, new regime, regional ratification rate, and an interacted variable of rights violations and democracy.¹²⁶ The results show that an increase in the interaction of democracy and rights violations is associated with a decrease in the likelihood

¹²⁴ See Hathaway, O. A. (2007). Why do countries commit to human rights treaties? *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 51(4), p. 592. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0022002707303046>.

¹²⁵ See Hathaway, O. A. (2007). Why do countries commit to human rights treaties? *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 51(4), p. 590. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0022002707303046>.

¹²⁶ See Hathaway, O. A. (2007). Why do countries commit to human rights treaties? *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 51(4), p. 595-598. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0022002707303046>

of states to ratify. Also, if democracy is at higher levels, an increase in violations is associated with the reduced chance of states to ratify. If at low levels, an increase in violations does not have a significant effect on the likelihood to ratify. So the evidence supports the hypothesis that if states have democratic institutions and poor practices, they are less likely to join the human rights treaties and that if states have less democratic institutions and poor practices, they are not less likely to join.¹²⁷ Regarding the collateral consequences, the empirical results show that for three out of five Conventions and provisions selected, an increase in NGOs is associated with an increase in the chance to ratify. A state with a new regime has a higher chance of ratifying than a state with an old one. Finally, she finds that countries are more likely to ratify when the regional ratification rate is higher.¹²⁸

Like Hathaway, Beth A. Simmons is also attracted to topics about why countries ratify human rights treaties and whether ratification improves human rights practices. She argues for a theory of rationally expressive ratification. For her, two dynamics affect countries' willingness to ratify human rights treaties: the government's preferences and practices and the potential net costs governments expect ratification to involve. The smaller the gap between governments' ideal point and the treaty, the more likely governments are to join.¹²⁹ When answering why some liberal Western democracies refrain from ratification while they protect rights and support human rights treaties, Simmons thinks it is because the potential cost is too high. In these countries, the potential cost stems from executive-legislative relations, the nature of the legal system, and the power-sharing federal systems. These countries are false negatives,¹³⁰ while countries that abuse human rights but ratify human rights treaties are false

¹²⁷ See Hathaway, O. A. (2007). Why do countries commit to human rights treaties? *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 51(4), p. 598-609. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0022002707303046>.

¹²⁸ See Hathaway, O. A. (2007). Why do countries commit to human rights treaties? *Journal of Conflict Resolution*, 51(4), p. 609-612. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0022002707303046>.

¹²⁹ See Simmons, B. A. (2009). *Mobilizing for human rights: International law in domestic politics*. Cambridge University Press, pp. 64-67. <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511811340>.

¹³⁰ See Simmons, B. A. (2009). *Mobilizing for human rights: International law in domestic politics*. Cambridge University Press, pp. 67-77. <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511811340>.

positives. False positives decide to join the treaties because they gamble that the benefits of ratification exceed the possible consequences. Ratification can build the image of countries both at home and abroad and improve their access to international trade, aid, and investment. Countries can also have more opportunities to join some international organizations as these organizations may expect ratification as a condition to join.¹³¹

Simmons uses a hazard model to test her propositions regarding ratification. In this model, she observes data gathered yearly for each possible country to “capture the accumulation of 'risks' over time that affect the decision to commit”¹³². The dependent variable is ratification, indicating the year a country ratified the selected treaties. It seems that Simmons intends to provide systematic and comprehensive explanations for ratification – her research includes five sets of explanatory variables. The first set indicates government preferences: democracy, Protestant, Catholic, Islam, and left executive. The second concerns domestic institutions producing false negatives: common law legal tradition, the presidential system, the ratification process, ratification barriers in democracies, and federalism. The third indicating strategic behavior potentially producing false positives only includes one factor – regional ratifications. The fourth is used as an alternative explanation for ratification: embeddedness, average regional political rights, and regional norms for the government's role in the market. The fifth is also alternative explanations for ratification: GDP per capita logged, GDP logged, overseas development assistance/GDP, and use of IMF credits.¹³³

The results show, with a high degree of certainty, regarding the indicators of government preferences, that democracy increases the likelihood of countries joining human rights treaties.

¹³¹ See Simmons, B. A. (2009). *Mobilizing for human rights: International law in domestic politics*. Cambridge University Press, pp. 77-78. <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511811340>.

¹³² Simmons, B. A. (2009). *Mobilizing for human rights: International law in domestic politics*. Cambridge University Press, p. 80. <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511811340>.

¹³³ For descriptions of all the variables, see Simmons, B. A. (2009). *Mobilizing for human rights: International law in domestic politics*. Cambridge University Press, pp. 82-85. <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511811340>.

To a limited degree, the ideological tendency is also responsible for ratification. Although religion may not be a perfect indicator of culture, the result shows it affects ratification to a certain extent.¹³⁴ Concerning false negatives, for most of the selected treaties, strong evidence shows that common law countries are much less likely to ratify human rights treaties than other legal systems. Ratification procedures are also proved to lower countries' probability of joining the treaties. But there is no good evidence to show that the link between federalism, or presidentialism, and ratification is consistent for the selected treaties.¹³⁵ Concerning false positives, there is some evidence for at least three of the six treaties that a country's ratification is affected by regional influence. Apart from the explanations above, Simmons looks for approaches to observe ratification. One alternative is suggested by sociology: the dominant Western culture spreads through various normative discussions, leading countries to follow their choices.

Among all the indicators to test this proposition, namely, embeddedness, average regional political rights, and regional norm for the government's role in the market, only the first one shows a statistically significant relation with ratification.¹³⁶ Simmons' other explanation for ratification is the theory of coercion from international relations. The fact that international relations are asymmetric makes some channels of coercion plausible. This may be especially true for some small and poor states that are highly dependent on international aid. Simmons uses GDP per capita logged, GDP logged, overseas development assistance/GDP, and use of IMF credits to test this alternative explanation. However, this explanation is not supported by the empirical results: larger countries are more likely to ratify human rights treaties than smaller

¹³⁴ See Simmons, B. A. (2009). *Mobilizing for human rights: International law in domestic politics*. Cambridge University Press, pp. 81-86. <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511811340>.

¹³⁵ See Simmons, B. A. (2009). *Mobilizing for human rights: International law in domestic politics*. Cambridge University Press, pp. 86-88. <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511811340>.

¹³⁶ See Simmons, B. A. (2009). *Mobilizing for human rights: International law in domestic politics*. Cambridge University Press, pp. 96-97. <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511811340>.

ones, and those countries that take aid from the IMF are more likely to postpone ratification.¹³⁷

In another regression analysis, Simmons examines why countries commit to and comply with international monetary law. She hypothesizes that countries commit to international monetary law to further their interests and comply with it to improve their reputation when competing for international business.¹³⁸ She uses Article VIII of the IMF's Articles of Agreement as a sample to test the propositions. Obligations under this provision are voluntary with the purpose of promoting free foreign exchange markets. She first tests the link between commitment to this provision and economic competition with a hazard model. In this model, the dependent variable is an Article VIII commitment, and the independent variables are the commitment rate of IMF members and the regional commitment rate. She assumes that apart from economic competition, commitment to Article VIII is also affected by the IMF's potential role and the domestic economic and political conditions, so she controls three sets of variables. The use of fund credits, flexible exchange rates, and surveillance indicates IMF's potential role. Trade dependence and democracy are applied to denote political conditions. Economic conditions use the following indicators: GNP/capita, GDP growth, reserves/GDP, and reserve volatility. She also controls for time to reduce the probability that the independent variables reflect changes in adherents across time. The results show that choices of economic competitors have a large and positive effect on commitment. The institutional incentives of the IMF also show some influence. While political conditions show an important association with commitment, the result of economic conditions is not statistically significant but basically fulfills expectations, according to Simmons.¹³⁹ When testing why countries comply with

¹³⁷ See Simmons, B. A. (2009). *Mobilizing for human rights: International law in domestic politics*. Cambridge University Press, p. 97. <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511811340>.

¹³⁸ See Simmons, B. A. (2000). International law and state behavior: commitment and compliance in international monetary affairs. *American Political Science Review*, 94(4), pp. 819-822. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2586210>

¹³⁹ See Simmons, B. A. (2000). International law and state behavior: commitment and compliance in international monetary affairs. *American Political Science Review*, 94(4), pp. 822-825. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2586210>.

Article VIII after commitment to it, Simmons adopts a logit model. In it, the dependent variable is whether a country sets restrictions on the current account, namely, whether it complies with Article VIII. She believes the following four factors affect the compliance of countries: economic pressure, the influence of other countries within a region, the institutional context of the IMF, and the characteristics of countries. The most important finding seems to be that regional compliance has a significant relation with the decision of a country to comply or not, while the other three factors present mixed results.¹⁴⁰ Simmons' research provides insights into the factors that affect the decision of countries to commit to and comply with international monetary law. But it seems too brief and concise to explain the theoretical basis of the independent variables fully.

To summarize, despite the doubt about the compatibility of the quantitative approach with legal research, general quantitative analysis and even the more complicated regression analysis in law are not rare. Like some literature on quantitative analysis in law, the DCL thesis will also adopt descriptive and inferential statistics, including correlation and regression. However, the regression analysis does not control other independent variables when examining the relationship between post-Convention activities and the performance of the Hague Conventions in attracting ratifications. The qualitative analysis of the Hague Conventions will discuss other possible factors that may affect the relationship between the two variables.

¹⁴⁰ See Simmons, B. A. (2000). International law and state behavior: commitment and compliance in international monetary affairs. *American Political Science Review*, 94(4), pp. 827-829. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2586210>.

CHAPTER THREE: OVERALL PERFORMANCE OF THE HAGUE CONVENTIONS

I. Data sources and collection methods

The DCL thesis evaluates the overall performance of each Convention using three indicators: (1) the number of ratifications, (2) the common/civil law representation gap, and (3) the annual growth rate of ratifications. Each Convention will obtain a score for each indicator. The overall performance score obtained for each Convention is the average of the three scores. The DCL thesis relies on each Convention's status table on the HCCH website to collect ratification data. The Regional Economic Integration Organizations (REIOs) and the territorial units listed under the "extensions of application" on the status table will not be counted for the three indicators. This is because the DCL thesis is state-oriented. For example, in Figure 3.1, on the 2005 Choice of Court Convention status table listing all REIOs and states bound by this Convention, only the states will be counted, and the European Union, as an REIO, will be ignored. Territorial units listed under the "extensions of application" on the status table, as shown in Figures 3.2 and 3.3, are usually overseas islands of the Contracting States and will also be ignored.

Figure 3.1 2005 Choice of Court Convention Status Table

HCCH

International Commission on Civil Justice

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37: Convention of 30 June 2005 on Choice of Court Agreements

Entry into force: 1-X-2015

Last update: 3-III-2021

Number of Contracting Parties, incl. REIOs and States bound as a result of approval by an REIO: 32

The expression "Contracting Party" covers both, cases in which the Convention has, and cases in which the Convention has not yet, entered into force for that Party, incl. an REIO, following the deposit of its instrument of ratification, accession, acceptance or approval (see column EIF in the chart).

Contracting Parties (incl. REIOs and States bound by its approval) to this Convention (Protocol) that are also Members of the HCCH (i.e., the Organisation) are in **bold**. Contracting Parties that are not Members of the HCCH are in *italics*.

Contracting Party

S¹

R/A/Ap/Su²

Type³

EIF⁴

EXT⁵

Auth⁶

Res/D/N/DC⁷

Austria			Ap*	1-X-2015			D
Belgium			Ap*	1-X-2015			D
Bulgaria			Ap*	1-X-2015			D
China	12-IX-2017						
Croatia			Ap*	1-X-2015			D
Cyprus			Ap*	1-X-2015			D
Czech Republic			Ap*	1-X-2015			D
Denmark		30-V-2018	A	1-IX-2018			D
Estonia			Ap*	1-X-2015			D
European Union	1-IV-2009	11-VI-2015	Ap	1-X-2015			D,N
Finland			Ap*	1-X-2015			D
France			Ap*	1-X-2015			D
Germany			Ap*	1-X-2015			D
Greece			Ap*	1-X-2015			D
Hungary			Ap*	1-X-2015			D
Ireland			Ap*	1-X-2015			D
Israel	3-III-2021						
Italy			Ap*	1-X-2015			D
Latvia			Ap*	1-X-2015			D
Lithuania			Ap*	1-X-2015			D
Luxembourg			Ap*	1-X-2015			D
Malta			Ap*	1-X-2015			D
Mexico		26-IX-2007	A	1-X-2015			
Montenegro	5-X-2017	18-IV-2018	R	1-VIII-2018			
Netherlands			Ap*	1-X-2015			D
North Macedonia	9-XII-2019						
Poland			Ap*	1-X-2015			D
Portugal			Ap*	1-X-2015			D
Romania			Ap*	1-X-2015			D
Singapore	25-III-2015	2-VI-2016	R	1-X-2016			
Slovakia			Ap*	1-X-2015			D
Slovenia			Ap*	1-X-2015			D
Spain			Ap*	1-X-2015			D
Sweden			Ap*	1-X-2015			D
Ukraine	21-III-2016						
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland		28-IX-2020	A	1-X-2015			D,Res,DC
United States of America	19-I-2009						

* (incl. REIOs and States bound by its approval)

1) S = Signature

2) R/A/Su = Ratification, Accession or Succession

3) Type = R: Ratification;
A: Accession;
A*: Accession giving rise to an acceptance procedure; click on A* for details of acceptances of the accession;
Ap: Approval by an REIO
Ap*: State bound as a result of an approval by an REIO
C: Continuation;
Su: Succession;
Den: Denunciation;

4) EIF = Entry into force

5) EXT = Extensions of application

6) Authorities per Convention = Designation of Authorities

7) Res/D/N/DC = Reservations, declarations, notifications or depositary communications

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Figure 3.2 "Extensions of Application" of the 1954 Civil Procedure Convention


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02: Convention of 1 March 1954 on civil procedure
Entry into force: 12-IV-1957

Last update: 14-III-2017
 Number of Contracting Parties to this Convention: 49
 The expression "Contracting Party" covers both cases in which the Convention has, and cases in which the Convention has not yet, entered into force for that Party following the deposit of its instrument of ratification, accession, acceptance or approval (see column EIF in the chart).

[View and/or print full status report](#)

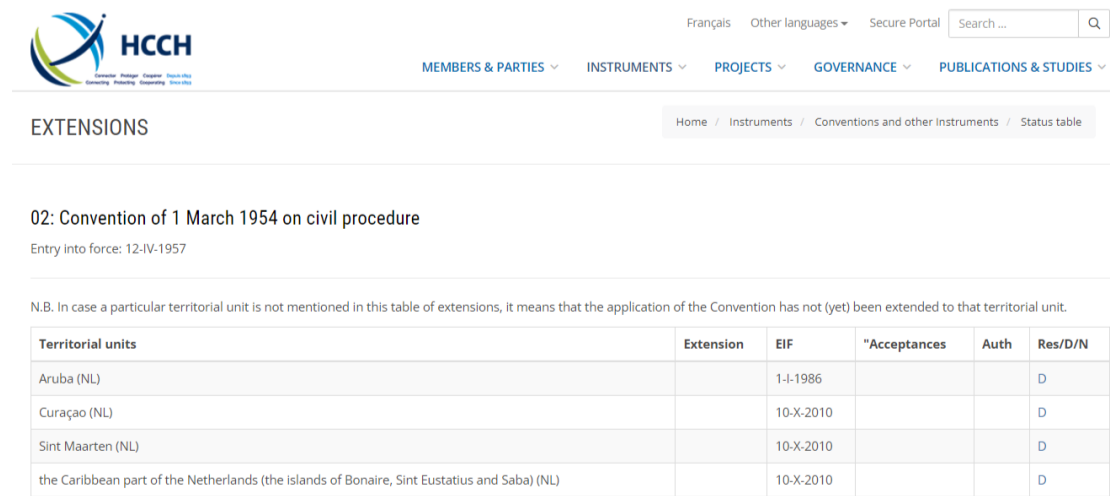
[Full text](#)
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[Bibliography](#)

Contracting Parties to this Convention that are also Members of the HCCH (i.e., the Organisation) are in **bold**. Contracting Parties that are not Members of the HCCH are in *italics*.

Contracting Party	S ¹	R/A/S ²	Type ³	EIF ⁴	EXT ⁵	Auth ⁶	Res/D/N/DC ⁷
Albania		8-IV-2010	A	13-XII-2010			
Argentina		23-IX-1987	A	9-VII-1988			D
Armenia		6-V-1996	A	29-I-1997			
Austria		1-II-1954	R	12-IV-1957			D
Belarus		17-V-1993	Su	25-VIII-1991			
Belgium		1-II-1954	R	23-VI-1958			
Bosnia and Herzegovina		23-VIII-1993	Su	6-II-1992		1	
China			C				D,N
Croatia		23-IV-1993	Su	8-X-1991		1	
Cyprus		27-IV-2000	A	1-III-2001		1	Res
Czech Republic		28-I-1993	Su	1-I-1993			
Denmark		2-IX-1955	R	18-XI-1958			Res
Egypt		4-II-1981	A	16-X-1981			Res
Finland		17-IX-1956	R	12-IV-1957			D
France		24-I-1956	R	22-VI-1959	10	1	N
Germany		9-IV-1957	R	1-I-1960			D
<i>Holy See</i>		25-VIII-1966	A	17-V-1967			
Hungary		21-V-1965	A	18-II-1966			
Iceland		10-XI-2008	A	31-VII-2009		1	D,Res
Israel		22-XI-1967	A	19-VIII-1968			
Italy		1-II-1954	R	12-IV-1957			
Japan		12-III-1970	R	26-VI-1970		1	N
Kazakhstan		29-I-2015	A	14-X-2015			
Kyrgyzstan		22-XI-1996	A	14-VIII-1997			
Latvia		15-XII-1992	A	12-IX-1993			D
Lebanon		25-III-1974	A	7-I-1975			
Lithuania		5-XI-2002	A	17-VII-2003			D
Luxembourg		28-VI-1954	R	12-IV-1957			
Mongolia		3-III-2014	A	14-XI-2014			
Montenegro		1-III-2007	Su	3-VI-2006			
Morocco		22-XII-1971	A	14-IX-1972			
Netherlands		1-II-1954	R	27-VI-1959	1	1	D,N
North Macedonia		20-III-1996	Su	17-XI-1991			
Norway		23-III-1954	R	20-VII-1958			
Poland		13-VI-1962	A	13-III-1963		2	D
Portugal		20-II-1957	R	31-VIII-1967			D,N
Republic of Moldova		4-II-1993	A	3-XI-1993			
Romania		29-IV-1971	A	29-I-1972		1	D
Russian Federation		28-X-1966	A	26-VII-1967		1	D
Serbia		19-IV-2001	Su	27-IV-1992		1	
Slovakia		15-III-1993	Su	1-I-1993			
Slovenia		8-VI-1992	Su	25-VI-1991		1	
Spain		12-IV-1957	R	19-XI-1961			
Suriname		11-XI-1976	A	7-IX-1977			
Sweden		28-VI-1954	R	19-II-1958			
Switzerland		2-VII-1954	R	5-VII-1957			
Turkey		23-X-1972	A	11-VII-1973			D
Ukraine		10-VI-1999	Su	24-VIII-1991		1	D
Uzbekistan		5-III-1996	A	2-XI-1996			

1) S = Signature
 2) R/A/Su = Ratification, Accession or Succession
 3) Type = R: Ratification;
 A: Accession;
 A*: Accession giving rise to an acceptance procedure; click on A* for details of acceptances of the accession;
 C: Continuation;
 Su: Succession;
 De: Denunciation;
 4) EIF = Entry into force
 5) EXT = Extensions of application
 6) Auth = Authorities per Convention = Designation of Authorities
 7) Res/D/N/DC = Reservations, declarations, notifications or depositary communications

Figure 3.3 "Extensions of Application" of the 1954 Civil Procedure Convention to Some Territorial Units of the Netherlands



HCCH
Convention of the Hague for the International Settlement of Arbitration
Connecting. Protecting. Cooperating. Since 1893.

Français Other languages Secure Portal Search ...

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02: Convention of 1 March 1954 on civil procedure
Entry into force: 12-IV-1957

N.B. In case a particular territorial unit is not mentioned in this table of extensions, it means that the application of the Convention has not (yet) been extended to that territorial unit.

Territorial units	Extension	EIF	"Acceptances	Auth	Res/D/N
Aruba (NL)		1-I-1986			D
Curaçao (NL)		10-X-2010			D
Sint Maarten (NL)		10-X-2010			D
the Caribbean part of the Netherlands (the islands of Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba) (NL)		10-X-2010			D

The data source of legal systems for the second indicator in the DCL thesis is mainly the JuriGlobe World Legal Systems website¹⁴¹. This website provides general information on legal systems worldwide. It divides them into five categories: civil law, common law, customary law, Muslim law, and mixed legal systems. The mixed law systems are not a single system but a combination. The CIA World Factbook¹⁴² was used once when information on JuriGlobe was unavailable. When collecting data for the second indicator, only states classified as pure common law or civil law will be included, and those classified as customary law, Muslim law, or mixed legal systems will be excluded. Unless otherwise noted, the DCL thesis uses data about the three indicators that was available as of 21st July 2020.

II. Steps to calculate overall performance for each Convention

Step 1. Compute the second indicator

The second indicator, the common/civil law representation gap, is computed using the following:

¹⁴¹ JuriGlobe. (n.d.-b). *Legal systems classification*. <http://www.juriglobe.ca/eng/sys-juri/index.php>

¹⁴² CIA. (2020). *The world factbook: Legal system*. Central Intelligence Agency. <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/fields/308.html>.

$$\text{Gap} = |1 - (a/b)/(c/d)|.$$

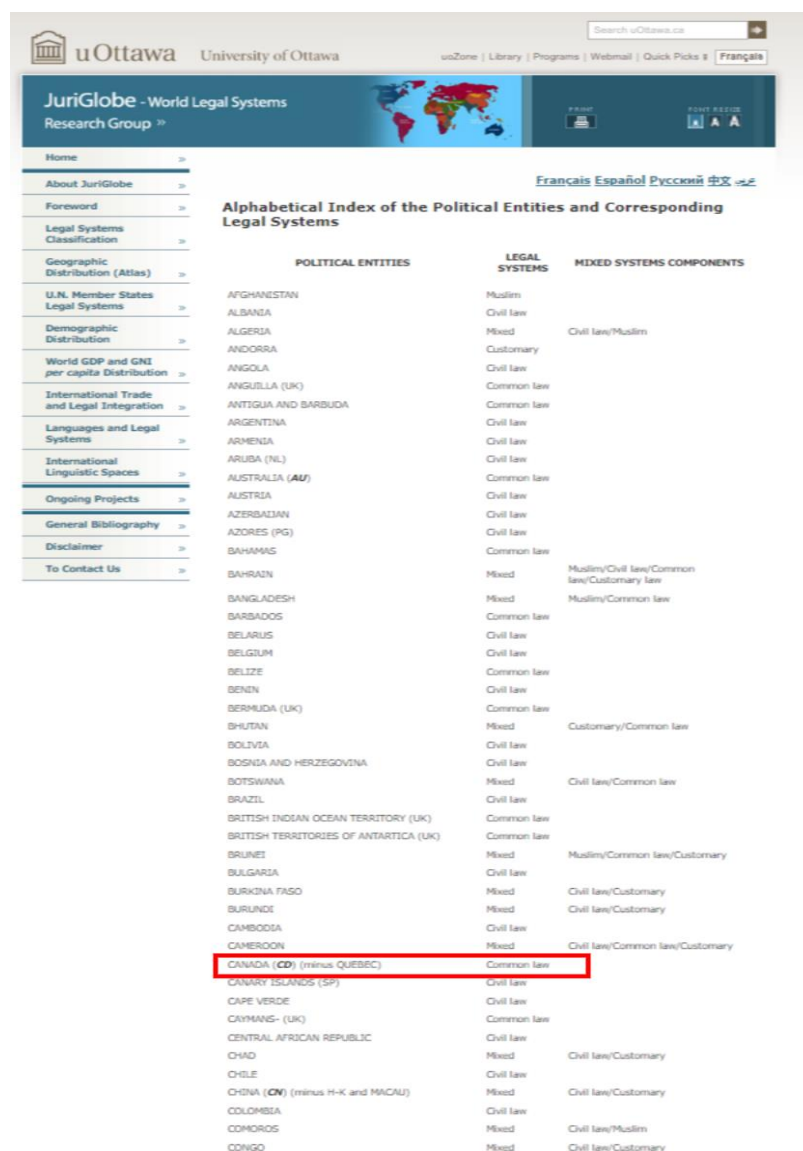
In this formula, a/b means the percentage that common law Contracting States (a) to a Convention accounts for of the total number of common law states worldwide (b), c/d civil law Contracting States (c) of civil law states worldwide (d). $(a/b)/(c/d)$ is the ratio of the two percentages. If the ratio equals 1, then common law and civil law states are perfectly represented. If it is less than 1, then civil law states are over-represented. If it is more than 1, then common law states are over-represented. However, the formula is not used to tell which group is over-represented. It quantifies the deviation of a Convention from the perfect situation in terms of civil law and common law representation. So we let 1 subtract the ratio and adopt the absolute value. If Convention A gets a larger value with this formula than Convention B, then the gap between common law states and civil law states is larger for Convention A, and Convention A performs more poorly in terms of the second indicator the common/civil law representation gap than Convention B.

For a state that has more than one legal system and is recognized as a common law or civil law state in the data source, the data source usually lists the legal systems of this state and of provinces or administrative regions with unique legal systems different from the rest of this state separately. For example, as shown in Figure 3.4, the data source, JurisGlobe, recognizes Canada as a common law state and lists Quebec separately as a mixed legal system of common law and civil law.¹⁴³ Apart from Quebec, other examples of such provinces or administrative regions are Macao and Hong Kong in China, Scotland in the United Kingdom, and Louisiana in the United States, etc. To count the number of a, b, c, and d in the formula above, only the legal system data of the states be collected, and provinces or administrative regions with unique legal systems will be ignored. This is because these provinces or administrative regions are part

¹⁴³ See JuriGlobe. (n.d.-a). *Alphabetical index of the political entities and corresponding legal systems*. University of Ottawa. <http://www.juriglobe.ca/eng/sys-juri/index-alpha.php>.

of the states and should not be counted as states. Per the data collection and counting methods in the DCL thesis, the number of common law states worldwide is 23, and civil law 78 on JurisGlobe. The HCCH has listed Kosovo, a partially recognized state, as a Contracting State of the 1961 Apostille, but information on this state is unavailable on JurisGlobe. So, the CIA World Factbook is used to complement JurisGlobe. It recognizes Kosovo as a civil law system. The DCL thesis adopts the approach of the HCCH recognizing Kosovo as a state and adds Kosovo to the number of civil law states worldwide, which is therefore adjusted to 79.

Figure 3.4 The Legal System of Canada



POLITICAL ENTITIES	LEGAL SYSTEMS	MIXED SYSTEMS COMPONENTS
AFGHANISTAN	Muslim	
ALBANIA	Civil law	
ALGERIA	Mixed	Civil law/Muslim
ANDORRA	Customary	
ANGOLA	Civil law	
ANGUILLA (UK)	Common law	
ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA	Common law	
ARGENTINA	Civil law	
ARMENIA	Civil law	
ARUBA (NL)	Civil law	
AUSTRALIA (AU)	Common law	
AUSTRIA	Civil law	
AZERBAIJAN	Civil law	
AZORES (PG)	Civil law	
BAHAMAS	Common law	
BAHRAIN	Mixed	Muslim/Civil law/Common law/Customary law
BANGLADESH	Mixed	Muslim/Common law
BARBADOS	Common law	
BELARUS	Civil law	
BELGIUM	Civil law	
BELIZE	Common law	
BENIN	Civil law	
BERMUDA (UK)	Common law	
BHUTAN	Mixed	Customary/Common law
BOLIVIA	Civil law	
BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA	Civil law	
BOTSWANA	Mixed	Civil law/Common law
BRAZIL	Civil law	
BRITISH INDIAN OCEAN TERRITORY (UK)	Common law	
BRITISH TERRITORIES OF ANTARCTICA (UK)	Common law	
BRUNEI	Mixed	Muslim/Common law/Customary
BULGARIA	Civil law	
BURKINA FASO	Mixed	Civil law/Customary
BURUNDI	Mixed	Civil law/Customary
CAMBODIA	Civil law	
CAMEROON	Mixed	Civil law/Common law/Customary
CANADA (CD) (minus QUEBEC)	Common law	
CANARY ISLANDS (SP)	Civil law	
CAPE VERDE	Civil law	
CAYMANIS- (UK)	Common law	
CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	Civil law	
CHAD	Mixed	Civil law/Customary
CHILE	Civil law	
CHINA (CN) (minus H-K and MACAU)	Mixed	Civil law/Customary
COLOMBIA	Civil law	
COMOROS	Mixed	Civil law/Muslim
CONGO	Mixed	Civil law/Customary

Because the formula above is used to quantify the deviation from the equal representation of the two legal systems, either $|1-(a/b)/(c/d)|$ or $|1-(c/d)/(a/b)|$ can achieve this goal. Namely, percentages, a/b , and c/d , can be the denominator. As the number of civil law and common law Contracting States, namely, a and c , can be zero in practice, no matter which percentage is the denominator, we must add one to a or c for each Convention. Most Hague Conventions have few common law states, and some have none. Compared to adding one to common law Contracting States, this add-one technique would distort the results less when adding one to c , civil law Contracting States, because the marginal effect of adding one to a bigger number is usually smaller than the marginal effect of adding one to a smaller number.

A limitation of the second indicator is that for Conventions without any common law Contracting States, which means the value of a in the formula above is zero, no matter how many civil law states have joined these Conventions, they score uniformly. In this case, the formula cannot quantify the differences among these Conventions for the second indicator. It can be argued that the formula can be transformed as follows: $\text{Gap} = |a/b - c/d|$. Although this approach can quantify the specific differences between civil law and common law representations for each Convention, it leads to a false image of the Conventions' performance. When Conventions have very few ratifications, the gap between civil law and common law representations is tiny with the formula above. In this case, these Conventions have absurdly high scores for the second indicator and the lowest scores for the other two indicators. As a result, they receive an inflated aggregated result of the three indicators, indicating that they perform much better overall than many other Conventions with the rating model. So, this transformed formula is rejected.

Step 2. Compute the third indicator

When calculating the growth rate, two choices are available, the compound annual growth rate (CAGR) and the average annual growth rate (AAGR). AAGR is the average increase in

the number of Contracting Parties over a year calculated with such a formula:

$$AAGR = \frac{\text{The sum of each year's ratification growth rate}}{\text{Number of years}}$$

AAGR would be difficult to calculate in this DCL thesis because it needs each year's number of Contracting States for each Convention and growth rate. It can also sometimes be misleading by overestimating the growth of ratifications. For example, a Convention had one Contracting Party at the end of Year 1 and two Contracting Parties at the end of Year 2. At the end of Year 3, the number became one again as one Contracting Party denounced this Convention. The growth rates for each year are as follows: Year 2 growth = $2/1 - 1 = 100\%$, Year 3 growth = $1/2 - 1 = -50\%$. The AAGR is calculated as the sum of two growth rates divided by two years: $AAGR = \frac{100\% - 50\%}{2} = 25\%$. However, it is evident that from Year 1 to Year 3, the growth is zero. So, this

thesis uses CAGR calculated with a formula:

$$CAGR = \frac{\text{Ending number of ratifications}}{\text{Beginning number of ratifications}}^{\frac{1}{\text{Number of years}}} - 1$$

Where the start date here refers to the conclusion date of each Convention, which can be easily found on the HCCH website. The end date here means the date when CAGR was calculated. The beginning number of ratifications refers to the number of Contracting Parties within the first year from the start date, and the ending number means the number of Contracting Parties at the end date. The two numbers can be zero in practice, so we add one to each one for each Convention when calculating CAGR.

Step 3. Normalize the three indicators

Because the numbers obtained for the three indicators have different units, they will be normalized into a common unit between 0 and 100, where each indicator is rescaled with the linear transformation:

$$\text{Normalized score} = \frac{\text{actual value} - \text{worst performance}}{\text{best performance} - \text{worst performance}} \times 100$$

For the first indicator, the number of ratifications and the best and worst performances are set

at the biggest and smallest number, respectively, recorded among all Conventions. For the second indicator, the gap between civil law and common law representations, the best and worst performances are defined as the lowest and highest values, respectively, calculated for all Conventions. Finally, for the third indicator, annual growth rate, the best and worst performance are set at the highest and lowest value, respectively, calculated for all Conventions. Specifically, the best and worst performances are set at the following values:

Table 3.1 Benchmark for the Best and Worst Performance

Indicators	Best performance	Worst performance
Ratifications	118	0
Common/Civil Law Gap	0.0102	1
CAGR	34.09%	0.00%

Step 4. Check the correlations among the three indicators

In the rating model of overall performance, each indicator measures a different aspect. To check whether the Conventions score universally well or poorly on the three dimensions, the DCL thesis runs a Spearman's rank correlation test with SPSS.¹⁴⁴ The correlation coefficients between each two of the three indicators calculated with a sample of all 39 Hague Conventions are as follows:

Table 3.2 Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficients among the Three Indicators

	Ratifications	Common/Civil Law Gap	CAGR
Ratifications	1		
Common/Civil Law Gap	.625**	1	
CAGR	.853**	.614**	1

(**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).)

The use of a benchmark is necessary to decide whether the relation between each two of the

¹⁴⁴ The three indicators show non-normal distribution and some outliers, so Pearson's correlation is inappropriate. See Altman, D., Machin, D., Bryant, T., & Gardner, M. (2000). *Statistics with confidence: Confidence intervals and statistical guidelines*. Wiley, p. 90.

three indicators is strong, but it varies in different disciplines. For example, in psychological research, although a widely used standard is that correlation coefficients of 0.1, 0.3, and 0.5 represent small, medium, and large effects, respectively, many researchers apply other guidelines.¹⁴⁵ In medical research, the thresholds of weak, moderate, and strong correlation are usually 0.1–0.3, 0.4–0.7, and ≥ 0.8 .¹⁴⁶ Given the benchmarks above, there seems to be a moderate or strong positive correlation among the three indicators. This is not unexpected because the calculation of the third indicator uses the number of ratifications, the first indicator, as a factor, and the second indicator, the common law and civil law representation gap, involves two subsets of the first indicator. Despite the significant correlations among the three indicators, no indicator should be rejected from the rating model. As mentioned in the DCL thesis above, private international law researchers have long been using the number of ratifications as the indicator to evaluate the performance of the Hague Conventions. Even though the second and third indicators have only adjusted the first indicator to a limited degree, they disclose much valuable information and provide a more comprehensive image of the performance of the Hague Conventions.

Step 5. Aggregate the Three Indicators

The three indicators above are judged equally important. The score of overall performance for each Convention is the unweighted average of the three normalized indicators:

$$\text{Overall performance score} = \frac{\text{Indicator 1} + \text{Indicator 2} + \text{Indicator 3}}{3}$$

This approach is also used by the World Bank and the UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) when scoring for the doing business index and human development index,

¹⁴⁵ See Hemphill, J. F. (2003). Interpreting the magnitudes of correlation coefficients. *American Psychologist*, 58(1), p. 78. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0003-066X.58.1.78>; Funder, D. C., & Ozer, D. J. (2019). Evaluating effect size in psychological research: Sense and nonsense. *Advances in Methods and Practices in Psychological Science*, 2(2), p. 157. <https://doi.org/10.1177/2515245919847202>.

¹⁴⁶ See Rahman, J. B. A. (2015). *Brief guidelines for methods and statistics in medical research*. Springer, p. 68. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-287-925-7>.

respectively.¹⁴⁷ The DCL thesis displays the overall performance score, the scores of the three indicators, and the 39 Hague Conventions rankings in the tables below. Except for Indicator Two, the 39 Conventions are divided into three groups, each composed of 13: the top third, the middle third, and the bottom third. This approach is used to compare the performance of a Convention relative to others. Unless otherwise noted, the DCL thesis rounds numbers to two decimal places.

The 1980 Abduction Convention can exemplify the calculation of overall performance scores. For the first indicator, the number of ratifications of this Convention is 101. According to the formula in Step 3, the normalized value of this indicator is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Normalized value} = \frac{101-0}{118-0} \times 100 = 85.59.$$

Therefore, the 1980 Abduction Convention scores 85.59 out of 100 for the first indicator. To calculate the second indicator for this Convention, the gap between civil law and common law representations, the data used are as follows:

Table 3.3 Background Data on the Second Indicator for the 1980 Abduction Convention

1980 Abduction Convention	Numbers
Common Law Contracting States	13
Common Law States Worldwide	23
Civil Law Contracting States	64+1
Civil Law States Worldwide	79

According to the formula in Step 1, the gap is calculated as the following:

$$\text{Gap} = \left| 1 - \frac{13 \div 23}{65 \div 79} \right| = 0.31.$$

According to the formula in Step 3, the normalized value of the second indicator is calculated as follows:

¹⁴⁷ See UNDP. (2020). *Technical notes - Human development reports*. United Nations Development Programme. <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/hdr-technical-notes>; The World Bank. (n.d.). *Doing business indicators: Why aggregate, and how to do it*. <https://www.doingbusiness.org/en/methodology>.

$$\text{Normalized value} = \frac{0.3130-1}{0.0102-1} \times 100 = 69.41.$$

Therefore, the 1980 Abduction Convention had a score of 69.41 out of 100 for the second indicator. The following data were used to calculate the score for the third indicator for the 1980 Abduction Convention, the compound annual growth rate (i.e. the CAGR):

Table 3.4 Background Data of the Third Indicator for the 1980 Abduction Convention

1980 Abduction Convention	Start date	End date	Number of years
	1980-10-25	2020-07-21	39.74
Number of ratifications	0+1	101+1	--

According to the formula in Step 2, the CAGR of this Convention is calculated as follows:

$$\text{CAGR} = \frac{102^{\frac{1}{39.74}}}{1} - 1 = 12.34\%.$$

According to the formula in Step 3, the normalized value of the third indicator is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Normalized value} = \frac{12.34\% - 0.00\%}{34.09\% - 0.00\%} \times 100 = 36.20.$$

Therefore, the 1980 Abduction Convention scores 36.20 out of 100 for the third indicator.

Finally, the score of the overall performance of the 1980 Abduction Convention is as follows:

$$\text{Final score} = \frac{85.59 + 69.41 + 36.20}{3} = 63.73.$$

III. Findings

III.1 Overall Performance

1. General trend

Table 3.5 The Overall Performance Scores and Rankings

	Convention	Final ranking	Final score	Ratifications score	Common/civil law gap score	Growth rate score
Top third	1961 Apostille	1	74.95	100.00	100.00	24.85
	1980 Abduction	2	63.73	85.59	69.41	36.20
	1993 Adoption	3	61.04	86.44	42.06	54.62
	2007 Maintenance	4	54.55	33.90	29.74	100.00
	1965 Service	5	53.46	65.25	70.82	24.32
	1961 Testamentary Dispositions	6	48.32	35.59	89.97	19.39
	1996 Children Protection	7	45.93	44.07	40.35	53.36
	2005 Choice of Court	8	42.63	26.27	25.70	75.92
	2007 Maintenance Protocol	9	42.61	24.58	12.85	90.41
	1985 Trusts	10	40.60	11.86	86.39	23.56
	1970 Evidence	11	36.06	53.39	29.53	25.26
	1978 Marriage	12	32.90	2.54	86.39	9.77
	1970 Divorce	13	26.23	16.95	43.37	18.36
Middle third	1973 Recognition and Enforcement	14	24.26	20.34	31.55	20.89
	2006 Securities	15	20.50	2.54	28.55	30.42
	1954 Civil Procedure	16	19.78	41.53	0.00	17.81
	1980 Access to Justice	17	16.55	23.73	0.00	25.93
	2000 Adults Protection	18	16.40	10.17	0.00	39.04
	1971 Traffic Accidents	19	12.27	17.80	0.00	19.01

	1958 Recognition and Enforcement	20	10.55	16.95	0.00	14.70
	1973 Maintenance	21	10.20	12.71	0.00	17.89
	1961 Infants Protection	22	8.56	11.86	0.00	13.82
	1973 Products Liability	23	8.44	9.32	0.00	15.99
	1956 Maintenance	24	8.20	11.86	0.00	12.73
	1955 International Sales of Goods	25	5.61	6.78	0.00	10.06
	1971 Judgments	26	5.02	4.24	0.00	10.82
Bottom third	1978 Agency	27	4.91	3.39	0.00	11.35
	Supplementary Protocol of 1971 Judgments	28	4.37	3.39	0.00	9.71
	1978 Matrimonial Property	29	4.10	2.54	0.00	9.77
	1986 International Sales of Goods	30	3.82	1.69	0.00	9.77
	1973 Estates Administration	31	3.79	2.54	0.00	8.83
	1956 Legal Personality of Foreign Companies	32	2.98	2.54	0.00	6.39
	1955 Nationality and Domicile	33	2.23	1.69	0.00	4.99
	1958 Transfer of Title	34	1.38	0.85	0.00	3.29
	1958 Jurisdiction of the Selected Forum	35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1965 Adoption	35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1965 Choice of Court	35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	1989 Succession	35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2019 Judgments	35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Figure 3.5 Distribution of Overall Performance

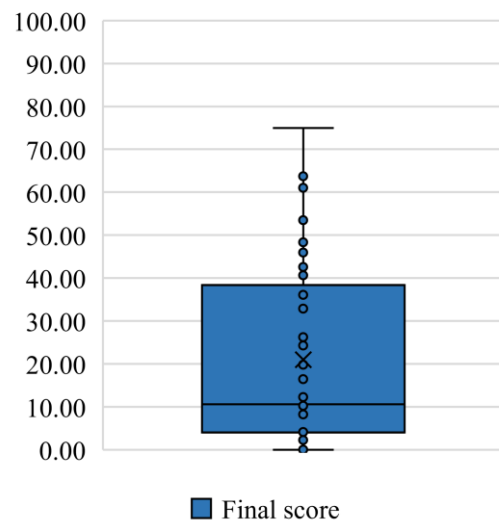


Figure 3.6 The Highest, the Lowest, and Final Score for Each Convention

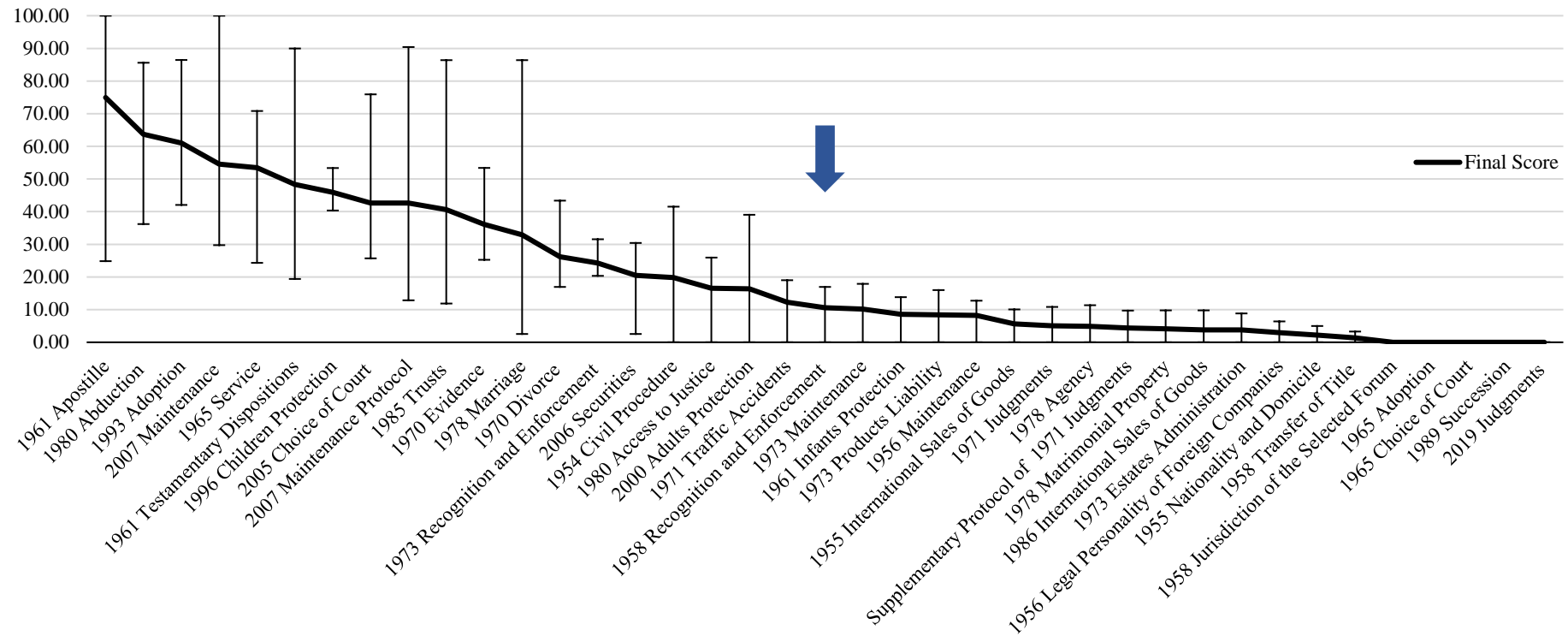


Table 3.5 presents the final score, final ranking, and the score of each indicator for the 39 Hague Conventions. When the final score is shown with the Box Whisker Plot in Figure 3.5, a distinct feature of the Hague Conventions is that the majority performs poorly, and success seems to only belong to a small group. Regarding the final score, the median is only 10.55 out of 100, and three-quarters of the 39 Hague Conventions score less than 38.33. Five Conventions score as low as zero. However, among them, the 2019 Judgments Convention, as the latest product of the HCCH, has the potential to achieve success, although it does not have any Contracting States so far. The top 25% are the 1961 Apostille Convention, the 1980 Abduction Convention, the 1993 Adoption Convention, the 2007 Maintenance Convention, the 1965 Service Convention, the 1961 Testamentary Dispositions Convention, the 1996 Children Protection Convention, the 2005 Choice of Court Convention, the 2007 Maintenance Protocol, and the 1985 Trusts Convention.

Another feature of the 39 Conventions is that scores of the three indicators remarkably vary for most successful Conventions, while unsuccessful Conventions score poorly across the three indicators. When the 1958 Recognition and Enforcement Convention ranking 20th is used as a dividing line for the 39 Conventions, the 19 Conventions to its left and right sides have displayed different pictures in Figure 3.6. The gap between the best and the worst performance in the three indicators to its right side seems much smaller than the left side which covers the most successful Conventions. On the right side, the gap within each Convention gradually reduces and reaches zero for the bottom five Conventions (Figure 3.6). This is because most Conventions to the right side have uniformly poor performance in all three indicators. So, the gap among the scores of the three indicators is small.

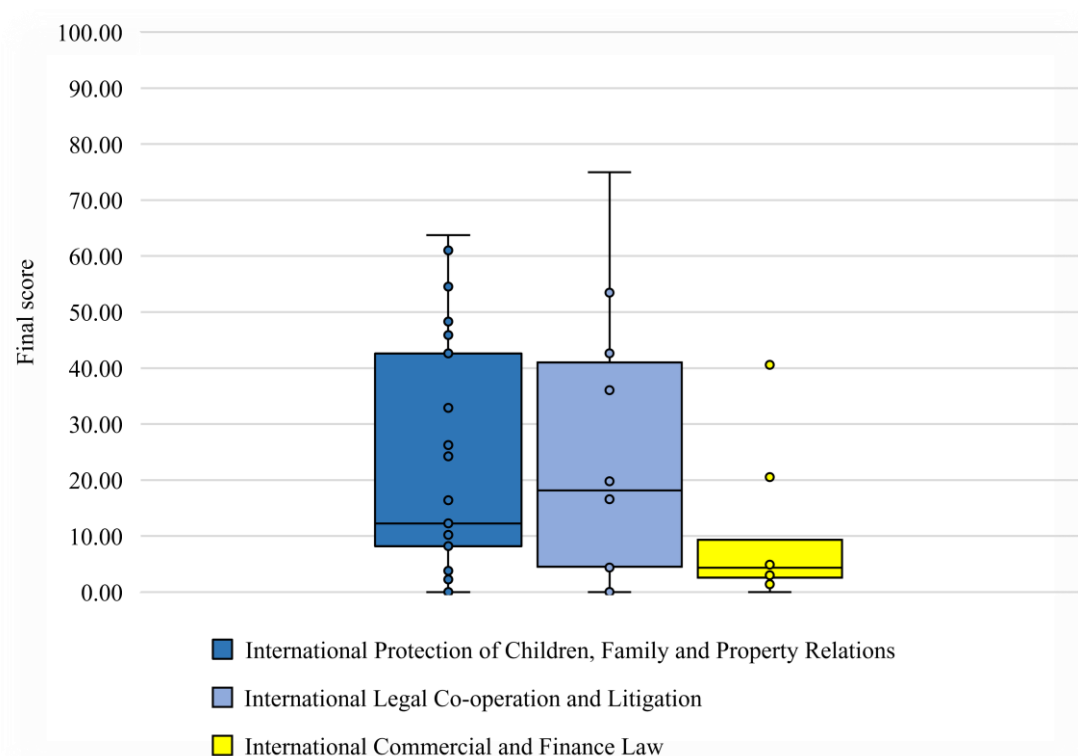
On the left side, the scores vary considerably across the three indicators for most Conventions. One indicator's strong performance usually coexists with another's weak

performance. For example, the 1961 Apostille Convention has attracted the most ratifications and has been accepted well by both the common law and civil law states compared to the other Hague Conventions, which means high Indicator One and Two scores. Still, the growth of ratifications over the six decades has been relatively slow (Table 3.5), which suggests a low score of Indicator Three. So, the gap between its highest and lowest score is large. Unlike the 1961 Apostille Convention, the 2007 Maintenance Convention and its Protocol attract ratifications quickly within less than 15 years despite their mediocre performance in the number of ratifications and representativeness of common law and civil law states (Table 3.5). So, the 2007 Maintenance Convention and its Protocol obtain a high score for Indicator Three while the scores of the other two indicators are lower than that for Indicator Three. So, the gap between its highest and lowest scores appears large.

The gaps between the highest and lowest scores of the 1961 Testamentary Dispositions Convention, the 1985 Trusts Convention, and the 1978 Marriage Convention are also remarkable. This is mainly because they perform well in Indicator Two, the representativeness gap between the two legal systems while the scores of the other two indicators are not high. The three Conventions rank top third mainly for the equal representativeness of the two legal systems (Table 3.5). Although most have various scores across the three indicators to the left side of the 1958 Recognition and Enforcement Convention, the 1996 Children Protection Convention and the 1973 Recognition and Enforcement Convention have shown the most balanced performance (Figure 3.6).

2. A close examination of overall performance across three fields

Figure 3.7 Overall Performance of Each Field



When observing the final score across the three fields, international protection of children, family and property relations¹⁴⁸, international legal cooperation and litigation¹⁴⁹, and international commercial and finance law¹⁵⁰, international litigation, including ten Conventions, seems to perform the best with the largest median, followed closely by international family law with 21 Conventions. International commercial law, with eight Conventions, occupies the last place. The dispersion of the overall performance of the three fields displays a similar pattern, as shown in Figure 3.7. While international litigation and international family law have extraordinarily high or low scores, international commercial law seems to score poorly uniformly.

¹⁴⁸ International family law hereafter.

¹⁴⁹ International litigation hereafter.

¹⁵⁰ International commercial law hereafter.

2.1 Polarizes performance in international litigation

International litigation polarizes the most on the overall performance. While four Conventions, the 1961 Apostille Convention, the 1965 Service Convention, the 2005 Choice of Court, and the 1970 Evidence Convention, rank top third, the 1958 Jurisdiction of the Selected Forum Convention, the 1965 Choice of Court, and the 2019 Judgments Convention have not come into effect yet and so attain the lowest scores.

Per the highest performance score in the DCL thesis, the 1961 Apostille Convention is recognized as one of the most successful in international legal and administrative cooperation by the HCCH.¹⁵¹ It is described as the most important¹⁵² and controlling Convention dealing with the requirements of an apostille¹⁵³. It has both the best performance in widely attracting ratifications and considerable normative impact in the process of implementation and operation. The HCCH has reviewed the operation of this Convention regularly and confirmed “its very wide use and effectiveness, as well as the absence of any major practical obstacle.”¹⁵⁴ In Poland, the simple way of obtaining an apostille provided by the 1961 Apostille Convention has become a transnational practice to some degree. According to the responses to the questionnaires made by the HCCH, it has also generated many changes in other states, such as Germany and Mexico. The HCCH attributes its success to the countless instances where apostilles are needed.¹⁵⁵

¹⁵¹ See HCCH. (2013). *A handbook on the practical operation of the Apostille Convention (Apostille Handbook)*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, p. 1. <https://assets.hcch.net/docs/ff5ad106-3573-495b-be94-7d66b7da7721.pdf>.

¹⁵² See Szewczyk, J. M. (2014). A Dodgy question of the legal form: Formality requirements for the POA granted abroad to act on the territory of Poland. *European Scientific Journal*, 1, p. 258.

¹⁵³ See Adams Jr, J. W. (2012). The Apostille in the 21st century international document certification and verification. *Houston Journal of International Law*, 34, p. 523.

¹⁵⁴ The Permanent Bureau. (2003). *Conclusions and recommendations adopted by the Special Commission on the Practical Operation of the Hague Apostille, Evidence and Service Conventions*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, p. 4. <https://assets.hcch.net/docs/0edbc4f7-675b-4b7b-8e1c-2c1998655a3e.pdf>.

¹⁵⁵ See The Permanent Bureau. (2003). *Conclusions and recommendations adopted by the Special Commission on the Practical Operation of the Hague Apostille, Evidence and Service Conventions*. Hague Conference on Private International Law. p. 2. <https://assets.hcch.net/docs/0edbc4f7-675b-4b7b-8e1c-2c1998655a3e.pdf>.

The 1965 Service Convention to facilitate the transmission of documents in the judicial process has comparable performance as the 1961 Apostille Convention. The 1965 Service Convention is a successor of the 1954 Civil Procedure Convention, which covers issues such as international cooperation of judicial service, taking evidence, security for costs, and legal aid. Although the 1954 Civil Procedure Convention has attracted many ratifications, it has not been accepted in common law states, which seems to deter it from ranking top third. Although its performance score is not among the highest, this Convention is believed to be beneficial. It has reduced the possibility of courts imposing security deposits upon foreign parties, and expanded access to free legal aid.¹⁵⁶ When common law states started to join in the HCCH in the 1950s, to establish a global system that could bridge the gap between civil law and common law states, the 1965 Service Convention was adopted only around ten years after the 1954 Civil Procedure Convention was adopted.¹⁵⁷ The 1965 Service Convention is very flexible when dealing with the divergence between different approaches and leaves some issues to national law¹⁵⁸, which seems an important reason for its wide acceptance.

The 1970 Evidence Convention concerning the issue of obtaining evidence is also a successor of the 1954 Civil Procedure Convention. It has replaced some provisions of the 1954 Civil Procedure Convention and is believed to be the most important Convention in the field of taking evidence.¹⁵⁹ The HCCH has reviewed its practical operation several times and has confirmed “its practical utility”¹⁶⁰ and importance “as a bridge between common law and civil

¹⁵⁶ See Schlosser, P. (2000). Jurisdiction and international judicial and administrative co-operation (volume 284). In *Collected Courses of the Hague Academy of International Law* (pp. 218-219). Brill.

¹⁵⁷ See Meijknecht, P. (1999). Service of documents in the European Union: The Brussels Convention of 1997. *European Review of Private Law*, 7(4), p. 449. <https://doi.org/10.54648/256436>.

¹⁵⁸ See Meijknecht, P. (1999). Service of documents in the European Union: The Brussels Convention of 1997. *European Review of Private Law*, 7(4), p. 450. <https://doi.org/10.54648/256436>.

¹⁵⁹ See Schlosser, P. (2000). Jurisdiction and international judicial and administrative co-operation (volume 284). In *Collected Courses of the Hague Academy of International Law* (pp. 113-119). Brill.

¹⁶⁰ HCCH. (1970). *Convention of 18 March 1970 on the taking of evidence abroad in civil or commercial matters*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, p. 2. <https://assets.hcch.net/docs/ec1fc148-c2b1-49dc-ba2f-65f45cb2b2d3.pdf>.

law procedures relating to the taking of evidence in civil and commercial litigation”¹⁶¹. Besides, according to the responses to the questionnaires made by the HCCH, this Convention is widely used and enjoys a high level of satisfaction among the responding states.¹⁶² The procedures provided by the 1970 Evidence Convention have a real normative impact in states. For instance, the 1975 Evidence Act was enacted in the UK to implement this Convention. In the US, the Convention has changed the methods of evidence discovery in case law.¹⁶³

Another successor of the 1954 Civil Procedure Convention is the 1980 Access to Justice Convention. It was adopted because of the ineffectiveness of the 1954 Convention on the matter of access to justice for indigent people.¹⁶⁴ It is also seen as a supplement to the 1965 Service Convention and the 1970 Evidence Convention.¹⁶⁵ However, the 1980 Access to Justice Convention has not achieved a similar performance in attracting ratifications as the 1965 Service Convention and the 1970 Evidence Convention. One of the reasons may be that it follows the pattern of a Convention of the EU to a large degree¹⁶⁶ and so has not been accepted by common law states.

Although it was made much later than the Conventions above, the 2005 Choice of Court in international litigation also ranks top third. It aims to achieve for choice of court agreements and the resulting judgments what the 1958 New York Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards has accomplished for arbitration agreements and the

¹⁶¹ The Permanent Bureau. (2003). *Conclusions and recommendations adopted by the Special Commission on the Practical Operation of the Hague Apostille, Evidence and Service Conventions*. Hague Conference on Private International Law. p. 7. <https://assets.hcch.net/docs/0edbc4f7-675b-4b7b-8e1c-2e1998655a3e.pdf>.

¹⁶² See The Permanent Bureau. (2009b). *Summary of responses to the questionnaire of May 2008 relating to the evidence convention, with analytical comments (summary and analysis document)*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, p. 6. <https://assets.hcch.net/upload/wop/2008pd12e.pdf>.

¹⁶³ See Burns, M. T. (1985). The Hague Convention on Taking Evidence Abroad: Conflict over pretrial discovery. *Michigan Journal of International Law*, 7(1), p. 297-300.

¹⁶⁴ See Schlosser, P. (2000). Jurisdiction and international judicial and administrative co-operation (volume 284). In *Collected Courses of the Hague Academy of International Law* (p. 220). Brill.

¹⁶⁵ See HCCH. (1980a). *Outline of the Hague Access to Justice Convention*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, p. 1. <https://assets.hcch.net/upload/outline29e.pdf>.

¹⁶⁶ See Schlosser, P. (2000). Jurisdiction and international judicial and administrative co-operation (volume 284). In *Collected Courses of the Hague Academy of International Law* (p. 222). Brill.

resulting awards.¹⁶⁷ Some commentators showed their confidence in the 2005 choice of Court Convention to achieve its goal.¹⁶⁸

In contrast to the Conventions above ranking top and middle third, Conventions such as the 1965 Choice of Court Convention, the 1971 Judgments Convention, and its Supplementary Protocol seem defunct. The 1965 Choice of Court Convention has been replaced by the 2005 Choice of Court Convention, the 1971 Judgments Convention, and its Supplementary Protocol by the 2019 Judgments Convention. Although the 2019 Judgments Convention has not come into effect yet, its narrow scope, rules of indirect jurisdiction, and the adoption of common law concepts make this Convention largely uncontroversial, so it is likely to be globally accepted.¹⁶⁹

2.2 Polarizes performance in international family law

Overall performance of Conventions in international family law also varies. Eight Conventions, the 1980 Abduction Convention, the 1993 Adoption Convention, the 2007 Maintenance Convention, the 1961 Testamentary Dispositions Convention, the 1996 Children Protection Convention, the 2007 Maintenance Protocol, the 1978 Marriage Convention, and the 1970 Divorce Convention rank top third (Table 3.5). Meanwhile, this area has the least successful products, such as the 1955 Nationality and Domicile Convention, the 1965 Adoption Convention, and the 1989 Succession Convention (Table 3.5).

The 1980 Abduction Convention, as “the jewel in the crown of the Hague Conference”¹⁷⁰,

¹⁶⁷ See Hartley, T., & Dogauchi, M. (2005). *Explanatory report on the 2005 HCCH Choice of Court Agreements Convention*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, p. 26. <https://assets.hcch.net/docs/0de60e2f-e002-408e-98a7-5638e1ebac65.pdf>.

¹⁶⁸ See Mills, A. (2017). The Hague choice of court convention and cross-border commercial dispute resolution in Australia and the Asia-Pacific. *Melbourne Journal of International Law*, 18(1), p. 12; Lipe, G. S., & Tyler, T. J. (2010). The Hague Convention on choice-of-court agreements: Creating room for choice in international cases. *Houston Journal of International Law*, 33(1), pp. 37-38.

¹⁶⁹ See Nielsen, P. A. (2020). The Hague 2019 Judgments Convention - From failure to success? *Journal of Private International Law*, 16(2), 205-246. <https://doi.org/10.1080/17441048.2020.1759854>.

¹⁷⁰ Duncan, W. (2000). The Hague Conference on Private International Law and its current programme of work concerning the international protection of children and other aspects of family law. *Yearbook of Private International Law*, 2, p. 48. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783866537132.1.41>.

has laid a solid and successful legal basis for child abduction issues.¹⁷¹ It has both the best performance in attracting ratifications and remarkable normative impact. It has given rise to “thousands of abduction cases”¹⁷², and has served as a deterrent to child abduction by conveying a message that “abduction is harmful to children, who have a right to contact with both parents”¹⁷³ and by simplifying its central remedy.¹⁷⁴ Another equally successful Convention is the 1993 Adoption Convention. Ranking top third for its overall performance, it has attracted states worldwide, including both countries of origin and receiving countries.¹⁷⁵ It has served as “the international benchmark for intercountry adoption”¹⁷⁶ and has a significant impact on “laws and practices relating to intercountry adoption.”¹⁷⁷ The 1980 Abduction Convention and the 1993 Adoption Convention do not involve substantive issues of private international law and have a character of facilitating international cooperation, which may be a possible reason for their global acceptance.

Unlike the 1980 Abduction Convention and the 1993 Adoption Convention, apart from international cooperation issues, the 1996 Children Protection Convention covers all traditional private international law matters: it seeks to unify rules on jurisdiction, recognition, and enforcement of decisions and applicable law concerning child protection. The broader scope

¹⁷¹ See Schulz, A. (2007). The State of Development of Uniform Law in the field of European and international family and child law. *The European Legal Forum*, (6), p. 282.

¹⁷² HCCH. (1980b). *Outline of the Hague Child Abduction Convention*. Hague Conference on Private International Law. <https://assets.hcch.net/docs/e6a6a977-40c5-47b2-a380-b4ec3a0041a8.pdf>.

¹⁷³ HCCH. (1980b). *Outline of the Hague Child Abduction Convention*. Hague Conference on Private International Law. <https://assets.hcch.net/docs/e6a6a977-40c5-47b2-a380-b4ec3a0041a8.pdf>.

¹⁷⁴ HCCH. (1980b). *Outline of the Hague Child Abduction Convention*. Hague Conference on Private International Law. <https://assets.hcch.net/docs/e6a6a977-40c5-47b2-a380-b4ec3a0041a8.pdf>.

¹⁷⁵ Duncan, W. (2000). The Hague Conference on Private International Law and its current programme of work concerning the international protection of children and other aspects of family law. *Yearbook of Private International Law*, p. 45. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783866537132.1.41>.

¹⁷⁶ The Permanent Bureau. (2015b). *20 Years of the 1993 Hague Convention (Assessing the Impact of the Convention on Laws and Practices Relating to Intercountry Adoption and the Protection of Children)*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, p. 8. <https://assets.hcch.net/docs/f9f65ec0-1795-435c-aadf-77617816011c.pdf>.

¹⁷⁷ The Permanent Bureau. (2015b). *20 Years of the 1993 Hague Convention (Assessing the Impact of the Convention on Laws and Practices Relating to Intercountry Adoption and the Protection of Children)*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, p. 29. <https://assets.hcch.net/docs/f9f65ec0-1795-435c-aadf-77617816011c.pdf>.

this Convention covers may have deterred it from the best performance in attracting ratifications as the 1980 Abduction Convention and the 1993 Adoption Convention. However, the 1996 Children Protection Convention is still seen as “a remarkable achievement”¹⁷⁸. One reason for its success seems to be that this Convention develops its concepts based on the 1961 Infants Protection Convention and seeks to avoid the problems in the practice of the latter.¹⁷⁹ Another reason seems to be that children's protection is a culturally neutral issue, and “all states generally have the same approach to jurisdiction, applicable law, and enforcement of judgments in cases concerning children”¹⁸⁰. This may also explain why the overall performance of both the 2007 Maintenance Convention and the 2007 Maintenance Protocol ranks top third.

The 2007 Maintenance Convention and the 2007 Maintenance Protocol are recent endeavors on family maintenance and child support of the HCCH. The ratification speed of the 2007 Maintenance Convention is lightning.¹⁸¹ It is also believed that the 2007 Maintenance Convention “will greatly speed up international case processing”¹⁸² with detailed procedures and simplified rules. The 2007 Maintenance Convention and the 2007 Maintenance Protocol are based on the 1973 Maintenance Convention and the 1973 Recognition and Enforcement Convention.

The 1973 Maintenance Convention, the 1973 Recognition and Enforcement Convention, the 1958 Recognition and Enforcement Convention, and the 1956 Maintenance Convention are

¹⁷⁸ Schulz, A. (2007). The State of Development of Uniform Law in the field of European and international family and child law. *The European Legal Forum*, (6), p. 283.

¹⁷⁹ See Frimston, R., Keene, A., van Overdijk, C., & Ward, A. (2015). *The International Protection of Adults*. Oxford University Press, p. 89.

¹⁸⁰ Spector, R. G. (2005). Maintenance in Private International Law in the United States: Harmonization of divergent rules and the proposed Hague Maintenance Convention. *Yearbook of Private International Law*, 5, p. 64. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783866537187.1.63>.

¹⁸¹ See Carlson, M. H. (2009). United States perspective on the new Hague Convention on the international recovery of child support and other forms of family maintenance. *Family Law Quarterly*, 43(1), p. 22.

¹⁸² See Carlson, M. H. (2009). United States perspective on the new Hague Convention on the international recovery of child support and other forms of family maintenance. *Family Law Quarterly*, 43(1), p. 23.

four earlier Conventions concerning maintenance obligations, with fair overall performance ranking in the middle third. The limited success of the 1956 Maintenance Convention partly seems to result from “the transition from the principle of nationality to that of the habitual residence of the child”¹⁸³. This Convention was then replaced by the 1973 Maintenance Convention and is applied only among certain original Member States. The success of the 1973 Maintenance Convention is also limited as it failed to attract common law and Scandinavian states.¹⁸⁴ The 1958 Recognition and Enforcement Convention was replaced by the 1973 Recognition and Enforcement Convention. The overall performance of the four Conventions on maintenance obligations is not among the best, which may be partly because they are replaced by their successors, the 2007 Maintenance Convention and the 2007 Maintenance Protocol, and partly due to the difficulties in their implementation and operation. For example, an EU state often must consult many Conventions that have been entered into force at the same time for maintenance issues. The Conventions on maintenance issues have different origins: they are from the work of the UN, the HCCH, and the EU or other regional organizations. There may be conflict among the Conventions with different origins.¹⁸⁵

The difficulties in their implementation and operation have also been acknowledged by the HCCH after reviewing the four Conventions on maintenance issues in a systematic way. The HCCH made questionnaires to collect information from states. The questions are related to why a state has not ratified or acceded, whether there are particular difficulties with the application and interpretation of the Conventions, etc.¹⁸⁶ The replies are various.¹⁸⁷ After

¹⁸³ Martiny, D. (1994). Maintenance obligations in the conflict of laws”. In *Collected Courses of the Hague Academy of International Law* (p. 162). Brill.

¹⁸⁴ See Martiny, D. (1994). Maintenance obligations in the conflict of laws”. In *Collected Courses of the Hague Academy of International Law* (p. 163). Brill.

¹⁸⁵ See Martiny, D. (1994). Maintenance obligations in the conflict of laws”. In *Collected Courses of the Hague Academy of International Law* (p. 170). Brill.

¹⁸⁶ See The Permanent Bureau. (1999a, April). *Extracts from the responses to the questionnaire on maintenance obligations*. Hague Conference on Private International Law.
<https://assets.hcch.net/upload/wop/maint1999pd3.pdf>.

¹⁸⁷ See The Permanent Bureau. (1999a, April). *Extracts from the responses to the questionnaire on*

careful analysis, the HCCH acknowledges that the four Conventions are generally “sound treaties”¹⁸⁸ and “have undoubtedly provided valid solutions”¹⁸⁹ for maintenance matters. The four Conventions have shown much normative impact in Contracting States. All have generated abundant court rulings. While confirming the success of the four Conventions, the HCCH also mentions some difficulties in their implementation and operation. Although the case law does not have fundamental differences among the States, there are certain divergencies in interpretation and practice.¹⁹⁰ Another difficulty is that certain states fail to fulfill their Convention obligations.¹⁹¹ The HCCH attributes the difficulty with the application of the 1958 Recognition and Enforcement Convention and the 1973 Recognition and Enforcement Convention to the “differences in the standard of living between countries Parties,”¹⁹² to “frequently incompatible religious or philosophical convictions and, above all, to the systematic bad faith of maintenance debtors.”¹⁹³

The difficulties in the implementation and operation of the four Conventions on maintenance issues in some Contracting States might have deterred more states from joining

maintenance obligations. Hague Conference on Private International Law.
<https://assets.hcch.net/upload/wop/maint1999pd3.pdf>.

¹⁸⁸ HCCH. (1996). *General conclusions of The Special Commission of November 1995 on the operation of the Hague Conventions relating to maintenance obligations and of the New York Convention of 20 June 1956 on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, para. 6.
https://assets.hcch.net/upload/wop/maint_concl95e.pdf.

¹⁸⁹ Pelichet, M. (1995, September). *Note on the operation of the Hague Conventions relating to maintenance obligations and of the New York Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, para. 12. <https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=4098&dtid=35>.

¹⁹⁰ See Pelichet, M. (1995, September). *Note on the operation of the Hague Conventions relating to maintenance obligations and of the New York Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, para. 67. <https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=4098&dtid=35>.

¹⁹¹ See The Permanent Bureau. (1999b). *Report on and conclusions of the special commission on maintenance obligations of April 1999*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, p. 11.
https://assets.hcch.net/upload/wop/maint1999concl_e.pdf.

¹⁹² HCCH. (1996). *General conclusions of The Special Commission of November 1995 on the operation of the Hague Conventions relating to maintenance obligations and of the New York Convention of 20 June 1956 on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, para. 6.
https://assets.hcch.net/upload/wop/maint_concl95e.pdf.

¹⁹³ HCCH. (1996). *General conclusions of The Special Commission of November 1995 on the operation of the Hague Conventions relating to maintenance obligations and of the New York Convention of 20 June 1956 on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, para. 6.
https://assets.hcch.net/upload/wop/maint_concl95e.pdf.

them before they were replaced by the 2007 Maintenance Convention and the 2007 Maintenance Protocol. When reviewing the four Conventions, the HCCH observed that since the 1973 Maintenance Convention and the 1973 Recognition and Enforcement Convention were established, there had been important reforms in domestic laws concerning family maintenance.¹⁹⁴ The HCCH considered the need to reflect these changes on the international level and started the work of two new instruments, namely, the 2007 Maintenance Convention and the 2007 Maintenance Protocol.¹⁹⁵ After the 2007 Maintenance Convention and the 2007 Maintenance Protocol were adopted, it seems more unlikely for the four earlier Conventions on maintenance obligations to improve performance.

An overview of the nine Conventions above ranking top and middle third, the 1980 Abduction Convention, the 1996 Children Protection Convention, the 1993 Adoption Convention, the 2007 Maintenance Convention, the 2007 Maintenance Protocol, and the four Conventions on maintenance obligations, shows that the work of the HCCH concerning child protection and maintenance has been generally successful. The 1965 Adoption Convention seems the only exception, falling into the bottom third for the overall performance. It has not come into force yet and has been replaced by the 1993 Adoption Convention. Another Convention concerning child protection and maintenance, the 1961 Infants Protection Convention, although replaced by its successor, 1996 Children Protection Convention, has fair overall performance and ranks middle third. Its acceptance worldwide is limited. No common law, Scandinavian or Islamic states have ratified it. The reasons for its limited success seem to

¹⁹⁴ See Duncan, W. (1999, January). *Note on the desirability of revising the Hague Conventions on maintenance obligations and including in a new instrument rules on judicial and administrative co-operation*. Hague Conference on Private International Law. <https://assets.hcch.net/upload/wop/maint1999pd2.pdf>; Duncan, W. (2003, April). *Towards a new global instrument on the international recovery of child support and other forms of family maintenance*. Hague Conference on Private International Law. https://assets.hcch.net/upload/wop/maint_pd03e.pdf.

¹⁹⁵ See HCCH. (2007a). *Outline of Hague Child Support Convention*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, p. 1. <https://assets.hcch.net/docs/70cda9de-283c-4892-80ec-292daec4f667.pdf>.

be that it has been replaced and its structural deficits.¹⁹⁶

Compared with Conventions on children protection and maintenance, the overall performance of Conventions concerning tort, adult protection, inheritance, and marriage, seems much worse. Most Conventions concerning the four issues rank middle and bottom third for their performance, with the 1961 Testamentary Dispositions Convention, the 1978 Marriage Convention, and the 1970 Divorce Convention ranking top third as the few exceptions, but it should be noted that the 1978 Marriage Convention obtains a high overall performance score for its severely inflated score in Indicator Two, the common law and civil law representation gap. This Convention has three Contracting States in total, composed of one common law state and two civil law states. With the design limitations of Indicator Two, this Convention obtains an undeserved high score for this indicator, and the inflated overall performance score ranks top third. Thus, for Conventions on tort, adult protection, inheritance, and marriage, the 1961 Testamentary Dispositions Convention and the 1970 Divorce Convention seem the real exceptions, with their overall performance among the best.

The 1961 Testamentary Dispositions Convention is seen as “a great success.”¹⁹⁷ It is acceded by both Member and non-Member states. It has the best performance in attracting ratifications and a broad normative impact in its implementation and operation. Some countries have used it as a model to make legislation.¹⁹⁸ One such country is Japan. In 1964, it signed this Convention and enacted “the Law Concerning the Laws Applicable to the Form of Testamentary Dispositions.”¹⁹⁹ In Australia, this Convention was implemented by several

¹⁹⁶ See Schulz, A. (2007). The State of Development of Uniform Law in the field of European and international family and child law. *The European Legal Forum*, (6), 280; Frimston, R., Keene, A., van Overdijk, C., & Ward, A. (2015). *The International Protection of Adults*. Oxford University Press, p. 80.

¹⁹⁷ Li, H. (1990). Some recent developments in the conflict of laws of succession. In *Collected Courses of the Hague Academy of International Law* (p. 183). Brill.

¹⁹⁸ See Li, H. (1990). Some recent developments in the conflict of laws of succession. In *Collected Courses of the Hague Academy of International Law* (p. 183). Brill.

¹⁹⁹ See Muraoka, J. (1964). Japan’s participation in the Hague Convention relating to the form of testamentary dispositions. *Japanese Annual of International Law*, 8, p. 60.

amending legislations which supplement the common law rules.²⁰⁰ The UK passed the Wills Act based on this Convention.²⁰¹

By comparison, among the remaining Conventions on inheritance, the 1973 Estates Administration Convention and the 1989 Succession Convention, their performance have the poorest performance. The 1973 Estates Administration Convention is considered impractical and unworthwhile because of its complexities and too many restrictions and qualifications.²⁰² Its failure seems also because it was ahead of its time.²⁰³ The same can be said of the unsuccess of the 1989 Succession Convention. This Convention makes some innovations and is different from the traditional approaches.²⁰⁴ Many states may not ratify it if they must change their long-standing principles.²⁰⁵

The overall performance of Conventions regarding marriage is similar to those on inheritance. While the 1970 Divorce Convention ranks top third, the 1978 Matrimonial Property Convention and the 1978 Marriage Convention seem unsuccessful. The 1970 Divorce Convention appears attractive to civil and common law states. For example, the UK has joined this Convention and implemented it through “the Recognition of Divorces and Legal Separations Act 1971.” This Convention has led to “sweeping changes in the English and Scottish conflict of laws relating to the recognition of foreign divorces and separations.”²⁰⁶ By

²⁰⁰ See Nygh, P. E. (1995). *Conflict of laws in Australia* (6th ed.), p. 566. Butterworths.

²⁰¹ See Blom, J. (1973). The Adoption Act 1968, and the conflict of laws. *International & Comparative Law Quarterly*, 22(1), p. 109. <https://doi.org/10.1093/iclqaj/22.1.109>.

²⁰² See Hayton, D. J. (2002). *European succession laws* (2nd ed.), p. 15. Jordans.

²⁰³ See Hayton, D. J. (1996). The significance of the Hague Conventions on trusts and on succession: A common law perspective. In G. A. L. Droz, & A. Borrás Rodríguez (Eds.), *E pluribus unum: Liber amicorum Georges A.L. Droz: on the progressive unification of private international law* (p. 129). Martinus Nijhoff Publishers.

²⁰⁴ See Robertson, C. D. (1995). International succession law. *Trusts & Trustees*, 2(1), p. 26. <https://doi.org/10.1093/tandt/2.1.20>.

²⁰⁵ See Hayton, D. J. (1996). The significance of the Hague Conventions on trusts and on succession: A common law perspective. In G. A. L. Droz, & A. Borrás Rodríguez (Eds.), *E pluribus unum: Liber amicorum Georges A.L. Droz: on the progressive unification of private international law* (p. 133). Martinus Nijhoff Publishers.

²⁰⁶ Karsten, I. G. F. (1972). The recognition of divorces and Legal Separations Act 1971/72. *Modern Law Review*, 35(3), 299.

contrast, the 1978 Matrimonial Property Convention and the 1978 Marriage Convention have been welcomed by only a few states and received much criticism. For example, the 1978 Marriage Convention is criticized mainly for its unacceptable rules and its narrow scope.²⁰⁷ A more profound cause for their unsuccess may be that the two Conventions “so fundamentally affect the fabric of society in the individual States that international agreement, however ‘urgent’ some may think it, can only be reached by means of inadequate and unsatisfactory compromises.”²⁰⁸

In tort law, the value of the 1973 Products Liability Convention appears to be controversial and so ranks bottom third for its overall performance. It fails to attract common law states, as the score for Indicator Two shows. Also, it is criticized for its ambiguity and failure to deal with defective products in plane crashes²⁰⁹. Regarding the issue of adult protection, the 2000 Adults Protection Convention, ranking middle third for its performance, has not achieved comparable success as its counterpart, the 1996 Children Protection Convention.²¹⁰ The 2000 Adults Protection Convention was believed to be ahead of its time.²¹¹ This may be one of the reasons it is not widely accepted.

1.3 Uniformly poor performance in international commercial law

All Conventions in international commercial law rank middle and bottom third, except the 1985 Trusts Convention ranking top third. Although the Contracting States of this Convention are only around a dozen, the score for Indicator Two, the common law and civil law

²⁰⁷ See M. North, P. (1990). Reform, but not revolution: General course on Private International Law. In *Collected Courses of the Hague Academy of International Law* (pp. 26-31). Brill.

²⁰⁸ M. North, P. (1990). Reform, but not revolution: General course on Private International Law. In *Collected Courses of the Hague Academy of International Law* (p. 10). Brill.

²⁰⁹ See Cavers, D. F. (1977). The proper law of producer's liability. *International & Comparative Law Quarterly*, 26(4), 726-727. <https://doi.org/10.1093/iclqaj/26.4.703>

²¹⁰ See Anderson, J., & Keene, A. (2014). The 2000 Hague Convention on the international protection of adults: five years on. *International Family Law*, 91(2), 93; Frimston, R., Keene, A., van Overdijk, C., & Ward, A. (2015). *The International Protection of Adults*. Oxford University Press, p. 89.

²¹¹ See Frimston, R., Keene, A., van Overdijk, C., & Ward, A. (2015). *The International Protection of Adults*. Oxford University Press, p. 169.

representation gap, is high, boosting its overall performance score. This Conventions has three ratifications from common law states and nine from civil law states. Although the absolute number of ratifications from civil law states is bigger, the proportion that civil law Contracting States accounts for of the total number of civil law states worldwide is lower. The failure of the 1985 Trusts Convention to attract the wide support from civil law states may be mainly due to these states' difficulty in accepting the concept of trust.²¹² If civil law states ratified or acceded to this Convention, they would have to change many laws.

The HCCH has made many attempts on the matter of international sales of goods. However, the performance of all these Conventions, the 1955 International Sales of Goods Convention, the 1958 Transfer of Title Convention, the 1958 Jurisdiction of the Selected Forum Convention, and the 1986 International Sales of Goods Convention, is among the worst. Only the 1955 International Sales of Goods has come into force among the four. Its restricted participants are mainly European industrialized and civil law countries. One reason for its limited success seems to be the inflexible rules.²¹³ The most recent one, the 1986 International Sales of Goods Convention, has attracted only two ratifications, despite the more flexible rules than the 1955 International Sales of Goods.²¹⁴ One important reason for the unsuccess of the 1986 International Sales of Goods Convention seems to be that substantive rules of international sales of goods have largely been harmonized by the widely-accepted United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods, which diminishes the need for many states to adopt it.²¹⁵ Another was that the divergence of views among civil law and

²¹² See Hayton, D. J. (2002). *European succession laws* (2nd ed.), pp. 3-4. Jordans; Harris, J. (2002). *The Hague Trusts Convention: scope, application, and preliminary issues*, p. 90. Portland.

²¹³ See Lando, O. (1993). The 1955 and 1985 Hague Conventions on the law applicable to the international sale of goods. *The Rabel Journal of Comparative and International Private Law*, 57(1/2), 158-173.

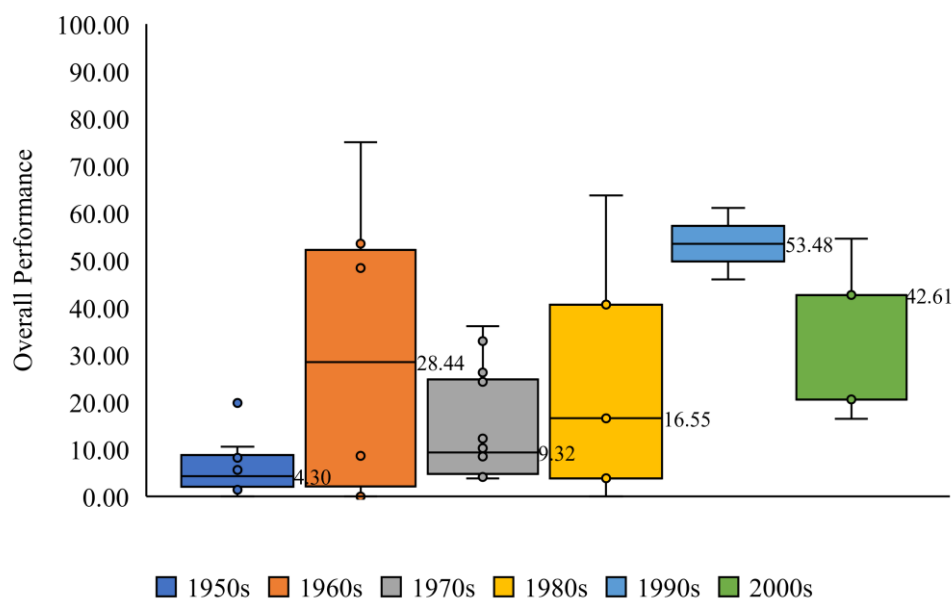
²¹⁴ See Lando, O. (1993). The 1955 and 1985 Hague Conventions on the law applicable to the international sale of goods. *The Rabel Journal of Comparative and International Private Law*, 57(1/2), 176.

²¹⁵ See Lando, O. (1993). The 1955 and 1985 Hague Conventions on the law applicable to the international sale of goods. *The Rabel Journal of Comparative and International Private Law*, 57(1/2), 158; Fawcett, J., Harris, J., & Bridge, M. (2005). *International sale of goods in the conflict of laws*, p. 845. Oxford University Press.

common law participants during the negotiation of the 1986 International Sales of Goods Convention resulted in many unusable compromise rules.²¹⁶

3. Decreasing number of Conventions each decade and the increasing overall performance

Figure 3.8 Overall Performance of Conventions Made in Each Decade



If the Hague Conventions are grouped based on their time of conclusion, then how the overall performance of Conventions made in each decade has been distributed and evolved since the HCCH was modernized in the 1950s can be calculated.²¹⁷ As shown in Figure 3.8, the 1960s and the 1980s, with six and five Conventions, respectively, disperse the most. Among the six Conventions in the 1960s, all of which are in international family law and international litigation, the 1961 Apostille Convention, the 1965 Service Convention, and the 1961 Testamentary Dispositions Convention perform very well, ranking one, five, and six in contrast

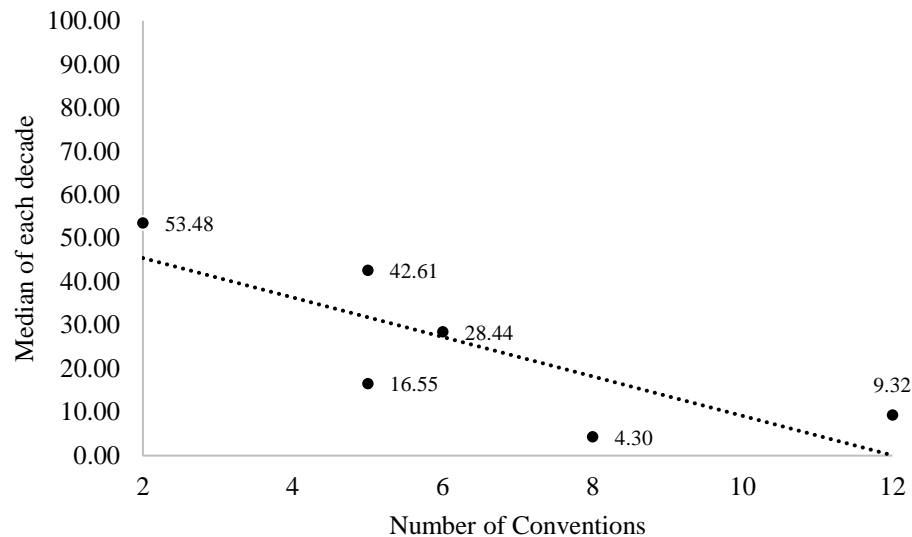
²¹⁶ See Lando, O. (1993). The 1955 and 1985 Hague Conventions on the law applicable to the international sale of goods. *The Rabel Journal of Comparative and International Private Law*, 57(1/2), 158, 174.

²¹⁷ When examining overall performance for each decade, the latest Convention, the 2019 Judgments Convention, will not be considered because it has not enough time to attract ratifications.

to the 1965 Adoption Convention and the 1965 Choice of Court Convention both scoring zero (Table 3.5). Among the five Conventions in the 1980s, the 1980 Abduction Convention and the 1985 Trusts Convention rank top third while the 1986 International Sales of Goods Convention and the 1989 Succession Convention rank bottom third (Table 3.5). The overall performance of Conventions in the 1950s and 1990s centerizes the most in opposite directions. Of the eight Conventions in the 1950s, half of which are in international commercial law, except the 1954 Civil Procedure Convention and the 1958 Recognition and Enforcement Convention, the rest all score less than ten. By comparison, both Conventions in the 1990s, which are in international family law, rank top third.

The median lines in Figure 3.8 also display a circuitous upward trend of the overall performance each decade. With a poor start of eight Conventions in the 1950s, it reached a minor peak in the 1960s. After the barren patch in the 1970s, it slowly increased and peaked in the 1990s. Although Conventions made after the millennium have not performed better than those in the 1990s, they have shown the potential to thrive as time goes by. Behind this image, there seems to be a trend that when the HCCH made fewer Conventions, these Conventions tended to have a higher median overall performance (Figure 3.9). The improved overall performance of the Hague Conventions, as shown with median lines, in the second three decades compared with the first three ones seemed to happen simultaneously with the decrease of Convention-making work.

Figure 3.9 Scatter Plot of the Number of Conventions Each Decade Versus the Median Overall Performance



Despite the trend presented in the scatter plot, whether there is a negative association between the median of overall performance and the number of Hague Conventions each decade seems challenging to answer. The greatest difficulty lies in the lack of data. As shown in Figure 3.9, only six groups of data are available when the DCL thesis applies a correlation test and simple linear regression to explore the association between the two variables. Although there is no consistent general rule for sample size in correlation tests and simple linear regression, and the advised minimum sample size in different disciplines varies, the problem arising from small samples is well known.²¹⁸ A small sample size can lead to low statistical power, which means the probability of discovering genuinely true effects is low, and the observed effects can be unreliable.²¹⁹ This difficulty seems inevitable when exploring the HCCH with a quantitative analysis. This international organization has a total history of no more than 130 years. Sixty

²¹⁸ See Jenkins, D. G., & Quintana-Ascencio, P. F. (2020). A solution to minimum sample size for regressions. *PLoS One*, 15(2), Article e0229345. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0229345>

²¹⁹ See Button, K. S., Ioannidis, J. P. A., Mokrysz, C., Nosek, B. A., Flint, J., Robinson, E. S. J., & Munafò, M. R. (2013). Power failure: Why small sample size undermines the reliability of neuroscience. *Nature Reviews Neuroscience*, 14(5), 365. <https://doi.org/10.1038/nrn3475>

years of its history after modernization as the sample seem insufficient to statistically estimate the relation between the Convention-making work and the overall performance of the Conventions each decade. If this international organization could exist for several hundred years, then the sample size would increase and be more likely to reliably reflect the relationship between the two variables. Indeed, one can finish the correlation test and simple linear regression with the six groups of data in Figure 3.9 within five minutes. Even if the correlation were strong and could pass the statistical significance tests, the relation between the Convention-making work and the overall performance of the Conventions each decade could be a random coincidence, given the extremely small sample size. Therefore, the DCL thesis stops at the trend observation regarding the relation between the two variables and does not go one step forward to a correlation test and simple linear regression.

III.2 Indicator One: Ratifications

Table 3.6 Scores and Rankings by Indicator One – Ratifications

	Convention	Ranking	Score	Ratifications
Top third	1961 Apostille	1 ■	100	118
	1993 Adoption	2	86.44	102
	1980 Abduction	3 ▲	85.59	101
	1965 Service	4	65.25	77
	1970 Evidence	5	53.39	63
	1996 Children Protection	6	44.07	52
	1954 Civil Procedure	7	41.53	49
	1961 Testamentary Dispositions	8 ▲	35.59	42
	2007 Maintenance	9 ▲	33.90	40
	2005 Choice of Court	10 ▲	26.27	31
	2007 Maintenance Protocol	11 ▲	24.58	29
	1980 Access to Justice	12	23.73	28
	1973 Recognition and Enforcement	13	20.34	24
Middle	1971 Traffic Accidents	14	17.80	21
	1958 Recognition and Enforcement	15	16.95	20
	1970 Divorce	15 ▲	16.95	20
	1973 Maintenance	17	12.71	15

	1956 Maintenance	18	11.86	14
	1961 Infants Protection	18	11.86	14
	1985 Trusts	18 ▲	11.86	14
	2000 Adults Protection	21 ▲	10.17	12
	1973 Products Liability	22	9.32	11
	1955 International Sales of Goods	23	6.78	8
	1971 Judgments	24	4.24	5
	Supplementary Protocol of 1971 Judgments	25	3.39	4
	1978 Agency	25	3.39	4
Bottom third	1956 Legal Personality of Foreign Companies	27	2.54	3
	1973 Estates Administration	27	2.54	3
	1978 Matrimonial Property	27	2.54	3
	1978 Marriage	27 ▲	2.54	3
	2006 Securities	27 ▲	2.54	3
	1955 Nationality and Domicile	32	1.69	2
	1986 International Sales of Goods	32 ▲	1.69	2
	1958 Transfer of Title	34 ■	0.85	1
	1958 Jurisdiction of the Selected Forum	35 ■	0.00	0
	1965 Adoption	35 ■	0.00	0
	1965 Choice of Court	35 ■	0.00	0
	1989 Succession	35 ■	0.00	0
	2019 Judgments	35■	0.00	0

Figure 3.10 Distribution of Indicator One for the 39 Conventions

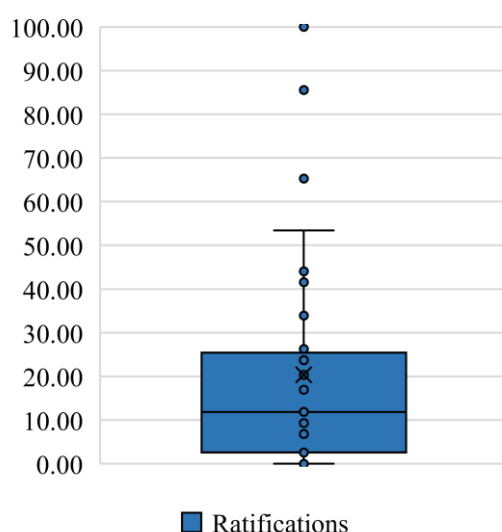


Figure 3.11 Rankings of the Hague Conventions in Each Area for Indicator One

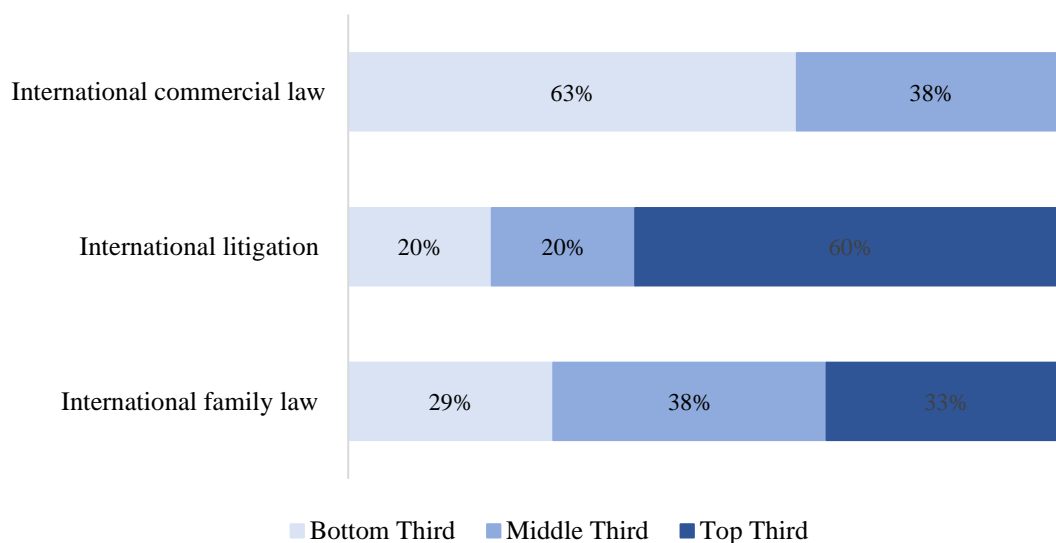
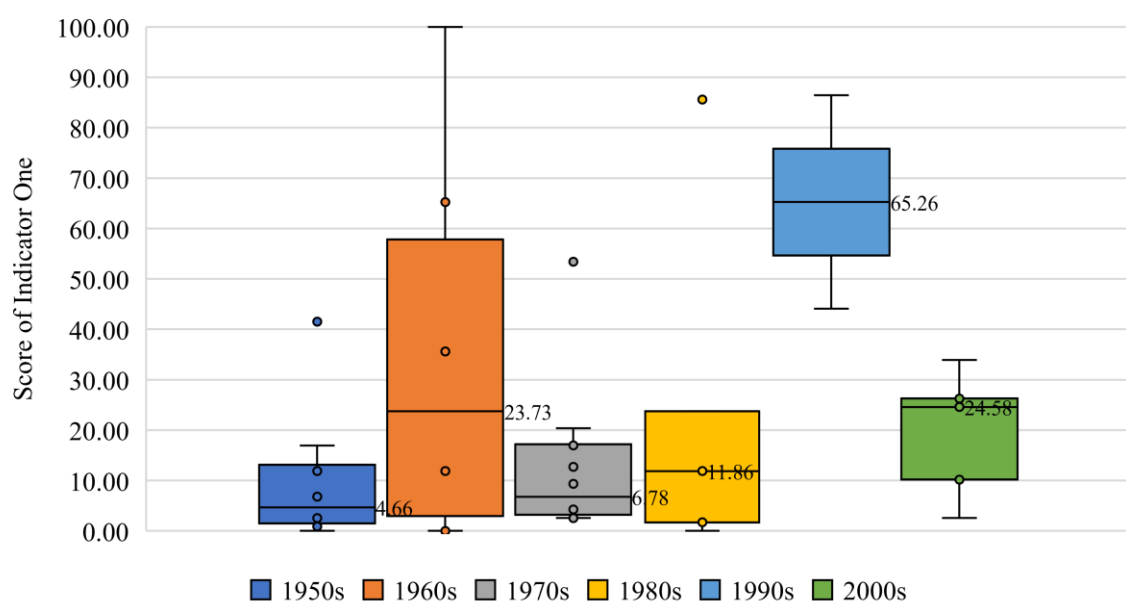


Figure 3.12 The Performance in Indicator One of the Hague Conventions Each Decade



The rankings of Indicator One are significantly different from those of the overall performance. Only seven Conventions in Table 3.6 rank the same in the overall performance after the adjustments by the other two indicators, eleven higher and 21 lower. Despite the different specific rankings, Indicator One shows polarization as the overall performance

(Figure 3.10). The median is as low as 11.86 out of 100, and three-quarters of the Hague Conventions score less than 25.43. 17 of the 39 Hague Conventions have attracted fewer than ten Contracting States each.

In contrast, three Conventions, the 1961 Apostille Convention, the 1993 Adoption Convention, and the 1980 Abduction Convention, perform exceptionally well in Indicator One and have attracted more than half the states worldwide (Table 3.6). The performance in Indicator One of the Hague Conventions grouped based on their subjects and times also displays a similar pattern with their overall performance. Figure 3.11 reveals the performance in Indicator One of the three areas. Again, international litigation seems to perform the best, followed by international family law and international commercial law. 60% of the Hague Conventions in international litigation rank top third, 33% in international family law, and none in international commercial law. 63% of the Hague Conventions in international commercial law are among the least attractive. This percentage in international litigation and international family law is only 20% and 29%, respectively. Figure 3.12 shows the performance in Indicator One of the Hague Conventions each decade. Still, Conventions made in the 1960s, 1990s, and 2000s seem to attract more ratifications, and the 1950s and 1970s have remained at the bottom, as evidenced by the medians.

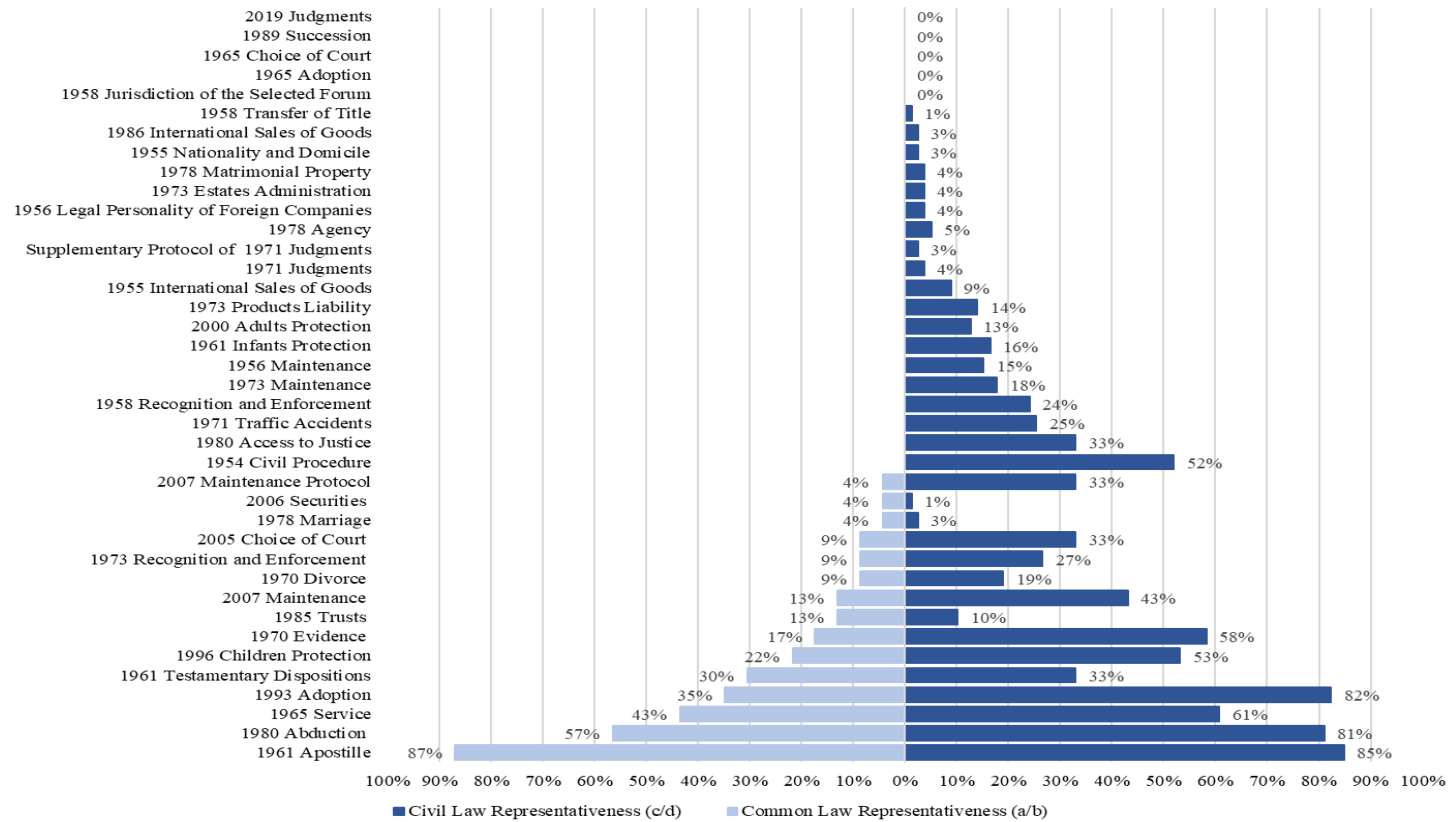
III.3 Indicator Two: The Representativeness Gap

Table 3.7 Scores and Rankings by Indicator Two (i.e. Common and Civil Law Gap)

Convention	Ranking	Score	Gap
1961 Apostille	1	100.00	0.01
1961 Testamentary Dispositions	2	89.97	0.11
1985 Trusts	3	86.39	0.14
1978 Marriage	3	86.39	0.14
1965 Service	5	70.82	0.30
1980 Abduction	6	69.41	0.31

1970 Divorce	7	43.37	0.57
1993 Adoption	8	42.06	0.58
1996 Children Protection	9	40.35	0.60
1973 Recognition and Enforcement	10	31.55	0.69
2007 Maintenance	11	29.74	0.71
1970 Evidence	12	29.53	0.71
2006 Securities	13	28.55	0.72
2005 Choice of Court	14	25.70	0.75
2007 Maintenance Protocol	15	12.85	0.87
1954 Civil Procedure	16	0.00	1.00
1980 Access to Justice	16	0.00	1.00
1971 Traffic Accidents	16	0.00	1.00
1958 Recognition and Enforcement	16	0.00	1.00
1973 Maintenance	16	0.00	1.00
1956 Maintenance	16	0.00	1.00
1961 Infants Protection	16	0.00	1.00
2000 Adults Protection	16	0.00	1.00
1973 Products Liability	16	0.00	1.00
1955 International Sales of Goods	16	0.00	1.00
1971 Judgments	16	0.00	1.00
Supplementary Protocol of 1971 Judgments	16	0.00	1.00
1978 Agency	16	0.00	1.00
1956 Legal Personality of Foreign Companies	16	0.00	1.00
1973 Estates Administration	16	0.00	1.00
1978 Matrimonial Property	16	0.00	1.00
1955 Nationality and Domicile	16	0.00	1.00
1986 International Sales of Goods	16	0.00	1.00
1958 Transfer of Title	16	0.00	1.00
1958 Jurisdiction of the Selected Forum	16	0.00	1.00
1965 Adoption	16	0.00	1.00
1965 Choice of Court	16	0.00	1.00
1989 Succession	16	0.00	1.00
2019 Judgments	16	0.00	1.00

Figure 3.13 Representativeness of Common Law and Civil Law Contracting States



With the formula calculating the gap between common law and civil law states representativeness, $gap = |1 - (a/b)/(c/d)|$, a value of one in Table 3.7 means no common law state has joined a particular Convention no matter how many civil law Contracting States this Convention has. Table 3.7 shows that 24 out of the 39 Hague Conventions are unappealing to common law states. The remaining 15 Conventions have attracted various percentages of them. Six out of 15 are welcomed by less than 10% of common law states, and only two, the 1961 Apostille Convention and the 1980 Abduction Convention, appeal to more than half of common law states (Figure 3.13). In contrast, the Hague Conventions are more acceptable to civil law states. Apart from the five Conventions with no ratifications, all 34 Conventions have attracted a certain number of civil law states. Among them, seven are ratified by more than half of civil law states. Also, the percentage of civil law states is always higher than common law states, as displayed in Figure 3.13. Exceptions are only nine, with no more than a 3% difference for each. The nine comprise the five Conventions with no ratifications, the 1961 Apostille Convention, the 1985 Trusts Convention, the 1978 Marriage Convention, and the 2006 Securities Convention.

Figure 3.14 Representativeness of Civil Law and Common Law States in the Three Areas

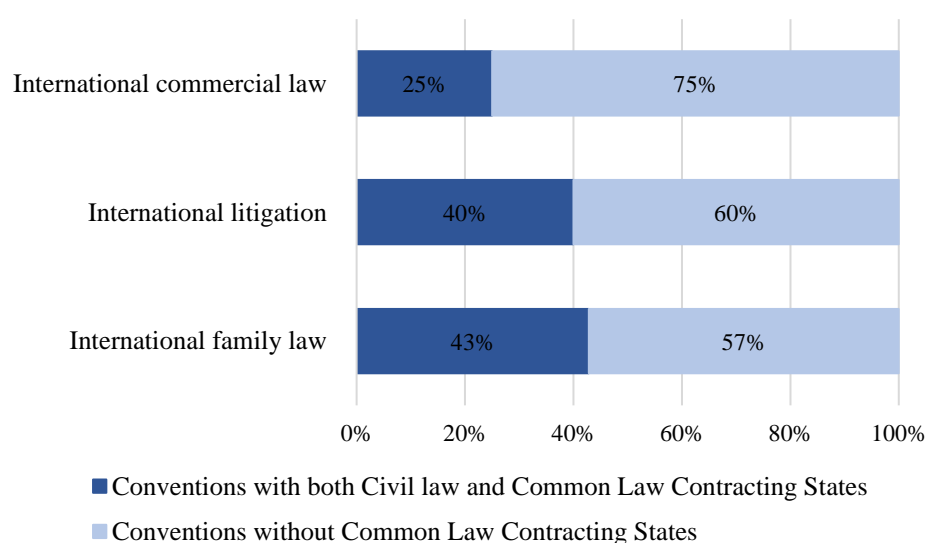
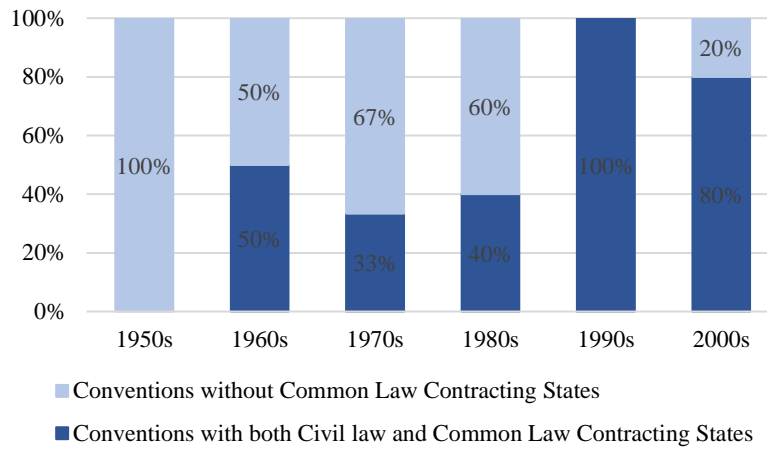


Figure 3.15 Representativeness of Civil Law and Common Law States of Conventions Each Decade

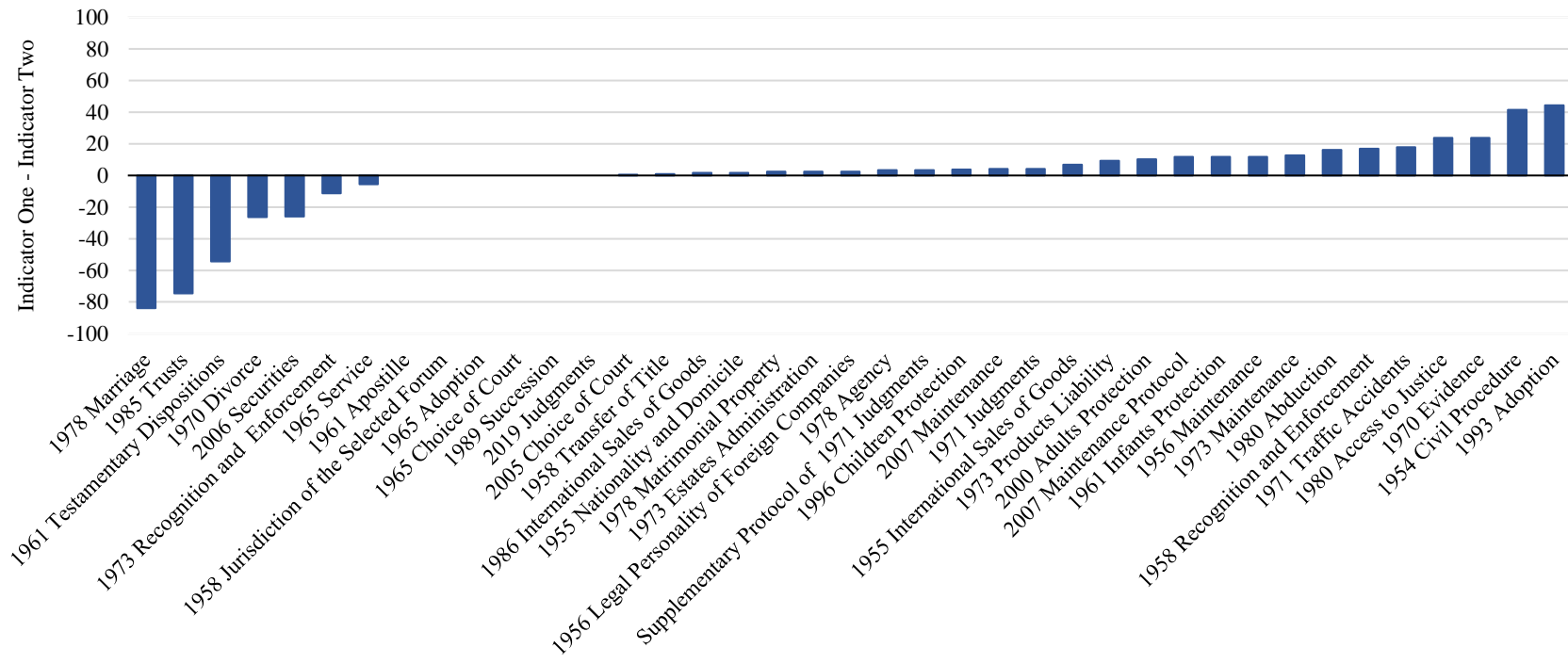


When comparing the representativeness of civil law and common law states in the three Areas in Figure 3.14, international family law seems to be the best, with 43% of Conventions ratified by both common law and civil law states, followed closely by international litigation (40%). International commercial law shows the two legal systems' most uneven representativeness, with only 25% of Conventions appealing to both. The representativeness of the two legal systems of the Hague Conventions each decade presents a similar pattern as the overall performance. Again, it has improved circuitously within the six decades (Figure 3.15). It shows a minor peak in the 1960s when half Conventions attracted both legal systems and reached the top in the 1990s. It then maintains a high level of even representativeness for Conventions made in the 2000s.

If the Indicator Two score is compared with the Indicator One score, then it can be found that 26 out of the 39 Hague Conventions perform better in the latter than in the former and seven perform better in the former than in the latter (Figure 3.16). The other six perform the same in both. Among the 26 Conventions with higher ratification scores than even representativeness scores, the score difference for the 1980 Access to Justice Convention, the 1970 Evidence Convention, the 1954 Civil Procedure Convention, and the 1993 Adoption

Convention is more than 20. For the seven Conventions with higher even representativeness scores than ratification scores, the score difference is as big as 83.85 and 74.53. The six Conventions with the same performance in both indicators are the five without any ratifications and the 1961 Apostille Convention with two full scores of 100. So, most of the Hague Conventions seem to perform better in attracting ratifications than balancing the representativeness between civil law and common law states.

Figure 3.16 Discrepancy of Scores Between Indicator One and Indicator Two for Each Convention



III.4 Indicator Three : CAGR

Table 3.8 Scores and Rankings by Indicator Three (i.e. CAGR)

	Convention	Ranking	Score	Growth Rate
Top third	2007 Maintenance	1	100.00	34.09%
	2007 Maintenance Protocol	2	90.41	30.82%
	2005 Choice of Court	3	75.92	25.88%
	1993 Adoption	4	54.62	18.62%
	1996 Children Protection	5	53.36	18.19%
	2000 Adults Protection	6	39.04	13.31%
	1980 Abduction	7	36.20	12.34%
	2006 Securities	8	30.42	10.37%
	1980 Access to Justice	9	25.93	8.84%
	1970 Evidence	10	25.26	8.61%
	1961 Apostille	11	24.85	8.47%
	1965 Service	12	24.32	8.29%
	1985 Trusts	13	23.56	8.03%
Middle third	1973 Recognition and Enforcement	14	20.89	7.12%
	1961 Testamentary Dispositions	15	19.39	6.61%
	1971 Traffic Accidents	16	19.01	6.48%
	1970 Divorce	17	18.36	6.26%
	1973 Maintenance	18	17.89	6.10%
	1954 Civil Procedure	19	17.81	6.07%
	1973 Products Liability	20	15.99	5.45%
	1958 Recognition and Enforcement	21	14.70	5.01%
	1961 Infants Protection	22	13.82	4.71%
	1956 Maintenance	23	12.73	4.34%
	1978 Agency	24	11.35	3.87%
	1971 Judgments	25	10.82	3.69%
	1955 International Sales of Goods	26	10.06	3.43%
Bottom third	1978 Marriage	27	9.77	3.33%
	1978 Matrimonial Property	27	9.77	3.33%
	1986 International Sales of Goods	27	9.77	3.33%
	Supplementary Protocol of 1971 Judgments	30	9.71	3.31%
	1973 Estates Administration	31	8.83	3.01%
	1956 Legal Personality of Foreign Companies	32	6.39	2.18%
	1955 Nationality and Domicile	33	4.99	1.70%
	1958 Transfer of Title	34	3.29	1.12%
	1958 Jurisdiction of the Selected Forum	35	0.00	0.00%
	1965 Adoption	35	0.00	0.00%
	1965 Choice of Court	35	0.00	0.00%
	1989 Succession	35	0.00	0.00%

	2019 Judgments	35	0.00	0.00%
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Figure 3.17 Rankings of the Hague Conventions in Each Area for Indicator Three

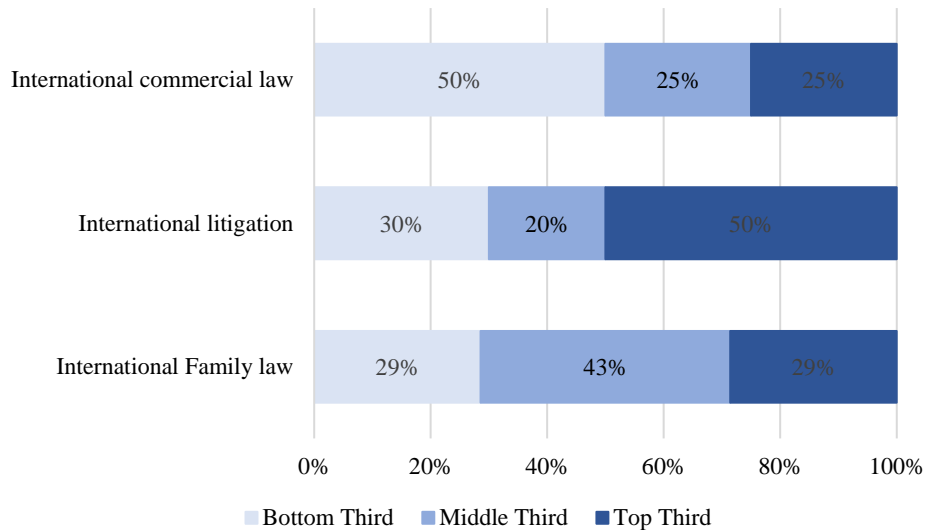
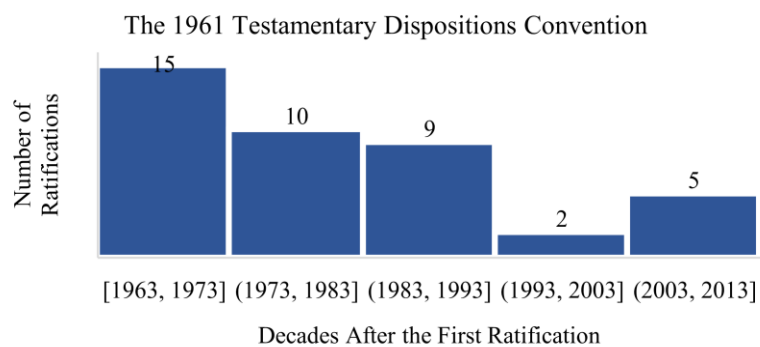
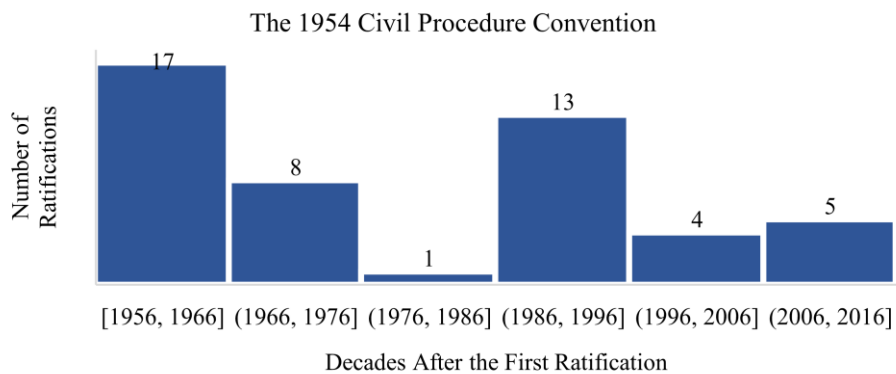


Figure 3.18 Examples of A Regular Pattern to Attract Ratifications



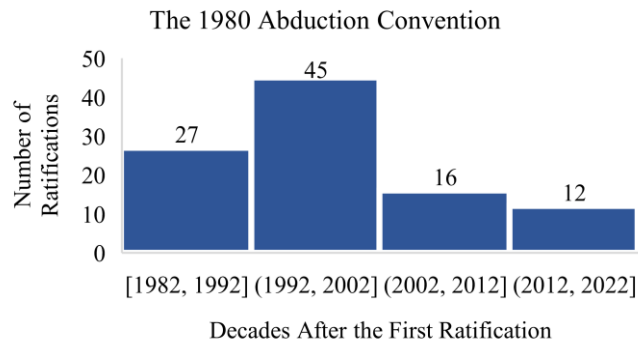
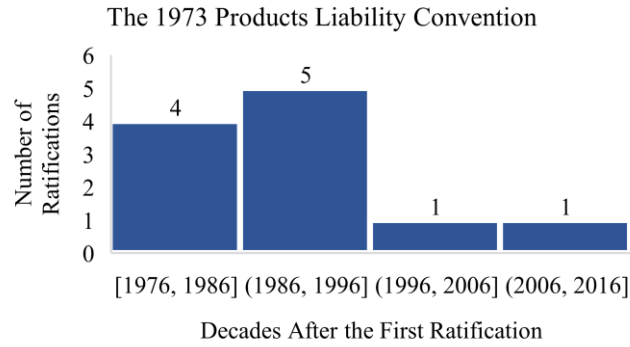
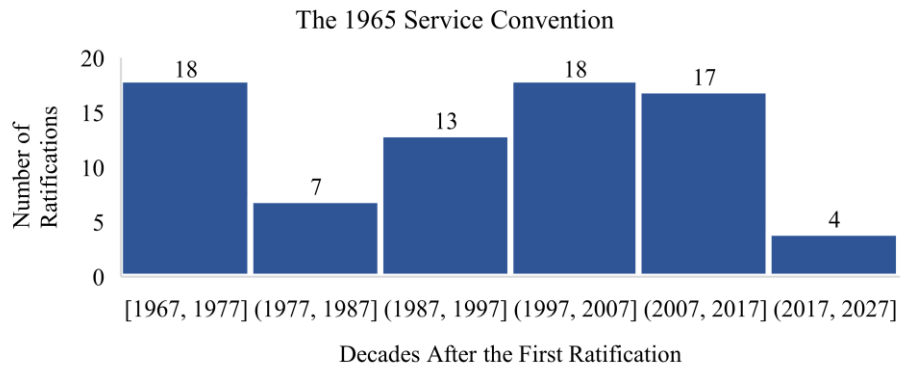
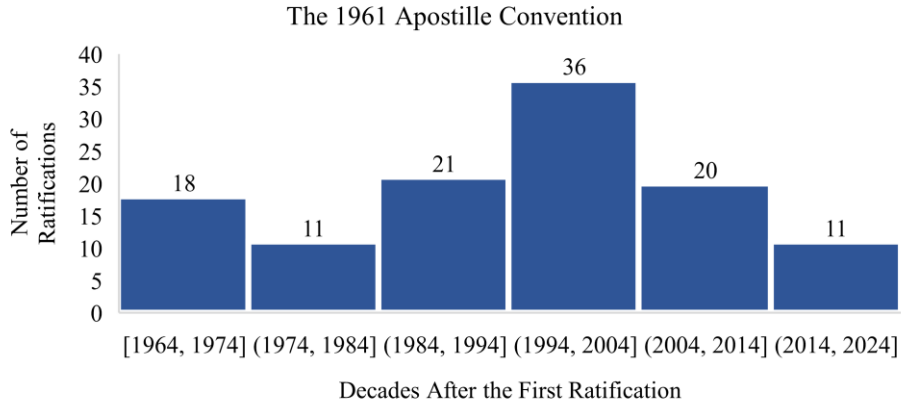
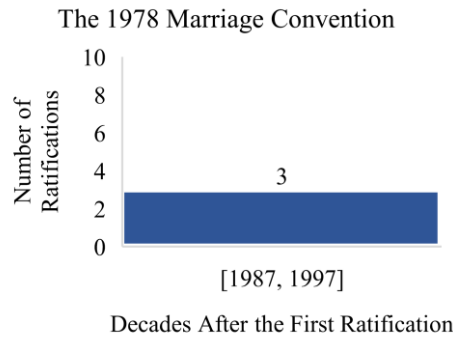
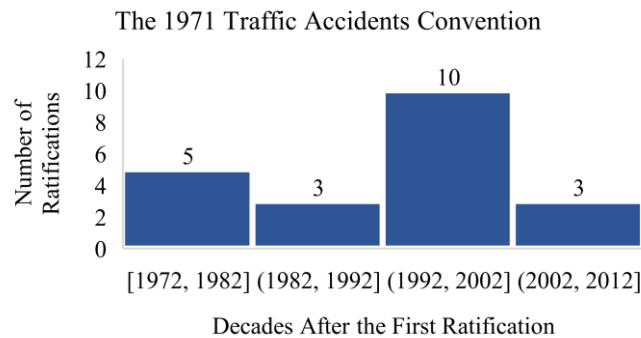
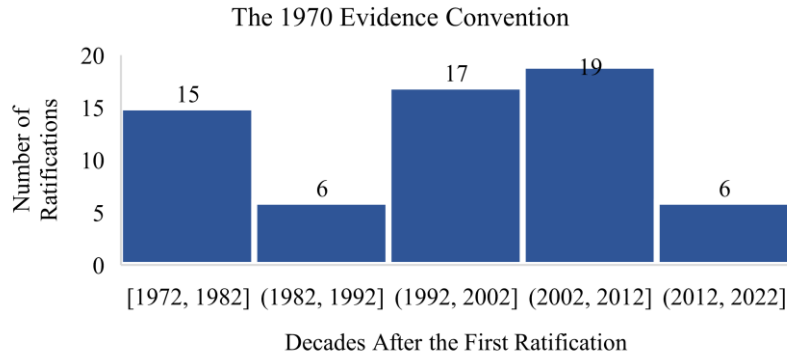


Figure 3.19 Exceptions to the Regular Pattern to Attract Ratifications





Regarding the speed with which the Hague Conventions attract ratifications, international litigation seems to be the fastest, with half of the Conventions ranking top third, followed by international family law with only 29%. Again, international commercial law appears to perform the worst, with half of the Conventions ranking bottom third (Figure 3.17). When observing the performance in Indicator Three of the Hague Conventions with different ages, namely, years from the conclusion date to when Indicator Three was calculated in the DCL thesis, later Conventions tend to perform better than previous ones (Figure 3.20). Among the top third of the 39 Conventions, more than half were made in the 1990s and 2000s while the

later Conventions disappeared among the bottom third with the 2019 Judgements Convention, which does not have enough time to attract any ratifications as the only exception (Table 3.8). This trend reappears when Indicator Three is compared with Indicator One, a traditional measure of Hague Conventions' success (Table 3.9). Later Conventions usually attract ratifications faster though the final number of Contracting States may not be exceptional. By comparison, earlier Conventions often perform worse concerning the speed of attracting ratifications, but the final number is higher.

Figure 3.20 Later Conventions Tend to Have Better Performance than Others for Indicator Three

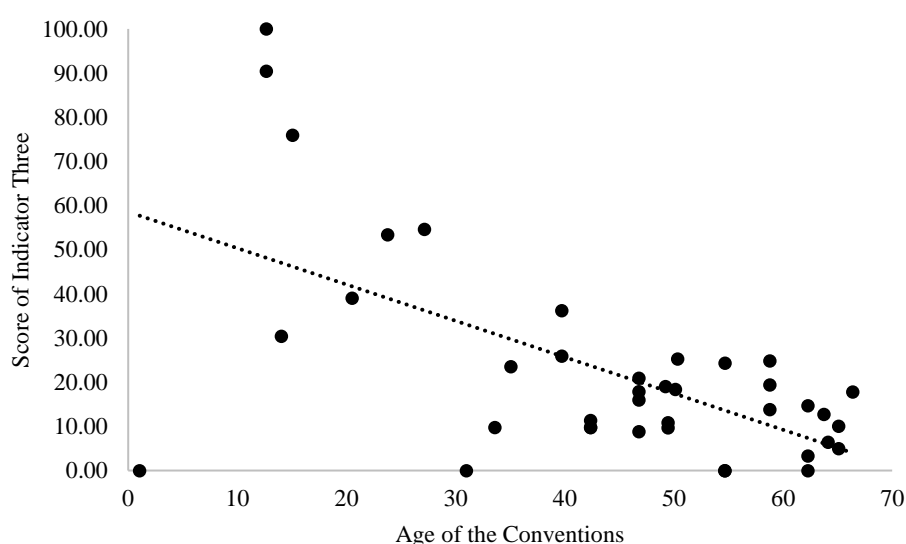


Table 3.9 Ranking Comparison of Indicator Three and Indicator One for Conventions Each Decade

	1950s	1960s	1970s	1980s	1990s	2000s
Indicator Three Ranking Higher than Indicator One	0%	0%	17%	60%	50%	100%

Although the three indicators used in the DCL thesis are undoubtedly interrelated, considering the calculation of Indicators Three and Two involves the number of ratifications, is it possible that all three are linked to the Hague Conventions' age? Given the non-normal

distribution of age and the scores of three indicators, the DCL thesis runs the Spearman's rank correlation tests with a sample of the 39 Hague Conventions. Results in Table 3.10 show no monotonic correlation between age and Indicator One and Indicator Two while there is a negative monotonic correlation between age and Indicator Three. This means the younger age of the Hague Conventions is likely to be associated with their better performance in Indicator Three, the CAGR of ratifications.

Table 3.10 How Age Relates to the Three Indicators

	Indicator One	Indicator Two	Indicator Three
Spearman's rank correlation coefficient	0.08	-0.25	-0.45
P value	0.6222	0.1175	0.0041
95% confidence interval	-0.41~0.25	-0.51~ 0.06	-0.75 ~ -0.15

For the relation between the Hague Conventions' age and their number of ratifications, Indicator One, it may be an intuition that earlier Conventions would be advantaged for Indicator One compared with later Conventions because as time goes by, the ratifications of the Hague Conventions should increase overall despite occasional denunciations. Namely, the age of the Hague Conventions may be positively linked to their number of ratifications. However, the results in Table 3.10 show that this is an illusion: there is no correlation between them. The reason can be that even though a Convention has enough time to exert its influence, it may still fail to attract states due to its perceived quality, subject matter, international and regional environment, the domestic situation of states, and so on. The same can be said for Indicator Two, the common law and civil law representation gap. Once the Hague Conventions are made, the gap may not enlarge or reduce as time passes if all other factors remain stable.

For the negative association between Hague Conventions' ages and their performance in

Indicator Three, CAGR, earlier Conventions are disadvantaged. The reason may not be difficult to understand after observing how ratifications of the earlier Hague Conventions have increased. For the 27 Hague Conventions made from the 1950s to 1980s with one or more ratifications, their first Contracting State always appeared within three or five years at most after the concluding date. The first or second decade after the first ratification has always been the period with the largest number of ratifications compared with later decades which have often experienced a declining trend. This regular pattern can be shown with examples in Figure 3.18. Exceptions to this pattern are only five out of the 27: the 1961 Apostille Convention, the 1965 Service Convention, the 1970 Evidence Convention, the 1971 Traffic Accident Convention, and the 1978 Marriage Convention (Figure 3.19). The first three international legal cooperation Conventions have maintained their vitality for decades and have been welcoming the new Contracting States until today. They seem to present both delayed peak and falling curves. The value of the 1971 Traffic Accident Convention was not fully recognized until two decades after its first Contracting State had passed. The 1978 Marriage Convention differs from the regular pattern as it waited almost a decade for its first Contracting State after its conclusion.

Therefore, when calculating Indicator Three with the formula,

$$CAGR = \frac{\text{Ending number of ratifications}}{\text{Beginning number of ratifications}}^{\frac{1}{\text{Number of years}}} - 1,$$

for the majority of earlier Conventions following the regular pattern of attracting ratifications, the time after the first or second decade may have reduced the value of CAGR to a large degree, and growing ratifications cannot offset the reduced value during that specific period. After the first or second decade, in the formula of calculating Indicator Three, the number of years can become very big; simultaneously, ratifications may increase only sporadically. As a result, earlier Conventions are likely to obtain a lower value of CAGR. Conventions made after the 1990s are too young to show a pattern, but if they follow the regular pattern, then they may have been at a crucial stage to attract

ratifications since their conclusion. Namely, ratifications have been increasing exceptionally within a limited number of years since their conclusion. So, later Conventions are likely to gain a higher value of CAGR.

To summarize, only a small group of Hague Conventions have displayed remarkable overall performance, and this small group of successful Conventions shows a relatively large internal gap among the three indicators. The Hague Conventions' overall performance and performance in each indicator vary across the three areas of the Hague Conventions. Conventions in international litigation and international family law are more popular. They attract ratifications faster and show more even representativeness of common law and civil law states than international commercial law. So, international commercial Convention-making at the HCCH seems to be the riskiest as the odds of achieving positive outcomes may be small. Despite some setbacks, Convention-making in the other two areas is more likely to generate widely-accepted products. So, it is expected to be an efficient approach if the HCCH allocates more resources to Convention-making in international family law and international litigation instead of international commercial law.

For the Hague Conventions made in each decade since the 1950s, the concurrence of improved overall performance and fewer Conventions made each decade appears to justify the approach of the HCCH to wind down their Convention-making work overall since the 1980s. Also, Conventions made in the 1960s, 1990s, and 2000s seem to attract more ratifications and are more attractive to the common law states. It should be noted that the common law states are under-represented compared with civil law states for the Hague Conventions. Over 60% of the Hague Conventions are unappealing to common law states. Most Hague Conventions have civil law Contracting States and may have a decent number of ratifications but perform poorly in attracting common law states. To improve the overall performance of the Hague Conventions,

the HCCH may need more perseverance to make Conventions that can bridge the gap between the common law and civil law systems. Also, the common law and civil law representativeness gap and the number of ratifications of the 39 Hague Conventions are not linked to their age while there is a negative association between their age and their speed to attracting ratifications. So, earlier Conventions may be disadvantaged in terms of Indicator Three. They usually attract more ratifications during the first or second decade after the first Contracting State compared to later decades. If Conventions made after the 1990s follow this pattern, then two decades may be enough to predict their success.

CHAPTER FOUR: POST-CONVENTION ACTIVITIES

I. Methodology of data collection and counting

The thesis adopts a result-oriented and state-oriented approach to extract and collect post-Convention activities. Namely, post-Convention activities collected in the DCL thesis must potentially influence a state's decision to join a Convention. As the thesis tests whether post-Convention activities that the HCCH engages in are associated with the performance of the Hague Conventions, when the connection between an activity and a state's ratification decision seems fragile, this activity will not be extracted and collected. To specify this approach, the following five screening standards must be fulfilled when collecting post-Convention activities: (1) the subject of these activities is or includes the HCCH, (2) these activities can fit into the diagram of post-Convention activities in Figure 4.5, (3) the object of the post-Convention activities involves more than one state, (4) the Convention(s) for which these activities are engaged in can be identified, and (5) these activities are engaged in after the development stage of the corresponding Convention(s) in the working model of the HCCH.

I.1 The subject and data sources of post-Convention activities

In practice, post-Convention activities can be engaged by the Permanent Bureau, its regional offices, or other entities such as independent experts and officials from States or other organizations on behalf of the HCCH. The regional offices are part of the Permanent Bureau. An example of officials from States who engage in post-Convention activities on behalf of the HCCH is the Liaison Legal Officers. They are usually members of the Central Authorities of Contracting States and sometimes assume the role of providing technical assistance and other post-Convention services funded through the budget of the HCCH.²²⁰ So, regarding the first

²²⁰ See HCCH. (2006). *Post-convention work, regional developments and the need for a systematic programme of training*. Hague Conference on Private International Law. <https://assets.hcch.net/docs/ba919fb8-ae8e-4a70-bb1c-b943bc916df7.pdf>; HCCH. (2008a). *Regional developments*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, p. 35. <https://assets.hcch.net/docs/43e8f655-6170-426f-9f27-6cd3c7cba14d.pdf>

screening standard, the subject of post-Convention activities in the DCL thesis, the HCCH here should be understood broadly to include both this organization itself and other entities engaging in the post-Convention activities on behalf of this organization.

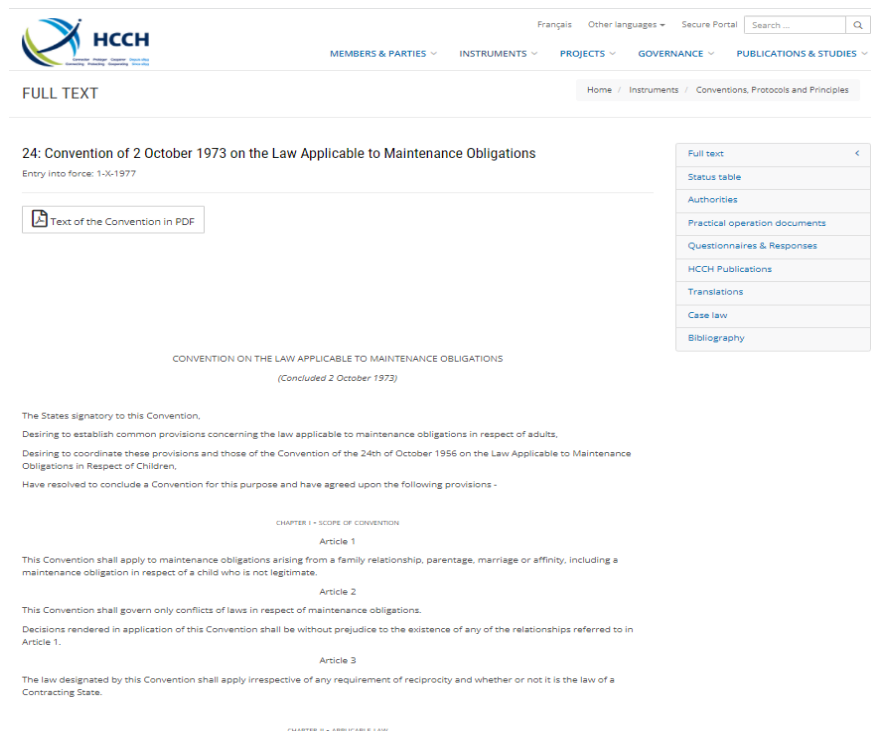
To extract and count post-Convention activities, the thesis mainly relies on three sources on the HCCH website²²¹: the entries for the 39 Conventions on the HCCH website, reports on regional developments,²²² and post-Convention work in the Council on General Affairs and Policy (CGAP) Archive (2000-2020) and annual reports (2007-2019) of the HCCH.²²³ The first source covers most post-Convention activities extracted in the DCL thesis and is the most useful. Taking the 1973 Maintenance Convention as an example, post-Convention activities can be extracted from “Practical operation documents,” “Questionnaires & Responses,” “HCCH Publications,” and “Translations” among entries for this Convention as shown in Figure 4.1. The thesis elaborates on how to extract them below.

²²¹ Almost each activity extracted in the Excel sheets will show the grouping reasons and the specific source. If a document from the data sources of the DCL thesis has clearly grouped a certain activity, only the specific source will be shown.

²²² In certain years, reports on regional developments in the CGAP Archive are available even though the Latin American Regional Office and Asia Pacific Regional Office had not been established.


²²³ The reports mentioned here are not always in different documents.

Figure 4.1 Entries for the 1973 Maintenance Convention on the HCCH Website



Regarding the second source, CGAP is responsible for the operation of the HCCH and holds its meeting annually. Most documents of its meetings have been accessible to the public since 2000. Figure 4.2 is a list of these annual documents. Taking 2020 as an example, if we click the entry “Meeting of March 2020: individual documents | download all,” two documents, “Prel. Doc. 15 January 2020 - Report on post-Convention assistance activities (1 January – 31 December 2019)” and “Prel. Doc. 25 January 2020 - Report on the activities of the Regional Offices for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2019),” can be used as sources of post-Convention activities as shown in Figure 4.3. The third source, the Annual Report, which summarizes the activities of the HCCH, has been available since 2007. Figure 4.4 presents all the reports for these years.

Figure 4.2 CGAP Archive (2000-2021)



[Français](#)
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[MEMBERS & PARTIES](#)
[INSTRUMENTS](#)
[PROJECTS](#)
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[PUBLICATIONS & STUDIES](#)

ARCHIVE (2000-2021)

[Home](#) / [Governance](#) / [Council on General Affairs and Policy](#)


Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2000-2020)

- > Meeting of March 2021: individual documents | download all
- > Meeting of March 2020: individual documents | download all
- > Meeting of March 2019: individual documents | download all
- > Meeting of March 2018: individual documents | download all
- > Meeting of March 2017: individual documents | download all
- > Meeting of March 2016: individual documents | download all
- > Meeting of March 2015: individual documents | download all
- > Meeting of April 2014: list of documents | download all
- > Meeting of April 2013: list of documents | download all
- > Meeting of April 2012: list of documents | download all
- > Meeting of April 2011: list of documents | download all
- > Meeting of April 2010: list of documents | download all
- > Meeting of March-April 2009: list of documents | download all
- > Meeting of April 2008: list of documents | download all
- > Meeting of April 2007: list of documents | download all
- > Meeting of April 2006: list of documents | download all
- > Meeting of March-April 2005: download all
- > Meeting of April 2004: list of documents | download all
- > Meeting of April 2003: list of documents | download all
- > Meeting of April 2002 (Commission I of the Nineteenth Session): list of documents | download all
- > Meeting of May 2000: download all

Statute

- Council on General Affairs and Policy<
 - Archive (2000-2021)
 - 2021 Council
 - 2020 Council
 - 2019 Council
 - 2018 Council
 - 2017 Council
 - 2016 Council
 - 2015 Council
- Rules of Procedure
- Financial Regulations
- Strategic Plan
- Rules for the Establishment of Regional Offices
- Staff Rules
- Strategic Framework for Post-Convention Assistance
- Arrangements for appointing Secretaries General of the HCCH
- Seat Agreement
- Co-operation with other International Organisations
- The Team of the Permanent Bureau

Figure 4.3 Documents of CGAP of 2020



Français
Other languages
Secure Portal

MEMBERS & PARTIES
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2020 COUNCIL
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2020 Council on General Affairs and Policy

- Conclusions & Decisions
- Draft Agenda
- List of Preliminary and Information Documents

Preliminary Documents:

- Prel. Doc. 1 of February 2020 - Report of the Experts' Group on the Cooperation and Access to Justice for International Tourists (Tourism and Visitors Project)
- Prel. Doc. 2 of November 2019 - Report of the Experts' Group on the Parentage / Surrogacy Project (meeting from 29 October to 1 November 2019)
- Prel. Doc. 3 of December 2019 - Future work on the intersection between private international law and intellectual property
- Prel. Doc. 4 of December 2019 - Recommended Form under the Convention of 2 July 2019 on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Judgments in Civil or Commercial Matters
- Prel. Doc. 5 of February 2020 - Third Meeting of the Experts' Group on Jurisdiction - Available on the Secure Portal only
- Prel. Doc. 6 of May 2019 - Conclusions and Recommendations of the Working Group on Preventing and Addressing Illicit Practices in Inter-country Adoption (meeting of 21-23 May 2019)
- Prel. Doc. 7 of February 2020 - The application of the 1996 Child Protection Convention to unaccompanied and separated children
- Prel. Doc. 8 of December 2019 - Analysis of the responses to the 2019 Questionnaire on possible topics and format for the Fifth Meeting of the Special Commission to review the practical operation of the HCCH 1993 Adoption Convention
- Prel. Doc. 9 revised version of February 2020 - Planning for the First Meeting of the Special Commission to review the practical operation of the 2007 Child Support Convention and the 2007 Maintenance Obligations Protocol (June 2020)
- Prel. Doc. 10 of December 2019 - Report on the planning for a first meeting of the Special Commission to review the practical operation of the HCCH 2000 Adults Convention
- Prel. Doc. 11 of November 2019 - Report of the Experts' Group on international transfers of maintenance funds
- Prel. Doc. 12 of December 2019 - 1961 Apostille Convention and the e-APP: Preparations for the 2021 meeting of the Special Commission and 12th International Forum on the electronic Apostille Programme (e-APP)
- Prel. Doc. 13 of January 2020 - 1965 Service / 1970 Evidence Conventions - The Use of Information Technology
- Prel. Doc. 14 of December 2019 - Future joint work of UNCITRAL and the HCCH on Insolvency
- Prel. Doc. 15 of January 2020 - Report on post-convention assistance activities (1 January - 31 December 2019)
- Prel. Doc. 16 of January 2020 - Development of the Legal Guide to Uniform Legal Instruments in the area of international commercial contracts (with a focus on sales)
- Prel. Doc. 17 of February 2020 - Draft Budget and Explanatory Notes for Financial Year 1 July 2020 - 30 June 2021 (FY LXVI) dated 31 January 2020 - Available on the Secure Portal only
- Prel. Doc. 18 of January 2020 - Voluntary Contributions Report (1 January - 31 December 2019)
- Prel. Doc. 19 of February 2020 - Report of the Working Group to consider the future procedure for appointing Secretaries General of the HCCH - Available on the Secure Portal only
- Prel. Doc. 20 of January 2020 - Rules for the Establishment of Regional Offices of the Permanent Bureau of the HCCH - Available on the Secure Portal only
- Prel. Doc. 21 of February 2020 - Draft Rules of Procedure of the HCCH - Available on the Secure Portal only
- Prel. Doc. 22 of February 2020 - List of Observers for Meetings of the HCCH - Available on the Secure Portal only
- Prel. Doc. 23 of January 2020 - Geographic representation at the HCCH - Available on the Secure Portal only
- Prel. Doc. 24 of February 2020 - Resource allocation of the PB - Available on the Secure Portal only
- Prel. Doc. 25 of January 2020 - Report on the activities of the Regional Offices for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia-Pacific (1 January - 31 December 2019)
- Prel. Doc. 26 of January 2020 - Update on the Proceedings of the HCCH
- Prel. Doc. 27 of January 2020 - Production of Circular letters and Minutes of HCCH meetings
- Prel. Doc. 28 of February 2020 - Proposal for the Allocation of Resources to Follow Private International Law Implications relating to Developments in the Field of Distributed Ledger Technology, in particular in relation to Financial Technology
- Prel. Doc. 29 of February 2020 - Corrigendum to paragraph 70 of the French version of the Explanatory Report on the 1993 Adoption Convention - revised version
- Prel. Doc. 29 of February 2020 - Corrigendum to paragraph 70 of the French version of the Explanatory Report on the 1993 Adoption Convention - track changes version

Information Documents:

- Info. Doc. 1 of February 2020 - Overview of Conventions and other Instruments drawn up under the auspices of UNCITRAL, UNIDROIT and the HCCH
- Info. Doc. 2 of January 2020 - Overview of the findings of the Experts' Group on cross-border recognition and enforcement of agreements in family matters involving children in relation to the development of a normative instrument
- Info. Doc. 3 of January 2020 - The HCCH and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals
- Info. Doc. No 4 of February 2020 - Launch of a new HCCH library database (with the possibility to provide occasional access to

Statute
Council on General Affairs and Policy
Archive (2000-2021)
2021 Council
2020 Council
2019 Council
2018 Council
2017 Council
2016 Council
2015 Council
Rules of Procedure
Financial Regulations
Strategic Plan
Rules for the Establishment of Regional Offices
Staff Rules
Strategic Framework for Post-Convention Assistance
Arrangements for appointing Secretaries General of the HCCH
Seat Agreement
Co-operation with other International Organisations
The Team of the Permanent Bureau


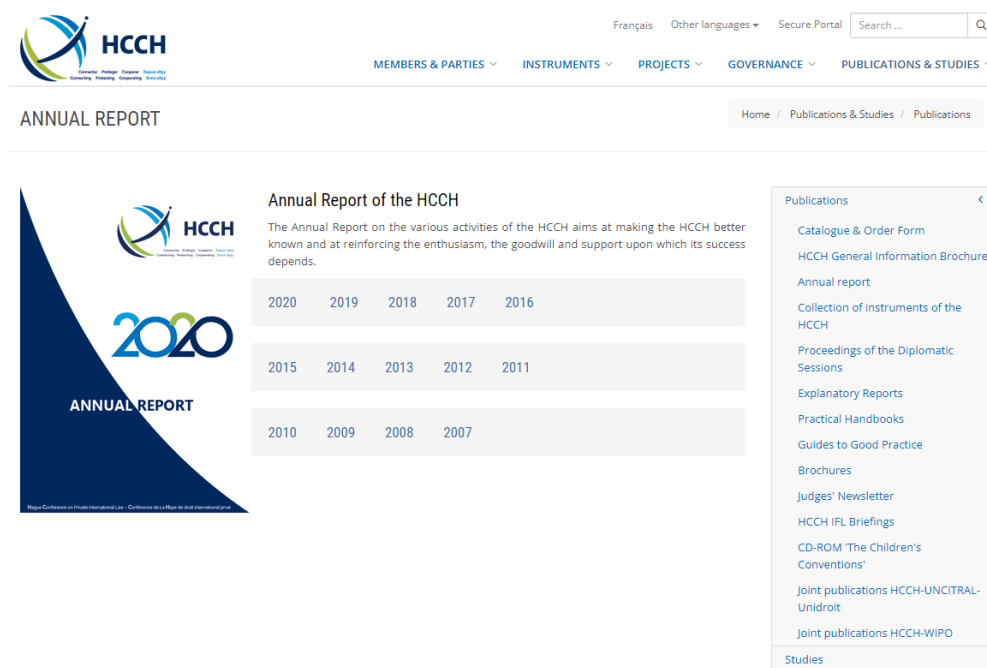


Figure 4.4 Annual Report of the HCCH



Supplementary to the first source, reports of the latter two sources are reviewed paragraph by paragraph to extract post-Convention activities. The scope of data in the latter two sources is narrower because they are mainly from the last two decades. Even when the reports include some post-Convention activities not mentioned by the first source, the information can be brief and general. In this scenario, the information will be neglected if it seems impossible to extract post-Convention activities from these reports per the five screening standards. The three sources are repetitive sometimes, as some information appears in different sources. In this case, the sources can be cross-checked. When the descriptions of a particular activity in various sources lead to different classifications for this activity according to the grouping methods of the DCL thesis elaborated below, the source with the most detailed descriptions prevails.

The proceedings of the HCCH²²⁴ are occasionally used to supplement the three sources

²²⁴ The proceedings available are from the eighth session to the twenty-first session. See HCCH. (2023). *Proceedings of the HCCH*. Hague Conference on Private International Law. <https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/proceedings-of-the-diplomatic-sessions>

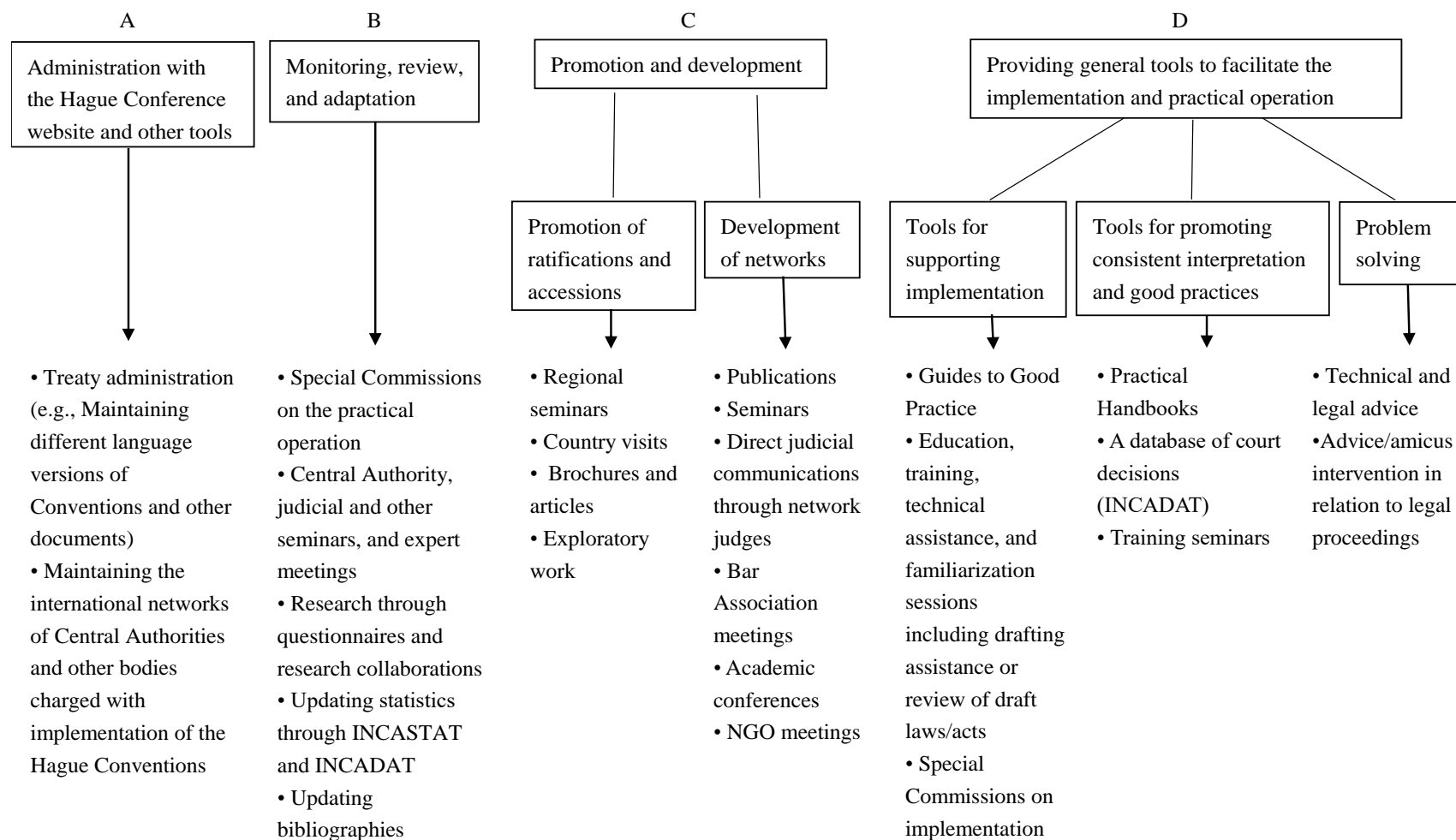
above as they record certain post-Convention activities in a few volumes. Although they mainly cover the legislative work of the HCCH, they can be helpful sometimes. A detailed record of legislative work can help decide whether an activity is post-Convention by providing the time for the activity. Unless otherwise noted, the DCL thesis uses data on post-Convention activities available as of 1 December 2020.

I.2 The diagram of post-Convention activities in the DCL thesis

So far, at least six HCCH reports²²⁵ have summarized the post-Convention activities of this organization. However, these summarizations in the six documents are not entirely consistent. This DCL thesis mainly relies on the latest report, the Annual Report 2011, to collect data and occasionally uses the other five reports to adjust specific details, as elaborated below. The Annual Report 2011 divides post-Convention activities into four groups and provides details for each group, which can be shown in the following diagram in Figure 4.5.

²²⁵ E.g., HCCH. (2011). *Annual report 2011*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, p. 37. <https://assets.hcch.net/docs/33efc861-702d-4a26-b5bb-8649134a2494.pdf>; HCCH. (2010). *Annual report 2010*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, p. 27. <https://assets.hcch.net/docs/780269be-5469-45bc-a291-6ec06213f294.pdf>; HCCH. (2009b). *Annual report 2009*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, p. 27. <https://assets.hcch.net/docs/30488c03-0948-4b0e-9546-6ae62abe8583.pdf>; HCCH. (2008b). *Annual report 2008*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, p. 33. <https://assets.hcch.net/docs/94f6ccaa-fec6-4e71-92dc-8a68522df2ee.pdf>; HCCH. (2007d). *Annual report 2007*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, p. 29. <https://assets.hcch.net/docs/d2ac67af-abdc-425a-a4eb-51c52c10f545.pdf>; HCCH. (2006). *Post-convention work, regional developments and the need for a systematic programme of training*. Hague Conference on Private International Law. <https://assets.hcch.net/docs/ba919fb8-ae8e-4a70-bb1c-b943bc916df7.pdf>; HCCH. (2008a). *Regional developments*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, p. 35. <https://assets.hcch.net/docs/43e8f655-6170-426f-9f27-6cd3c7cba14d.pdf>

Figure 4.5 Post-Convention Activities of the HCCH



Activities of the four groups are collected and quantified because they can impact the choice of non-Contracting states even though some services are only open to the Contracting States, such as the iChild, the electronic case management system for the Child Abduction Convention. Such services are likely to boost the confidence of non-Contracting States, especially developing countries and countries in transition that the implementation and operation of the Conventions have strong support from the HCCH.

Post-Convention activities in the data sources can take the form of regional programs, such as the Special Programme for Latin American States, and Convention-specific programs, such as the Intercountry Adoption Technical Assistance Program. These programs may involve different groups of post-Convention activities. They will not be extracted and counted as a whole. Instead, individual activities in them will be extracted and grouped one by one. Also, in the diagram above, the titles of five subgroups under Group C, promotion and development, and Group D, technical assistance, are used only for the identification and grouping of post-Convention activities and are ignored when counting each post-Convention activity in these subgroups for each Hague Convention. Namely, even when items are from different subgroups, they can be directly added when calculating the total number of items within each group. For example, for a particular Hague Convention, in Group C, if three seminars fall into the subgroup of promotion of ratifications and accessions and five meetings under the subgroup of development of networks, the total number of meetings of Group C for this Convention is eight. It should be noted that the DCL thesis collects most of the activities in the diagram in Figure 4.5. The reasons for excluding some activities are explained below. Some items not in the diagram will also be collected and counted as each of the four groups has been expanding. Detailed reasons are elaborated on in the DCL thesis. Post-Convention activities finally collected in the DCL thesis are displayed in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Post-Convention Activities Collected in the DCL Thesis

Groups	Subgroups
A. Treaty administration	A.1 Language versions of Conventions
B. Monitoring, review and adaptation	B.1 Meetings
	B.2 Questionnaires
	B.3 Research collaborations
	B.4 Electronic programs
	B.5 Publications, brochures, and articles
C. Promotion and development	C.1 Meetings
	C.2 Publications, brochures, and articles
D. Technical assistance	D.1 Meetings
	D.2 Electronic programs
	D.3 Publications, brochures, and articles

1. Group A – treaty administration

For Group A, administration activities with the HCCH website and other tools, the DCL thesis only collects different language versions of the 39 Conventions. Among the 39 Conventions, the 1961 Apostille and the 1965 Service Convention have annexes with varying language versions. The translations of the annexes to the two Conventions will be ignored, as the score of Group A for the other 37 Conventions will be underestimated unreasonably because these Conventions do not have annexes. Another item in Group A, the activity of maintaining the network of Central Authorities, as shown in Figure 4.6 with the example of the 1954 Civil Procedure Convention, is not considered in the DCL thesis because it is challenging to quantify it reasonably. One possible approach seems to count the number of Central Authorities listed, but this is meaningless as the HCCH cannot decide this number. So, this is not a reasonable measure of its activities.

Figure 4.6 Authorities Listed for the 1954 Civil Procedure Convention

The screenshot shows the HCCH website interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with the HCCH logo, a search bar, and links for 'Français', 'Other languages', 'Secure Portal', and a search icon. Below the navigation bar, there are tabs for 'MEMBERS & PARTIES', 'INSTRUMENTS', 'PROJECTS', 'GOVERNANCE', and 'PUBLICATIONS & STUDIES'. The 'INSTRUMENTS' tab is selected, and the page title is 'AUTHORITIES'. A breadcrumb trail shows 'Home / Instruments / Conventions, Protocols and Principles'. The main content area displays the title '02: Convention of 1 March 1954 on civil procedure' and the entry into force date '12-IV-1957'. Below this, there is a search bar and a 'Print contact details of all authorities' button. A list of authorities is shown, each with a bullet point and the text 'competent authority (Art. 1)'. The list includes: Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Cyprus, France, Iceland, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Romania, Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovenia, and Ukraine. On the right side, there is a sidebar with a table of contents containing links to 'Full text', 'Status table', 'Authorities', 'Translations', 'Case law', and 'Bibliography'. The 'Authorities' link is highlighted with a blue arrow.

HCCH

Français Other languages Secure Portal Search ...

MEMBERS & PARTIES INSTRUMENTS PROJECTS GOVERNANCE PUBLICATIONS & STUDIES

AUTHORITIES Home / Instruments / Conventions, Protocols and Principles

02: Convention of 1 March 1954 on civil procedure
Entry into force: 12-IV-1957

Search

Print contact details of all authorities


- Bosnia and Herzegovina - competent authority (Art. 1)
- Croatia - competent authority (Art. 1+9)
- Cyprus - competent authority (Art. 1)
- France - competent authority (Art. 1, 9)
- Iceland - competent authority (Art. 1, 9 & 23)
- Japan - competent authority (Art. 1, 9 & 23)
- Netherlands - competent authority
- Poland - competent authority (Art. 1)
- Poland - competent authority (Art. 9)
- Romania - competent authority (Art. 1, 9 & 23)
- Russian Federation - competent authority
- Serbia - competent authority (Art. 2)
- Slovenia - competent authority (Art. 1)
- Ukraine - competent authority

Full text
Status table
Authorities
Translations
Case law
Bibliography

The language versions of the 39 Conventions are collected and counted because we predict that the more language versions a Convention has, the more likely it is for this Convention to attract more ratifications. When calculating the language versions of the first nine Conventions, translations available through the HCCH website are included, and the French version is excluded. The first nine Conventions were adopted only in French, so the French version is not a post-Convention activity. Apart from those available through the HCCH website, the HCCH usually lists translations from other sources, such as law journals. These translations should not be treated as post-Convention activities of the HCCH. For example, Figure 4.7 presents all the 1954 Civil Procedure Convention translations on the HCCH website. The English and Slovene translations from law journals, UN Treaty Series, and other bibliographies are neglected because these are not the activities of the HCCH. The nine translations, Chinese, Dutch, Japanese, Latvian, Polish, Romanian, Russian, Serbian, and Swedish, are available through the HCCH website and are regarded as post-Convention activities of this organization. The HCCH also provides the English translation of this Convention, as shown in Figure 4.8. The 1954 Civil Procedure Convention is one of the early nine Conventions drafted in French, so the French version is not counted as a post-Convention activity. Finally, the DCL thesis extracts ten language versions as post-Convention activities in Group A for the 1954 Civil Procedure Convention. For the rest 30 Conventions, translations available through the HCCH will be included, and both the French and English versions will be excluded as these Conventions were adopted both in French and English.²²⁶

Figure 4.7 Translations of the 1954 Civil Procedure Convention

²²⁶ See The Permanent Bureau. (2009a). Foreword. In HCCG (Ed.), *Collection of conventions, 1951-2009*. Hague Conference on Private International Law.



Français
Other languages
Secure Portal

MEMBERS & PARTIES
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PUBLICATIONS & STUDIES

TRANSLATIONS

Home / Publications & Studies

Translations of the 1954 Civil Procedure Convention

English translations of the 1954 Civil Procedure Convention may be found in:

- > *American Journal of Comparative Law*, Vol. I, 1952, p. 282;
- > *Journal du Droit international (Clunet)*, 1960, p. 590;
- > *United Nations Treaty Series*, 1958, No 4173, p. 267.

A Slovene translation of the 1954 Civil Procedure Convention may be found in:


- > BADOVINAC BJELIC, I. - *Zbirka Haaških Konvencij o Mednarodni Pravni Pomoci*, Atlantis Publishing, Ljubljana 1995, p. 6.

The following translations of the 1954 Civil Procedure Convention are available through this website:

- > Chinese
- > Dutch
- > Japanese
- > Latvian
- > Polish
- > Romanian
- > Russian
- > Serbian
- > Swedish

Conventions (incl. Protocols and Principles)
Convention of 1 March 1954 on civil procedure [02]

Figure 4.8 English Translation of the Permanent Bureau of the 1954 Civil Procedure Convention



Français
Other languages
Secure Portal


MEMBERS & PARTIES
INSTRUMENTS
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PUBLICATIONS & STUDIES

FULL TEXT

Home / Instruments / Conventions, Protocols and Principles

02: Convention of 1 March 1954 on civil procedure

Entry into force: 12-IV-1957


Text of the Convention in PDF

[translation of the Permanent Bureau]
(In the relations between the Contracting States, this Convention replaces the Convention of 17 July 1905 on civil procedure)

Full text
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CONVENTION ON CIVIL PROCEDURE
(Concluded 1 March 1954)

The States signatory to the present Convention;
Desiring to make in the Convention of 17th July 1905, on civil procedure, the improvements suggested by experience;
Have resolved to conclude a new Convention to this effect, and have agreed upon the following provisions -

I. COMMUNICATION OF JUDICIAL AND EXTRAJUDICIAL DOCUMENTS

Article 1

In civil or commercial matters, the service of documents addressed to persons abroad shall be effected in the Contracting States on request of a consul of the requesting State, made to the authority which shall be designated by the State addressed. The request, specifying the authority originating the document forwarded, the names and capacities of the parties, the address of the addressee, and the nature of the document in question, shall be in the language of the requested authority. This authority shall send to the consul the certificate showing service or indicating the fact which prevented it.

All difficulties which may arise in connection with the consul's request shall be settled through diplomatic channels.

Any Contracting State may declare, in a communication addressed to the other Contracting States, that it intends that requests for service to be effected on its territory, giving the specifications mentioned in the first paragraph, be addressed to it through diplomatic channels.

The foregoing provisions shall not prevent two Contracting States from agreeing to allow direct communication between their respective authorities.

Article 2

Service shall be effected by the authority which is competent according to the laws of the State addressed. That authority, except in the cases mentioned in Article 3, may confine itself to serving the document by delivery to an addressee who accepts it voluntarily.

Article 3

The request shall be accompanied by the document to be served in duplicate.

If the document to be served is written, either in the language of the requested authority, or in the language agreed on between the two States concerned, or if it is accompanied by a translation into one of those languages, the requested authority, should the desire be

2. Group B – monitoring, review, and adaptation

2.1 Meetings, questionnaires, and research collaborations

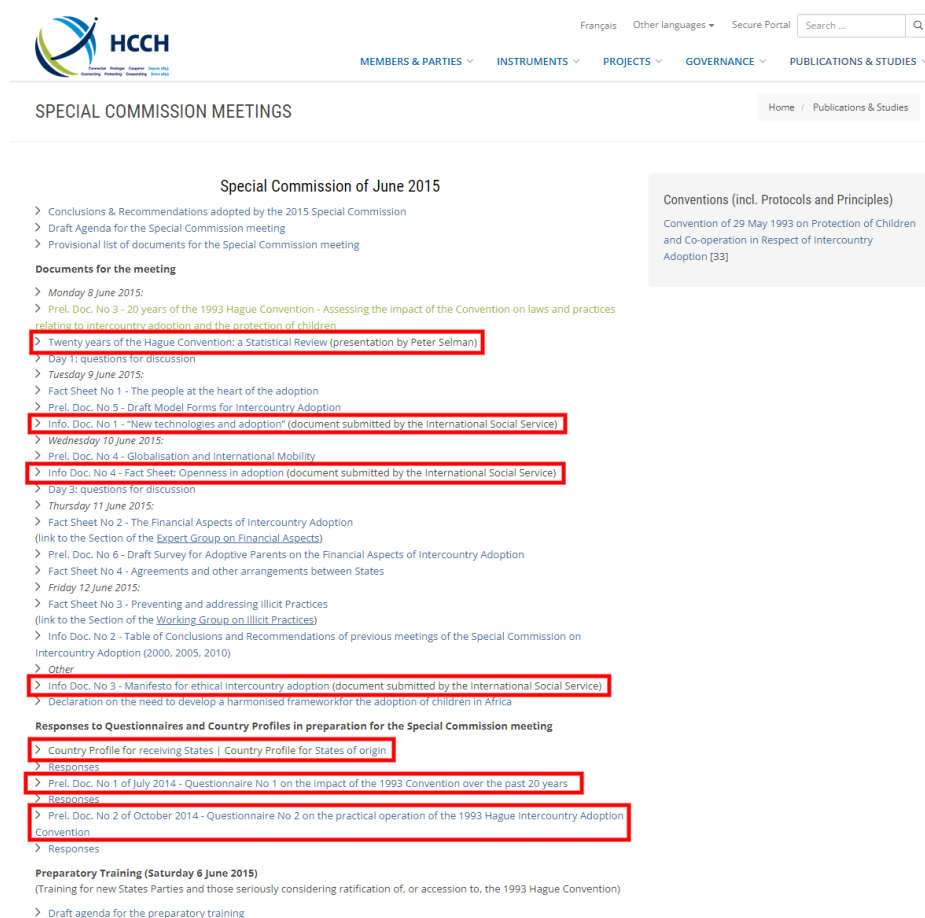
Within Group B, monitoring, review, and adaptation of Hague Conventions, the Special Commissions meetings to review the practical operation of the Conventions provide an opportunity for participants to "exchange information and experiences on the operation" of the Conventions, "to compare practices and to discuss any difficulties or challenges in respect of the implementation and practical operation" of the Conventions.²²⁷ Central Authority, judicial and other seminars, and expert meetings in this group should have similar functions as the Special Commissions meetings. In the DCL thesis, all meetings of various forms in Group B, namely, Special Commissions on the practical operation, Central Authority, judicial and other seminars, and expert meetings, are directly added up to count the total number of meetings in this group.

The Special Commissions meetings within the last two decades usually include many preliminary documents and information documents such as questionnaires and research collaborations apart from the meetings' agendas, conclusions and recommendations, and reports. The questionnaires and research collaborations are shown in Figure 4.9 with the example of the Special Commissions to review the implementation of the 1993 Adoption Convention. According to the diagram in Figure 4.5, questionnaires are counted as post-Convention activities in the DCL thesis. They should refer to those distributed to both Contracting States and non-Contracting States to help monitor the operation of the Hague Conventions and prepare for the Special Commission meetings. It should be noted that the DCL thesis does not collect post-Convention activities solely based on their names. For instance, in

²²⁷ See The Permanent Bureau. (2010, April). *Questionnaire on the abduction, sale of, or traffic in children and some aspects of the practical operation of the 1993 Hague Intercountry Adoption Convention*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, p. 3. <https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=6162&dtid=57>.

Figure 4.9, country profiles for receiving states and states of origin are also questionnaires falling into Group B despite their names. Research collaborations should refer to other international organizations or independent experts' research based on their cooperation with the HCCH and submitted to promote discussions at the Special Commission meetings. Examples are the research submitted by Peter Selman as an independent expert and the International Social Service in Figure 4.9. When counting research collaborations, updated versions are not considered. For example, Figure 4.10 shows five statistical surveys into the operation of the 1980 Abduction Convention conducted by independent experts, but the DCL thesis only counts four research collaborations on this webpage, as the survey in 2008 is an updated version of that in 2003.

Figure 4.9 Special Commission Meeting of June 2015



HCCH

Français Other languages Secure Portal Search ...

MEMBERS & PARTIES INSTRUMENTS PROJECTS GOVERNANCE PUBLICATIONS & STUDIES

SPECIAL COMMISSION MEETINGS Home / Publications & Studies

Special Commission of June 2015

- Conclusions & Recommendations adopted by the 2015 Special Commission
- Draft Agenda for the Special Commission meeting
- Provisional list of documents for the Special Commission meeting

Documents for the meeting

- Monday 8 June 2015:
 - Prel. Doc. No 3 - 20 years of the 1993 Hague Convention - Assessing the impact of the Convention on laws and practices relating to intercountry adoption and the protection of children
 - Twenty years of the Hague Convention: a Statistical Review (presentation by Peter Selman)
 - Day 1: questions for discussion
- Tuesday 9 June 2015:
 - Fact Sheet No 1 - The people at the heart of the adoption
 - Prel. Doc. No 5 - Draft Model Forms for Intercountry Adoption
 - Info. Doc. No 1 - "New technologies and adoption" (document submitted by the International Social Service)
- Wednesday 10 June 2015:
 - Prel. Doc. No 4 - Globalisation and International Mobility
 - Info Doc. No 4 - Fact Sheet: Openness in adoption (document submitted by the International Social Service)
 - Day 3: questions for discussion
- Thursday 11 June 2015:
 - Fact Sheet No 2 - The Financial Aspects of Intercountry Adoption
 - (link to the Section of the Expert Group on Financial Aspects)
 - Prel. Doc. No 6 - Draft Survey for Adoptive Parents on the Financial Aspects of Intercountry Adoption
 - Fact Sheet No 4 - Agreements and other arrangements between States
- Friday 12 June 2015:
 - Fact Sheet No 3 - Preventing and addressing Illicit Practices
 - (link to the Section of the Working Group on Illicit Practices)
 - Info Doc. No 2 - Table of Conclusions and Recommendations of previous meetings of the Special Commission on Intercountry Adoption (2000, 2005, 2010)
 - Other:
 - Info Doc. No 3 - Manifesto for ethical intercountry adoption (document submitted by the International Social Service)
 - Declaration on the need to develop a harmonised framework for the adoption of children in Africa

Responses to Questionnaires and Country Profiles in preparation for the Special Commission meeting

- Country Profile for receiving States | Country Profile for States of origin
- Responses:
 - Prel. Doc. No 1 of July 2014 - Questionnaire No 1 on the impact of the 1993 Convention over the past 20 years
 - Responses:
 - Prel. Doc. No 2 of October 2014 - Questionnaire No 2 on the practical operation of the 1993 Hague Intercountry Adoption Convention
 - Responses

Preparatory Training (Saturday 6 June 2015)

(Training for new States Parties and those seriously considering ratification of, or accession to, the 1993 Hague Convention)

- Draft agenda for the preparatory training

Conventions (incl. Protocols and Principles)

Convention of 29 May 1993 on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption [33]

Figure 4.10 Several Research Collaborations Under the 1980 Abduction Convention

HCCH
Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction

Français Other languages Secure Portal Search ...

MEMBERS & PARTIES INSTRUMENTS PROJECTS GOVERNANCE PUBLICATIONS & STUDIES

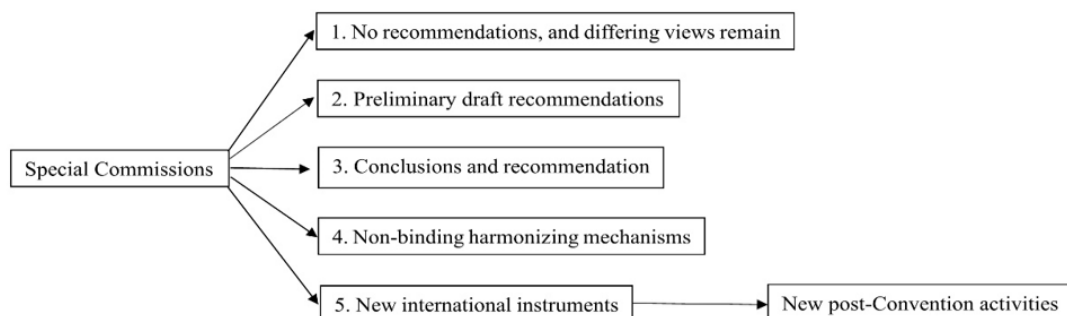
STATISTICS Home / Instruments / Conventions and other Instruments

28: Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction
Entry into force: 1-XII-1983

Title	Year
A statistical analysis of applications made in 2015 under the <i>Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction</i>	2018
Statistical analysis of applications made in 2008 under the Hague Child Abduction Convention, Parts I-III (National, Regional and Global Reports)	2011
A statistical analysis of applications made in 2003 under the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction. National Reports, 2007 update (Prel. Doc. No 3, Part II, of September 2008)	2008
A statistical analysis of applications made in 2003 under the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, 2007 update (Prel. Doc. No 3, Part I, of September 2008)	2008
A statistical analysis of applications made in 2003 under the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction - National Reports (Prel. Doc. No 3, Part II, of October 2006)	2006
A statistical analysis of applications made in 2003 under the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction (Prel. Doc. No 3, Part I, of October 2006)	2006
Statistical Analysis of Applications made in 1999 under the 1980 Convention - Part I (Prel. Doc. No 3 of November 2001)	2001
Statistical Analysis Part II: National State Reports	

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Bibliography

Figure 4.11 Scenarios Arising from the Special Commissions Meetings



Other preliminary documents and information documents are usually analyses of states' responses to questionnaires, discussion papers, fact sheets, notes, and reports regarding specific issues arising from the implementation and operation of the Hague Conventions. Following the result-oriented and state-oriented approach to extract and group post-Convention activities for these preliminary documents and information documents, the DCL thesis pierces through these

documents and finds that activities at the Special Commissions meetings usually lead to five scenarios, as shown in Figure 4.11. The first is that no conclusions or recommendations can be made, and differing views remain. An example is the discussion of the mandatory or non-mandatory character of the Evidence Convention at the 2009 Special Commission on the practical operation of the Hague Apostille, Service, Taking of Evidence and Access to Justice Conventions.²²⁸ The second is some preliminary draft recommendations that are not adopted into the conclusions and recommendations of the Special Commission meetings. This scenario can be exemplified by the application of the Apostille Convention to diplomas including those issued by diploma mills at the 2009 Special Commission on the practical operation of the Hague Apostille, Service, Taking of Evidence and Access to Justice Conventions.²²⁹ The third is that conclusions and recommendations are made as either an independent document or part of the report of the Special Commission meeting. The fourth is some non-binding harmonizing mechanisms such as Guides to Good Practice, toolkits, and Practical Handbooks. The last one is a new international instrument. For example, the 1995 and 1999 Special Commissions were convened to examine the operation of the four Hague Conventions relating to maintenance obligations and the New York Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance. At the 1999 Special Commission meetings, apart from reviewing the operation of existing Conventions relating to maintenance obligations, the desirability of developing a new international instrument was considered. After discussion, this Special Commission recommended that “the Hague Conference should commence work on the elaboration of a new worldwide international instrument.” Following this recommendation, the Special Commission

²²⁸ See HCCH. (2009a, February). *Conclusions and recommendations of the Special Commission on the Practical Operation of the Hague Apostille, service, taking of evidence and access to Justice Conventions*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, p. 9. https://assets.hcch.net/upload/wop/jac_concl_e.pdf

²²⁹ See The Permanent Bureau. (2008a, December). *The application of the Apostille Convention to diplomas including those issued by Diploma Mills*. Hague Conference on Private International Law. <https://assets.hcch.net/upload/wop/2008pd05e.pdf>

on the International Recovery of Child Support and Other Forms of Family Maintenance met in 2003 for the first time. It then established three working groups to draw up this new instrument, and the 2007 Maintenance Convention was finally concluded in November 2007.

The five possible scenarios above are not mutually exclusive and can form a cycle sometimes. The first several scenarios may develop into the last ones finally. The new instruments may be followed by new post-Convention activities. Among the five scenarios, only the fourth will be examined to extract post-Convention activities apart from counting the number of the Special Commissions themselves. For the first two scenarios, related preliminary and information documents will not be considered, and no post-Convention activities will be extracted. The rationale for excluding the first two scenarios is the possible underestimation of post-Convention activities for some Special Commission meetings. Many preliminary and information documents are open to the public for some Special Commission meetings, while these documents are unavailable for others. For example, five Special Commission meetings have been held to review the implementation and operation of the 1993 Adoption Convention. While many preliminary and information documents are accessible for the last two meetings, few documents for the first three. Figures 4.12 and 4.13 show the Special Commission meetings of September 2005 and June 2015. If the first two scenarios were considered and related preliminary and information documents were counted, very few post-Convention activities would be extracted for some Special Commission meetings such as the Special Commission meetings of September 2005 in Figure 4.12 due to data collection difficulty.

Figure 4.12 Special Commission Meeting of September 2005

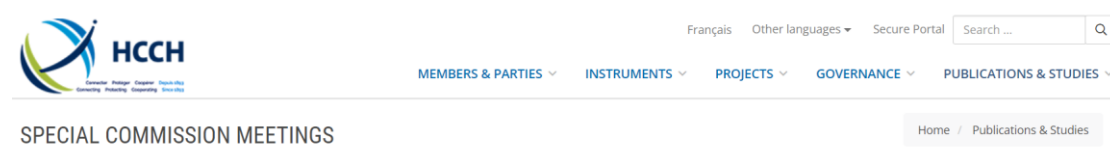
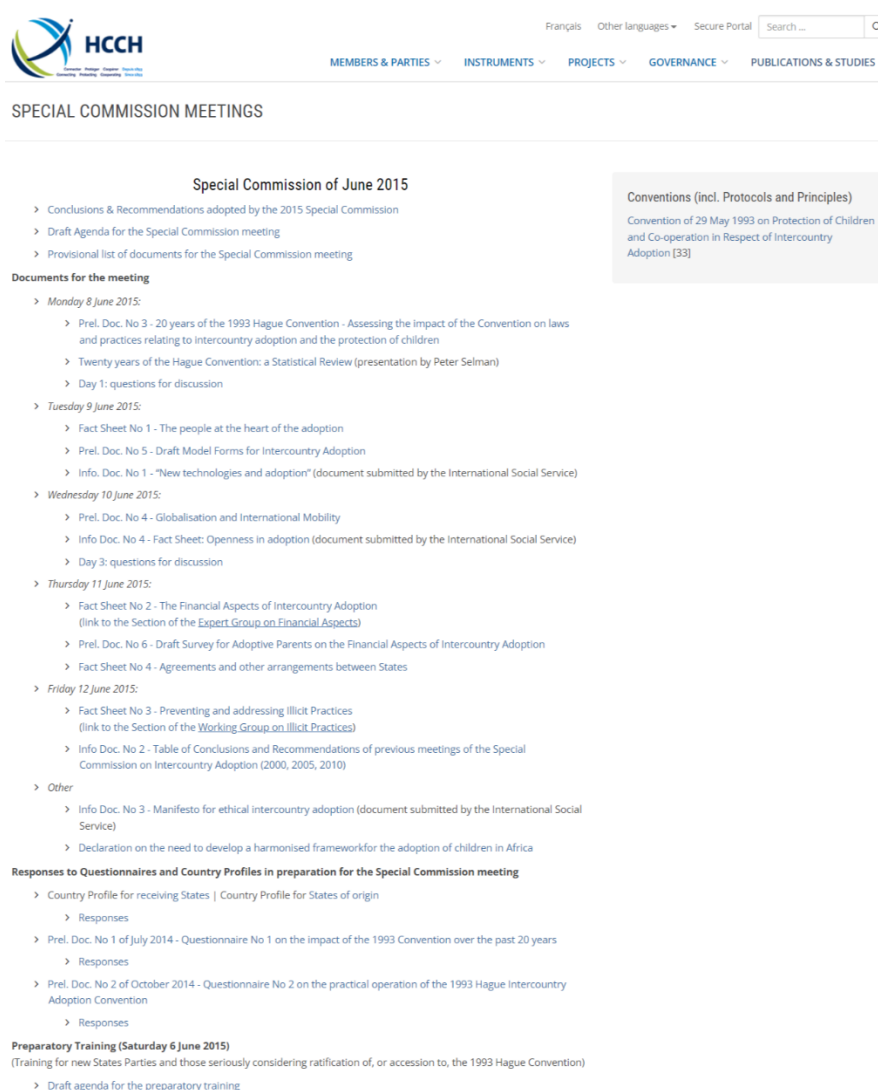


Figure 4.13 Special Commission Meeting of June 2015



For the third, conclusions and recommendations seem to be the routine part of each Special

Commission meeting and belong to the meeting itself. As a result, they will not be counted independently, and only the number of Special Commission meetings will be counted. Special Commission meetings are completed within a few days in a certain year with only one exception: the sixth meeting of the Special Commission on the practical operation of the 1980 Hague Child Abduction Convention and the 1996 Hague Child Protection Convention. For this meeting the first part was held in June 2011, and the second, in January 2012. The two parts were completed in different years, similar to two independent Special Commission meetings. So, the sixth meeting of the Special Commission on the practical operation is counted as two. For the fourth, only the final products of the activities, such as Guides to Good Practice and Practical Handbooks, will be extracted and counted. All drafts, proposals, translations, and new editions will be excluded to avoid overinclusiveness. For the last scenario, the activities seem to lie in the overlapping zone between post-Convention activities for the existing Convention and pre-Convention activities for the new one. These activities will be excluded because they cannot be put into any groups in the diagram in Figure 4.5.

Group A, treaty administration, and Group D, technical assistance, seem to be the least possible options. Also, they are essentially different from activities in Group B, monitoring, review, and adaptation of Hague Conventions. This group indicates that the Conventions are live and introspective mechanisms by reviewing practices, discussing difficulties, and learning from errors in the implementation and operation. Activities in the fifth scenario suggest that some existing Conventions may have flaws that need more than cosmetic surgery, so the HCCH has to resort to new instruments. For example, when reviewing the operation of the four Conventions relating to maintenance obligations and of the New York Convention on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance, the Special Commission found “various practical problems surrounding the operation of the Conventions.”²³⁰ Many problems might be addressed with

²³⁰ Duncan, W. (1999, January). *Note on the desirability of revising the Hague Conventions on*

“agreed practices or common understandings concerning interpretation,”²³¹ but they persisted for years after the Special Commission. Also, existing Conventions may not be able to respond to “important developments in domestic laws and procedures relating to family maintenance obligations”²³² since when existing Conventions were concluded. After debate, the Special Commission recognized the importance of modernizing and improving the existing framework and recommended establishing a new international instrument. These activities seem to have little potential to improve the implementation and operation and finally attract ratifications for the existing Conventions, so they should not be put into Group B. Activities in the fifth scenario should not be put into Group C, promotion of Conventions, either under the existing Convention or the new one. While these activities may promote participants’ willingness to join the new Convention to which the participants have devoted time and energy, they are unlikely to have such an effect on the existing one. These activities should not be grouped as Group C under the new Convention either because they occur before establishing the new one, against the fifth screening standard that all post-Convention activities extracted in the DCL thesis must take place after the development stage of the corresponding Convention.

2.2 Electronic programs and others

Another item in Group B is updating statistics through INCASTAT and INCADAT. For this item, only the database, INCASTAT, will be extracted and counted as post-Convention activities of Group B. Although both the provision and subsequent updating of databases are post-Convention services, updating is a background activity that cannot be quantified. INCASTAT stands for the International Child Abduction Statistical Database. It was launched

maintenance obligations and including in a new instrument rules on judicial and administrative co-operation. Hague Conference on Private International Law, p. 29. <https://assets.hcch.net/upload/wop/maint1999pd2.pdf>.

²³¹ Duncan, W. (1999, January). *Note on the desirability of revising the Hague Conventions on maintenance obligations and including in a new instrument rules on judicial and administrative co-operation.* Hague Conference on Private International Law, p. 29. <https://assets.hcch.net/upload/wop/maint1999pd2.pdf>.

²³² Duncan, W. (1999, January). *Note on the desirability of revising the Hague Conventions on maintenance obligations and including in a new instrument rules on judicial and administrative co-operation.* Hague Conference on Private International Law, p. 29. <https://assets.hcch.net/upload/wop/maint1999pd2.pdf>.

in 2007 to “meaningfully compare and analyse statistical information from the different States Parties”²³³ to the 1980 Abduction Convention and is open only to Central Authorities designated under this Convention. INCADAT is short for the International Child Abduction Database. It collects important decisions regarding the 1980 Abduction Convention to facilitate consistent interpretation.²³⁴ INCADAT appears both in Group B and Group D in Annual Report 2011, while Annual Reports 2010, 2009, and 2008 put it into Group D as a tool for promoting interpretation and good practices. The DCL thesis will not count this database twice and will treat it as an item in Group D.

INCASTAT should not be the only electronic program in Group B. Although not in the diagram of post-Convention Activities, the e-Apostille Pilot Program (e-APP) for the 1961 Apostille Convention should also be an electronic program falling into Group B. The e-APP has been treated as a post-Convention activity by more than five documents of the HCCH.²³⁵ Also, a report on post-Convention work in 2006 explains that the ‘adaptation’ in Group B, monitoring, reviewing and adaptation, includes “adaptation of Conventions to changing environments (e.g., electronic).”²³⁶ The e-APP uses modern technology to further improve the application and operation of the 1961 Apostille Convention in the modern environment and should be an electronic program in Group B.

²³³ The Permanent Bureau. (2006a, October). *Report on the iChild Pilot and the development of the International Child Abduction Statistical Database*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, p. 10. https://assets.hcch.net/upload/wop/abd_pd09e2006.pdf

²³⁴ See McEleavy, P., Fiorini, A., & Ely, M. (n.d.). *International Child Abduction Database (INCADAT) - Guide for correspondents*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, p. 2. <https://assets.hcch.net/docs/672e9206-5d31-4ac3-a36b-89c982b7a9ea.pdf>

²³⁵ E.g. HCCH. (2007b). *Report of the Council on General Affairs and Policy of the conference of 2-4 April 2007 - July 2007*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, p. 18. <https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive>; The Permanent Bureau. (2008b, May). *Report of the Council on General Affairs and Policy of the conference of 1-3 April 2008*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, p. 20. <https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive>; HCCH. (2010). *Annual report 2010*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, p. 45. <https://assets.hcch.net/docs/780269be-5469-45bc-a291-6ec06213f294.pdf>; HCCH. (2008b). *Annual report 2008*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, p. 23. <https://assets.hcch.net/docs/94f6ccaa-fec6-4e71-92dc-8a68522df2ee.pdf>

²³⁶ HCCH. (2006). *Post-convention work, regional developments and the need for a systematic programme of training*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, Annex A. <https://assets.hcch.net/docs/ba919fb8-ae8e-4a70-bb1c-b943bc916df7.pdf>.

As shown in Figure 4.14, the HCCH has engaged in many post-Convention activities concerning the e-APP. In Figure 4.14, the implementation chart of the app listing the “Competent Authorities that have implemented one or both of the e-APP components” will not be considered for the same reason of neglecting the activity of maintaining the network of Central Authorities elaborated above. International and regional meetings about the e-APP, mainly aiming to promote it, will be put into Group B, the same as the e-APP itself, and counted as meetings of Group B. Announcements and press releases, most of which are for the international and regional meetings, will not be considered to avoid repetitive counting, given that these meetings themselves have been counted. Explanatory documents to promote the e-APP and offer additional information on its use, such as the information brochure, will be counted as publications, articles, and brochures in Group B. So, apart from the meetings, questionnaires, research collaborations, and electronic programs, Group B should also include another subgroup, publications, articles, and brochures, although this subgroup is not listed in the diagram in Figure 4.5.

Figure 4.14 E-Apostille Pilot Program for the 1961 Apostille Convention



HCCH
Connecting Peoples, Peoples Connecting

Français Other languages Secure Portal Search ...

MEMBERS & PARTIES INSTRUMENTS PROJECTS GOVERNANCE PUBLICATIONS & STUDIES

PUBLICATIONS Home / Instruments / Conventions, Protocols and Principles

12: Convention of 5 October 1961 Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents
Entry into force: 24-I-1965

e-APP

Title	Year of publication
Implementation chart of the e-APP	
11th International Forum on the e-APP	2019
10th International Forum on the e-APP	2016
9th International Forum on the e-APP	2014
8th International Forum on the e-APP - Announcements	2013
7th International Forum on the e-APP - Announcements	2012
e-APP for Europe Project - Third Regional Meeting, Paris	2011
e-APP for Europe Project - Second Regional Meeting, Prague	2011
e-APP for Europe Project - First Regional Meeting, Helsinki	2010
e-APP - International Fora and Regional Meetings Archive (2005-2019)	
electronic Apostille Program - Announcements and Press Releases	
electronic Apostille Program - Explanatory documents	


Specialised Section

- Full text
- Status table
- Authorities
- Explanatory documents
- e-APP
- Practical operation documents
- Special Commission meetings
- Questionnaires & Responses
- HCCH Publications
- Translations
- Case law
- Bibliography
- Miscellaneous

The last item in Group B, updating bibliographies of the Hague Conventions, will be excluded. The referenced publications in the bibliographies are completed by researchers worldwide, as Figure 4.15 shows with the example of the 1986 International Sale of Goods Convention. They are not the activities of the HCCH which states that it “does not take responsibility for any of the views expressed in the referenced items.”²³⁷ Although selecting these publications and updating the bibliographies are post-Convention activities, they cannot be reasonably quantified. Also, it seems that how the HCCH decides the referenced publications and how it updates the bibliography have a fragile connection with states’ decision to join a Hague Convention or not.

²³⁷ HCCH. (1976). *Convention of 2 October 1973 on the recognition and enforcement of decisions relating to maintenance obligations*. Hague Conference on Private International Law.
<https://www.hcch.net/en/instruments/Conventions/publications1/?dtid=1&cid=85>.

Figure 4.15 Bibliography Concerning the 1986 International Sale of Goods Convention



[Français](#)
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[MEMBERS & PARTIES](#)
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BIBLIOGRAPHY

31: Convention of 22 December 1986 on the Law Applicable to Contracts for the International Sale of Goods

Not yet in force

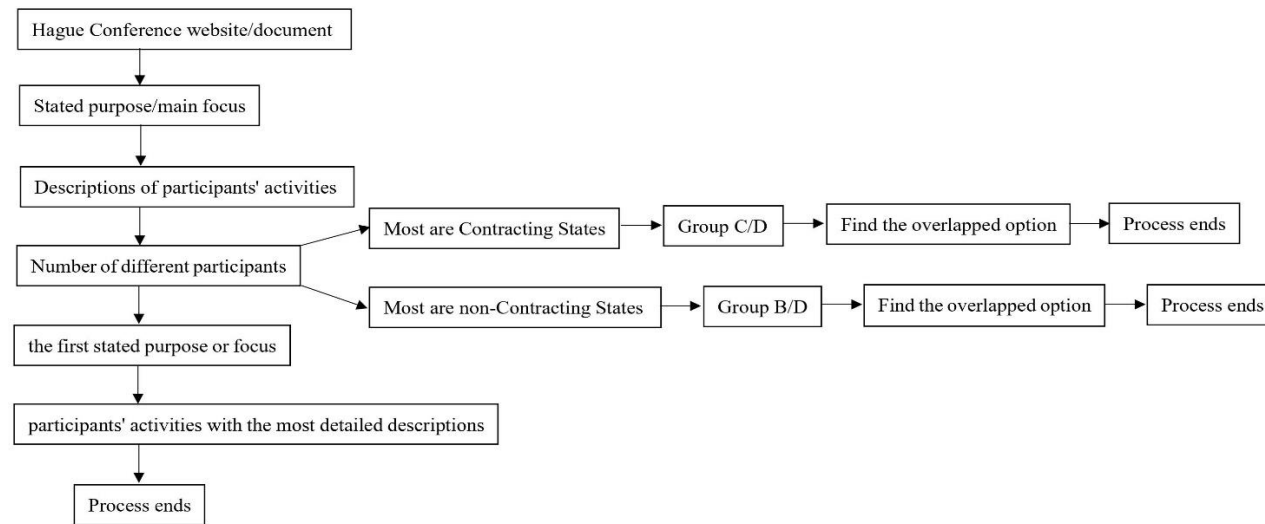
This bibliography is not intended to be exhaustive. The views expressed in the items listed in this bibliography may not reflect those of the HCCH, and the HCCH does not take responsibility for any of the views expressed in the referenced items.

Author	Title	Periodical	Year of publication
WINSHIP, P.	Private International Law and the UN Sales Convention	Cornell International Law Journal	1988
WATTÉ, N.	L'autonomie de la volonté dans les Conventions de La Haye	Revue belge de droit international	1991
FAWCETT, J., HARRIS, J. & BRIDGE, M.	International Sale of Goods in the Conflict of Laws		2005
HARRIS, J.	<i>cf.</i> FAWCETT, J.		
BRIDGE, M.	<i>cf.</i> FAWCETT, J.		
WOOL, J.	<i>cf.</i> GOODE, R.		
GOODE, R., KRONKE, H., MCKENDRICK, E. & WOOL, J.	Transnational Commercial Law - International Instruments and Commentary		2004
KRONKE, H.	<i>cf.</i> GOODE, R.		
MCKENDRICK, E.	<i>cf.</i> GOODE, R.		
TOMÁS ORTIZ DE LA TORRE, J. A.	La Convención de la Conferencia de La Haya sobre la ley aplicable a los contratos de venta internacional de mercaderías	La Ley. Revista jurídica española de doctrina, jurisprudencia y bibliografía	1987
LANDO, O.	The 1955 and 1985 Hague Conventions on the Law Applicable to the International Sale of Goods	Rabels Zeitschrift für ausländisches und internationales Privatrecht	1993
MATSUOKA, H., TAKASUGI, N. & TADA, N.	The Translation into Japanese: Explanatory Report by Arthur Taylor von Mehren on the Convention on the Law Applicable to Contracts for the International Sale of Goods	Kagawa-hogaku	1993
PELICHET, M.	La vente internationale de marchandises et le conflit de lois	Recueil des Cours de l'Académie de droit international de La Haye	1987
PELICHET, M.	Note introductive à la Convention de La Haye sur la loi applicable aux contrats de vente internationale de marchandises	Revue de droit uniforme	1986
PELICHET, M.	Les facteurs de rattachement objectifs dans la Convention de La Haye du 22 déc. 1986 sur la loi applicable aux contrats de vente internationale de marchandises	Emptio - venditio internationales (Mél. Karl H. Neumayer)	1997
PELICHET, M.	Les rapports entre la Convention de Vienne et la Convention de La Haye de 1986 sur la loi applicable aux contrats de vente internationale de marchandises	Les ventes internationales, Journée d'étude en l'honneur du prof. Karl H. Neumayer	1998
BOSCHIERO, N.	Profil dell'autonomia privata nelle convenzioni di diritto uniforme sulla vendita internazionale	L'unificazione del diritto internazionale privato e processuale - Studi in memoria di Mario Giuliano	1989
GABOR, F.	Stepchild of the New Lex Mercatoria: Private International Law from the United States Perspective	Northwestern Journal of International Law & Business	1988
HENSEN, CHR. A. J. F. M.	Een koopovereenkomst in Europa; forumkeuze en rechtskeuze	Tijdschrift voor Vennootschappen, Verenigingen en Stichtingen (TVVS)	1989
KUCERA, Z.	Účinky přechodu vlastnického práva mezi stranami mezinárodní kupní smlouvy	Casopis pro mezinárodní právo	1968
KUCERA, Z.	Kolizní problematika přechodu vlastnického práva k movitým věcem na základě mezinárodní kupní smlouvy	Studie CSAV	1970
LOPEZ DE GONZALO, M.	L'esercizio della giurisdizione civile in materia di vendita internazionale	Rivista di diritto internazionale privato e processuale	1990
MATIC, Z.	The Hague Convention on the Law Applicable to Contracts for the International Sale of Goods - Rules on the Applicable Law	International Contracts and Conflicts of Laws - A Collection of Essays	1990
MATSUOKA, H., TAKASUGI, N. & TADA, N.	The 1986 Hague Convention on the Law Applicable to Contracts for the International Sale of Goods	Handai-Hôgaku	1993
MATTEO DE OTEIZA, V.	La compraventa internacional de mercaderías	Revista de derecho comercial y de la empresa	1985
McLACHLAN, C.	The New Hague Sales Convention and the limits of the Choice of Law Process	The Law Quarterly Review	1986
MEBROUKIN, A.	Quelques remarques à propos de la Convention de La Haye de 1986 sur la loi applicable aux contrats de vente internationale de marchandises	Revue de droit des affaires internationales	1987

NAPOLETANO, G.	Il progetto di una nuova convenzione sulla legge applicabile alla compravendita internazionale di merci	Diritto comunitario e degli scambi internazionali	1985
PELICHET, M.	The Hague Draft Convention on the Law Applicable to Contracts for the International Sale of Goods	Asian Pacific Regional Trade Law Seminar	1985
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POMMIER, J.-C.	Principe d'autonomie et loi du contrat en droit international privé conventionnel		1992
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ROSSI, L. S.	Il problema dei conflitti fra le convenzioni promosse dalla CEE e della Conferenza permanente dell'Aja sulla disciplina internazionaleprivatistica delle vendite internazionali	Diritto comunitario e degli scambi internazionali	1986
SACERDOTI, G.	I criteri di applicazione della convenzione di Vienna sulla vendita internazionale: diritto uniforme, diritto internazionale privato e autonomia dei contraenti	Rivista Trimestrale di Diritto e Procedura Civile	1990
SAITO, A.	The Substantive Uniform Laws and Private International Law in the International Sale of Goods	Kokusai Shōji Homu (Journal of the Japanese Institute of International Business Law)	1986
SOSA, G. L.	El regimen internacional de la compraventa de mercaderías: la ley aplicable	JUS	1991
STROHBACH, H.	cf. KRETZSCHMAR, D.		
TADA, N.	cf. MATSUOKA, H.		
TAKASUGI, N.	The Law Applicable to Contracts for the International Sale of Goods - Japanese Conflicts Rule, CISG and the 1986 Hague PIL Convention	Kagawa University Law Review	1994
BOSCHIERO, N.	La Nuova Convenzione dell'Aja sulla legge applicabile alla vendita internazionale	Rivista di diritto internazionale privato e processuale	1986
UGHETTO, B.	cf. COHEN, D.		
WINSHIP, P.	Energy Contracts and the United Nations Sales Convention	Texas International Law Journal	1990
TOMÁS ORTIZ DE LA TORRE, J. A.	Sur la Convention de La Haye du 22 décembre 1986 sur la loi applicable aux contrats de vente internationale de marchandises	Revista Jurídica Española La Ley	1987

BOUKAOURIS, G. N.	The primordial role of the Hague Conference on private international law with a special emphasis on its efforts to codify the rules of private international sales contract law - a step by step spherical analysis of the provisions of the new Hague Convention of Dec. 22, 1986 on the Law Applicable to Contracts for the International Sale of Goods	Hellenic Review of International Relations	1986
COHEN, D. & UGHETTO, B.	La nouvelle Convention de La Haye relative à la loi applicable aux ventes internationales de marchandises	Recueil Dalloz	1986
DIAMOND, A. L.	Conventions and their revision	Unification. Liber Amicorum Jean Georges Sauveplanne	1984
DUBBINK, C. W.	Wereldrecht en Wereldconflictenrecht	Mededelingen Koninklijke Nederlandse Academie voor Wetenschappen	1987
FINKE, K.	Die Bedeutung der internationalen Handelsklauseln für Gefahrübertragung nach deutschem und US-amerikanischem Recht. Eine rechtsvergleichende Studie unter Berücksichtigung des Haager Einheitlichen Kaufrechts nach der UNCITRAL-Kaufrechts am Beisp. d. Klauseln CIT, FOB und den Klauseln des Ankunftsvertrages		1984
GABOR, F.	Emerging Unification of Conflict of Laws Rules Applicable to the International Sale of Goods: UNCITRAL and the New Hague Conference on Private International Law	Northwestern Journal of International Law & Business	1986
HENSEN, CHR. A. J. F. M.	Het Europees IPR in botsing met Haagse Verdragen, problemen van samenloop	Eenvormig en Vergelijkend Privaatrecht	1990
HEUZÉ, V.	La réglementation française des contrats internationaux - Etude critique des méthodes		1990
HJERNER, L.	Haagkonventionerna (1955 och 1986) om lagval vid internationella köp	Svensk Juristtidning	1993
KASSIS, A.	Le nouveau droit européen des contrats internationaux		1993
KRETZSCHMAR, D. & STROHBACH, H.	Diplomatische Konferenz über das auf Verträge über den internationalen Warenkauf anzuwendende Recht	Recht im Aussenhandel	1986
KUCERA, Z.	Haagská úmluva o právu rozhodném pro smlouvy o mezinárodní koupi zboží	Právní zpravodaj cs. zahraničního obchodu	
LAGARDE, P.	La nouvelle Convention de La Haye sur la loi applicable aux contrats de vente internationale de marchandises	Revue internationale de droit comparé	1985
LANDO, O.	The 1985 Hague Convention on the Law Applicable to Sales	Rabels Zeitschrift für ausländisches und internationales Privatrecht	1987
LEBEDEV, S.	Concerning Revision of 1955 Hague Convention	Juridical Aspects of Carrying out Foreign Economic Relations	1985
LEBEDEV, S. & MARTYNOV, A.	The New Hague Convention on the Law Applicable to Contracts for the International Sale of Goods	Foreign Trade	1987
LOPEZ DE GONZALO, M.	La Convenzione dell'Aja del 1985 sulla legge applicabile ai contratti di vendita internazionale	Diritto del commercio internazionale	1988
LOSOUÇI, J.	Eine neue Haager Konvention über das anzuwendende Recht bei internationalen Warenkaufverträgen	Kuelgazdasag	1987
LOUSSOUARN, Y.	La Convention de La Haye d'octobre 1985 sur la loi applicable aux contrats de vente internationale de marchandises	Revue critique de droit international privé	1986
MARÍN LÓPEZ, A.	El Convenio sobre la ley aplicable a la venta internacional de mercancías de 1985	Revista de Derecho Mercantil	1988
MARTYNOV, A.	cf. LEBEDEV, S.		

Figure 4.16 Methods of Grouping A Meeting



3. Group C – Promotion and development

3.1 Publications, articles, and brochures

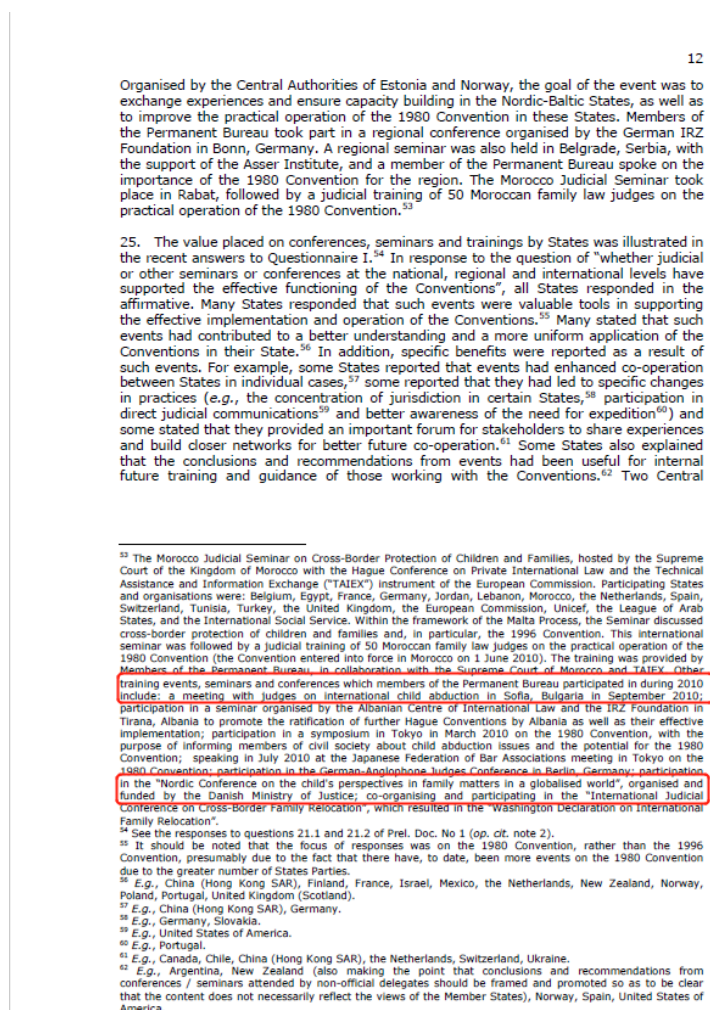
Group C, promotion of ratifications and accessions, and development of networks mainly take the form of meetings and publications, articles, and brochures. An example is the International Hague Network of Judges Program. It is a program for direct judicial communications through network judges and comprises publications such as guidance and general principles for judicial communications and a series of meetings. This program will not be extracted as a whole; each publication and meeting will be collected and counted. For publications, articles, and brochures within each group of post-Convention activities, all drafts, proposals, translations, and later editions will be excluded for the convenience of counting. When a publication comprises several volumes or parts published at different times, all volumes or parts will be counted. Examples are the Judges' Newsletter on International Child Protection under the 1980 Abduction Convention, the 1993 Adoption Convention, the 1996 Child Protection Convention, and the Guide to Good Practice Child Abduction Convention. Also, in the DCL thesis, all publications, articles, and brochures in a group are treated all the same and added up directly when counting despite their difference in pages.

II.3.2 Meetings

While publications, articles, and brochures may be grouped easily as sources are usually available to support their classification, the grouping methods of meetings are more complicated. When a meeting only involves one Convention, it is classified with the methods as shown in the diagram in Figure 4.16. The first step is to group the meeting according to a document of the HCCH or the HCCH Website which has put it into a particular group. This document can be a meeting report, the Conclusions and Recommendations of participants, a report on post-Convention activities, etc. For example, the “Nordic Conference on the child's perspectives in family matters in a globalized world” is grouped as technical assistance for the

1980 Abduction Convention because a report on the services and strategies provided by the HCCH regarding the 1980 Abduction Convention and the 1996 Child Protection Convention shows it is one of the training events that the HCCH participated in 2010 as displayed in Figure 4.17.

Figure 4.17 A Report on the Services and Strategies Provided by the HCCH Regarding the 1980 Abduction Convention and the 1996 Child Protection Convention



If a post-Convention activity appears both in a document of the HCCH and on the HCCH Website, and the two sources have put it into different groups, the grouping on the HCCH Website shall prevail. For example, the HCCH website lists the Meeting of the International Hague Network of Judges (IHNJ) held in Hong Kong in November 2015 as one of the events

for the International Hague Network of Judges Program (Figure 4.18), which seems to point to Group C, while the report “Services provided by the Permanent Bureau in relation to the 1980 and 1996 Conventions” lists it as one of the post-Convention assistance, training and seminars for the 1980 Abduction and 1996 Child Protection Conventions,²³⁸ which seems to point to Group D. This meeting is put into Group C finally.

²³⁸ See HCCH. (2017). *Services provided by the Permanent Bureau in relation to the 1980 and 1996 Conventions*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, pp. 3-4, Annex.
<https://assets.hcch.net/docs/4abd647b-03a6-487a-b889-1d88a1a2b461.pdf>

Figure 4.18 Meeting of the International Hague Network Of Judges (IHNJ)

The screenshot shows the HCCH (Hague Conference on the Private Law of International Child Abduction) website. The page is titled 'JUDICIAL AND OTHER CONFERENCES' and lists various international conferences. A red box highlights the 'Meeting of the International Hague Network of Judges (IHNJ), Hong Kong, 11-13 November 2015'.

HCCH
Hague Conference on the Private Law of International Child Abduction

Members & Parties | Instruments | Projects | Governance | Publications & Studies

JUDICIAL AND OTHER CONFERENCES

List of Judicial and other conferences 1998-2019

The "Malta process" and the Working Party on Cross-border family mediation

- Working Party on Mediation - 4 March 2019, meeting report [English][Arabic]
- Working Party on Mediation - 13 March 2017, meeting report [English]
- Fourth Malta Conference on Cross-Frontier Child Protection and Family Law, Valletta, Malta, 2-5 May 2016
- First Regional Seminar of the Working Party on Mediation in Southeast Asia, International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) (28-29 November 2014):
 - Report [English] [Arabic]
- International Seminar "Islamic legal perspectives on cross-border family disputes involving children" (7 April 2014):
 - Brief summary [English] [Arabic]
 - Brief summary including keynote presentations
- Morocco Judicial Seminar on Cross-Border Protection of Children and Families, Rabat, 13-15 December 2010
- Working Party on Mediation - 29 October 2009 conference call, meeting report [English] [Arabic]
- Working Party on Mediation - 30 July 2009 conference call, meeting report [English] [Arabic]
- Working Party on Mediation in the Context of the Malta Process - Responses to Questionnaire I | Questionnaire II
- Working Party on Mediation in the Context of the Malta Process - Questionnaire II
- Working Party on Mediation in the Context of the Malta Process - Questionnaire I
- Third Judicial Conference on Cross-Frontier Family Law Issues, St. Julian's, Malta, March 2009
- Second Judicial Conference on Cross-Frontier Family Law Issues, St. Julian's, Malta, 19-22 March 2006 (Arabic version)
- Judicial Conference on Cross-frontier Family Law issues involving certain "Hague Convention" and "non-Hague Convention" States from the Islamic world, St. Julian's, Malta, 14-17 March 2004 (Arabic version) (unofficial Spanish translation)

Africa:

- Seminar on Cross-Frontier Child Protection in the Southern and Eastern African Region, Pretoria, 22-25 February 2010
- Judicial Seminar for French-speaking African Countries on the principal Hague Conventions on International Child Protection, International Judicial and Administrative Co-operation and International Litigation, The Hague, 27-31 August 2007
- Judicial Seminar on International Co-operation and the Protection of Children in the Southern and Eastern African Region, The Hague, 3-6 September 2006
- Anglo-Egyptian Congress, London, England, 19-20 January 2004

Asia-Pacific:

- Asia-Pacific Regional Conference, Hong Kong, 24-26 September 2008
- Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting, Sydney, 27-29 June 2007

Latin America and the Caribbean:

- 2nd Inter-American Meeting of Central Authorities and International Hague Network Judges on International Child Abduction, Panama, 29-31 March 2017
- Inter-American Meeting of International Hague Network Judges and Central Authorities on International Child Abduction, Mexico 23-25 February 2011
- First Meeting of Latin American Judges of the International Hague Network of Judges, Montevideo, 4 December 2009
- Second Meeting of Government Experts. Inter-American Program of Cooperation for the Prevention and Remedy of Cases of International Abduction of Children by one of their Parents, Buenos Aires, Argentina, 19-21 September 2007:
 - Report of Round Table 1 - Conventions
 - Report of Round Table 2 - Central Authorities
 - Report of Round Table 3 - Model rules of procedure for the international return of children
 - Conclusions
 - Model Law on procedure for the application of the Conventions on International Child Abduction
- Inter-American Expert Meeting on International Child Abduction, 10 November 2006
- Latin American Judges' Seminar: The Hague Children's Conventions and Cross-Border Protection of Children within Latin America, The Hague, Netherlands, 28 November-3 December 2005 (English-Spanish)
- Latin American Judges' Seminar on the 1980 Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, Mexico, 1-4 December 2004 (Spanish version)

Meetings of the International Hague Network of Judges:

- Conference of Hague Convention Network Judges celebrating the 20th anniversary of the International Hague Network of Judges, Miami, 24-26 October 2018
- Meeting of the International Hague Network of Judges (IHNJ), Hong Kong, 11-13 November 2015**
- Conference celebrating the 15th anniversary of the International Hague Network of Judges, Windsor, 17-19 July 2013

Judicial and Other Seminars:

- International Seminar on the Protection of Children Across Borders: The 1996 HCCH Convention on the Protection of Children, Rabat, Morocco, 14-15 November 2019 [Arabic]
- 11th German-Anglophone Judicial Conference for International Family Law, Schwechat, Austria, 27-29 June 2018
- Cross border child protection, International Conference and Workshop, Geneva, 21-23 October 2015
- 9th German-Anglophone Judicial Conference, Thun, Switzerland, 5-8 September 2012
- International Judicial Conference on Cross-border Family Relocation, Washington D.C., 23-25 March 2010
- International Symposium on Child Abduction, Berlin, 4 December 2009 (Chairman's Statement)
- Joint EC-HCCH Conference on Direct Judicial Communications on Family Law Matters and the Development of Judicial Networks, Brussels, 15-16 January 2009
- Judges' Seminar on the 1980 Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction - Conclusions, Noordwijk, 19-22 October 2003 (Deutsch) (Español)
- United Kingdom-Pakistan Judicial Conference on Child and Family Law, London, England, 15-17 January 2003 (Español)
- Judicial Seminar on the International Protection of Children, De Ruwenberg, 20-23 October 2001 (Deutsch) (Español)
- Francophone-Anglophone Family Law Judicial Conference, Dartington Hall, England, 4-7 June 2001
- Common Law Judicial Conference on International Parental Child Abduction, Washington, D.C., 17-21 September 2000: "Best Practices" to improve operation of the Child Abduction Convention
- Third United Kingdom-German Conference on Family Law, Edinburgh, Scotland, September 2000
- Judicial Seminar on the International Protection of Children, De Ruwenberg, 3-6 June 2000
- Judicial Seminar on the International Protection of Children, De Ruwenberg, 22-25 June 1998

Conventions (incl. Protocols and Principles)

Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction (28)

If a decision cannot be made according to the first step, the meeting will be grouped based on its stated purpose or main focus. When the stated purpose or main focus clearly points to a specific group, the grouping problem is solved accordingly. One example is the Judicial Seminar for French-speaking African countries on the principal Hague Conventions on

International Child Protection, International Judicial and Administrative Co-operation and International Litigation. Its objective was "to promote the Hague Conventions..."²³⁹ According to the Conclusions and Recommendations of this seminar, the Conventions promoted refer to the 1993 Adoption Convention, the 1996 Children Protection Convention, the 1980 Abduction Convention, the 1961 Apostille Convention, the 1965 Service Convention, the 1970 Evidence Convention, the 1980 Access to Justice, and the 2005 Choice of Court Agreements Convention.²⁴⁰ So, this seminar will be grouped as a promotion activity for each of the eight Conventions.

If a decision cannot be made according to the second step, for the meeting has more than one stated purpose or focus or for any other reasons, the meeting will be grouped based on the descriptions of participants' activities. If a decision cannot be made according to the third step, for participants' activities fall into more than one group in the diagram in Figure 4.5 or for any other reasons, the meeting will be grouped based on the number of Contracting and non-Contracting States. If more than half of the participants are non-Contracting States, we presume the meeting falls into the promotion or technical assistance group. While promoting ratifications and accessions is for non-Contracting States, technical assistance can be provided both for the Contracting and non-Contracting States. Some non-Contracting States need technical assistance, such as preparatory training, before they finally ratify or accede to a Convention. If more than half of the participants are Contracting States, we presume the meeting falls into the monitoring or technical assistance group.

²³⁹ HCCH. (2007c). *Judicial Seminar for French-speaking African countries on the principal Hague Conventions on International Child Protection, International Judicial and Administrative Co-operation and International Litigation*. Hague Conference on Private International Law. <https://www.hcch.net/es/news-archive/details/?varevent=134>

²⁴⁰ See HCCH. (2007c). *Judicial Seminar for French-speaking African countries on the principal Hague Conventions on International Child Protection, International Judicial and Administrative Co-operation and International Litigation*. Hague Conference on Private International Law. <https://www.hcch.net/es/news-archive/details/?varevent=134>

When grouping choices narrow with the method in the fourth step, the grouping problem of the meeting can usually be solved. Namely, if two or more steps applied among the four steps above have one overlapped option, the meeting will be put into this overlapped group. For example, if the stated purposes or focuses and/or descriptions of participants' activities point to ratification promotion, Group C, and implementation and operation review, Group B, and more than half of the participants are non-Contracting States, pointing to Group C or Group D, the meeting will be put into Group C. However, the four steps above cannot solve the grouping problem of all meetings. One scenario is that the meeting does not provide the list of participants, so the fourth step is not applicable, and the decision cannot be made to group the meeting. Another scenario is that the second and/or third step and the fourth step point to the same or different options, which makes it impossible to make a final decision. One example is the Workshop of the East African Community. This workshop aims to “present the Apostille Convention to the EAC partner States, discuss possible challenges to its implementation, and define a strategy for possible implementation of the Convention in the region.”²⁴¹ It seems that both the stated purposes and descriptions of participants' activities in the workshop report point to Group C, ratification promotion, and Group D, technical assistance simultaneously. All participants were non-Contracting States to the 1961 Apostille Convention, which narrows the options to Group C or Group D. In this scenario, a final decision cannot be made to group this meeting.

When the meeting cannot be grouped with the four steps above and has more than one stated purpose or focus, it will be grouped based on the first stated purpose or focus. So, the East African Community Workshop will be put into Group C as the aim of ratification promotion is

²⁴¹ HCCH. (2012b). *Report of the meeting of the Technical Assistance Working Group*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, Annex 4, p. 14. <https://assets.hcch.net/docs/873de840-07b5-4b10-83ec-e6632fed71b3.pdf>

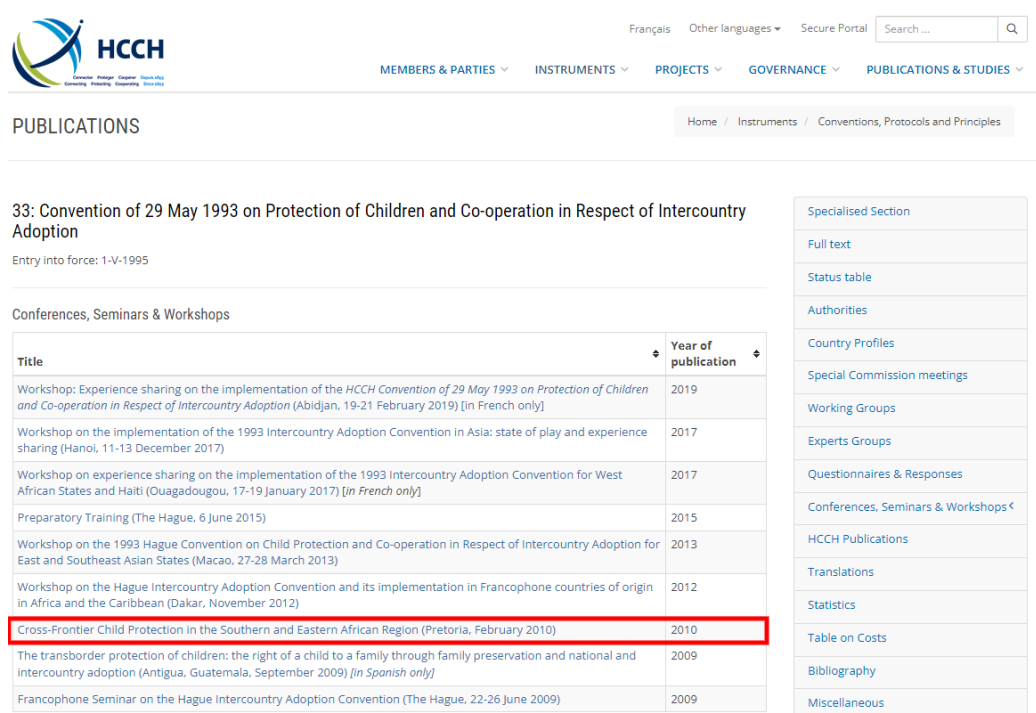
stated first. If a decision cannot be made with the five steps above and participants' activities that fall into a particular group have the most detailed descriptions than other activities at the meeting, the meeting will be put into this group. When a meeting involves more than one Convention, the grouping methods above will be applied to each Convention individually until the meeting is classified for all Conventions. So, it is likely that a meeting is put into different groups under different Conventions. Unless otherwise noted, these methods and steps to classify meetings in Group C also apply to those in the other groups.

The grouping process above can be exemplified by the meeting “Cross-Frontier Child Protection in the Southern and Eastern African Region” listed within the entry of “Conferences, Seminars & Workshops” for the 1993 Adoption Convention in Figure 4.19. If clicking the name of the meeting on the HCCH website, one can reach the webpage shown in Figure 4.20. The DCL thesis relies on the Conclusions and Recommendations to group them. As shown in Figure 4.21, at least five Hague Conventions, the 1993 Adoption Convention, the 1980 Abduction Convention, the 1996 Children Protection Convention, the 2007 Maintenance Convention, and the 1961 Apostille Convention were discussed at this meeting. Following the grouping methods above, each Convention mentioned will be examined to classify the meeting for this Convention.

Concerning the 1993 Adoption Convention, Conclusions and Recommendations in Figure 4.21 had neither explicitly provided a direct grouping clue for this meeting nor stated the purpose or main focus of the discussion. Namely, a decision cannot be made with the first two steps. So, we need to review descriptions of participants' activities per the third step. Participants at this meeting discussed the principle of subsidiarity, benefits of the 1993 Adoption Convention, post-adoption follow-up, control of adoption costs and fees, and social work capacity. The discussion of the 1993 Adoption Convention's benefits indicates that this Convention was promoted to non-Contracting participants at the meeting, which points to

Group C. Discussions of other issues seem to be practices and information exchange, which suggests Group B. So, it is still challenging to group this meeting for the 1993 Adoption Convention based on the third step. The fourth step is to count the number of Contracting and non-Contracting States. It can be found that most of the participants were non-Contracting States to the 1993 Adoption Convention when the meeting took place in 2010, which narrows the options to Group C or Group D. The third and the fourth groups have one overlapped option, Group C, so the meeting should be grouped as promotion for this Convention.²⁴² The grouping process above will repeat for each of the rest four Conventions mentioned in the Conclusions and Recommendations. Finally, the meeting is grouped as a promotion activity for each of them.

Figure 4.19 Conferences, Seminars, and Workshops Concerning the 1993 Adoption Convention



33: Convention of 29 May 1993 on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption
Entry into force: 1-V-1995


Conferences, Seminars & Workshops

Title	Year of publication
Workshop: Experience sharing on the implementation of the HCCH Convention of 29 May 1993 on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption (Abidjan, 19-21 February 2019) [in French only]	2019
Workshop on the implementation of the 1993 Intercountry Adoption Convention in Asia: state of play and experience sharing (Hanoi, 11-13 December 2017)	2017
Workshop on experience sharing on the implementation of the 1993 Intercountry Adoption Convention for West African States and Haiti (Ouagadougou, 17-19 January 2017) [in French only]	2017
Preparatory Training (The Hague, 6 June 2015)	2015
Workshop on the 1993 Hague Convention on Child Protection and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption for East and Southeast Asian States (Macao, 27-28 March 2013)	2013
Workshop on the Hague Intercountry Adoption Convention and its implementation in Francophone countries of origin in Africa and the Caribbean (Dakar, November 2012)	2012
Cross-Frontier Child Protection in the Southern and Eastern African Region (Pretoria, February 2010)	2010
The transborder protection of children: the right of a child to a family through family preservation and national and intercountry adoption (Antigua, Guatemala, September 2009) [in Spanish only]	2009
Francophone Seminar on the Hague Intercountry Adoption Convention (The Hague, 22-26 June 2009)	2009

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²⁴² When collecting data and grouping the post-Convention activities in the Excel sheets, reasons may not be explained as detailed as for the 1993 Adoption Convention, but elements and sources to make each decision for each Convention are always provided.

Figure 4.20 The Meeting "Cross-Frontier Child Protection in the Southern and Eastern African Region"




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African Governments urged to adopt Hague Conventions on Children

feb 23 2010



High officials, judges and other experts from States in the Southern and Eastern African Region call for closer inter-State co-operation to protect vulnerable children in cross-frontier situations, and support implementation of the Hague Children's Conventions and the Apostille Convention

The Seminar on Cross-Frontier Child Protection in the Southern and Eastern African Region was held from 22 to 25 February 2010 in Pretoria, South Africa. The Seminar, which was organised by the Hague Conference on Private International Law in co-operation with the Government of the Republic of South Africa and with the support of UNICEF, was attended by high officials, judges, academics, researchers and other experts from Angola, Botswana, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe, as well as the African Committee on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, UNICEF and the Permanent Bureau of the Hague Conference.

The Conclusions and Recommendations of the Seminar are available in French and English.

The following documents relating to the *Seminar on Cross-Frontier Child Protection in the Southern and Eastern African Region* have been made available on this website:

- [Press release](#)
- [Conclusions and Recommendations](#)
- [Brief commentary / opinion](#)

ARCHIVE

2021	2020
2019	2018
2017	2016
2015	2014
2013	2012
2011	2010
2009	2008
2007	2006
2005	2004
2003	2002
2001	2000
1999	1998

Figure 4.21 Conclusions and Recommendations of the Meeting "Cross-Frontier Child Protection in the Southern and Eastern African Region"



Control of adoption costs and fees

- 2.10 The issue of regulating adoption costs and fees is important in order to eliminate abuses. Receiving countries and countries of origin should co-operate in the exchange of information about the actual costs involved in processing an adoption. This information should be transparent and publicly available to all stakeholders in the adoption process.

Social work capacity

- 2.11 The involvement, in the adoption process, of social services professionals and para-professionals who are part of the child protection system is essential for the best interests of children. Efforts within the Region to develop social work capacity are strongly encouraged and should be supported.

3. HAGUE CONVENTION OF 25 OCTOBER 1980 ON THE CIVIL ASPECTS OF INTERNATIONAL CHILD ABDUCTION

- 3.1 The value for countries in the Region of the 1980 Convention is recognised. The Convention protects children from the harmful effects of their unlawful removal or retention across frontiers. It is noted that the Convention provides a firm basis for encouraging agreement, through mediation and other similar means, between parents concerning the exercise of their parental rights and responsibilities.

- 3.2 There was recognition that States in the Region are likely to derive maximum benefit from the Convention if all of them become parties to the Convention.

- 3.3 For the Convention to work effectively, Contracting States must establish Central Authorities which have adequate resources, which deal quickly with requests and other communications and whose contact details are regularly updated and made known to the Permanent Bureau.

- 3.4 Experience among Contracting States has shown that the provision of training for judges, Central Authority personnel and lawyers is essential if the Convention is to operate efficiently and to be interpreted consistently. The efforts of the Permanent Bureau to provide or facilitate judicial training should be supported.

4. HAGUE CONVENTION OF 19 OCTOBER 1996 ON JURISDICTION, APPLICABLE LAW, RECOGNITION, ENFORCEMENT AND CO-OPERATION IN RESPECT OF PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY AND MEASURES FOR THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

- 4.1 Attention was drawn to the considerable advantages of the 1996 Convention and to its potential for providing within the Southern and Eastern African Region a general framework for co-operation between judicial and child protection authorities in the different countries.

5. HAGUE CONVENTION OF 23 NOVEMBER 2007 ON THE INTERNATIONAL RECOVERY OF CHILD SUPPORT AND OTHER FORMS OF FAMILY MAINTENANCE

- 5.1 The completion of the new global Convention on the international recovery of child support of 2007 was recognised as a significant event and States in the Region are urged to consider the benefits of joining the Convention. Particular emphasis was placed on the need to introduce effective measures for the enforcement of child support orders. There is a need for many countries in the Region to review their current domestic procedures for the recovery of child support in order to make them swift, accessible and cost effective. This will also facilitate the international recovery of child support.

6. FREE CIRCULATION OF FOREIGN PUBLIC DOCUMENTS

- 6.1 States in the Region are urged to consider joining the *Hague Convention of 5 October 1961 Abolishing the Requirement of Legalisation for Foreign Public Documents* (the Apostille Convention) as it will facilitate the free circulation of public documents in relation to children.

7. LAW REFORM

- 7.1 The current law reform efforts that are taking place in the Region offer a good opportunity for States to incorporate within their laws the four modern Hague Children's Conventions. It was recognised that the development of model implementing legislation could facilitate the implementation of the Conventions.

- 7.2 All African States involved, or considering involvement, in the Hague Conventions should take ownership and responsibility for initiating processes and structures that support the Hague Conventions.

8. CO-OPERATION WITH REGIONAL INSTITUTIONS

- 8.1 It is important to involve the relevant regional bodies (the African Union, the African Committee of Experts on the Rights and Welfare of the Child, the Southern African Development Community (SADC) and the East African Community (EAC)), UNICEF and the civil societies in the Region in efforts to improve the cross-border protection of children and to elicit their support in having cross-border issues on the protection of children placed high on the political agenda.

9. CAPACITY-BUILDING

- 9.1 States in the Region urgently need assistance to develop the capacity to engage effectively in cross-border co-operation for the protection of children. In particular, support is needed in developing the centralised authorities which will support co-operation within the Region, as well as the implementation of the Hague Children's Conventions. Many States in the Region require technical assistance in preparing to implement the Conventions, and training facilities for those (for example, judges, social workers and Central Authority personnel) responsible for operating the Conventions. The efforts being made by the Hague Conference^{**} and UNICEF to support capacity-building are welcome and should be intensified.

10. CULTURAL SENSITIVITY

- 10.1 It was noted with concern that negative perceptions in certain parts of the world about African culture and systems subsist and undermines effective co-operation, implementation and integrity of the Hague Conventions. It was therefore recommended that all parties to Hague Conventions, at both State and judicial levels, should receive training on cultural sensitivity and technical competence.

- 10.2 All Members and States Parties to Hague Conventions should recognise the cultural identities of the countries they engage with and fully commit to the enforcement of orders arising from the Conventions.

^{**} Programmes to support capacity-building, technical assistance and training are organised through the Hague Conference's International Centre for Judicial Studies and Technical Assistance. Requests for assistance should be addressed to Jennifer Degeling (jen@hcch.nl) or William Duncan (wd@hcch.nl).

11. HAGUE CONFERENCE PRESENCE IN THE REGION

11.1 The Permanent Bureau is encouraged to consider ways in which its presence in the Region might be strengthened.

12. FOLLOW UP SEMINAR

12.1 It was agreed that a follow up seminar should take place in the Region within the next two years. An appeal was made for a State to host the next meeting.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Government of the Republic of South Africa, in particular the Department of International Relations and Co-operation, is thanked for their support for the Seminar.

Other Governments were thanked for facilitating the attendance at the Seminar of high officials and other experts from their States.

The participants expressed their gratitude to those who contributed financially to the Seminar, in particular the Government of Ireland, the Government of the Netherlands and the Hague Forum for Judicial Expertise, the contributions of the latter two were facilitated by the Hague Conference's International Centre for Judicial Studies and Technical Assistance.

Particular thanks are expressed to UNICEF for their practical and financial support for the Seminar.

Pretoria, 25 February 2010

The meeting will not be counted if a decision cannot be made according to the methods above. For example, the HCCH mentions a workshop on the 1961 Apostille Convention during the Central America Free Trade Agreement and the Dominican Republic Regional Trade Program in Annual Report 2008, as shown in Figure 4.22. The description of this workshop is too general to classify the workshop with the grouping methods above. So, this workshop will not be counted. When counting the meetings of various forms in Group C, namely, regional seminars, meetings of network judges, Bar Association meetings, academic conferences, NGO meetings, exploratory meetings, etc., all the meetings above will be added up directly despite their different forms, as the DCL thesis assumes that all meetings above will finally influence states' choice to join a Hague Convention or not.

Figure 4.22 Workshop During the Central America Free Trade Agreement and the Dominican Republic Regional Trade Program

ANNUAL REPORT 2008 | POST-CONVENTION SERVICES

During 2008 Spain prepared for implementation of the two components of the e-APP (e-Register and e-Apostille). On 1 December 2008, the Superior Court of Murcia became the first jurisdiction in Europe to issue e-Apostilles under the e-APP. The pioneering initiative of the Spanish Authorities to link the e-APP to intercountry adoption matters underlines the importance of Conclusions and Recommendations of the 2003 Special Commission, which stressed the utility of linking the application of the 1993 Intercountry Adoption Convention to the 1961 Apostille Convention.³⁵

d *Participation in seminars and expert meetings*

From 20 to 27 February 2008, the Permanent Bureau co-operated with UNCTAD and the WTO in a series of meetings on the Hague Apostille, Service and Evidence Conventions. The meetings were held in Antananarivo, Madagascar with government officials and focused on the implications and obligations arising from the Apostille, Service and Evidence Conventions. The meetings were part of an overall ITC project aimed at strengthening Madagascar's legal framework for international trade through greater accession to and participation in multilateral conventions. In May 2008 a delegation of two experts from Madagascar visited the Permanent Bureau to continue to discuss the possible accession of Madagascar to the Apostille, Service and Evidence Conventions. This meeting was organised in co-operation with LegaCarta, an organisation managed by the International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO (ITC).

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The Permanent Bureau was also represented at the Fourth International Forum on Digital Evidence, held from 27 to 30 May 2008 in New Orleans, United States of America. This Forum is a continuation of the first three Forums on e-Apostille and e-Notarisation. Every year the Permanent Bureau, which has an active role in these Forums, encourages in particular the Competent Authorities designated under the 1961 Apostille Convention to take part in this important event to enable a fruitful exchange of experiences and information regarding the application of this Convention.

On 8 and 9 April 2008, the Fourth ASEAN Law Forum on Mutual Legal Assistance in Civil and Commercial Matters was held in Ha Noi, Viet Nam. The Forum, hosted by the Ministry of Justice of Viet Nam, was attended by experts from all ASEAN Member States - Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Viet Nam – as well as by representatives from the Hague Conference, Australia and China. Presentations were delivered and discussions were held on measures to strengthen legal co-operation among the ASEAN countries in civil and commercial matters, and experiences were shared by the Contracting States with respect to the 1961 Apostille Convention and the 1965 Service Convention.

On 17 July 2008, the Permanent Bureau participated and delivered a paper in a workshop on the 1961 Apostille Convention during the CAFTA-DR (Central America Free Trade Agreement and the Dominican Republic) Regional Trade Programme which was attended by experts from Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua. Furthermore, the 1961 Apostille Convention was part of the programme of the Third Asia Pacific Regional Conference on International Co-operation through Hague Conventions, which took place in Hong Kong from 24 to 26 September 2008.

In November 2008 technical assistance was given to the Government of Georgia in respect of the 1961 Apostille Convention.

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The Conclusions and Recommendations are available on the Hague Conference website under "Apostille Section", then "Practical Operation Documents", in particular Conclusion No 6.

3.3 Other items in Group C

Another item in Group C is country visits. In the DCL thesis, they include both the visit of the HCCH or other entities on behalf of it to a state, and that of a state to the HCCH falling into Group C. The last item in Group C, the exploratory work, seems vague. While no documents have been found to clarify it fully so far, a report in 2006 lists its three forms: (1) regional seminars, (2) special meetings or conferences or seminars, and (3) research.²⁴³ As an approach to promoting ratifications and accessions in Group C, the exploratory work can be understood as meetings and research that explore the possibility of non-Contracting States joining the Hague Conventions. Examples seem to be conferences in Figure 4.23 in the context of the Malta Process, “a dialogue between senior judges and high ranking government officials from Contracting States to the 1980 and 1996 Conventions and non-Contracting States with Shariah based law.”²⁴⁴ The Malta Process aims to improve and explore the basis for judicial cooperation between the Contracting States and non-Contracting States and “to assist with resolving difficult cross-border family law disputes in situations where the relevant international legal framework is not applicable.”²⁴⁵ The HCCH has undertaken the initiative of ratification promotion for the 1980 Abduction Convention and the 1996 Children Protection Convention at many conferences in the context of the Malta Process.²⁴⁶ So, instead of following the

²⁴³ See HCCH. (2006). *Post-convention work, regional developments and the need for a systematic programme of training*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, Annex A. <https://assets.hcch.net/docs/ba919fb8-ae8e-4a70-bb1c-b943bc916df7.pdf>.

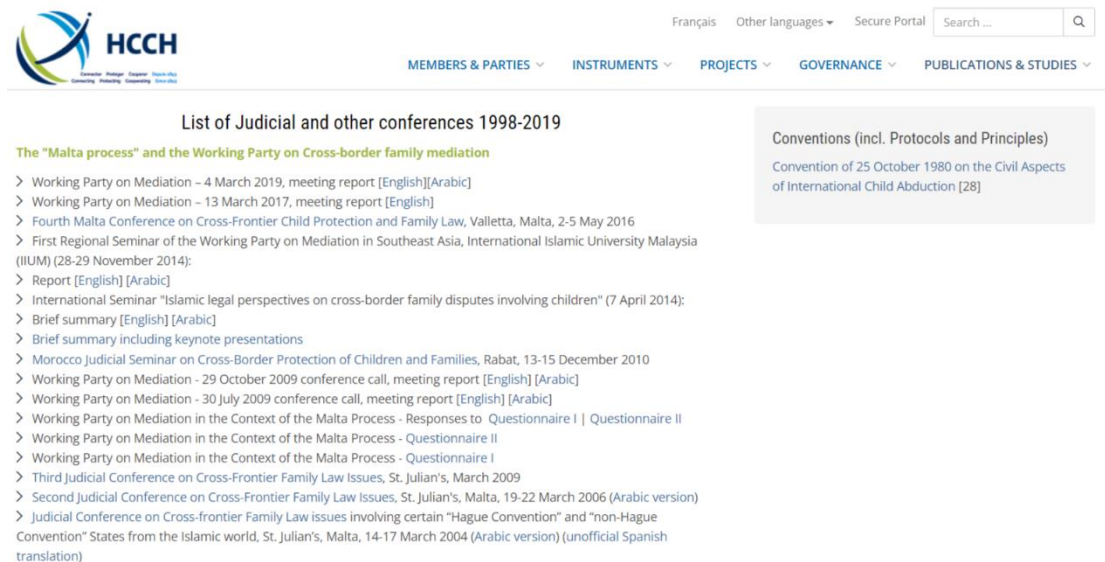
²⁴⁴ The Permanent Bureau. (2011b). *Report on the services and strategies provided by the Hague Conference on Private International Law in relation to the 1980 Hague Child Abduction Convention and the 1996 Hague Child Protection Convention, including the development of regional programmes and the Malta process*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, p. 29. <https://assets.hcch.net/upload/wop/abduct2012pd12e.pdf>

²⁴⁵ The Permanent Bureau. (2011b). *Report on the services and strategies provided by the Hague Conference on Private International Law in relation to the 1980 Hague Child Abduction Convention and the 1996 Hague Child Protection Convention, including the development of regional programmes and the Malta process*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, p. 29. <https://assets.hcch.net/upload/wop/abduct2012pd12e.pdf>.

²⁴⁶ See the Permanent Bureau. (2011b). *Report on the services and strategies provided by the Hague Conference on Private International Law in relation to the 1980 Hague Child Abduction Convention and the 1996 Hague Child Protection Convention, including the development of regional programmes and the Malta process*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, p. 32. <https://assets.hcch.net/upload/wop/abduct2012pd12e.pdf>.

grouping methods for meetings elaborated above, conferences in the context of the Malta Process are treated as exploratory work in Group C for both the 1980 Abduction Convention and the 1996 Children Protection Convention.

Figure 4.23 Conferences in the Context of the Malta Process



4 Group D – technical assistance

The 2015 Strategic Framework for Post-Convention Assistance,²⁴⁷ approved by the Member States at a CGAP meeting in 2015, appears to differentiate general technical assistance and specific technical assistance tailored for requesting states. Under the 2015 Strategic Framework, specific technical assistance is officially requested by the states concerned and provided only if some criteria are met. Such division is not explicit in the diagram of Figure 4.5 from the Annual Report 2011, the primary benchmark to define the scope of post-Convention activities of the DCL thesis. The expression of Group D in the diagram, providing general tools to facilitate the implementation and practical operation of Hague Conventions, indicates that Group D activities are only general technical assistance. However, some items of Group D

²⁴⁷ See Technical Assistance Working Group. (2015). *Strategic framework for post-convention assistance*. Hague Conference on Private International Law. <https://assets.hcch.net/docs/1b82800e-fc65-4d79-b339-65f95cc86fbf.pdf>.

listed in the diagram, such as education, training, technical assistance, and familiarization sessions, including drafting assistance or review of draft laws/acts, training seminars, technical and legal advice, and advice/amicus intervention in relation to legal proceedings, can also be understood to include specific technical assistance tailored for requesting states under the 2015 Strategic Framework for Post-Convention Assistance. Considering the possible inaccuracy of the expression of Group D in the Annual Report 2011, the DCL thesis refers to this group as technical assistance. Following the third screening standard in the DCL thesis, the object of the post-Convention activities involves more than one state. In Group D, only electronic programs, publications, articles, brochures, and meetings of various forms, as general technical assistance, will be collected and counted. Specific technical assistance provided for individual states will be ignored.

It should be noted that general and specific technical assistance in the DCL thesis are defined differently from the 2015 Strategic Framework for Post-Convention Assistance. In the DCL thesis, specific technical assistance refers to technical assistance provided to one certain state, regardless of the forms of such assistance or whether it is provided out of official request with some criteria met or not, in comparison with general technical assistance provided to more than one state. For example, in December 2012, technical assistance to support the implementation of the 1980 Abduction Convention in Russia, a new State Party, was provided via a conference.²⁴⁸ This activity is treated as specific technical assistance to individual states so not collected in the DCL thesis. An example of general technical assistance in Group D is the Latin American Judges' Seminar on the 1980 Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction. This regional seminar was part of the Latin American Programmes to provide technical assistance and attracted participants from almost twenty states in Latin America.²⁴⁹

²⁴⁸ See HCCH. (2012a). *Annual report 2012*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, p. 83. <https://assets.hcch.net/docs/4d35f847-ed25-48cf-afbb-079233dd3fba.pdf>.

²⁴⁹ See HCCH. (2006). *Post-convention work, regional developments and the need for a systematic*

For this seminar, the technical assistance was provided to more than one state, consistent with the third screening standard in the DCL thesis, the object of the post-Convention activities involves more than one state. So, this seminar was collected.

4.1 Electronic programs in Group D

The DCL thesis collects three electronic programs Group D, INCADAT, and iChild for the 1980 Abduction Convention and iSupport for the 2007 Maintenance Convention and the 2007 Maintenance Protocol. Listed in the diagram of Figure 4.5, INCADAT is a tool to facilitate consistent interpretation. Apart from the database itself, the INCADAT Correspondent Meeting “to widen the coverage of INCADAT and to ensure consistency and quality in the reporting of cases,”²⁵⁰ and the INCADAT Guide for Correspondents to “inform existing correspondents of developments and changes,”²⁵¹ and to introduce the database and inform how new and prospective correspondents can contribute to its on-going success²⁵², will also be put into Group D, the same with the database. The INCADAT Correspondent Meeting will be added to meetings, and the INCADAT Guide for Correspondents into publications, articles, and brochures.

iChild aims to help Central Authorities with data collection and case management, facilitate communication between them, and promote consistency in practices in the Contracting States to the 1980 Abduction Convention.²⁵³ Although not listed in the diagram of Figure 4.5, it should

programme of training. Hague Conference on Private International Law, Annex B, p. i-ii.
<https://assets.hcch.net/docs/ba919fb8-ae8e-4a70-bb1c-b943bc916df7.pdf>

²⁵⁰ HCCH. (n.d.-d). *The International Child Abduction Database (INCADAT) Correspondent Meeting*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, p. 5. <https://assets.hcch.net/docs/38698e0a-3f7f-4040-b6e8-11953968acc0.pdf>

²⁵¹ McEleavy, P., Fiorini, A., & Ely, M. (n.d.). *International Child Abduction Database (INCADAT) - Guide for correspondents*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, p.2.
<https://assets.hcch.net/docs/672e9206-5d31-4ac3-a36b-89c982b7a9ea.pdf>


²⁵² See McEleavy, P., Fiorini, A., & Ely, M. (n.d.). *International Child Abduction Database (INCADAT) - Guide for correspondents*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, p.2.
<https://assets.hcch.net/docs/672e9206-5d31-4ac3-a36b-89c982b7a9ea.pdf>.

²⁵³ See HCCH. (2005, November). *Introduction of more efficient systems for dealing with international child abduction*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, p. 1. <https://assets.hcch.net/docs/0e8b8b5b-533d-4d7b-aeaf-902eebca8837.pdf>.

be treated as technical assistance of Group D. Similar to iChild, iSupport is “an electronic case management and secure communication system”²⁵⁴ for the 2007 Maintenance Convention and the 2007 Maintenance Protocol. It should also be put into Group D. As shown in Figures 4.24 and 4.25, concerning iSupport, news, training videos, governing body meeting documents since 2016, advisory board and working groups meeting documents from 2014 to 2015, specifications, user manual, development and test documents provided by developers are all available. Only the training videos and user manuals will be extracted along with iSupport as post-Convention activities. This is because only they have the potential to influence the state users according to the result-oriented and state-oriented approach in the DCL thesis. As shown in Figure 4.26, not so many documents are accessible for iChild as iSupport. When counting post-Convention activities for iChild, only the User Guide will be collected along with this electronic program and added to Group D's publications, articles, and brochures.

²⁵⁴ HCCH. (n.d.-b). *Welcome to the iSupport section*. Hague Conference on Private International Law. <https://www.hcch.net/en/projects/post-Convention-projects/isupport1>


Figure 4.24 The Isupport Section for the 2007 Maintenance Convention



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Cross-border recovery
of maintenance obligations
pour le recouvrement transfrontière
des obligations alimentaires

Welcome to the iSupport Section

Introduction

iSupport, co-ordinated by the Permanent Bureau of the HCCH, was born out of the ambition to develop an electronic case management and secure communication system for the cross-border recovery of maintenance obligations under the EU 2009 Maintenance Regulation and the 2007 HCCH Child Support Convention. An initial project, supported by a significant European Union action grant, nine HCCH Member States and three organisations, resulted in the delivery of the iSupport software. Portugal has been using it in a pilot capacity since the autumn of 2016 and extension to other States is ongoing.

iSupport uses the e-CODEX electronic communication technology, in line with the requirements of the eIDAS Regulation. Both e-CODEX and iSupport are released under the EUPL licence, allowing States to realise considerable savings and to provide their citizens with effective access to justice.

From 2016 to 2018, a second EU-funded project, iSupport 2.0, focused on consolidating the software with new functionalities and supporting the efforts of further countries to join.

A third EU-funded project, iSupport PM, lasted from 2018 to 2020. It focused on the implementation of data encryption in the application.

In September 2020, a new EU-funded project, iSupport ISD, started with the support of Austria, Belgium, Germany, France, the Netherlands, Portugal and Switzerland. The project will work on the provision of statistics and enhancements to the design of the application, as well as on circulating information on the 2007 Convention for caseworkers and applicants.

iSupport is available in English, French, Spanish and Portuguese.

In November 2019, iSupport was nominated for an award (top three out of 81 candidates) at the 2019 European Public Sector Award in the European and National administrative category.

Please note that iSupport is a tool for Central Authorities that cannot be used by individuals or the legal professions. If you are seeking to recover child support abroad, please contact national authorities.

To download iSupport, please contact the iSupport team at the Permanent Bureau.

iSupport related news:

- iSupport - Third successful EU Action Grant Application
- Launch of iSupport - First Meeting of the iSupport Governing Body
- iSupport 2.0 Awarded EU Action Grant
- iSupport and e-APP: e-justice priorities for the European Union

Training Videos

- First steps with iSupport
- How to create a case in iSupport
- Management activities in iSupport

Key documents:


- iSupport Governing Body, 20 January 2022- Minutes
- iSupport Governing Body, 23 Novembre 2021- Minutes
- iSupport Governing Body, 29 April 2021- Minutes
- iSupport Governing Body, 4 February 2021- Minutes
- iSupport Governing Body, 18 June 2020 - Minutes
- iSupport Governing Body, 18 October 2019 - Minutes
- iSupport Governing Body, 12 April 2019 - Minutes
- iSupport Governing Body, 4 October 2018 - Minutes
- iSupport Governing Body, 12 September 2017-Conclusions and recommendations
- iSupport Governing Body Meeting, 18 and 19 January 2017 - Conclusions and Recommendations
- Info.Doc. No 7 of February 2015 - Governance issues in relation to iSupport
- 1 May 2015 iSupport Call for tender (including updated Q & A and updated Payment schedule lot 1)
- Report of 4-5 December 2014 Meeting of the Advisory Board
- Official description of the iSupport Project (1-09-2014)
- Prel. Doc. No 5 of September 2009 - Draft Business plan for the development of iSupport - the electronic case management and communication system 2007 Child Support Convention and 2007 Protocol

iSupport Specifications and guides:

- Deliverables document as updated by Protech
- 2018 Amendments to the Deliverables document
- 2017 Amendments to the Deliverables document
- Design specification documents (DSD)
- Security and data protection report
- User Manual the manual is also available in French, Spanish and Portuguese (choose 'other languages' at the top of the screen)]

[iSupport Archive]


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Project funded by the European Union's Justice Programme (2014-2020)

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iSupport and e-CODEX





Figure 4.25 The Isupport Archive



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Development or iSupport

Documents related to the development:

- Scrum document

Documents related to tests:

- iSupport Tests
- Sandbox instructions v. 7.10.2015
- Jira instructions (System to report test results and monitor development) Power Point Presentation
- Sandbox Power Point Presentation
- Topics per pilot Sprint HCCH iSupport v. 1.3
- Test scripts
 - Create case (CCRT)
 - Case processor (CPRO)
 - Transactions (ICOR)
 - Actor demographics (DEMO)
 - Address history (AHIS)
 - Work List Screen (WRKL)
 - Search (SRCH)
 - Notes Screen (NOTE)
 - Other Party Screen (OTHP)
 - User Maintenance (USEM)
 - Role Screen Access (RLSA)
 - Reference Code Maintenance (REFM)
 - Notice Processor (NPRO)
 - Financial Summary (FINS)
 - Case Worker Screen (CWRK)
 - Batch Status Log (BSTL)
 - Activity Reference Screen (ACTV)
 - Error Messages Screen (EMSG)
 - Next Activity Screen (ANXT)
 - Central Authority Details (CADS)
 - Notice Reprint Request (NRRQ)

Documents for Pilot States:

- Import-Export API - 5 July 2016
- Technical meeting - 22 September 2015: report | Info. Doc. No 7
- iSupport Pilot Plan v.1.5
- 24 July 2015 kick-off meeting of Pilot States

General

Key documents:

- 2014-2016 iSupport Project Planning as of 12 April 2016

Advisory Board and Working Groups Meetings

Advisory Board:

- Presentations of prospective tenderers to the Advisory Board
- Documents for 4-5 December 2014 Meeting
- Documents for 28-29 April 2014 Meeting

Functional Requirements Working Group (1):

- Documents for 19 January 2015 Meeting
- Documents for 22 January 2015 Meeting
- Documents for 2 February 2015 Meeting
- Documents for 5 February 2015 Meeting
- Documents for 9 February 2015 Meeting
- Documents for 23 February 2015 Meeting
- Documents for 2 March 2015 Meeting
- Documents for 5 March 2015 Meeting
- Documents for 17 March 2015 Meeting
- Documents for 13 April 2015 meeting
- Documents for 28 April 2015 meeting

Technical Requirements Working Group (2):

- Documents for 29 January 2015 Meeting
- Documents for 12 March 2015 Meeting

Secure Communications (e-CODED) Working Group (3):

- Documents for 12 January 2015 Meeting
- Documents for 12 March 2015 Meeting

Data Protection Working Group (4):

- Documents for 15 January 2015 Meeting
- Documents for 12 February 2015 Meeting


Tender, Maintenance and Governance Working Group (5):

- Documents for 26 January 2015 Meeting
- Documents for 16 February 2015 Meeting
- Documents for 19 February 2015 Meeting
- Documents for 9 March 2015 Meeting
- Documents for 19 March 2015 Meeting

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Figure 4.26 Ichild for the 1980 Abduction Convention



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CHILD ABDUCTION SECTION

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The Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction (HCCH 1980 Child Abduction Convention) is a multilateral treaty, which seeks to protect children from the harmful effects of wrongful removal and retention across international boundaries by providing a procedure to bring about their prompt return and ensuring the protection of rights of access. The "Child Abduction Section" provides information about the operation of the Convention and the work of the Hague Conference in monitoring its implementation and promoting international co-operation in the area of child abduction.

The Permanent Bureau has published a toolkit focused on the effective application of the HCCH 1980 Child Abduction Convention in times of Covid-19.

Please note that the Permanent Bureau of the Hague Conference has no mandate to assist in individual abduction cases. If you have a question relating to international child abduction and your country is a Party to the HCCH 1980 Child Abduction Convention, please contact the Central Authority designated by your country.

Text of the Convention
Translations
Outline of the Convention

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Acceptances of accessions
Central Authorities
Country Profiles

Model Application Form
for the return of wrongfully removed or retained children

Explanatory documents:

- Explanatory Report drawn up by Mr R. Pérez Vera
- Preparatory work, published in the *Actes et documents de la Quatrième session* (1980), tome II, Child abduction

Guides to Good Practice:

- Part I: Central Authority Practice
- Part II: Implementing Measures
- Part III: Preventive Measures
- Part IV: Enforcement
- Part V: Mediation
- Part VI: Article 13(1)(b)
- Transfborder Contact Concerning Children – General Principles and Guide to Good Practice

Special Commission meetings on the practical operation of the Convention:

- 1st Special Commission meeting (2017)
- Previous Special Commission meetings (1989-2012)

Country Profiles:

- Information Document No 2 of March 2011
- Responses

Questionnaires and responses:

- Standard Questionnaire for newly acceding States | Responses from States having acceded | Responses from other States
- Other Questionnaires and Responses (2003-2015)

The International Hague Network of Judges:

- The International Hague Network of judges

Judicial Communications:

- Direct Judicial Communications - Emerging Guidance regarding the development of the International Hague Network of Judges and General Principles for Judicial Communications, including commonly accepted safeguards for Direct Judicial Communications in specific cases, within the context of the International Hague Network of Judges
- PreI. Doc. No 30 of December 2011 - Note on the desirability and feasibility of a potential legal instrument providing a basis for direct judicial communications
- PreI. Doc. No 2C of July 2011 - Collection of responses on the draft General Principles for Judicial Communications
- PreI. Doc. No 2B of April 2011 - Report on judicial communications in relation to international child protection (+ Annexes)
- PreI. Doc. No 16, Revised of July 2012 - Emerging guidance regarding the development of the International Hague Network of Judges and general principles for judicial communications
- Conclusions and Recommendations of the joint EC-HCCH Conference on Direct Judicial Communications on Family Law Matters and the Development of Judicial Networks, Brussels 15-16 January 2009
- PreI. Doc. No 8 of October 2006 - Report on judicial communications in relation to international child protection + Appendices
- PreI. Doc. No 6 of August 2002 - Practical Mechanisms for Facilitating Direct International Judicial Communications in the context of the Hague Child Abduction Convention (Preliminary Report + Annexes)

Cross-border family mediation:

- Guide to Good Practice under the Child Abduction Convention: Mediation (available in English, French and Spanish, other official languages of the European Union, Arabic, Mandarin and Russian)
- Working Party on Mediation in the context of the "Malta Process":
 - Central Contact Points for international family mediation
 - Principles for the Establishment of Mediation Structures in the context of the Malta Process [Arabic]
 - Explanatory Memorandum on the Principles for the Establishment of Mediation Structures in the context of the Malta Process [Arabic]
 - Questionnaire II | Responses
 - Questionnaire I | Responses
 - First Regional Seminar of the Working Party on Mediation in Southeast Asia, International Islamic University Malaysia (IIUM) (28-29 November 2014):
 - Report [English] [Arabic]
 - International Seminar "Islamic legal perspectives on cross-border family disputes involving children" (7 April 2014):
 - Brief summary [English] [Arabic]
 - Brief summary including keynote presentations

Judicial and other seminars on the international protection of children:

- The "Malta process" and the Working Party on Cross-border family mediation
- Africa
- Asia-Pacific
- Latin America and the Caribbean
- Judicial and Other Seminars

The Judger's Newsletter on International Child Protection:

- The Judger's Newsletter on International Child Protection

HCCH International Family Law Briefings:

- HCCH International Family Law Briefings

INCADAT - the International Child Abduction Database:

- The database
- Non-Hague Convention Child Abduction Home Page
- Inter-American Child Abduction Home Page
- INCADAT Correspondent Guide
- INCADAT Correspondent meeting - Report and Recommendations

ICHild: the Electronic Case Management System for the Child Abduction Convention:

- Introduction
- User Guide**

INCSTAT: International Child Abduction Statistics:

- Information
- Other statistics

The Latin America and Caribbean Section:

- The Latin America and Caribbean Section

Non-Hague Convention child abductions:

- Bilateral Agreements
- Child Abduction and Transfborder Access: Bilateral Conventions and Islamic States - a Research Paper (PreI. Doc. no 7 of August 2002)
- INCADAT - Non-Hague Convention Abduction Section
- The "Malta Process"
- Volume VIII (Autumn 2004) of the Judger's Newsletter on International Child Protection [Arabic]
- Transfborder Contact Concerning Children - General Principles and Guide to Good Practice
- Guide to Good Practice Part III: Preventive Measures

Bibliography

Links to related websites

3 July 2020 version of the Toolkit for the 1980 Child Abduction in Times of Covid-19

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1980 Child Abduction Convention

Guide to Good Practice

Part VI
Article 13(1)(b)

4.2 Other items in Group D

For other items in Group D, publications, articles, and brochures, meetings, technical and legal advice, and advice/amicus intervention in relation to legal proceedings, the approaches to extracting and counting publications, articles, and brochures in Group D are almost the same with those elaborated in Section “II.3.1 Publications, articles and brochures.” The only difference lies in the larger scope of publications, articles, and brochures of Group D, as they include three training videos of iSupport. Despite their difference in form, training videos have the same functions as user guides for the electronic programs in Group D. So, it should be reasonable to add them to publications, articles, and brochures, the same as the user guides, when they seem more incompatible with the other subgroups in Group D, namely, electronic programs, meetings, and advice. Meetings in Group D are grouped as elaborated in Section “II.3.2 Meetings.” When counting, meetings of various forms in this group, namely, education, training, technical assistance, familiarization sessions, training seminars, and Special Commissions on implementation, will be added directly. For the last items in Group D, technical and legal advice and advice/amicus intervention in relation to legal proceedings are rarely mentioned in all data sources, hence, challenging to define. So, they are ignored in the data collection of the DCL thesis.

The four groups in the diagram in Figure 4.5 are often inter-linked, which can be exemplified by the Special Commission meetings to review the implementation and operation of the Conventions. At these meetings, good practices exchange and difficulties discussion can lead to some conclusions and recommendations to improve the implementation and operation of the Conventions. The conclusions and recommendations may become the basis for other post-Convention activities, such as the non-binding harmonizing mechanisms, legal training, education, etc. The diagram in Figure 4.5 provides a solid framework to differentiate the four inter-linked groups. It is also a benchmark to distinguish post-Convention activities and

legislative work. The two tasks of the HCCH are often interconnected and form a complete cycle. Legislative work is incomplete without post-Convention work, and post-Convention work may lead to new topics for future legislative work. Taking the Special Commission to review implementation and operation as an example again, participants usually exchange information and experiences concerning the implementation and operation of the Conventions, learn from errors, and discuss good practices and the latest legal developments. In this process, new topics may be developed. After a new instrument is adopted, some post-Convention activities may begin.

I.3 The object of post-Convention activities involves more than one state

This screening standard aims to exclude post-Convention services provided for individual states, which mainly refer to ratification promotion targeting one state and specific technical assistance provided for one state, as it is rare to see the HCCH makes a country visit to review the implementation and operation of a Convention in one specific Contracting State. The exclusion of such activities is because the diverse narrative styles of different data sources make it too challenging to translate information from these sources into numbers. Some data sources provide detailed descriptions of post-Convention services for individual states. For example, Figure 4.27 shows that specific technical assistance was provided to Ukraine to support the implementation of the 1980 Abduction Convention in 2008. The Permanent Bureau visited this country in May to gather related facts and held a training seminar in July. Other sources can be very brief when describing specific technical assistance to individual states. An example is in Figure 4.28. On behalf of the HCCH, the Liaison Legal Officer visited 15 states to provide specific technical assistance for the operation of the 1980 Abduction Convention in Phase I (April 2005 to March 2006) of the Special Program for the Latin American States. Information on activities within each state is unavailable.

To quantify ratification promotion targeting one state and specific technical assistance

provided for one state, a possible approach is to capture the times such activities happened in all these states since the HCCH started to engage in post-Convention activities. In the two examples above, for the 1980 Abduction Convention, we can extract twice specific technical assistance for Ukraine in Figure 4.27 and 15 times for the 15 states in Figure 4.28. The drawback of this approach is obvious: the quantified result of ratification promotion targeting one state and specific technical assistance provided for one state for a Hague Convention mainly relies on how detailed the descriptions of data sources are and so may deviate from the facts badly. So, ratification promotion targeting one state and specific technical assistance provided for one state are ignored when collecting data for the DCL thesis. Namely, the object of post-Convention activities must involve more than one state. Examples of eligible post-Convention activities regarding this screening standard are meetings involving a group of states, international or regional governmental or non-governmental organizations, and publications with a non-specific object. If the information in data sources is insufficient to decide whether an activity involves more than one state, this information is ignored.

Figure 4.27 Specific Technical Assistance Provided to Ukraine

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proposed amendments to the draft law. A further result was that Haiti signed the 1993 Convention in 2011.

B. Child Protection Assistance Programme (CPAP)

1. Ukraine 2008-2009

36. In 2008 and 2009, technical assistance was provided to the Ukraine. This initiative was jointly organised by the Hague Conference and the Ukrainian-European Policy and Legal Advice Centre (UEPLAC) upon the request of the Ukrainian Government.

37. The first phase of this programme was a fact-finding mission which took place in May 2008. The purpose of this mission was to gather facts necessary to develop a subsequent training seminar tailored to the Government's actual needs. The Permanent Bureau invited an external expert with both governmental and private sector experience to carry out the mission.

38. In July 2008, a seminar was held for more than 40 participants, consisting of government officials working at the Ukrainian Central Authority, legal practitioners, and judges with jurisdiction to hear Hague Child Abduction cases. The seminar allowed for in-depth discussions, case studies and interaction between the judicial and government sectors.

39. As a follow up to the above technical assistance work, five senior judges from the Ukraine, along with a member of their Central Authority, attended a training seminar in The Hague in late June / early July 2009. This seminar was jointly organised by the Centre and UEPLAC and concerned the practical implementation of the 1980 Child Abduction Convention.

2. Child Abduction²⁹ project in Mexico

40. In August 2009, the Hague Conference started a technical assistance project³⁰ to assist Mexican authorities to improve the operation of the 1980 Child Abduction Convention.

41. The project was implemented in co-ordination and direct co-operation with the Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Central Authority), the institute of judicial studies of the Superior Court of Justice of Mexico DF (*Instituto de Estudios Judiciales del Tribunal Superior de Justicia del Distrito Federal*), and the Presidents of Mexico's State Supreme Courts (known as CONATRI).

42. The key activities of this project were as follows: i) diagnostic visit / report (August 2008); ii) a judicial seminar (September 2009); iii) the First Meeting of the Mexican Network of Judicial Cooperation for the Protection of Children (the "Mexican Judicial Network") in February 2010; and iv) a Second Meeting of the Mexican Judicial Network and Training on International Child Abduction for officially designated judges (February 2011).

43. The main achievements of the project include: i) the Central Authority revised internal procedures and improved its co-operation with the judiciary and foreign Central Authorities; ii) creation of the Mexican Judicial Network and designation of Judges through their respective Supreme Courts; iii) concentration of jurisdiction for

Figure 4.28 Specific Technical Assistance Provided to 15 States from April 2005 to March 2006

<div> <p>iii ANNEX C</p> </div> <div> <p><i>Facilitate</i> accessibility of information concerning operation of the Hague Conventions; <i>Increase</i> visibility of the work of the Hague Conference in Latin America; <i>Develop</i> and promote the work of the Hague Conference in the Spanish language.</p> </div> <div> <p>B. Implementation of Phase I</p> </div> <div> <p>1. Provide technical assistance to Latin American States in respect of implementation of Hague Conventions, in particular the Conventions concerning the cross-border protection of children</p> </div> <div> <p>During Phase I of the Special Programme the Secretary General of the Hague Conference on Private International Law, accompanied by the Liaison Legal Officer for Latin America, made official visits to Brazil, Colombia and Guatemala. Over the course of Phase I the Liaison Legal Officer for Latin America, Mr Ignacio Goicoechea, visited 15 States, including Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay.</p> </div> <div> <p>Strong support was expressed by the National Authorities in all States visited for the Special Programme for Latin America.</p> </div> <div> <p><u>International Child Abduction</u></p> </div> <div> <p>During the course of each visit the Liaison Legal Officer for Latin America met with Central Authorities designated under the 1980 Convention to discuss the Convention's operation, identify any difficulties experienced in its implementation and facilitate the provision of information regarding services developed by the Hague Conference, including INCADAT, INCASTAT, iChild, The Judges' Newsletter and Guides to Good Practice. During the course of visits to 12 States the Liaison Legal Officer assisted with and presented at judicial and interdisciplinary seminars on international child abduction.⁶</p> </div> <div> <p><u>Intercountry Adoption</u></p> </div> <div> <p>The Liaison Legal Officer for Latin America met with 9 Central Authorities designated under the 1993 Convention to discuss the September 2005 Second Meeting of the Special Commission on the practical operation of the Convention.⁷ Meetings prior to September 2005 focused on preparatory work for the Special Commission; meetings subsequent to September 2005 focused on follow-up to its agreed Conclusions and Recommendations. Discussion also addressed ways in which the Permanent Bureau could provide assistance in respect of Convention implementation. In visits to States which are not Party to the 1993 Convention, meetings were held with Authorities with responsibility for international adoption to underline positive developments that could accompany becoming Party to the Convention.⁸</p> </div>
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I.4 The last two screening standards of post-Convention activities

The fourth standard, the Convention(s) for which these activities are engaged can be identified, means the data in the DCL thesis are Convention-specific. For the aim of the DCL thesis to explore the link between the performance of Conventions and the post-Convention activities, the data of the two variables under each Convention is essential. Occasionally, information on post-Convention activities provided in a document from the DCL thesis data sources is too brief and general to identify the corresponding Convention; it will be neglected. This screening standard also indicates that the Principles on Choice of Law in International Commercial Contracts will be excluded from the DCL thesis because it is not a Convention.

The last screening standard is that post-Convention activities collected in the DCL thesis

occur after the development stage of the corresponding Convention(s) in the HCCH's working model. It aims to differentiate legislative work and post-Convention activities in the sense of time. This screening standard thus excludes the explanatory report of the Hague Conventions. As elaborated in the Strategic Plan 2002, the HCCH's working model includes five stages: development stage, promotion stage, implementation stage, support stage, and monitoring stage. The explanatory report which the Plenary Session does not approve of the adopted Convention is drawn up in the first stage.²⁵⁵ The HCCH puts it into the development stage of the working model, and none of the six HCCH reports that have summarized the post-Convention activities includes it. So, the Explanatory Report should not be a post-Convention activity collected by the thesis.

The methodology to collect and count post-Convention activities adopted in the DCL thesis has two main limitations. First, not all post-Convention activities in the four groups of the diagram in Figure 4.5 are collected. This is because some cannot be reasonably quantified, or not all data on post-Convention activities are available. Information on some post-Convention activities that occurred more than twenty years ago is often challenging to collect. They may be buried in obscure documents that are hard to be provided by the HCCH with its limited resources and are not accessible online. Another limitation may be natural for research translating narratives into numbers. Even though the DCL thesis has endeavored to elaborate on the screening, grouping, and counting methods as detailed as possible, subjective judgment in data collection is unavoidable, and post-Convention activities extracted and grouped by different researchers may differ. One important reason is that items on the diagram in Figure 4.5, the most critical standard to identify and group various post-Convention activities in the DCL thesis, do not have clear boundaries and interact with each other. Although the DCL thesis

²⁵⁵ See The Permanent Bureau. (2002, April). *The Hague Conference on private international law: Strategic plan*. Hague Conference on Private International Law, p. 54. <https://assets.hcch.net/docs/f5e6831a-9e8b-4bc8-b622-f92f4d25ad61.pdf>

has tried to differentiate these items by describing some features, giving examples, and excluding ineligible post-Convention activities, this endeavor seems impossible to define the items perfectly as they are multi-dimensional. Researchers may have different understandings of these items and the narratives in the data sources and so make diverse collection and grouping decisions.

II. Methodology of calculation

Post-Convention activities in the DCL thesis are divided into four groups: (1) treaty administration, (2) monitoring, review, and adaptation, (3) promotion and development, and (4) technical assistance. Each Convention will obtain a score for each group and a final score for all post-Convention activities. The final score for each Convention is the sum of the four scores for the four groups, and the score for each group is the sum of the score for each subgroup. The followings are steps to calculate the final score of post-Convention activities for each Convention.

Step 1. Obtain the number of post-Convention activities for each subgroup

With the methodology to screen, collect and count post-Convention activities elaborated above in the DCL thesis, the number of each subgroup for the 39 Hague Conventions is shown in Table 4.2.²⁵⁶

²⁵⁶ When a subgroup is not listed for a Hague Convention, this means post-Convention activities in this subgroup for this Convention is zero.

Table 4.2 Number of Post-Convention Activities for Each Subgroup

Convention	Treaty administration (Language versions)	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Promotion and development	Technical assistance
1954 Civil Procedure	10			
1955 International Sales of Goods	2			
1958 Transfer of Title	1			
1958 Jurisdiction of the Selected Forum	1			
1955 Nationality and Domicile	1			
1956 Legal Personality of Foreign Companies	1			
1956 Maintenance	4	Meetings: 2		
		Questionnaires: 1		
1958 Recognition and Enforcement Convention	3	Meetings: 2		
		Questionnaires: 1		
1961 Infants Protection	5			
1961 Testamentary Dispositions	6		Meetings: 1	
1961 Apostille	18	Meetings: 20	Meetings: 20	Meetings: 1
		Questionnaires: 4		
		Electronic programs: 1	Publications, brochures and articles: 1	Publications, brochures and articles: 5
		Publications, brochures and articles: 3		
1965 Adoption	1			
1965 Service	17	Meetings: 10	Meetings: 16	Meetings: 1
		Questionnaires: 2	Publications, brochures and articles: 1	Publications, brochures and articles: 3
1965 Choice of Court	1			
1971 Judgments	3			

Supplementary Protocol of 1971 Judgments	2			
1970 Divorce	4		Meetings: 2	
1971 Traffic Accidents	8		Publications, brochures and articles: 1	
1970 Evidence	13	Meetings: 7	Meetings: 13	Meetings: 1
		Questionnaires: 3	Publications, brochures and articles: 1	Publications, brochures and articles: 5
1973 Estates Administration	1			
1973 Products Liability	3			
1973 Recognition and Enforcement	7	Meetings: 2		
		Questionnaires: 1		
1973 Maintenance	5	Meetings: 2		
		Questionnaires: 1		
1978 Matrimonial Property	2			
1978 Marriage	2		Meetings: 1	
1978 Agency	2			
1980 Abduction	23	Meetings: 15	Meetings: 27	Meetings: 56
		Questionnaires: 5		Electronic Programs: 2
		Research collaborations: 7	Publications, brochures and articles: 28	Publications, brochures and articles: 13
		Electronic programs: 1		
1980 Access to Justice	9	Meetings: 1	Meetings: 7	
		Questionnaires: 2	Publications, brochures and articles: 1	
1985 Trusts	4		Meetings: 2	
1986 International Sales of Goods	2			
1989 Succession	1		Meetings: 1	
1993 Adoption	15	Meetings: 11	Meetings: 9	Meetings: 9
		Questionnaires: 9		

		Research collaborations: 9	Publications, brochures and articles: 29	Publications, brochures and articles: 17
1996 Children Protection	14	Meetings: 5	Meetings: 29	Meetings: 35
		Questionnaires: 2	Publications, brochures and articles: 29	Publications, brochures and articles: 5
		Research collaborations: 8		
2000 Adults Protection	3	Meetings: 1	Meetings: 2	
		Questionnaires: 1		
2006 Securities	4		Meetings: 5	
2005 Choice of Court	25		Meetings: 20	Meetings: 1
				Publications, brochures and articles: 1
2007 Maintenance	2	Questionnaires: 1	Meetings: 12	Meetings: 3
			Publications, brochures and articles: 1	Electronic programs: 1
				Publications, brochures and articles: 15
2007 Maintenance Protocol	4	Questionnaires: 1	Meetings: 3	Meetings: 2
			Publications, brochures and articles: 1	Electronic Programs: 1
				Publications, brochures and articles: 5
2019 Judgments	1		Meetings: 1	Publications, brochures and articles: 2

Step 2. Normalizing the number of each subgroup

As the numbers of subgroups have different units, they will be normalized into a common unit between 0 and 10, where each subgroup is rescaled with the linear transformation:

$$\text{Normalized score} = \frac{\text{actual value} - \text{minimum value}}{\text{maximum value} - \text{minimum value}} \times 10$$

For all subgroups, the maximum and minimum values are set at the biggest and smallest numbers collected among all Conventions. Specifically, based on Table 4.2, the maximum and minimum values are as the followings:

Table 4.3 Maximum and Minimum Values for Each Subgroup

Groups	Subgroups	Maximum	Minimum
A. Treaty administration	A.1 Language versions of Conventions	25	1
B. Monitoring, review, and adaptation	B.1 Meetings	20	0
	B.2 Questionnaires	9	0
	B.3 Research collaborations	9	0
	B.4 Electronic programs	1	0
	B.5 Publications, brochures, and articles	3	0
C. Promotion and development	C.1 Meetings	29	0
	C.2 Publications, brochures, and articles	29	0
D. Technical assistance	D.1 Meetings	56	0
	D.2 Electronic programs	2	0
	D.3 Publications, brochures, and articles	17	0

Step 3. Aggregating the subgroups within each group

In the DCL thesis, normalized scores of all subgroups within each group are added up to obtain the score of each group, as shown in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4 Adding the Subgroups within Each Group

Groups	Subgroups	The score of each group
A. Treaty administration	A.1 Language versions of Conventions	Subgroup A.1 ($0 \leq \text{Group A} \leq 10$)
B. Monitoring, review, and adaptation	B.1 Meetings	Subgroup B.1+Subgroup B.2+Subgroup B.3+Subgroup B.4+Subgroup B.5 ($0 \leq \text{Group B} \leq 50$)
	B.2 Questionnaires	
	B.3 Research collaborations	
	B.4 Electronic programs	
	B.5 Publications, brochures, and articles	
C. Promotion and development	C.1 Meetings	Subgroup C.1+Subgroup C.2 ($0 \leq \text{Group C} \leq 20$)
	C.2 Publications, brochures, and articles	
D. Technical assistance	D.1 Meetings	Subgroup D.1+Subgroup D.2+Subgroup D.3 ($0 \leq \text{Group D} \leq 30$)
	D.2 Electronic programs	
	D.3 Publications, brochures, and articles	

Step 4. Aggregating the four groups to obtain the final score for each Convention

Similar to the approach in Step 3, the scores of the four groups for each Convention are added up to obtain the final score:

Final score=Group A+Group B+Group C+Group D ($0 \leq \text{Final Score} \leq 110$).

Taking the 1980 Abduction Convention as an example to calculate the final score of post-Convention activities, the calculation process and result are displayed in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5 The 1980 Abduction Convention as An Example

Groups	Subgroups	Maximum	Minimum	Actual value	Normalized score of each subgroup	Score of each group	Final score
A. Treaty administration	A.1 Language versions of Conventions	25	1	23	$\frac{23-1}{25-1} \times 10 = 9.17$	9.17	9.17+30.84+18.97+27.65=86.63
B. Monitoring, review and adaptation	B.1 Meetings	20	0	15	$\frac{15-0}{20-0} \times 10 = 7.50$	7.50+5.56+7.78+10+0=30.84	
	B.2 Questionnaires	9	0	5	$\frac{5-0}{9-0} \times 10 = 5.56$		
	B.3 Research collaborations	9	0	7	$\frac{7-0}{9-0} \times 10 = 7.78$		
	B.4 Electronic programs	1	0	1	$\frac{1-0}{1-0} \times 10 = 10$		
	B.5 Publications, brochures, and articles	3	0	0	$\frac{0-0}{3-0} \times 10 = 0$		
C. Promotion and development	C.1 Meetings	29	0	27	$\frac{27-0}{29-0} \times 10 = 9.31$	9.31+9.66=18.97	
	C.2 Publications, brochures and articles	29	0	28	$\frac{28-0}{29-0} \times 10 = 9.66$		
D. Technical assistance	D.1 Meetings	56	0	56	$\frac{56-0}{56-0} \times 10 = 10$	10+10+7.65=27.65	
	D.2 Electronic programs	2	0	2	$\frac{2-0}{2-0} \times 10 = 10$		
	D.3 Publications, brochures, and articles	17	0	13	$\frac{13-0}{17-0} \times 10 = 7.65$		

III. Findings

III.1 Overview of post-Convention activities

Table 4.6 The Final Scores and Rankings of Post-Convention Activities

Convention	Final ranking	Final score	A. Treaty administration	B. Monitoring, review, and adaptation	C. Promotion and development	D. Technical assistance
1980 Abduction	1	86.63	9.17	30.84	18.97	27.65
1993 Adoption	2	56.04	5.83	25.50	13.10	11.61
1961 Apostille	3	51.88	7.08	34.44	7.24	3.12
1996 Children Protection	4	48.22	5.42	13.61	20.00	9.19
1965 Service	5	21.69	6.67	7.22	5.86	1.94
2007 Maintenance	6	20.37	0.42	1.11	4.48	14.36
1970 Evidence	7	20.36	5.00	6.83	4.82	3.71
2005 Choice of Court	8	17.67	10.00	0.00	6.90	0.77
2007 Maintenance Protocol	9	12.03	1.25	1.11	1.37	8.30
1980 Access to Justice	10	8.80	3.33	2.72	2.75	0.00
1973 Recognition and Enforcement	11	4.61	2.50	2.11	0.00	0.00
1973 Maintenance	12	3.78	1.67	2.11	0.00	0.00
1954 Civil Procedure	13	3.75	3.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
1956 Maintenance	14	3.36	1.25	2.11	0.00	0.00
1971 Traffic Accidents	15	3.26	2.92	0.00	0.34	0.00
2000 Adults Protection	16	3.13	0.83	1.61	0.69	0.00
2006 Securities	17	2.97	1.25	0.00	1.72	0.00
1958 Recognition and Enforcement Convention	18	2.94	0.83	2.11	0.00	0.00
1961 Testamentary Dispositions	19	2.42	2.08	0.00	0.34	0.00

1970 Divorce	20	1.94	1.25	0.00	0.69	0.00
1985 Trusts	20	1.94	1.25	0.00	0.69	0.00
1961 Infants Protection	22	1.67	1.67	0.00	0.00	0.00
2019 Judgments	23	1.52	0.00	0.00	0.34	1.18
1971 Judgments	24	0.83	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00
1973 Products Liability	24	0.83	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.00
1978 Marriage	26	0.76	0.42	0.00	0.34	0.00
1955 International Sales of Goods	27	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00
1978 Agency	27	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00
1978 Matrimonial Property	27	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00
1986 International Sales of Goods	27	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00
Supplementary Protocol of 1971 Judgments	27	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00
1989 Succession	32	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.34	0.00
1955 Nationality and Domicile	33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1956 Legal Personality of Foreign Companies	33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1958 Jurisdiction of the Selected Forum	33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1958 Transfer of Title	33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1965 Adoption	33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1965 Choice of Court	33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1973 Estates Administration	33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Figure 4.29 The Unevenness of Post-Convention Activities for the Hague

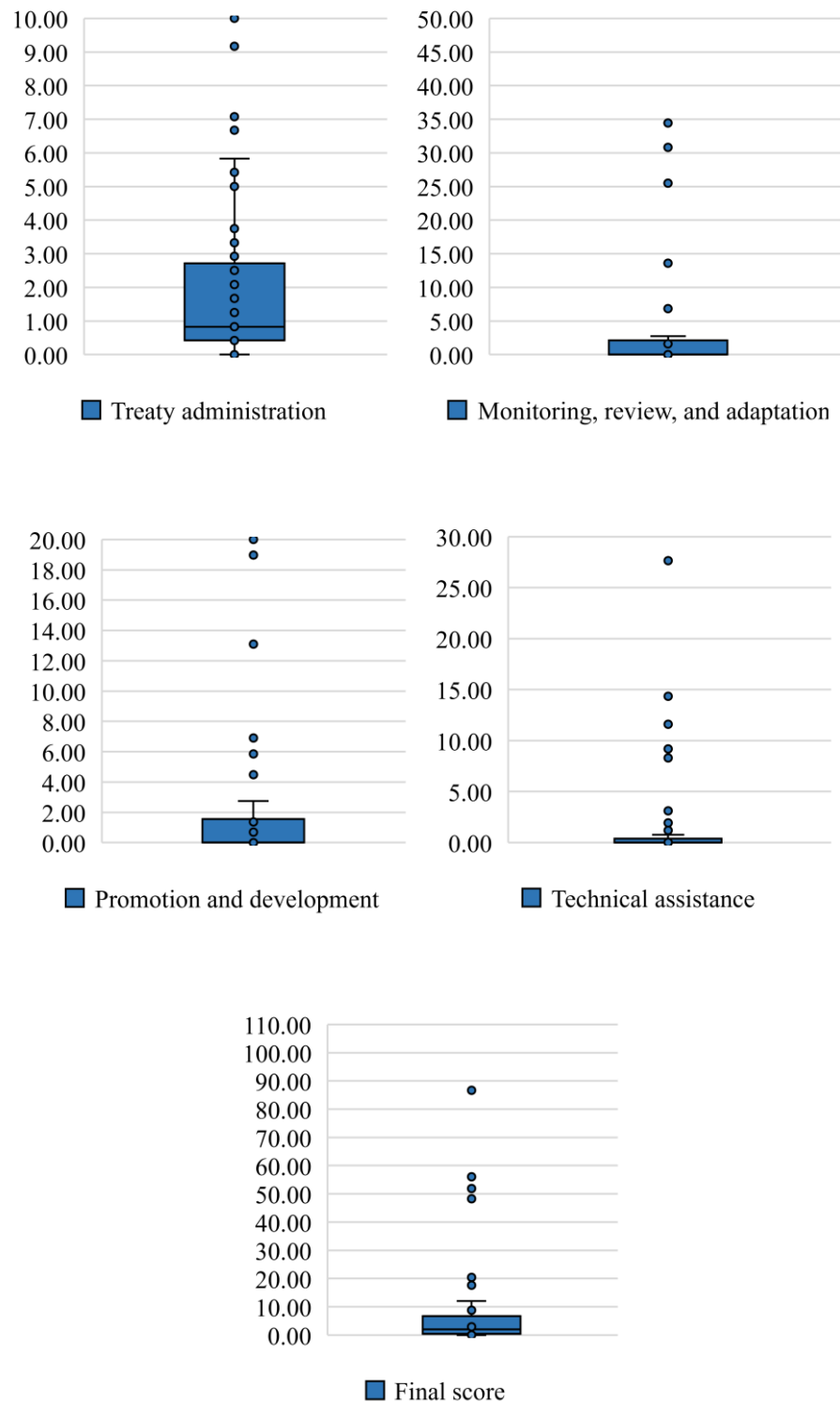


Table 4.7 Spearman's Rank Correlation among the Four Groups (N=39)

Groups	Treaty administration	Monitoring, review, and adaptation	Promotion and development	Technical assistance
Treaty administration				
Monitoring, review, and adaptation	r= .630 p< .001 CI: .428 ~ 1.025			
Promotion and development	r= .635 p< .001 CI: .403 ~ .951	r= .568 p< .001 CI: .271 ~ .778		
Technical assistance	r= .486 p= .002 CI: .252 ~ 1.002	r= .636 p< .001 CI: .423 ~ .998	r= .769 p< .001 CI: .672 ~ 1.188	

(r: Spearman's rank correlation coefficient. p: p-value. CI: confidence interval)

Table 4.6 provides the final scores and rankings of post-Convention activities for the 39 Conventions. The most evident feature of post-Convention activities at the HCCH seems to be their unevenness. Many Conventions score zero for Group B, monitoring, review, and adaptation; Group C, promotion and development; and Group D, technical assistance. This means that the HCCH has not engaged in any post-Convention activities of the three groups for these Conventions, which is also clear in Table 4.2. Although several Conventions score zero for Group A, treaty administration (providing language versions of the Conventions), it does not mean no post-Convention activities exist for these Conventions. The score of zero is due to the approach to quantifying this group. When the scores of the four groups and the final score for the 39 Conventions are displayed with the Box and Whisker Plots in Figure 4.29, it is easier to find the unevenness of these activities for each Hague Convention.

For the final score, while the total score is 110, three-quarters of the Hague Conventions score less than 6.71, which means the absolute majority only obtains very few post-Convention activities (Figure 4.29). The post-Convention activities are mainly for a tiny group of Hague Conventions. Among the ten Hague Conventions ranking top 25% for the final score of post-Convention activities, eight have received the complete set of post-Convention services. The eight Conventions are the 1980 Abduction Convention, the 1993 Adoption Convention, the 1961 Apostille Convention, the 1996 Children Protection Convention, the 1965 Service Convention, the 2007 Maintenance Convention, the 1970 Evidence Convention, and the 2007 Maintenance Protocol (Table 4.6). For the rest 31 Hague Conventions, at least one group of post-Convention activities does not exist. From the perspective of the times when the Hague Conventions were made, among the ten Hague Conventions ranking top 25%, seven were made after the 1980s. It seems that later Conventions have obtained more post-Convention activities after their conclusion than earlier ones. The imbalance of these activities is also evident for each of the four groups. For Group D, technical assistance, as shown in Figure 4.29, three-

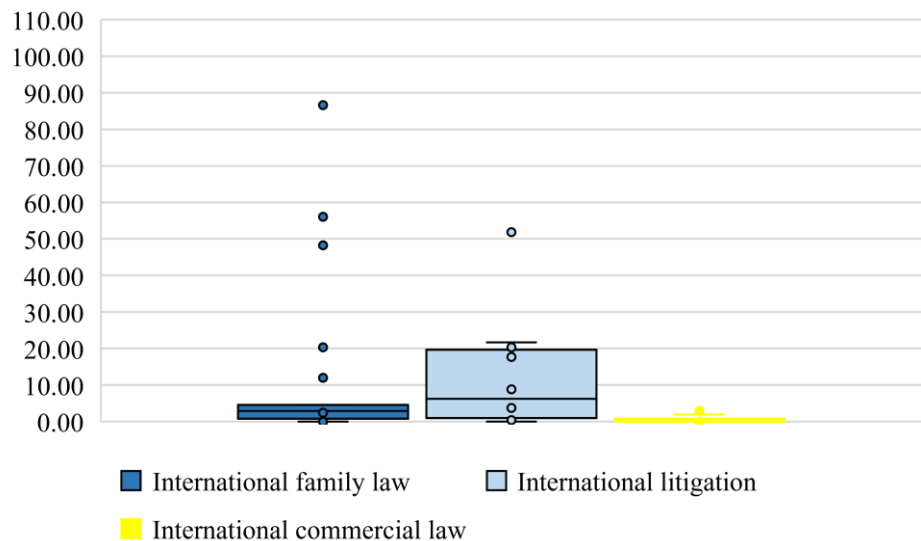
quarters of the Hague Conventions score less than 0.39 with a total score of 30, receiving very little technical assistance to support their implementation and operation. Group B, monitoring, review, and adaptation, and Group C, promotion and development, score 2.11 and 1.55 in the third quartile with a full score of 50 and 20 respectively. Regarding Group A, treaty administration, although the 39 Conventions display more evenness with fewer outliers (Figure 4.29) and each Convention has more than one language version (Table 4.2), three-quarters score less than 2.71 out of 10.

Also, a Spearman's rank correlation is run to test the link among the four groups with a sample size of 39. As shown in Table 4.7, there is a positive monotonic correlation among the four groups. This means if the HCCH has engaged in considerable post-Convention activities of one group for a Hague Convention, it is likely that it has also done so for this Convention in terms of the other three groups. If the HCCH has rarely made efforts in one group for a Hague Convention, it is unlikely that it has engaged in many post-Convention activities of the other three groups for this Convention. Namely, there seems to be an overall consistency among the four groups for each Convention when the HCCH engages in these activities. The consistency is especially true for Group C and D, the correlation between which is as high as .769. That is to say, for a Convention for which the HCCH has made considerable efforts to promote its ratification and accession and develop the network, it would have also received remarkable technical assistance to support its implementation and operation. On the contrary, if the HCCH has left a Convention sink or swim so that it chooses not to promote its ratification or accession, it is unlikely that it would provide much technical assistance for this Convention.

Table 4.8 Total Score for the Hague Conventions in Each Field

Fields	Number of Conventions	Total score
International family law	21	252.75
International legal cooperation	10	126.92
International commercial law	8	6.17

Figure 4.30 Final Score of the Hague Conventions in Each Field



When observing post-Convention activities across fields, namely, international family law, international litigation, and international commercial law, the unevenness of these activities is also the most distinct feature. While post-Convention activities score 252.75 and 126.92 in international family law and international litigation with 21 and ten Conventions, respectively, they only score 6.17 for the eight Hague Conventions in international commercial law (Table 4.8). It seems the HCCH has rarely made efforts to administer or promote these Conventions in international commercial law or monitor or provide technical assistance for their implementation and operation. Almost all Conventions in this field score around zero for the post-Convention activities (Figure 4.30). Only the 1985 Trusts Convention and the 2006

Securities Convention achieve slightly higher, 1.94 and 2.97 out of 110, respectively. Most post-Convention activities are for Conventions in international family law and international legal cooperation. Among the ten Conventions ranking top 25% for their final score of post-Convention activities, half belong to international family law, and the other half to international litigation. International litigation has the most activities, with the highest median (Figure 4.30) and 50% of Conventions in this field, ranking top 25% (Table 4.6). The percentage is 24% in international family law, of which the median is also lower than in international litigation.

III.2 Group A – Treaty administrations

Table 4.9 Scores and Rankings in Group A – Treaty Administrations

Convention	Ranking	Score	Language versions
2005 Choice of Court	1	10.00	25
1980 Abduction	2	9.17	23
1961 Apostille	3	7.08	18
1965 Service	4	6.67	17
1993 Adoption	5	5.83	15
1996 Children Protection	6	5.42	14
1970 Evidence	7	5.00	13
1954 Civil Procedure	8	3.75	10
1980 Access to Justice	9	3.33	9
1971 Traffic Accidents	10	2.92	8
1973 Recognition and Enforcement	11	2.50	7
1961 Testamentary Dispositions	12	2.08	6
1973 Maintenance	13	1.67	5
1961 Infants Protection	13	1.67	5
2007 Maintenance Protocol	15	1.25	4
1956 Maintenance	15	1.25	4
2006 Securities	15	1.25	4
1985 Trusts	15	1.25	4
1970 Divorce	15	1.25	4
2000 Adults Protection	20	0.83	3
1958 Recognition and Enforcement Convention	20	0.83	3
1971 Judgments	20	0.83	3
1973 Products Liability	20	0.83	3
2007 Maintenance	24	0.42	2
1978 Marriage	24	0.42	2

1955 International Sales of Goods	24	0.42	2
Supplementary Protocol of 1971 Judgments	24	0.42	2
1978 Matrimonial Property	24	0.42	2
1978 Agency	24	0.42	2
1986 International Sales of Goods	24	0.42	2
2019 Judgments	31	0.00	1
1989 Succession	31	0.00	1
1958 Transfer of Title	31	0.00	1
1958 Jurisdiction of the Selected Forum	31	0.00	1
1955 Nationality and Domicile	31	0.00	1
1956 Legal Personality of Foreign Companies	31	0.00	1
1965 Adoption	31	0.00	1
1965 Choice of Court	31	0.00	1
1973 Estates Administration	31	0.00	1

Table 4.10 Group A Total Scores of Each Area

Areas	Number of Conventions	Total score
International family law	21	38.76
International litigation	10	37.08
International commercial law	8	3.76

Figure 4.31 Distribution of Group A Score for Each Area

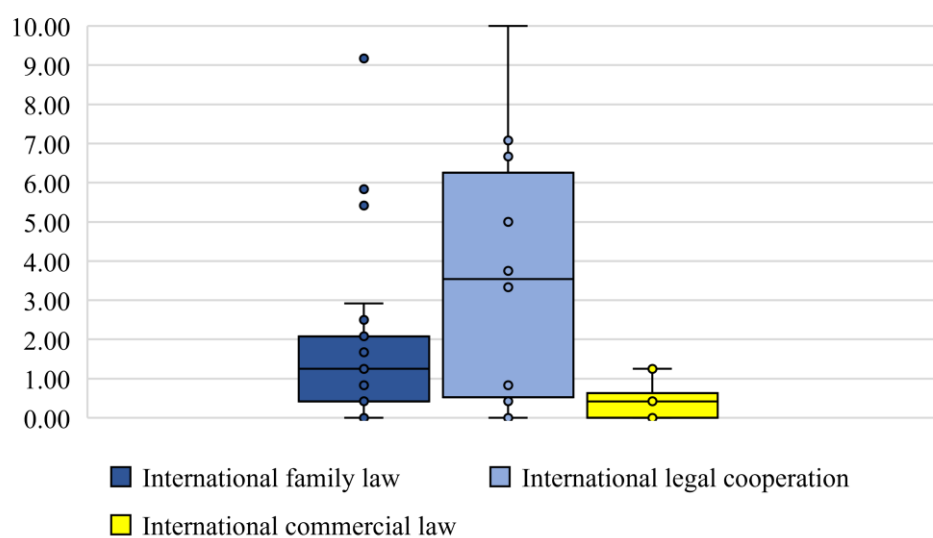


Table 4.9 provides the ranking and score of Group A treaty administrations. Given that the HCCH has engaged in its most post-Convention activities for a small group of Conventions, as expected, the top 25% in Table 4.9 covers almost the identical Conventions as the top 25% for the final score except the 1954 Civil Procedure Convention and the 1971 Traffic Accidents Convention. If observing Group A based on the Hague Conventions' subject matter, most Group A activities, treaty administration, are for Conventions in international family law. Group A total scores of the Hague Conventions in international family law and international litigation are very close, although the former has Conventions more than twice the latter (Table 4.10). Also, the median of Hague Conventions in international litigation is the highest (Figure 4.31). Again, international commercial law seems to be neglected, with eight Conventions scoring 3.76 out of 10 in total and the lowest median. If observing Group A based on the times when the Hague Conventions were made, similar to the final score, the Hague Conventions made after the 1980s seem to have more post-Convention activities overall than those made before this decade. Table 4.11 shows that Conventions made after the 1980s are only half of those made before this decade, but the Group A total scores are almost the same.

Table 4.11 Group A Total Scores of Hague Conventions Made Before and After the 1980s

Time	Number of Conventions	Total score
Before the 1980s	26	40.43
After the 1980s	13	39.17

III.3 Group B – Monitoring, review, and adaptation

Table 4.12 Scores and Rankings in Group B – Monitoring, Review, and Adaptation

Convention	Ranking	Group score	Meetings	Questionnaires	Research collaborations	Electronic programs	Publications, brochures, and articles
1961 Apostille	1	34.44	10.00	4.44	0.00	10.00	10.00
1980 Abduction	2	30.84	7.50	5.56	7.78	10.00	0.00
1993 Adoption	3	25.50	5.50	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
1996 Children Protection	4	13.61	2.50	2.22	8.89	0.00	0.00
1965 Service	5	7.22	5.00	2.22	0.00	0.00	0.00
1970 Evidence	6	6.83	3.50	3.33	0.00	0.00	0.00
1980 Access to Justice	7	2.72	0.50	2.22	0.00	0.00	0.00
1973 Recognition and Enforcement	8	2.11	1.00	1.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
1973 Maintenance	8	2.11	1.00	1.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
1956 Maintenance	8	2.11	1.00	1.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
1958 Recognition and Enforcement Convention	8	2.11	1.00	1.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
2000 Adults Protection	12	1.61	0.50	1.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
2007 Maintenance	13	1.11	0.00	1.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
2007 Maintenance Protocol	13	1.11	0.00	1.11	0.00	0.00	0.00
2005 Choice of Court	15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1954 Civil Procedure	15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1971 Traffic Accidents	15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2006 Securities	15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1961 Testamentary Dispositions	15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1970 Divorce	15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1985 Trusts	15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1961 Infants Protection	15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2019 Judgments	15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1971 Judgments	15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1973 Products Liability	15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1978 Marriage	15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1955 International Sales of Goods	15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1978 Agency	15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1978 Matrimonial Property	15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1986 International Sales of Goods	15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Supplementary Protocol of 1971 Judgments	15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1989 Succession	15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1955 Nationality and Domicile	15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1956 Legal Personality of Foreign Companies	15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1958 Jurisdiction of the Selected Forum	15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1958 Transfer of Title	15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1965 Adoption	15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1965 Choice of Court	15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1973 Estates Administration	15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 4.12 provides the rankings and scores of Group B and the subgroup scores within this group. It shows that the HCCH has monitored and reviewed the implementation and operation of 14 Hague Conventions so far to various extent. Unsurprisingly, the 14 Hague Conventions are almost the same as the top 14 for the final score of post-Convention activities, except for the 1958 Recognition and Enforcement Convention and the 2000 Adults Protection Convention. The HCCH has used international meetings and questionnaires to monitor and review the implementation and operation of the two Conventions, while their final scores of post-Convention activities do not rank top 14. To monitor and review the implementation and operation, international or regional meetings and questionnaires are the most frequently used approaches, and the HCCH has cooperated with other entities only for the 1980 Abduction Convention, the 1993 Adoption Convention, and the 1996 Children Protection Convention. Electronic programs are usually expensive and time-consuming to establish and promote, so the HCCH has launched electronic programs only for the 1961 Apostille Convention, the e-Apostille, to help its adaptation to changing environment, and the 1980 Abduction Convention, the INCASTAT, to monitor and review its implementation and operation. Publications, brochures, and articles collected for the 1961 Apostille Convention are attached to the e-Apostille. They are put into Group B, monitoring, review, and adaptation, along with this electronic program, even though the diagram that summarizes post-Convention activities displayed above in the DCL thesis does not include any publications, brochures, or articles in Group B.

Regarding the Hague Conventions' subject matter, international family law and international litigation are monitored and reviewed the most, while international commercial law is totally neglected, as shown in Table 4.13. For the times when Hague Conventions were made, Conventions made after the 1980s have attracted more attention from the HCCH compared with those made before this decade. While Conventions made before the 1980s are twice those

made after this decade, they score much less for Group B (Table 4.14).

Table 4.13 Group B Total Scores of Each Area

Areas	Number of Conventions	Total score
International family law	21	82.22
International litigation	10	51.21
International commercial law	8	0.00

Table 4.14 Group B Total Scores of Hague Conventions Made B Before and After the 1980s

Time	Number of Conventions	Total score
Before the 1980s	26	56.93
After the 1980s	13	76.50

III.4 Group C – promotion and development

Table 4.15 Scores and Rankings in Group C – Promotion and Development

Convention	Ranking	Group score	Meetings	Publications, brochures and articles
1996 Children Protection	1	20.00	10.00	10.00
1980 Abduction	2	18.97	9.31	9.66
1993 Adoption	3	13.10	3.10	10.00
1961 Apostille	4	7.24	6.90	0.34
2005 Choice of Court	5	6.90	6.90	0.00
1965 Service	6	5.86	5.52	0.34
1970 Evidence	7	4.82	4.48	0.34
2007 Maintenance	8	4.48	4.14	0.34
1980 Access to Justice	9	2.75	2.41	0.34
2006 Securities	10	1.72	1.72	0.00
2007 Maintenance Protocol	11	1.37	1.03	0.34
1970 Divorce	12	0.69	0.69	0.00
1985 Trusts	12	0.69	0.69	0.00
2000 Adults Protection	12	0.69	0.69	0.00

1961 Testamentary Dispositions	15	0.34	0.34	0.00
1971 Traffic Accidents	15	0.34	0.00	0.34
1978 Marriage	15	0.34	0.34	0.00
1989 Succession	15	0.34	0.34	0.00
2019 Judgments	15	0.34	0.34	0.00
1954 Civil Procedure	20	0.00	0.00	0.00
1955 International Sales of Goods	20	0.00	0.00	0.00
1955 Nationality and Domicile	20	0.00	0.00	0.00
1956 Legal Personality of Foreign Companies	20	0.00	0.00	0.00
1956 Maintenance	20	0.00	0.00	0.00
1958 Jurisdiction of the Selected Forum	20	0.00	0.00	0.00
1958 Recognition and Enforcement Convention	20	0.00	0.00	0.00
1958 Transfer of Title	20	0.00	0.00	0.00
1961 Infants Protection	20	0.00	0.00	0.00
1965 Adoption	20	0.00	0.00	0.00
1965 Choice of Court	20	0.00	0.00	0.00
1971 Judgments	20	0.00	0.00	0.00
Supplementary Protocol of 1971 Judgments	20	0.00	0.00	0.00
1973 Estates Administration	20	0.00	0.00	0.00
1973 Maintenance	20	0.00	0.00	0.00
1973 Products Liability	20	0.00	0.00	0.00
1973 Recognition and Enforcement	20	0.00	0.00	0.00
1978 Agency	20	0.00	0.00	0.00
1978 Matrimonial Property	20	0.00	0.00	0.00
1986 International Sales of Goods	20	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 4.15 overviews the rankings, group and subgroup scores for Group C, promotion and development. The HCCH has promoted ratification and accession and developed networks for 19 Conventions to various degrees. Among the 19 Conventions, most have achieved excellent rankings for their final score. Regarding the two subgroups in Table 4.15, international or regional meetings are a more frequently-used approach to ratification and accession promotion and network development than publications, brochures, and articles. The HCCH has held meetings for 18 Hague Conventions, while only ten have publications, brochures, and articles.

When the 39 Conventions in Table 4.15 are grouped based on their subject matter, as shown

in Table 4.16, it can be found that the HCCH has made the most considerable efforts to promote Hague Conventions in international family law and develop networks related to them. But not all Conventions in this field have enjoyed such treatment. The HCCH has mainly focused on the 1996 Children Protection Convention, the 1980 Abduction Convention, and the 1993 Adoption Convention. As displayed in Table 4.15, the three international family law Conventions score extremely high for Group C, followed by four international litigation Conventions, the 1961 Apostille Convention, the 2005 Choice of Court Convention, the 1965 Service Convention, and the 1970 Evidence Convention. While the HCCH has engaged in moderate ratification and accession promotion and network-developing activities for international litigation Conventions, it has rarely promoted the ratification and accession or developed networks for Hague Conventions in international commercial law (Table 4.16). When observing Group C scores of Conventions made before and after the 1980s, the HCCH has been engaging in much more ratification and accession promotion and network development for later Conventions. While Conventions made after the 1980s are half of those made before this decade, their total score is more than triple that of the latter (Table 4.17).

Table 4.16 Group C Total Scores of Each Area

Areas	Number of Conventions	Total score
International family law	21	60.66
International litigation	10	27.91
International commercial law	8	2.41

Table 4.17 Group C Total Scores of Hague Conventions Made Before and After the 1980s

Time	Number of Conventions	Total score
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Before the 1980s	26	19.63
After the 1980s	13	71.35

III.5 Group D – technical assistance

Table 4.18 Scores and Rankings in Group D – Technical Assistance

Convention	Ranking	Group score	Meetings	Electronic programs	Publications, brochures and articles
1980 Abduction	1	27.65	10.00	10.00	7.65
2007 Maintenance	2	14.36	0.54	5.00	8.82
1993 Adoption	3	11.61	1.61	0.00	10.00
1996 Children Protection	4	9.19	6.25	0.00	2.94
2007 Maintenance Protocol	5	8.30	0.36	5.00	2.94
1970 Evidence	6	3.71	0.18	0.00	3.53
1961 Apostille	7	3.12	0.18	0.00	2.94
1965 Service	8	1.94	0.18	0.00	1.76
2019 Judgments	9	1.18	0.00	0.00	1.18
2005 Choice of Court	10	0.77	0.18	0.00	0.59
1954 Civil Procedure	11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1955 International Sales of Goods	11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1955 Nationality and Domicile	11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1956 Legal Personality of Foreign Companies	11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1956 Maintenance	11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1958 Jurisdiction of the Selected Forum	11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1958 Recognition and Enforcement Convention	11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1958 Transfer of Title	11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1961 Infants Protection	11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1961 Testamentary Dispositions	11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1965 Adoption	11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1965 Choice of Court	11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1970 Divorce	11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1971 Judgments	11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Supplementary Protocol of 1971 Judgments	11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1971 Traffic Accidents	11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1973 Estates Administration	11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1973 Maintenance	11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1973 Products Liability	11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1973 Recognition and Enforcement	11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1978 Agency	11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1978 Marriage	11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1978 Matrimonial Property	11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1980 Access to Justice	11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1985 Trusts	11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1986 International Sales of Goods	11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
1989 Succession	11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2000 Adults Protection	11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2006 Securities	11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Table 4.18 presents the rankings, group scores, and subgroup scores for Group D, technical assistance. The HCCH has provided technical assistance in various forms for ten Conventions. The top ten Conventions in Table 4.18 are almost the same as the top ten for the final score, except for the 2019 Judgements Convention. While the HCCH has provided some technical assistance to support the implementation and operation of the 2019 Judgements Convention, this Convention ranks poorly in the final score. The top ten Conventions in Table 4.18 are composed of five international family law Conventions and five international litigation Conventions. International family law Conventions seem to be the biggest technical assistance receiver as they cover the top five in Table 4.18, followed by five international litigation Conventions. International commercial law Conventions have not received any technical assistance. Seven of the top ten Conventions in Table 4.18 were made after the 1980s. Regarding the approaches to technical assistance, the HCCH has mainly relied on international and regional meetings and publications, brochures, and articles. To facilitate their implementation and operation, it has launched electronic programs only for three international family law Conventions, the 1980 Abduction Convention, the 2007 Maintenance Convention, and the 2007 Maintenance Protocol.

To summarize, the HCCH has focused on a small group of Conventions when engaging in post-Convention activities. More than half of the Conventions are almost left to sink or swim after their conclusion by the HCCH. Namely, the HCCH has rarely engaged in post-Convention activities for these Conventions. The main post-Convention activities are for the 1980 Abduction Convention, the 1993 Adoption Convention, the 1961 Apostille Convention, the 1996 Children Protection Convention, the 1965 Service Convention, the 2007 Maintenance Convention, the 1970 Evidence Convention, the 2007 Maintenance Protocol, etc. Regarding the subject matter, these Conventions above are in international family law and international

litigation. International commercial law Conventions seem to be neglected. Regarding the times when Conventions with the most post-Convention activities were made, the majority were concluded after the 1980s. So, it appears the HCCH has engaged in more post-Convention activities to later Conventions.

When observing the post-Convention activities of each group, an important finding is the positive monotonic correlation among the four groups of post-Convention activities. The positive monotonic correlation means if the HCCH had engaged in considerable post-Convention activities of one group for a Hague Convention, it would have always made similar efforts of the other three groups for this Convention. On the contrary, if the HCCH had not engaged in many post-Convention activities of one group for a Hague Convention, it is unlikely that the HCCH would have made considerable efforts of the other three groups for this Convention. So, as expected, the Hague Conventions ranking high for each group of post-Convention activities overlap with a few exceptions. Similar to findings regarding the final score, for each group, international family law and international litigation Conventions have the most post-Convention activities, and international commercial law Conventions seem to be neglected. Again, for each group, Conventions made after the 1980s have more post-Convention activities than those made before this decade.

CHAPTER FIVE: REGRESSION ANALYSIS

I. Model selection

A model investigating the association between post-Convention activities, as defined in Chapter Three, and the performance of the Hague Conventions, as defined in Chapter Four, did not exist before the DCL thesis. To search for adequate models to describe their relation, a plot is drawn in Figure 5.1, and the overall performance of the 39 Hague Conventions is regressed on the post-Convention activities. A visual inspection of the plot in Figure 5.1 suggests that a simple linear regression may not capture the pattern of the association between the two variables well. Figure 5.1 shows that the relationship may be curvilinear (polynomial) or that there may be two linear relationships with different slopes before and after a 'breakpoint'. The latter is the concept of piecewise regression.

The DCL thesis explores a piecewise regression model, also called segmented, broken line, or multi-phase regression²⁵⁷ for the data. In this model, two or more lines are joined at usually unknown points referred to as "breakpoints, changepoints or even joinpoints"²⁵⁸. The breakpoints are estimated from the data and are seen as "the main feature and appeal of this model"²⁵⁹. Piecewise regression can effectively describe the piecewise linear relation between the dependent variable and one or more independent variables. It is used in environmental

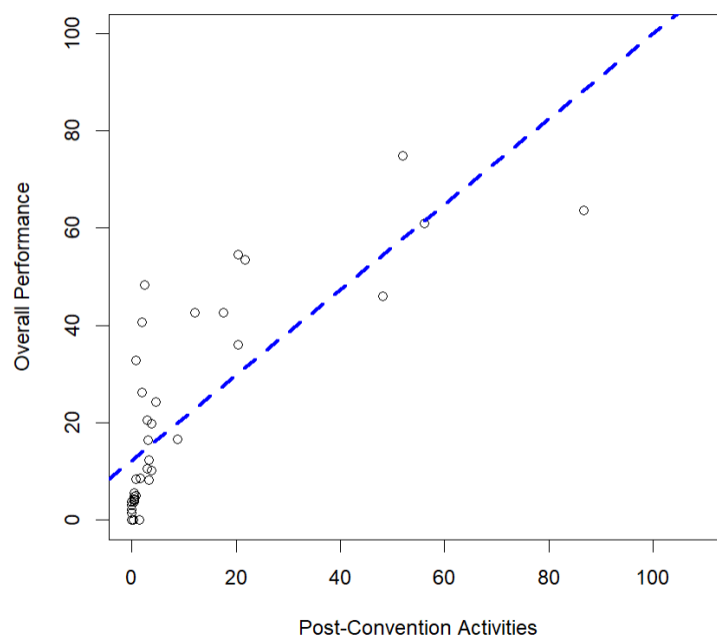
²⁵⁷ See Muggeo, V. M. R. (2003). Estimating regression models with unknown break-points. *Statistics in Medicine*, 22(19), 3055. <https://doi.org/10.1002/sim.1545>

²⁵⁸ Muggeo, V. M. R. (2008). segmented: An R package to fit regression models with broken-line relationships. *R News*, 8(1), 20.

²⁵⁹ Muggeo, V. M. R., Atkins, D. C., Gallop, R. J., & Dimidjian, S. (2014). Segmented mixed models with random changepoints: A maximum likelihood approach with application to treatment for depression study. *Statistical Modelling*, 14(4), 294. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1471082X13504721>

sciences²⁶⁰, ecology²⁶¹, medical science²⁶², psychology²⁶³, etc. Piecewise regression is used in the DCL thesis because it is more straightforward to interpret than polynomial regression because it is fitted to data from both original variables without data transformations. However, a piecewise regression has a limitation that initial values of the breakpoint are needed for model estimation²⁶⁴.

Figure 5.1 Simple Regression Between the Two Variables



The DCL thesis assumes only one breakpoint in the piecewise linear model, as suggested by Figure 5.1. The piecewise regression model with one breakpoint can be expressed with the following equation form:

²⁶⁰ See Salarijazi, M., & Ghorbani, K. (2019). Improvement of the simple regression model for river' EC estimation. *Arabian Journal of Geosciences*, 12(7), Article 235, p.3. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12517-019-4392-2>.

²⁶¹ See Toms, J. D., & Lesperance, M. L. (2003). Piecewise regression: A tool for identifying ecological thresholds. *Ecology*, 84(8), 2034-2041. <https://doi.org/10.1890/02-0472>

²⁶² See Muggeo, V. M. R., Atkins, D. C., Gallop, R. J., & Dimidjian, S. (2014). Segmented mixed models with random changepoints: A maximum likelihood approach with application to treatment for depression study. *Statistical Modelling*, 14(4), 294. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1471082X13504721>.

²⁶³ See Muggeo, V. M. R., Atkins, D. C., Gallop, R. J., & Dimidjian, S. (2014). Segmented mixed models with random changepoints: A maximum likelihood approach with application to treatment for depression study. *Statistical Modelling*, 14(4), 294. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1471082X13504721>.

²⁶⁴ See Muggeo, V. M. R. (2003). Estimating regression models with unknown break-points. *Statistics in Medicine*, 22(19), 3069. <https://doi.org/10.1002/sim.1545>

$$y_i = \begin{cases} \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \varepsilon_i & (x_i \leq \alpha) \\ \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \beta_2(x_i - \alpha) + \varepsilon_i & (x_i > \alpha) \end{cases} \quad (1)$$

Or, equivalently,

$$y_i = \begin{cases} \beta_0 + \beta_1 x_i + \varepsilon_i & (x_i \leq \alpha) \\ (\beta_0 - \beta_2 \alpha) + (\beta_1 + \beta_2)x_i + \varepsilon_i & (x_i > \alpha) \end{cases}$$

where y_i is the overall performance score of the i th Convention, x_i is the score for post-Convention activities of this Convention, α is the breakpoint where the linear relationship between the two variables, as measured by the slope, changes abruptly, ε_i is the error term representing the difference of the model-estimated overall performance score of the i th Convention from its actual score, β_0 and β_1 are the intercept and the slope of the line segment representing the linear relationship below the breakpoint, respectively, and $(\beta_1 + \beta_2)$ is the slope of the line segment representing the linear relationship above the breakpoint. This implies that β_2 is the difference in slopes below and above the breakpoint. As is customary in linear regression, each slope represents the change in the average overall performance when there is a 1-point difference between scores of post-Convention activities. If a breakpoint exists, β_2 will be different from zero, which will, in turn, imply different linear relationships below and above the breakpoint with slopes β_1 and $\beta_1 + \beta_2$ below and above the change point, respectively.

When estimating the piecewise regression model, the DCL thesis uses *segmented* package within the R language statistical software (version 4.2.1)²⁶⁵. Appendix A presents a detailed description of all the steps taken in modeling the association between post-Convention activities and the performance of the Hague Conventions, assuming a piecewise linear relationship. Results of the piecewise regression are reported with 95% confidence intervals

²⁶⁵ See R Core Team. (2018). *R: A language and environment for statistical computing*. GBIF. <https://www.gbif.org/tool/81287/r-a-language-and-environment-for-statistical-computing>

(CI). Appendix B displays the code used in each step.

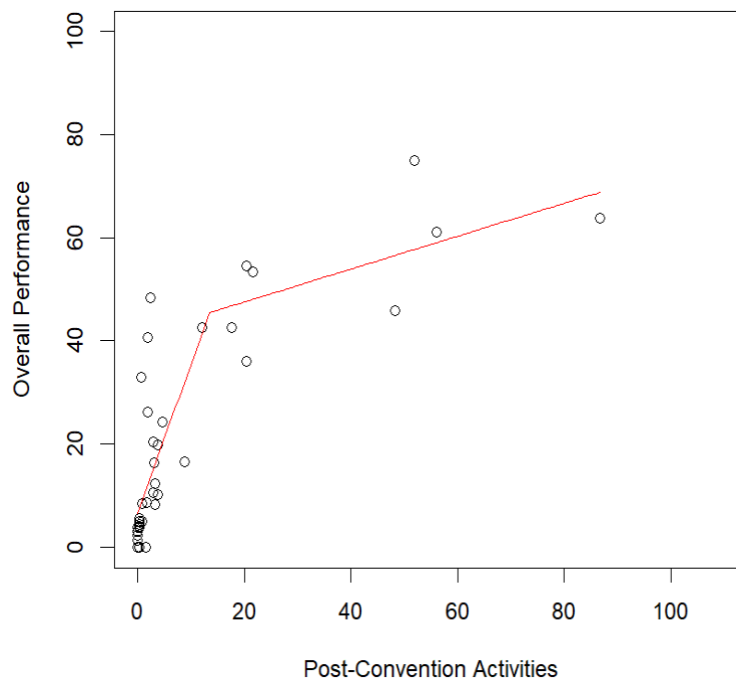
II. Discussions on the regression results

The final equations of the piecewise model (n=39), as shown in Appendix A, are:

$$y_i = \begin{cases} 6.54 + 2.89x_i + \varepsilon_i & (x_i \leq 13.49) \\ 41.21 + 0.32x_i + \varepsilon_i & (x_i > 13.49) \end{cases}$$

where the piecewise model represents two linear trends with a breakpoint of 13.49 (95%CI (4.93, 22.04)). The results of the Davies' test showed that the difference in slopes, or equivalently, the existence of a breakpoint in the linear relationship, was statistically significant (p-value < 0.001). For the Hague Conventions score no more than 13.49 for post-Convention activities, the slope was 2.89 (95%CI (1.34, 4.43)), which means that on average, the performance score of the Hague Conventions increases by 2.89 when there is a 1-point increase in their score of post-Convention activities. For Hague Conventions score higher than 13.49 for the post-Convention activities, the slope was 0.32 (95%CI (-0.03, 0.67)), suggesting that on average, the performance score of Hague Conventions increases by 0.32 when there is a 1-point increase in their score of post-Convention activities. At the 5% level of significance, the confidence interval of the slope below the breakpoint showed a statistically significant association between post-Convention activities and Hague Convention performance, whereas the slope above the breakpoint was not statistically significant, indicating that there was no statistically significant association between the two variables above the breakpoint. Figure 5.2 presents the piecewise model in the scatter plot.

Figure 5.2 Post-Convention Activities Vs. Performance



Piecewise regression analysis demonstrated that there was a breakpoint in the relationship between the two variables answering the research question of the DCL thesis, which is whether post-Convention activities are related to the overall effectiveness of the Hague Conventions. A statistically significant association between the two variables was observed below the breakpoint, while above the breakpoint, their association was not statistically significant. The statistical insignificance of the slope above the breakpoint means if the current 39 Hague Conventions are sampled from the population of all the Hague Conventions made and will be made in the future by the HCCH, researchers can be 95% confident that the post-Convention activities are not linked to the performance of the Hague Conventions when these activities score higher than 13.49. However, it is important to understand that this result does not imply that post-Convention activities are unassociated with or do not affect the performance of the Hague Conventions if they exceed 13.49. Statistical significance should not be considered

equivalent to practical significance²⁶⁶. Statistically significant results may not make practical sense, whereas statistically non-significant results may support empirical hypotheses and have practical significance. The statistical tests do not indicate substantial relevance; rather, they only provide researchers with information on the probability of obtaining the sample results. The statistical insignificance above the breakpoint only suggests that the DCL thesis cannot rule out chance as an explanation for the observed association.

In fact, a small change in the data can move non-significant results to statistical significance, especially when the sample size is small. Statistical test results are intimately related to sample size²⁶⁷. If the sample is large enough, obtaining a statistically significant slope is easier. This DCL research is underpowered by the small sample size of only 39 Hague Conventions with only eight data points above the breakpoint. Even when the association between the two variables is very strong, statistical significance can be difficult to attain with such a small sample size. If a researcher performed the regression analysis after several hundred years, with a larger sample size, the association between the two variables above the breakpoint could be statistically significant. Outliers are another factor that has influenced the statistical test result of the slope above the breakpoint, as the slope became statistically significant after the outliers were removed, as shown in Box 8 of Appendix A.

So, the statistically insignificant slope above the breakpoint is likely to result from the small

²⁶⁶ See Armstrong, S. A., & Henson, R. K. (2004). Statistical and practical significance in the IJPT: A research review from 1993-2003. *International Journal of Play Therapy*, 13(2), 9-30. <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0088888>; Gelman, A., & Stern, H. (2006). The difference between “significant” and “not significant” is not itself statistically significant. *The American Statistician*, 60(4), 328-331. <https://doi.org/10.1198/000313006X152649>; Kirk, R. E. (2003). The importance of effect magnitude. In S. F. Davis (Ed.), *Handbook of research methods in experimental psychology* (pp. 83-105). Blackwell. <https://doi.org/10.1002/9780470756973.ch5>; Kirk, R. E. (1996). Practical significance: A concept whose time has come. *Educational and Psychological Measurement*, 56(5), 746-759. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0013164496056005002>

²⁶⁷ See Armstrong, S. A., & Henson, R. K. (2004). Statistical and practical significance in the IJPT: A research review from 1993-2003. *International Journal of Play Therapy*, 13(2), 10. <https://doi.org/10.1037/h0088888>

sample size and the outliers. The DCL thesis argues that overall, post-Convention activities are associated with the performance of the Hague Conventions, and the association should be explained cautiously. Post-Convention activities alone are unlikely to affect the performance, and other factors that may affect the performance should not be neglected. When other factors that affect the performance positively are available, the effect of post-Convention activities on the performance of the Hague Conventions is possible, but this effect should not be exaggerated. Also, there seems a reverse effect of the performance of the Hague Conventions on post-Convention activities. Namely, good overall performance of the Conventions is likely to trigger more post-Convention activities, while poor performance is likely to deter the HCCH from engaging in more post-Convention activities.

Before elaborating on the arguments above, one may need to understand the effect size of post-Convention activities on the performance of the Hague Conventions both below and above the breakpoint is considerable. Below the breakpoint, both the sharp regression line and the regression results show that the performance of Hague Conventions is highly sensitive to the change in post-Convention activities so that when there is a 1-point increase in the post-Convention activities score, the performance score of the Hague Conventions increases by 2.89 points. Post-Convention activities score ranges from 0 to 13.49 below the breakpoint, the performance score of Hague Conventions could be increased by up to 38.99 ($2.89 \times (13.49 - 0)$). Because the performance score is measured on a 0 to 100 scale, 38.99 represents a large effect size. Similar to the slope below the breakpoint, the slope above it also represents a considerable effect size, despite its small absolute value, 0.32. The values of post-Convention activities range from 13.49 to 110; the performance score of Hague Conventions could be increased up to 30.89 ($0.32 \times (110 - 13.49)$). This figure is also unneglectable on a scale of 0 to 100.

If the figures above are observed in the context of the HCCH, one can find that one point in

the evaluation system for both post-Convention activities and the performance of the Hague Conventions may indicate considerable efforts and impact, respectively. Table 5.1 illustrates how many efforts the HCCH must make for each item, holding all other items and the largest and smallest values for each item constant, to increase one point in the evaluation system of post-Convention activities for the majority of Conventions²⁶⁸. Considering C.1 Meetings in Group C, promotion and development, as an example, to increase one point for the post-Convention activities score of a Hague Convention, the HCCH needs to complete at least three more international or regional meetings to promote this Convention. So, although one point does not seem a big value, the HCCH may need to devote considerable time and energy to it. Similarly, one point in the evaluation system for the performance of Hague Conventions also means remarkable impact.

Table 5.1 How to Increase One Point for Post-Convention Activities

Groups	Subgroups	How to increase one point
A. Treaty administration	A.1 Language versions of Conventions	At least three
	B.1 Meetings	At least two
	B.2 Questionnaires	At least one
B. Monitoring, review, and adaptation	B.3 Research collaborations	At least one
	B.4 Electronic programs ²⁶⁹	For most Conventions, one more such item increases by ten points.
	B.5 Publications, brochures, and articles	At least 0.3
C. Promotion and development	C.1 Meetings	At least three
	C.2 Publications, brochures, and articles	At least three
	D.1 Meetings	At least six

²⁶⁸ As the scores of both variables are calculated using the linear transformation $\left(\frac{\text{actual value} - \text{smallest value}}{\text{largest value} - \text{smallest value}}\right)$, if the largest and smallest values for each item are unchanged, figures in Table 5.1 will be easier to attain.

²⁶⁹ The current largest number of Group B electronic programs among all Hague Conventions is one. For Hague Conventions without electronic programs, one more such item increases by ten points.

D. Technical assistance	D.2 Electronic programs ²⁷⁰	For most Conventions, one more such item increases by five points.
	D.3 Publications, brochures, and articles	At least two

To provide a general sense of the figures in the evaluation system of Hague Conventions' performance, three Conventions, the 1970 Evidence Convention, the 2000 Adults Protection Convention, and the 1973 Estates Administration Convention, can be exemplified. The three examples are respectively from the top, middle, and bottom third for the performance rankings. Moreover, the 1970 Evidence Convention is located above the breakpoint in the scatter plot in Figure 5.2, and the other two Conventions are below. Due to the overwhelming computational burden, the DCL thesis does not provide this information for each Convention because the overall performance score change varies across Hague Conventions when one more civil law or common law state ratifies. Table 5.2 shows how the overall performance score changes for the three examples when one more common law or civil law state is added to their original data while keeping the best and worst performance benchmarks for each indicator constant. In Table 5.2, as all three Conventions are more popular among civil law states, the score increases less when one more civil law state ratifies than when one more common law state ratifies. In particular, Conventions that are more widely represented by civil law states would be rewarded with higher performance scores if one more common law Contracting State joined. The DCL thesis does not use Conventions more welcomed by common law states as examples because if one more common law state were added to their original data, the benchmarks of best or worst performance for the second indicator, common law, and civil law representativeness gap, would be changed.

²⁷⁰ The current largest number of Group D electronic programs among all Hague Conventions is two. For Conventions except the one with the largest number, one more such item increases by five points.

Table 5.2 Overall Performance Score Change When One More State Joins

Groups	One civil law state	One common law state
1970 Evidence Convention (above)	+0.12	+2.78
2000 Adults Protection Convention (below)	+0.7	+11.21
1973 Estates Administration Convention (below)	+0.76	+29.68

The regression analysis shows when there is a 1-point increase in the post-Convention activities score, the performance score of the Hague Conventions increases by 2.89 points for Conventions below the breakpoint and by 0.32 points for those above the breakpoint, respectively. Table 5.2 shows that the slope coefficient of 2.89 may suggest one or more new Contracting States. This can be said of the slope coefficient above the breakpoint 0.32, as indicated by the score change of the 1970 Evidence Convention. Hence, both slope coefficients suggest a large effect size of post-Convention activities on the performance of Hague Conventions.

II.1 Post-Convention activities alone are unlikely to affect the performance

However, the explanations above on the effect sizes can be incomplete if outliers and influence and leverage points are not considered. Statistically, a regression model should represent all data points in the sample. If some data points exerted a disproportionate influence on model estimation, this situation would be undesirable. Hence, it is necessary to find these influential points and know how they have affected the model estimation. In this way, one can see a clearer picture of the relations between post-Convention activities and the performance of the Hague Conventions. In Appendix A, the outliers and influence and leverage points were detected with standardized residuals, Cook's distance, and the hat diagonal, respectively. As elaborated in Appendix A, an outlier usually has extreme values in the independent variable

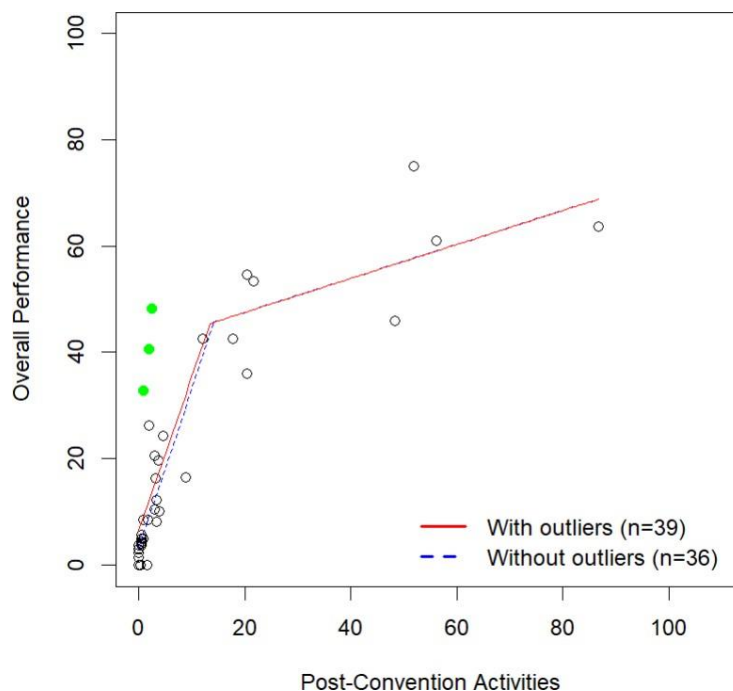
and/or the dependent variable and is considerably different from the majority of the sample. An influence point affects model estimation remarkably and pulls regression lines in its direction. It is usually not only far from the centroid of the independent variable but also has observed dependent variable inconsistent with the prediction based on remaining data points. A typical leverage point is far from the centroid of the independent variable, but its observed value of the dependent variable is consistent with the prediction based on most of the sample. Table 5.3 shows the details of how outliers and influence and leverage points affect the model estimation in the DCL thesis.

Table 5.3 How Outliers and Influence and Leverage Points Affect Model Estimation

	Influential points	How slopes changed without and with these points	Effect
Outliers	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1961 Testamentary Dispositions Convention 2. 1985 Trusts Convention 3. 1978 Marriage Convention 	<p>Below: 2.99 to 2.89</p> <p>Above: unchanged (0.32)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Made the regression line below less vertical • The regression line above is unchanged
Both influence and leverage points	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1980 Abduction Convention 2. 1961 Apostille Convention 3. 1980 Access to Justice Convention 	<p>Below: 4.56 to 2.89</p> <p>Above: 0.28 to 0.32</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Made the regression line below less vertical • Pulled the regression line above up
Pure leverage points	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1993 Adoption Convention 2. 1996 Children Protection Convention 3. 1965 Service Convention 4. 2007 Maintenance Convention 5. 1970 Evidence Convention 6. 2005 Choice of Court Convention 7. 2007 Maintenance Protocol 	N/A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changed the whole relation pattern between the two variables

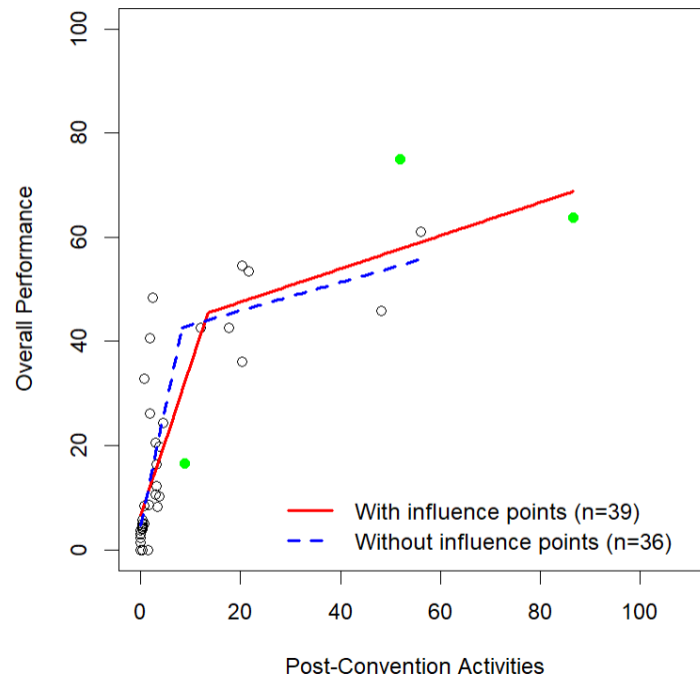
The DCL thesis identifies three Conventions, the 1961 Testamentary Dispositions Convention, the 1985 Trusts Convention, and the 1978 Marriage Convention, as outliers. As illustrated in Figure 5.2, most Conventions below the breakpoint have both low post-Convention activities score and performance score, while Conventions above the breakpoint have relatively high post-Convention activities score and performance score. The three outliers differ from the rest of the sample in that they performed well in attracting ratifications, ranking top third for their overall performance, but have few post-Convention activities. Figure 5.3 compares the models with and without the three outliers in the scatter plot. It shows that the outliers have slightly shifted the regression line below the breakpoint up and to the left, making it less vertical, while the regression line above the breakpoint has remained unchanged. Numerically, when outliers were added to the data, the slope coefficient below the breakpoint changed from 2.99 to 2.89, and the slope coefficient above the breakpoint remained at 0.32.

Figure 5.3 Model Fitting with and without Three Outliers



While outliers have changed the slopes slightly, influence points have a more considerable impact on the regression lines. The 1980 Abduction Convention, the 1961 Apostille Convention, and the 1980 Access to Justice Convention are detected as both influence and leverage points. The HCCH has engaged in some post-Convention activities for the 1980 Access to Justice Convention, but its overall performance is unremarkable. So, this Convention is identified as both an influence and leverage point for its relatively high post-Convention activities score but poor performance score. The 1980 Abduction Convention and the 1961 Apostille Convention are detected as both influence and leverage points mainly for the extraordinary high post-Convention activities score and high performance score, respectively. Figure 5.4 presents the locations of the influence points and compares the models with and without these points in the scatter plot. Influence points pulled the regression line below the breakpoint to the right, so this regression line became less vertical, while the regression line above the breakpoint was dragged up and became sharper. Numerically, when influence points were added, the slope coefficient below the breakpoint changed from 4.56 to 2.89, and the slope coefficient above the breakpoint changed from 0.28 to 0.32.

Figure 5.4 Model Fitting with and without Influence Points



In comparison to outliers and influence points, leverage points have a much greater impact on model fitting and have altered the relationship pattern between post-Convention activities and Hague Convention performance. The 1980 Abduction Convention, the 1961 Apostille Convention, the 1980 Access to Justice Convention, the 1993 Adoption Convention, the 1996 Children Protection Convention, the 1965 Service Convention, the 2007 Maintenance Convention, the 1970 Evidence Convention, the 2005 Choice of Court Convention, and the 2007 Maintenance Protocol are identified as leverage points. So, the number of leverage points is ten, including the three influence points. Figure 5.5 shows the locations of the ten leverage points, mostly above the breakpoint. The ten Conventions are remote to the centroid of the sample in terms of their independent variable, the post-Convention activities score. Namely, when engaging in post-Convention activities, the HCCH mainly focuses on the ten Conventions, while most Conventions made by this international organization are neglected. When the ten leverage points were dropped,

the piecewise regression model seemed inapplicable. As shown by the regression results in Appendix A and the scatter lot in Figure 5.6, the simple linear regression model does not fit well either.

Figure 5.5 Location of Leverage Points (N=39)

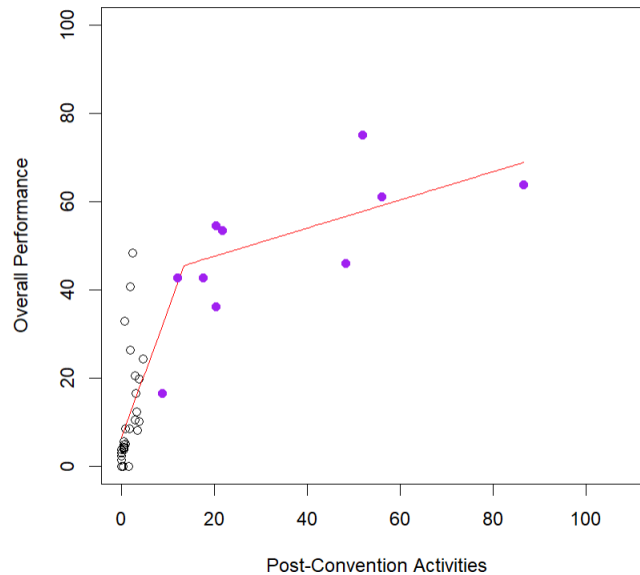
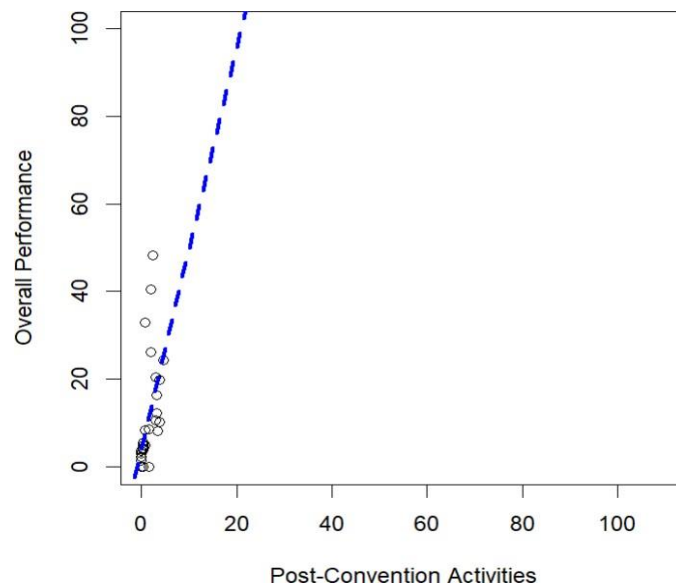


Figure 5.6 Sample without Leverage Points (N=29)



When all outliers and influence and leverage points with a disproportionate impact on model

estimation are excluded, and the majority of Conventions below the breakpoint (n=26) are presented in the scatter plot, two almost vertical and parallel trendlines can be found (Figure 5.7). 15 Conventions classified as Subgroup A, which follow closely along the bottom left trendline, have post-Convention activities scores close to zero and performance scores among the lowest (Figure 5.7 and Table 5.4). The HCCH has provided almost only translations as post-Convention activities for them. Among the 15 Conventions, nine have not come into force yet, and so have attained the lowest performance score. For the rest six Conventions that have come into force in Subgroup A, although their performance scores are slightly higher with several ratifications, post-Convention activities for them are rare.

Figure 5.7 When All Outliers and Leverage and Influence Points are Removed (N=26)

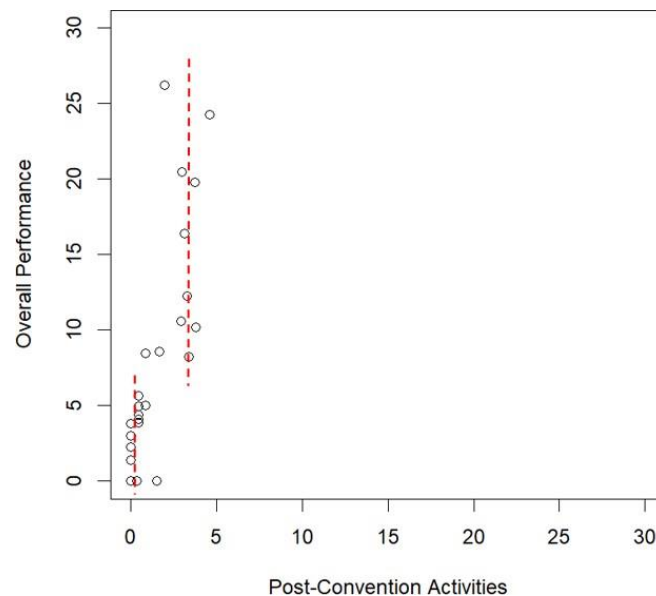


Table 5.4 Two Subgroups Under the Breakpoint

Subgroup A	Subgroup B
(1) 1971 Judgments	(1) 1973 Recognition and Enforcement
(2) 1955 International Sales of Goods	(2) 1973 Maintenance
(3) 1978 Agency	(3) 1954 Civil Procedure
(4) Supplementary Protocol of 1971 Judgments	(4) 1956 Maintenance
(5) 1978 Matrimonial Property	(5) 1971 Traffic Accidents
(6) 1986 International Sales of Goods *	(6) 2000 Adults Protection
(7) 1989 Succession *	(7) 2006 Securities
(8) 1973 Estates Administration	(8) 1958 Recognition and Enforcement Convention
(9) 1956 Legal Personality of Foreign Companies *	(9) 1970 Divorce
(10) 1955 Nationality and Domicile *	(10) 1961 Infants Protection
(11) 1958 Transfer of Title * (12) 1958 Jurisdiction of the Selected Forum *	(11) 1973 Products Liability
(13) 1965 Adoption *	
(14) 1965 Choice of Court *	
(15) 2019 Judgments *	

Note: * means this Convention has not come into effect yet.

In Subgroup A, the 2019 Judgments Convention, as the latest Convention made at the HCCH, seems special, with a slightly higher post-Convention score and the lowest performance score. The lowest performance score is expected as this Convention needs time to attract ratifications. Post-Convention activities for this Convention began recently. As of the end of data collection, post-Convention activities of the HCCH include a translation for treaty administration, a recommended form and a toolkit for general technical assistance, an international conference, and a country visit to promote this Convention. Although the post-Convention activities are not many, the score is slightly higher than that of the majority of Conventions in Subgroup A.

One can find that for Conventions in Subgroup A, although their performance scores vary slightly, the post-Convention activities scores are at a constant low level. Namely, within this subgroup, when the overall performance of the Hague Conventions changes, post-Convention

activities do not change. Similarly, for Conventions following along the other trendline in Figure 5.7, classified as Subgroup B (Table 5.4), post-Convention activities do not appear to fluctuate with performance scores. These Conventions mostly have both moderate performance and post-Convention activities scores. While overall performance scores show noticeable variations, their post-Convention activities are maintained at a constant moderate level.

The association between the two variables exists if the Conventions in Subgroup A and B as well as those above the breakpoint, are aggregated, as the model estimation in the DCL thesis demonstrated. The lowest, moderate, and highest performance scores come with the lowest, moderate, and highest post-Convention activities scores, respectively. However, for Conventions either in Subgroup A or B, there seems no association between the two variables. Hence, the presence of Simpson's paradox²⁷¹ is noted. It usually refers to the situation in which contradictory conclusions on the associations between variables are reached when the sample is divided into several subgroups or several data groups are combined.

Simpson's paradox indicates that confounding variables interacting with the independent variable differently across the subgroups of the sample are not considered. Confounding variables may have influenced the relation explanation between the independent and dependent variables but cannot be easily quantified²⁷². Besides confounding variables, other variables can also affect how researchers explain the relationship between the independent and dependent variables, such as mediating variables, moderating variables, and control variables²⁷³. Mediating variables are

²⁷¹ See Salkind, N. J. (2007). *Encyclopedia of measurement and statistics*. Sage Publications, Inc. <https://doi.org/10.4135/9781412952644>.

²⁷² See Creswell, J. W. (2014). *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches* (4th ed.), p. 84. SAGE Publications.

²⁷³ See Creswell, J. W. (2014). *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches* (4th ed.), pp. 84-85. SAGE Publications.

located between the independent and dependent variables and mediate the independent variable's impact on the dependent variable²⁷⁴. Moderating variables influence the direction and/or the strength of the relation between the independent and dependent variables²⁷⁵. Control variables potentially affect the dependent variable²⁷⁶. The DCL thesis does not aim to identify each variable accurately but can provide clues of possible factors that may have influenced the relationship between the two variables.

The qualitative analysis of most Hague Conventions in Chapter Three disclosed possible reasons for the good or bad performance. The performance is affected by factors on three levels. The first level is the work product of the HCCH itself, namely, the Conventions' perceived quality and subject matter, besides post-Convention activities. For example, as mentioned in Chapter Three, the rules of the 1973 Estates Administration Convention are commented as complex and ahead of their time, as well as having too many restrictions and qualifications. The perceived low quality of this Convention seems to be an important reason for its unsuccess. The subject matter can also have a significant impact on the performance of the Hague Conventions. For example, children protection and maintenance seem culturally neutral, so several Conventions on these issues have achieved the best performance, such as the 1980 Abduction Convention, the 1993 Adoption Convention, the 1996 Children Protection Convention, the 2007 Maintenance Convention, and its protocol. In contrast, marriage issues are not culturally neutral, so the 1978 Matrimonial Property Convention and the 1978 Marriage Convention with rules that may

²⁷⁴ See Creswell, J. W. (2014). *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches* (4th ed.), p. 84. SAGE Publications.

²⁷⁵ See Creswell, J. W. (2014). *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches* (4th ed.), p. 84. SAGE Publications.

²⁷⁶ See Creswell, J. W. (2014). *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approaches* (4th ed.), p. 85. SAGE Publications.

fundamentally influence society, are not widely accepted.

The second level comprises system-oriented reasons such as states' legal, economic, cultural, political, institutional, social, historical, and religious context. The divergent approaches to legal issues among different legal systems are a well-known factor that deters the success of the Convention. For example, the 1954 Civil Procedure Convention and the 1980 Access to Justice Convention seem to only respond to the needs of the civil law states, and thus not acceptable to common law states. In contrast, the flexible rules of the 1965 Service Convention have bridged the gap between different legal systems and left some issues to national law, which seems to be one important reason for its wide acceptance. The economic and religious context of states may influence both states' decision to ratify a Convention or not and the implementation and operation of the Convention. For example, as mentioned in Chapter Three, the difficulty in the implementation and operation of the 1958 Recognition and Enforcement Convention and the 1973 Recognition and Enforcement Convention seems relevant to the standard of living, religious faith, and bureaucratic capacity. The challenges in the implementation and operation of a Convention in some states may prevent those with similar economic and religious contexts from joining it.

The third level is the international environment, which includes whether competing international Conventions exist, who the major actors are, whether NGOs and other international organizations are involved, and so on. For example, the unsuccess of the 1986 International Sales of Goods Convention not into force yet appears to be partly due to substantive rules of international sales of goods largely being harmonized by the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods. This Convention has been widely accepted, diminishing the need for many states to join the 1986 International Sales of Goods Convention. The number of ratifications worldwide and ratification rate within the region where a country is located may also be important

factors that affect a state's willingness to join a Convention. The more ratifiers a Hague Convention has worldwide, the more benefits arising from harmonization or cooperation it may bring to the Contracting States and so the stronger willingness of states to join it. Countries may have reciprocal interests in joining the Hague Conventions. Further, as mentioned in the overview of regression analysis in law in Chapter Two, ratifications of international human rights treaties and international monetary treaties show some regional clustering effects. Specifically, a high ratification rate in a region may stimulate states in that region to join these treaties. This effect may also work well for the Hague Conventions.

So, apart from post-Convention activities, many factors account for the overall performance of the Hague Conventions in attracting ratifications. The qualitative analysis of most Hague Conventions in Chapter Three discloses that positive factors on the three levels mentioned above seem unavailable for the two subgroups below the breakpoint, while they appear for the Conventions above the breakpoint. Considering while the performance increases with post-Convention activities above the breakpoint, the former does not fluctuate with the latter for the two subgroups below the breakpoint, one can find that for Conventions without these positive factors, post-Convention activities alone seem unlikely to affect their performance. A multivariate regression analysis can be useful to explain how the factors on the three levels and post-Convention activities affect the performance in a more profound and comprehensive way. However, it seems unrealistic for the DCL thesis to make a multivariate regression analysis which is very complicated and time-consuming. The DCL thesis only makes some observations based on the piecewise regression between post-Convention activities and the performance of the Hague Conventions.

II.2 Possible effect of post-Convention activities on the performance

As elaborated in this chapter above, some positive factors on the three levels are available for

the Hague Conventions above the breakpoint. The regression model in this chapter shows the performance of these Conventions increases with post-Convention activities. So, when other positive factors are available, the effect of post-Convention activities on the performance of the Hague Conventions should be possible despite the statistical insignificance which should result from the small sample size and the outliers, as mentioned above. In other words, practically, the effect of post-Convention activities on the performance for Conventions with good performance should not be denied.

Specific post-Convention activities for some Conventions can be exemplified. One example is the Judicial Seminar for French-speaking African countries on the principal Hague Conventions on International Child Protection, International Judicial and Administrative Co-operation, and International Litigation held in 2007. This seminar aimed to mainly promote the 1993 Adoption Convention, the 1996 Children Protection Convention, the 1980 Abduction Convention, the 1961 Apostille Convention, the 1965 Service Convention, the 1970 Evidence Convention, the 1980 Access to Justice Convention, and the 2005 Choice of Court Convention. It was attended by judges and experts from some French-speaking African countries, judges from some Western European countries, and experts from several international organizations.

In this seminar, international organizations in Africa were encouraged to help raise awareness among the African Union Member States about the benefits of becoming Members of the HCCH and adopting these Conventions. Participants noted that a fund was established to allow non-Member States to participate in the work of the HCCH and that they could request technical assistance from the HCCH when considering joining certain Conventions. They were also informed that the HCCH website is a resource that contributes to the implementation and operation of the Hague Conventions. Besides, participants were invited to take steps to disseminate the

seminar's conclusions to their national colleagues and governments. Follow-up meetings would be arranged to examine the practical issues regarding the conclusions. All the actions above are likely to expand the influence of the Hague Conventions among governments of states in the African Union and boost their willingness to join these Conventions as well as confidence in the smooth implementation and operation of these Conventions. It should be noted that some participants ratified some Hague Conventions above the breakpoint not long after this seminar. For example, Gabon and Morocco ratified the 1980 Abduction Convention in 2010, and Guinea in 2011. Togo ratified the 1993 Adoption Convention in 2010, Senegal in 2011, and Rwanda in 2012.

There are numerous examples similar to this seminar, and the DCL thesis will not exhaustively elaborate on them. Unlike the traditional statistical tests used for several hundred years, the determination of practical significance has never been ritualized. Although the facts in the example above may not be used as direct evidence to show that post-Convention activities affect the performance of the Hague Conventions, they appear to have important practical implications and provide certain support for the association and even the effect hypothesis. The impact of post-Convention activities on the performance of the Conventions may not be easily denied even when there are no new ratifications from participants right after these activities. For example, regarding the seminar elaborated above, some participants ratified the promoted Conventions many years after this seminar was held in 2007. Côte D'Ivoire ratified the 1993 Adoption Convention in 2015, Benin in 2018, Congo in 2020, and Niger in 2021. It is possible that this seminar and follow-up post-Convention activities had, step by step, strengthened the willingness of participants to join this Convention, and when certain domestic conditions were available, and related approval procedures were completed, these states finally ratified this Convention.

Although the impact of post-Convention activities on performance for Conventions with good

performance is possible, it should not be exaggerated, considering the impact of the outliers and influence and leverage points. Without the three influence points, an accurate picture of most Conventions above the breakpoint is presented: the regression line above the breakpoint would be more horizontal, indicating a weaker association between post-Convention activities and the performance of the Hague Conventions. The association between the two variables for Conventions above the breakpoint is also inflated because the DCL thesis does not control other independent variables in the regression analysis. If other explanatory variables were controlled in the regression analysis, the slope coefficient above the breakpoint would be smaller.

Also, the outliers and influence points seem exceptions to the regular pattern: a high performance score comes with a high post-Convention activities score, and a poor performance score comes with a low post-Convention activities score. They remind researchers to interpret the possible impact of post-Convention activities on performance cautiously and stress the factors on the three levels as mentioned above. The 1961 Testamentary Dispositions Convention, the 1985 Trusts Convention, and the 1978 Marriage Convention are outliers with good performance but few post-Convention activities. However, it should be noted that, as elaborated in Chapter Three, Overall Performance of the Hague Conventions, the 1978 Marriage Convention obtains an undeserved high score for Indicator Two, the common law and civil law representation gap, due to limitations to calculating this indicator. Hence, its inflated overall performance score ranks top third. Thus, the 1978 Marriage Convention should belong to most of the Conventions below the breakpoint, with poor overall performance and few post-Convention activities.

The 1985 Trust Convention ranks top third for its overall performance mainly because of the small representation gap between civil law and common law states. However, with only a few dozen ratifications, its success appears to be limited. Unlike the 1978 Marriage Convention and

the 1985 Trusts Convention, the 1961 Testamentary Dispositions Convention is a great success, as mentioned in Chapter Three. Its good performance but very few post-Convention activities may reflect a possible more decisive influence of other factors on the performance of the Hague Conventions than post-Convention activities. Hence, a follow-up analysis of the 1961 Testamentary Dispositions may disclose more valuable information than the other two outliers, the 1978 Marriage Convention, and the 1985 Trusts Convention.

As mentioned in Chapter Three, the 1961 Testamentary Dispositions Convention shows an equal representation between civil law and common law states, and the number of ratifications is also not small. One important reason for its success seems that this Convention has provided sound and appropriate solutions to questions concerning the form of testaments²⁷⁷, and so is “a significant progressive development of private international law in respect of the formal validity of testaments”²⁷⁸. So, the quality of this Convention itself is highly recognized. In contrast, another two Hague Conventions concerning inheritance, the 1973 Estates Administration Convention, and the 1989 Succession Convention, are unsuccessful and are commented impractical, complex, and ahead of time, as elaborated in Chapter Three. Thus, the good performance of the 1961 Testamentary Dispositions Convention with few post-Convention activities is likely due to the good quality of the Convention.

Three influence and leverage points, the 1980 Abduction Convention, the 1961 Apostille Convention, and the 1980 Access to Justice Convention, are also exceptions to the relation pattern that high performance scores concur with abundant post-Convention activities in some sense,

²⁷⁷ See Li, H. (1990). Some recent developments in the conflict of laws of succession. In *Collected Courses of the Hague Academy of International Law* (pp. 108-115). Brill.

²⁷⁸ Li, H. (1990). Some recent developments in the conflict of laws of succession. In *Collected Courses of the Hague Academy of International Law* (p. 115). Brill.

especially for the last Convention. For the 1980 Access to Justice Convention, the HCCH held some meetings and provided publications, brochures, and articles to promote it, and monitored its implementation and operation, making its post-Convention activities score rank top third. But its overall performance is mediocre, thus ranking middle third. As mentioned in Chapter Three, its limited success may be because it failed to bridge the gap between common law and civil states, despite the investment in post-Convention activities from the HCCH. Comparing the 1980 Abduction Convention and the 1961 Apostille Convention, the latter performs better in attracting ratifications, but post-Convention activities are less. The HCCH has made much more effort to promote the former and provide technical assistance. One important reason for the latter's greater success appears to be that the situations requiring apostilles are countless, far more than those requiring the 1980 Abduction Convention. Namely, the broader need in practice may explain why the 1961 Apostille Convention is more successful than the 1980 Abduction Convention despite fewer post-Convention activities.

An overview of the outliers and influence and leverage points has again stressed other factors that may have considerably affected the Hague Conventions' performance than post-Convention activities. If certain positive factors are present, for example, the quality of a Hague Convention is good, and/or it has met the extensive needs in practice, it is likely to survive and even be widely accepted without many post-Convention activities. On the contrary, if a Hague Convention cannot provide sound solutions for a wide range of states concerning some critical issues, even with many post-Convention activities, it may not achieve remarkable success. However, outliers and influence and leverage points do not suggest that when certain positive factors are present, post-Convention activities are useless. Instead, in this case, their effect should not be denied. Also, no matter how much impact they may have on the performance in attracting ratifications, some post-

Convention activities are likely to facilitate the implementation and operation of a Hague Convention.

II.3 Possible reverse effect of the performance on post-Convention activities

The distinct relationship between the two variables for Conventions in Subgroups A and B and those above the breakpoint not only stresses other possible factors that may influence the overall performance of the Hague Conventions but also reveals the possible reverse effect of the overall performance on post-Convention activities. For each of the two subgroups below the breakpoint with low and moderate overall performance, respectively, when the performance scores change, post-Convention activities keep still within each group. This may suggest that when the performance of the Hague Conventions is not good enough, the HCCH is reluctant to engage in many post-Convention activities. Post-Convention activities appear to be a basic package and primarily include translations for Subgroup A, whose performance is among the worst. For Subgroup B, with slightly better performance, post-Convention activities seem to upgrade to a standard package, including translations, promotion, and monitoring activities. In contrast, the Conventions with good performance enjoy a premium package with various language versions, monitoring and promotion activities, and generous technical assistance.

So, it is likely that there is a reverse effect of the performance on post-Convention activities. The HCCH may have observed these Conventions for a specific period of time, and if its products do not receive favorable market reactions, it will not waste time and energy on numerous after-sales activities. It is likely to start the post-Convention activities when these Conventions present a promising future to be widely accepted. It should be noted that the DCL thesis only discloses the possibility of the reverse effect of performance on post-Convention activities, and no statistical analysis on this effect will be provided. A reverse regression swapping the positions of post-

Convention activities and overall performance for future research can be helpful to give more insights.

To summarize, the piecewise regression analysis in this Chapter shows that the relation between the post-Convention activities and the overall performance of the Hague Conventions is inconsistent with a breakpoint. When all Conventions are examined together in the regression analysis, for Conventions below the breakpoint, namely, for those with the worst and moderate performance, there is a statistically significant association between the two variables. For Conventions above the breakpoint, namely, for those with good performance, the association between the two variables is not statistically significant. Nevertheless, the statistically non-significant result may be influenced by outliers and the small sample size of the DCL thesis. Overall, the association between the two variables should have practical significance.

Furthermore, the piecewise regression presents large effect sizes below and above the breakpoint. This means that when there is a 1-point change in the post-Convention activities score, the variations in the performance of the Hague Conventions can be considerable. Taking the promotion activities as an example, when the HCCH completes three or more international or regional meetings to promote a Convention, the Convention may welcome one or more ratifications. However, the piecewise regression results can only be more accurately understood when outliers and influence and leverage points are considered. An analysis of these influential points discloses that some Conventions perform well without much support from the HCCH, in contrast to the regular relation pattern that good performance comes with abundant post-Convention activities, and poor performance comes with few post-Convention activities. This reminds researchers not to overestimate the association between post-Convention activities and overall performance for Conventions. When all influential points are not considered, a close

examination of the majority of the Hague Conventions discloses that overall, the association between post-Convention activities and the overall performance of the Hague Conventions may suggest a reverse effect of the latter on the former in some sense. Namely, the HCCH tends to engage in abundant post-Convention activities for Conventions with good performance, while it is unlikely to do this for Conventions with the worst and moderate performance.

When the Hague Conventions are divided into three subgroups based on their performance, the relationship patterns between the two variables for Conventions with different performances may differ in many aspects. Within the subgroups with the worst and moderate performance, the association between the two variables does not seem to be present. This may indicate that post-Convention activities alone are unlikely to influence their overall performance. Performance for Conventions within each of the two subgroups is likely to be affected by other factors, such as the perceived quality and the subject matter of the Conventions, system-oriented factors and the international environment, or the combination or interaction of these factors and post-Convention activities. In the latter scenario, the effect of post-Convention activities on the performance of the Hague Conventions may depend on the presence or levels of the other factors.

When other positive factors appear, which is the case of Conventions above the breakpoint, the impact of post-Convention activities on performance seems hard to deny. For Conventions above the breakpoint, that is, those with good performance, there seems to be a mutual influence between post-Convention activities and the overall performance of the Hague Conventions. This means that apart from the reverse effect mentioned above, the post-Convention activities may have a certain effect on the overall performance. There may be a feedback loop between the two variables, namely, when a Hague Convention shows signs of being widely accepted, the HCCH initiates post-Convention activities. In turn, the impact of post-Convention activities feeds back into the

relationship and stimulates more ratifications, which may encourage the Hague Conventions to engage in more post-Convention activities for this Convention. However, the possible impact of post-Convention activities on the performance of the Hague Conventions should not be exaggerated considering the impact of the influence points and other possible factors elaborated above that may influence the relationship between the two variables, as disclosed by both the analysis of the two subgroups below the breakpoint and the outliers and influence and leverage points.

The analysis in the DCL thesis may be valuable to improve the working model of the HCCH. On the one hand, it appears to justify the HCCH's approach of engaging in most post-Convention activities only for successful Conventions, rather than those with the worst and moderate performance, because while the impact of these activities on the performance of successful Conventions is possible, the association between the two variables for those with the worst and moderate performance vanishes, despite an overall association between the two variables. While engaging in post-Convention activities, the HCCH may need to focus more on factors that may have a stronger influence on the performance of the Hague Conventions in its work of Convention-making. The factors affecting the performance of the Convention, as revealed by the qualitative analysis in Chapter Three, are on three levels: the HCCH's work product, system-oriented reasons such as states' legal, economic, cultural, political, institutional, social, historical, and religious contexts, and the international environment.

Only when some positive factors from all three levels are available, such as the Convention's quality is good, its subject matter is culturally neutral, it responds to extensive needs in practice, it avoids competing and successful international Conventions, and it provides sound solutions to divergent approaches of various legal systems, etc., the post-Convention activities may be able to

play a role in attracting ratifications. Without the positive factors related to Convention-making, the post-Convention activities alone are unlikely to affect the performance of the Hague Conventions. As a result, the quality of Convention-making work should be prioritized as the foundation for the other core mission.

CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSIONS

I. Major findings

The HCCH, as the only specialized international governmental organization to unify private international law worldwide, has adopted 39 Conventions and a soft law instrument since the 1950s. Since the late 1970s, it has been engaging in various post-Convention activities. These activities have become the other core focus of this international organization, in parallel with its traditional core mission, international instrument-making. These activities have expanded so much that they have taken more than half of the work time of the HCCH. When evaluating their usefulness, one can find at least two benchmarks: one is its usefulness in facilitating the implementation and operation of the Hague Conventions in Contracting States, and the other is promoting the performance of the Conventions in attracting ratifications. The DCL thesis focuses on the second benchmark and answers whether post-Convention activities are associated with the overall performance of the Conventions in attracting ratifications and whether the HCCH should continue its investment in these activities.

The DCL thesis adopts a piecewise regression to explore the association between the two variables. Before running the regression, the two variables are quantified first. To evaluate and quantify the performance of Hague Conventions, unlike the traditional approach relying on the number of ratifications, the DCL thesis uses three indicators: the number of ratifications, the common/civil law representation gap, and the annual growth rate of ratifications. The overall performance of each Hague Convention is quantified into a score, the average of the scores for the three indicators. Then, all Hague Conventions are ranked based on their scores of the overall performance, as well as the scores of each indicator. The DCL thesis reports that the majority of the Hague Conventions perform poorly, and only a tiny group of Conventions obtain good scores.

These successful Conventions are mainly concerning international family law and international litigation.

Not all Conventions in the two fields are successful, and the performance of some is among the worst. Compared with the polarised performance of Conventions in international family law and international litigation, those concerning international commercial law have performed uniformly poorly with very few exceptions. Additionally, most Conventions with poor performance have uniformly poor performance in the three indicators, while for the small group of Conventions with good performance, one indicator's strong performance usually coexists with another's weak performance. For instance, a Hague Convention may have many ratifications but with unequal representations between the common law and civil law states.

When evaluating the overall performance of the Hague Conventions, the DCL thesis observed a trend that when the HCCH made fewer Conventions within a decade, these Conventions tended to have a higher median overall performance. Compared with Conventions made within the first three decades since the 1950s, the better overall performance of the Hague Conventions in the 1980s, 1990s, and 2000s seems to happen simultaneously with the decrease of Convention-making work. However, because the sample size of six is too small for any statistical analysis, the DCL thesis does not suggest a negative association between the median of overall performance and the number of Hague Conventions made each decade. But this trend above appears to justify the approach of the HCCH to wind down their Convention-making work overall since the 1980s.

Regarding the performance of the Hague Conventions in each indicator, Conventions in international litigation and international family law have attracted much more ratifications at a faster speed with more even representativeness between civil law and common law states than those in international commercial law. So, it is likely to be an efficient approach if the HCCH

allocates more resources to Convention-making in international family law and international litigation instead of international commercial law. For the second indicator, the gap between common law and civil law states representativeness, the DCL thesis finds that 24 among the 39 Hague Conventions are unattractive to common law states, so overall, the Hague Conventions are more acceptable to civil law states. Most of the Hague Conventions seem to perform better in attracting ratifications than balancing the representativeness between civil law and common law states. To improve the overall performance of the Hague Conventions, the HCCH may need more perseverance to make Conventions that can bridge the gap between the common law and civil law systems.

For the third indicator, later Conventions usually attract ratifications faster, although the final number of Contracting States may not be exceptional. By comparison, earlier Conventions often perform worse in the speed of attracting ratifications, but the final number is better. But earlier Conventions are unlikely to be advantaged to attract more ratifications for their age compared with later Conventions. The age of the Hague Conventions does not seem positively linked to their number of ratifications. Even though a Convention has enough time to exert its influence, it may still fail to attract states due to other factors such as its perceived quality, subject matter, international and regional environment, the domestic situation of states, etc. Furthermore, an examination of the third indicator reveals a general pattern that the first or second decade following the first ratification has always been the period with the greatest number of ratifications, as opposed to later decades, which have usually witnessed a declining trend. So, two or three decades may be enough to predict the success of later Conventions.

To quantify the other core variable of the DCL thesis, post-Convention activities, data of these activities divided into four groups were collected. The four groups are (1) treaty administration,

(2) monitoring, review, and adaptation, (3) promotion and development, and (4) technical assistance. Each Convention obtains a score for each group and a final score for all the activities. The DCL thesis finds that post-Convention activities for the Hague Conventions by the HCCH are severely uneven. The absolute majority only obtains very few post-Convention activities, and these activities are mainly for a tiny group of Hague Conventions. Moreover, if the HCCH has engaged in considerable post-Convention activities of one group for a Hague Convention, it is likely that the HCCH has also done so for this Convention in terms of the other three groups. If the HCCH has rarely made efforts in one group for a Hague Convention, it is unlikely that the HCCH has engaged in many post-Convention activities of the other three groups for this Convention. There seems to be an overall consistency among the four groups for each Convention when the HCCH engages in these activities. When observing post-Convention activities across fields, most post-Convention activities are for Conventions in international family law and international legal cooperation; international commercial law Conventions are neglected.

The HCCH has paid special attention to Conventions in international family law. The most Group A activities, treaty administration, are for Conventions in international family law. For Group B, the HCCH has monitored and reviewed the implementation and operation of 14 Hague Conventions so far to various extents, with international meetings and questionnaires as the most frequently used approaches. Most of the Conventions monitored and reviewed are in international family law. For Group C, promotion and network development, the HCCH has made the most significant efforts to promote Hague Conventions in international family law. Regarding Group D, the HCCH has provided technical assistance in various forms for ten Conventions in total, and international family law Conventions seem to be the primary technical assistance receiver.

The analysis of each core variable, the overall performance of the Hague Conventions, and the

post-Convention activities is followed by a piecewise regression to describe their relation. The DCL thesis presents the final equations of the piecewise model (n=39),

$$y_i = \begin{cases} 6.54 + 2.89x_i + \varepsilon_i & (x_i \leq 13.49) \\ 41.21 + 0.32x_i + \varepsilon_i & (x_i > 13.49) \end{cases}$$

which shows the relation between the two variables is not consistent with a breakpoint at 13.49. If post-Convention activities have not reached this breakpoint, when the activities score increases by one point, the overall performance score increases by 2.89 points. If these activities have exceeded this breakpoint, when the activities score increases by one point, the overall performance score increases by 0.32 points. Although the association above the breakpoint is not tested statistically significant, the statistical test is likely to be affected by the small sample size of the DCL thesis and outliers. If examining all Conventions as a whole, the association between the two variables should bear practical significance. Moreover, both slopes below and above the breakpoint indicate large effect sizes. If the scores are observed in the context of the HCCH, although one point in the post-Convention activities score does not seem a big value, the HCCH may need to devote considerable time and energy to it. For some Conventions, the slope coefficients below and above the breakpoint, 2.89 and 0.32, may suggest one or more new Contracting States.

It should be noted that outliers and influence and leverage points, as exceptions to the majority of the samples, have considerably influenced the model estimation in the DCL thesis. The influence points have inflated the association between post-Convention activities and the performance of the Hague Conventions with good performance. Outliers and influence points, which are exceptions to the regular pattern that high performance scores come with high post-Convention activities scores, and poor performance scores come with low post-Convention activities scores, have important implications for the association analysis between the two

variables.

When outliers and influence and leverage points are not considered, for the majority of the Hague Conventions composed of two subgroups with the worst and moderate performance, the association within each subgroup between the post-Convention activities and performance of these Conventions disappears, despite the overall association between the two variables for all Conventions. The missing association within each subgroup may suggest that post-Convention activities alone are unlikely to affect the performance of the Hague Conventions, and other factors may have played a more significant role in the performance. As the qualitative analysis of most Hague Conventions in Chapter Three discloses, the factors are on three levels. The first is the work product of the HCCH itself, namely, the Conventions' perceived quality and subject matter, besides post-Convention activities. The second is system-oriented reasons such as states' legal, economic, cultural, political, institutional, social, historical, and religious context. The third is the international environment, which means whether there are competing international Conventions, what major actors are, whether NGOs and other international organizations are involved, etc.

The missing association within each of the subgroups above may also reveals the possible reverse effect of the overall performance on post-Convention activities. Namely, The HCCH may have observed these Conventions for a specific period of time, and if its products do not receive favorable market reactions, the HCCH will not waste time and energy on numerous after-sales activities. In contrast, the HCCH started and may expand the post-Convention activities when the Conventions present a promising future to be widely accepted. For Conventions with good performance, apart from the reverse effect, it is possible that post-Convention activities have a certain impact on the performance of these Conventions. So, the association between two variables may suggest mutual influence for Conventions with good performance. Although the impact of

post-Convention activities on performance for Conventions with good performance is possible, this impact should not be exaggerated. Without three influence points, the association between two variables is weaker for the majority of Conventions with good performance, so the impact of post-Convention activities in practice may be weaker. Moreover, like the analysis of the two subgroups with the worst and moderate performance, an overview of the outliers and influence and leverage points has again stressed other factors that may have more considerably affected the performance of the Hague Conventions than post-Convention activities.

Hence, it seems that the approach of the HCCH to winding down Convention-making work while expanding post-Convention activities for successful Conventions can be justified. Although this observation is not based on correlation or regression analysis, the increasing performance of Conventions made each decade coincides with a decreasing number of Conventions made within each decade. Moreover, while the HCCH has been making fewer Conventions each decade, it has been expanding post-Convention activities for Conventions with good performance. This investment in these activities may be worthwhile as their impact on Conventions with good performance is hard to deny. The quality of the limited Convention-making work seems the indispensable basis for post-Convention activities to exert their effect on the performance of the Hague Conventions. Thus, the quality of Convention-making work should be the top priority while limiting the number of Conventions made.

II. Limitations

The quantification of the overall performance of the Hague Convention and the post-Convention activities and the regression analysis have some limitations. Not all post-Convention activities, as elaborated in Chapter Four, are collected. This is because some cannot be reasonably quantified, or not all data on post-Convention activities are available. Another limitation is the

unavoidable subjective judgment in data collection for post-Convention activities. Hence, post-Convention activities extracted and grouped by different researchers may differ. Researchers may have different understandings of these items and the narratives in the data sources and so make diverse collection and grouping decisions.

For the overall performance of the Hague Conventions, the DCL thesis cannot capture all facts of the products made by the HCCH. Some Conventions may have a certain normative impact in non-Contracting States, but the impact in practice is not captured in the evaluation system of the performance of the Hague Conventions. The 1985 Trusts Convention is an example that the normative impact is not limited to Contracting States. For instance, although Belgium has not signed this Convention, it has incorporated some of its rules into its domestic law²⁷⁹. The HCCH has been making attempts to make more soft laws, but the only soft law instrument is not considered in the DCL thesis. The 2015 Principles has exerted some normative impact and influenced the making of some regional and international instruments. For instance, it was probably the most important tool when the Mexico City Convention was revising²⁸⁰. It was also used as a model for the revision of the OHADA Preliminary Draft Uniform Act²⁸¹. All these facts above are out of the evaluation system in the DCL thesis.

The regression analysis in the DCL thesis also has some limitations, so all findings should be interpreted with caution. The small sample size of 39 Hague Conventions may affect the statistical power of the regression analysis. Another limitation is that the regression analysis in the DCL

²⁷⁹ See Hayton, D. (2016). Reflections on The Hague Trusts Convention after 30 years. *Journal of Private International Law*, 12(1), 3-4; Harris, J. (2002). *The Hague Trusts Convention: scope, application, and preliminary issues*, p. 3. Portland.

²⁸⁰ See Neels, J. L. (2018). Choice of law in the revision of the Mexico city convention-inspirations from the Hague principles and beyond. *Journal of Contemporary Roman-Dutch Law*, 81(4), 671.

²⁸¹ See Neels, J. L. (2017). The role of the Hague principles on choice of law in international commercial contracts in Indian and South African private international law. *Uniform Law Review*, 22(2), 464. <https://doi.org/10.1093/ulr/unx018>

thesis does not control other variables, which may inflate the slope coefficients in the results. Besides, the analysis of the possible mutual influence between the overall performance of the Hague Convention and the post-Convention activities has no regression analysis as a basis. In future research on the relationship between post-Convention activities and the overall performance of the Hague Conventions, more complicated models controlling relevant variables and techniques to estimate the mutual influence can be used to disclose more exciting findings.

Besides, the piecewise regression model adopted may be subject to the overfitting risk. The piecewise regression model may only fit well for the current 39 Conventions of the HCCH. If this international organization survives for hundreds of years or more, and new sets of samples become available, the piecewise regression may no longer be a good fit. In the future, as the likely direction of their relation is known according to prior research and more data sets are available, researchers can be well advised to specify their models, and overfitting may not be a concern. Furthermore, because statistical methods, samples, and statistical specifications are lacking in the current literature on the link between post-Convention activities and Hague Convention performance, the credibility of the empirical results in the DCL thesis, as the first quantitative analysis on this issue in the field of private international law, may be naturally influenced. It is recognized as essential for good research to report and interpret regression results in the context of previous analysis, as this allows the audience to evaluate the stability and replicability of results across designs, samples, etc. However, it seems unlikely to make such comparisons at this stage when regression analysis on the link between post-Convention activities and the performance of the Hague Conventions is rare. Nevertheless, as a famous statistic quote goes, “all models are wrong; some are useful,” the piecewise model used in the DCL thesis cannot perfectly capture the complexity of the relationship between post-Convention activities and the overall performance of the Hague Conventions. It is

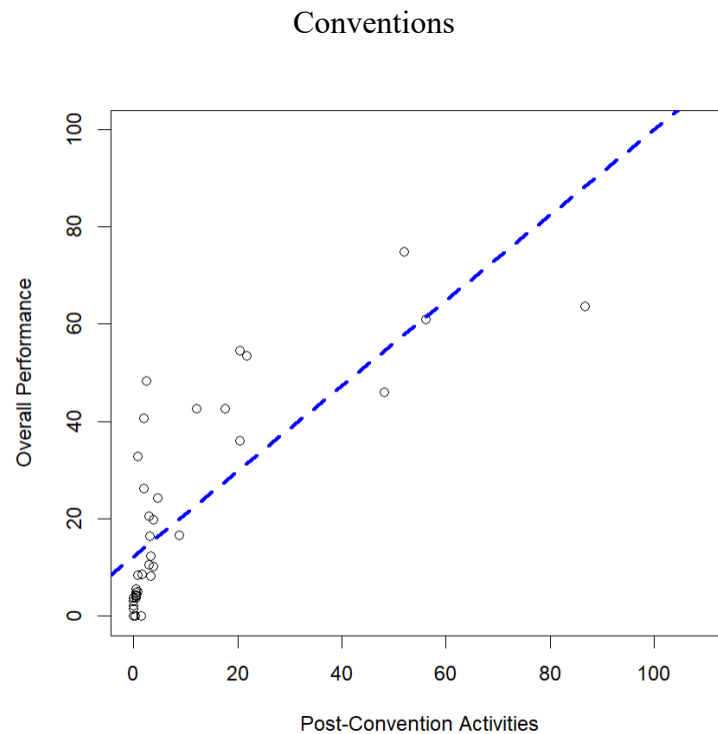
just a simplification of facts related to the two variables. However it can be helpful to make predictions and provide insights into the relation between the variables and even for the working model of the HCCH.

As the only specialized intergovernmental organization in private international law, the HCCH needs to use its limited resources efficiently. Recent decades have experienced a shift in the old work model to make Conventions: the declining Convention-making work and expanding post-Convention activities at the HCCH. The latter may have taken more time and energy of this organization than the traditional Convention-making. The DCL thesis's quantitative analysis seems to support this shift in the work model. The investment of post-Convention activities in Conventions with good performance in attracting ratifications is likely worthwhile, and the decreasing Convention-making work seems justified. Meanwhile, it should be noted that the quality of the Convention-making work should be the foundation for the post-Convention activities to exert a positive impact.

APPENDIX A: APPLICATION OF PIECEWISE REGRESSION IN R

The piecewise regression model in the DCL thesis assumes one breakpoint, which is unknown and estimated from the data. An initial guess of the breakpoint location is needed for the piecewise model fitting in the package *segmented*. Figure A.1 shows that the breakpoint is somewhere between 5 and 20, so the DCL thesis detects the exact breakpoint location with multiple initial values between this range at an interval of 2 (5, 7, 9, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19).

Figure A.1 The Relation Between Post-Convention Activities and the Performance of the Hague



When the initial values were 5 and 7, the fitting produced a model with a breakpoint at 7.06. However, for the rest initial values starting at 9, the fitting produced another model with a breakpoint at 13.49. Box A.1 and Box A.2 present the two different results using 5 and 9 as the initial value, respectively.

BOX A.1 Piecewise Model Fitting Using 5 as the Initial Value of the Breakpoint

Call:

```
segmented.lm(obj = simple, seg.Z = ~Activities, psi = 5)
```

Estimated Break-Point(s):

Est. St.Err

```
psi1.Activities 7.062 2.471
```

Meaningful coefficients of the linear terms:

Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)

```
(Intercept) 4.589 3.013 1.523 0.13671
Activities 4.563 1.480 3.083 0.00398 **
U1.Activities -4.111 1.488 -2.764 NA
```

Signif. codes:

```
0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05
 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1
```

Residual standard error: 11.36 on 35 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-Squared: 0.7433, Adjusted R-squared: 0.7213

Boot restarting based on 6 samples. Last fit:

Convergence attained in 3 iterations (rel. change 4.4095e-11)

BOX A.2 Piecewise Model Fitting Using 9 as the Initial Value of the Breakpoint

Call:

```
segmented.lm(obj = simple, seg.Z = ~Activities, psi = 9)
```

Estimated Break-Point(s):

Est. St.Err

```
psi1.Activities 13.487 4.214
```

Meaningful coefficients of the linear terms:

Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)

```
(Intercept) 6.5419 2.5335 2.582 0.014162 *
Activities 2.8863 0.7623 3.786 0.000577 ***
U1.Activities -2.5672 0.7814 -3.286 NA
```

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

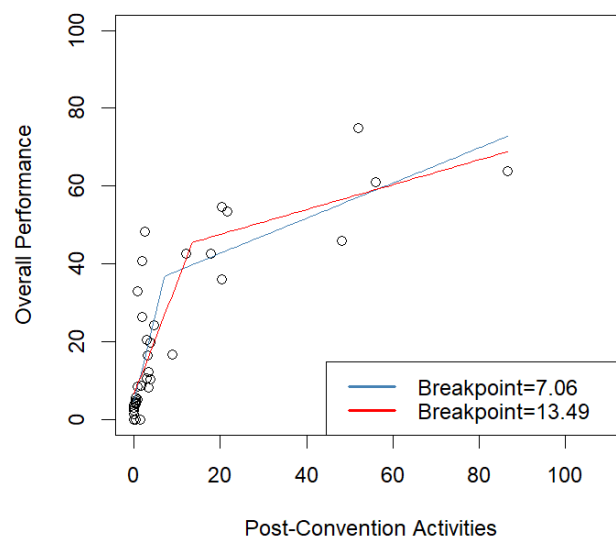
Residual standard error: 11.16 on 35 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-Squared: 0.7523, Adjusted R-squared: 0.731

Boot restarting based on 6 samples. Last fit:
 Convergence attained in 2 iterations (rel. change 6.3407e-12)

Figure A.2 shows the two models with different estimated breakpoint locations in the scatter plot. It seems difficult to tell which model fits better visually.

Figure A.2 Piecewise Models with Different Estimated Breakpoint Locations



To decide between the two models, the standard model selection procedures based on two statistical measures of goodness of fit, residual standard error (RSE)²⁸² and Adjusted R-squared ($\text{Adj } R^2$)²⁸³, are used in the DCL thesis. As lower RSE and high R^2 represent a better fit, the model with a breakpoint location at 13.49 seems to fit the data better with a lower RSE and a higher $\text{Adj } R^2$, as shown in Table A.1.

²⁸² See James, G., Witten, D., Hastie, T., & Tibshirani, R. (2021). *An introduction to statistical learning with applications in R* (2nd ed.), p.68. Springer. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-0716-1418-1>

²⁸³ See Chatterjee, S., & Hadi, A. S. (2015). *Regression analysis by example* (5th ed.), p. 96. Wiley.

Table A.1 Comparison of Two Piecewise Models with Different Breakpoint Locations

Breakpoint of Models	RSE	Adj R ²
7.06	11.36	0.72
13.49	11.16	0.73

Moreover, compared with the simple linear model (Box A.3), the piecewise model with a breakpoint at 13.49 accounts for more variability and is a better fit. As Table A.2 shows, the RSE of the piecewise model is lower, and its adjusted R-squared is higher. Based on the comparison of the visual fit, the piecewise model is also a better fit (Figure A.3).

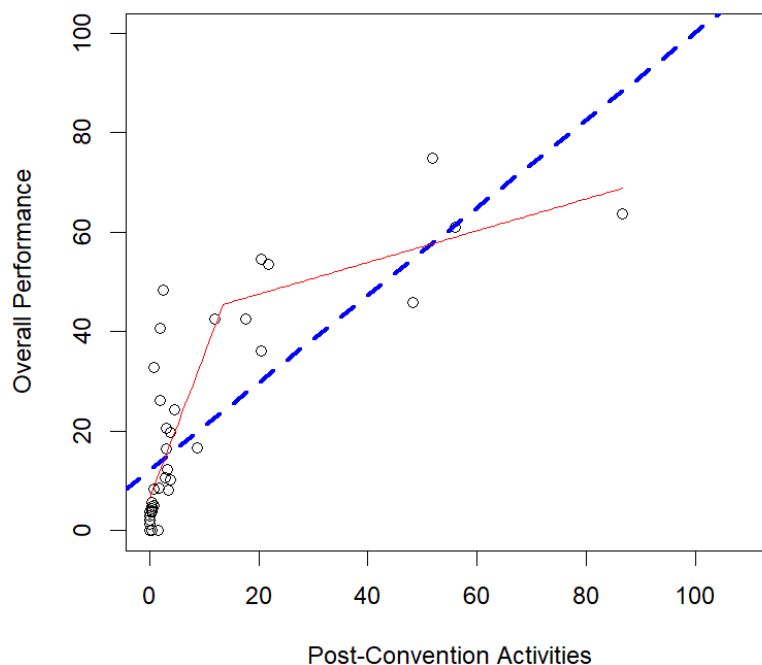
BOX A.3 Results From the Linear Regression Model					
Call: lm(formula = Performance ~ Activities, data = mydf)					
Residuals:					
Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max	
-24.621	-8.744	-5.164	6.937	33.938	
Coefficients:					
	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)	
(Intercept)	12.2568	2.4811	4.940	1.70e-05 ***	
Activities	0.8784	0.1167	7.524	5.74e-09 ***	

Signif. codes:					
0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1					
Residual standard error: 13.71 on 37 degrees of freedom					
Multiple R-squared: 0.6048, Adjusted R-squared: 0.5941					
F-statistic: 56.62 on 1 and 37 DF, p-value: 5.738e-09					

Table A.2 Comparison of RSE and Adj R² Between the Simple Linear Model and the Piecewise Model

Models	RSE	Adj R ²
Simple linear model	13.71	0.59
Piecewise model	11.16	0.73

Figure A.3 The Linear Model Vs. the Piecewise Model with A Breakpoint at 13.49



To further assess the statistical significance of the slopes of the piecewise model in Box A.2, confidence intervals of the slopes below and above the breakpoint are checked (Box A.4). The results showed that the slope above the breakpoint is not significantly different from zero. Thus, the association between post-Convention activities and the performance of the Hague Conventions is not significant statistically when the Hague Conventions score higher than 13.49 for the post-Convention activities.

BOX A.4 Confidence Intervals of Slopes					
	Est.	St.Err.	t value	CI(95%).l	CI(95%).u
slope1	2.88630	0.76233	3.7862	1.33870	4.43400
slope2	0.31911	0.17135	1.8623	-0.02875	0.66697

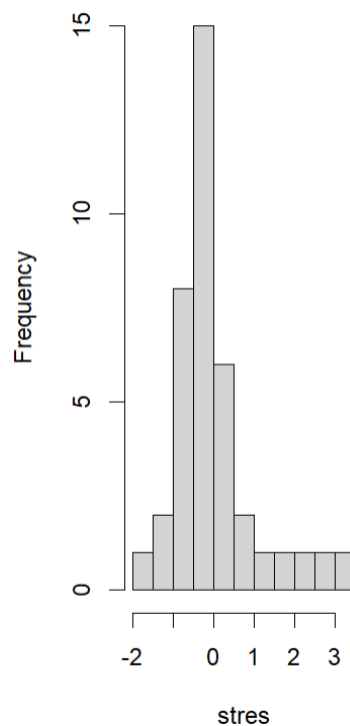
When examining the statistical significance of the parameters, it should be noted that the p-value of U1.Activities, representing the difference-in-slope parameter (β_2 in the piecewise model equation (1) in Chapter Five), or the existence of a breakpoint, is not reported with NA printed, as shown in Box A.1 and Box A.2. Davies' test is applied to test whether the change in slopes or the breakpoint, is significant. The result in Box A.5 shows that the difference-in-slope parameter, or the breakpoint, in the piecewise model is statistically significant with a very small p-value (0.0002). To further assess the statistical significance of the breakpoint, the confidence interval is checked in Box A.6. The result shows that the breakpoint is significantly different from zero. Both results in Boxes A.5 and A.6 have further confirmed that the piecewise regression is a better fit than the simple linear regression.

BOX A.5 Davies' Test for A Change in the Slope	
data:	formula = Performance ~ Activities , method = lm
model =	gaussian , link = identity
segmented variable =	Activities
'best' at =	14.01, n.points = 4, p-value = 0.0002133
alternative hypothesis:	two.sided

BOX A.6 Confidence Interval of the Estimated Breakpoint	
	Est. CI(95%).low CI(95%).up
psi1.Activities	13.4867 4.93115 22.0422

The next step in modeling the data was to further investigate the goodness of fit of the piecewise model with a breakpoint at 13.49. To this end, the assumptions of the piecewise model were checked. The DCL thesis employs graphic analysis of model residuals, defined as the difference between the observed data value and the expected or fitted value from the model, because this approach has been shown to be effective in testing model assumptions²⁸⁴. Specifically, standardized residuals with a mean zero were used. Histograms and Q-Q plots were used to investigate the assumption that the model residuals have a normal distribution. The assumption that residuals have homogeneous variance was checked with a scatterplot of the residuals against the fitted values of the piecewise model.

Figure A.4 Histogram of Model Residuals



²⁸⁴ See Montgomery, D. C., Peck, E. A., & Vining, G. G. (2012). *Introduction to linear regression analysis* (5th ed.), p.136. Wiley.

Figure A.5 Q-Q Plot t

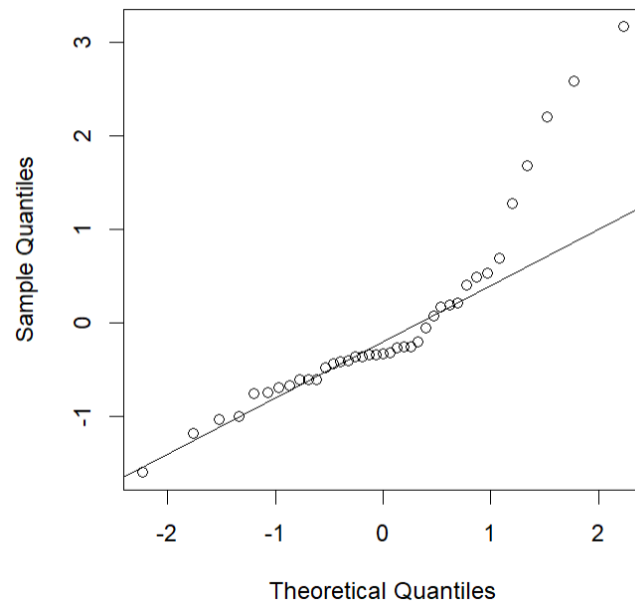
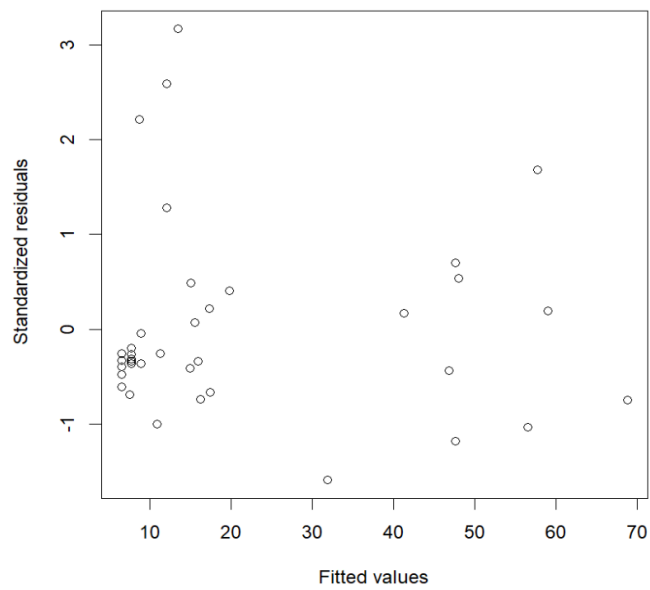


Figure A.6 Residuals Vs. Fitted Values



The histogram in Figure A.4 does not appear to be a bell-shaped curve. Several large residuals appear in the QQ plot of the standardized residuals in Figure A.5. Both Figures A.4 and A.5 suggest a skewed distribution. Figure A.6 shows an unusual scatter plot with several large residuals, which appears to violate the homogeneity of variance assumption. A departure from the normal distribution and homogeneous variance assumptions leads to unreliable standard errors, although the slope coefficients are unbiased²⁸⁵.

After checking model assumptions, the DCL thesis detects outliers and influence and leverage points, which exert a disproportionate influence on model estimation. Ideally, a regression model should represent all data points in the sample. Otherwise, the model becomes an artifact of a small subset of data points. So, it is necessary to find the influential data points and evaluate their impact on model estimation²⁸⁶. Outliers are defined as extreme observations “considerably different from the majority of the data”²⁸⁷. Q-Q plots and the scatterplot of the standardized residuals against the fitted values are recommended to help identify outliers²⁸⁸. In Figures A.5 and A.6, it is not difficult to see several large standardized residuals. If the absolute value of the standardized residual is larger than 2, the data point can be identified as an outlier²⁸⁹. Based on this benchmark, three Conventions, the 1961 Testamentary Dispositions Convention, the 1985 Trusts Convention, and the 1978 Marriage Convention, appear to be outliers, as shown in green in Figure A.7. When data of the three Conventions are removed (n=36), and the piecewise regression model is refit, the

²⁸⁵ See Hoffmann, J. P. (2021). *Linear regression models applications in R*, p. 166, p. 201. CRC Press. <https://doi.org/10.1201/9781003162230>

²⁸⁶ See Montgomery, D. C., Peck, E. A., & Vining, G. G. (2012). *Introduction to linear regression analysis* (5th ed.), Chapter 6. Wiley.

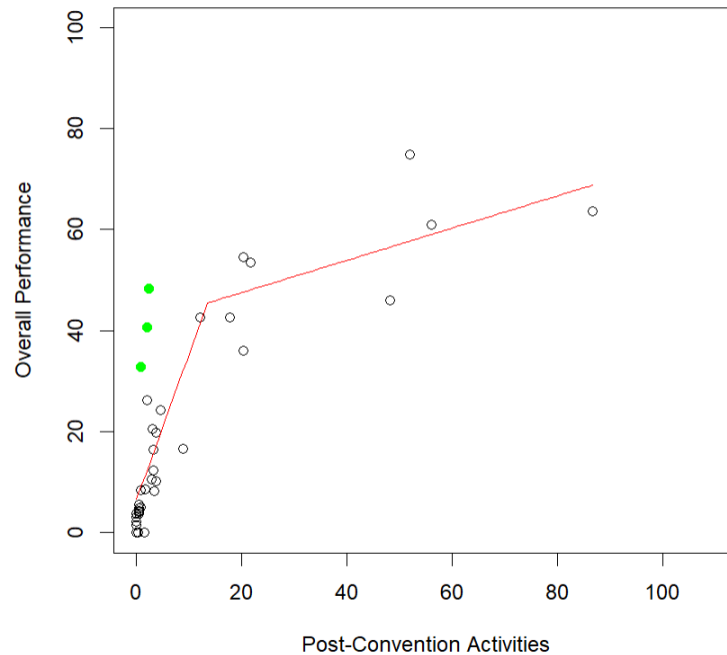
²⁸⁷ Montgomery, D. C., Peck, E. A., & Vining, G. G. (2012). *Introduction to linear regression analysis* (5th ed.), p.152. Wiley.

²⁸⁸ See Montgomery, D. C., Peck, E. A., & Vining, G. G. (2012). *Introduction to linear regression analysis* (5th ed.), p.152. Wiley.

²⁸⁹ See Chatterjee, S., & Hadi, A. S. (2015). *Regression analysis by example* (5th ed.), p. 108. Wiley.

initial guesses between 5 and 20 are still applicable. All these initial guesses produced the same model in the refitting process, with an estimated breakpoint at 14.20 (Figure A.8). Box A.7 shows the refitting result using 15 as the initial guess of the breakpoint location.

Figure A.7 Location of Outliers



BOX A.7 Model Refitting Using 15 as the Initial Value with Outliers Removed

Call:

```
segmented.lm(obj = simple, seg.Z = ~Activities, psi = 15)
```

Estimated Break-Point(s):

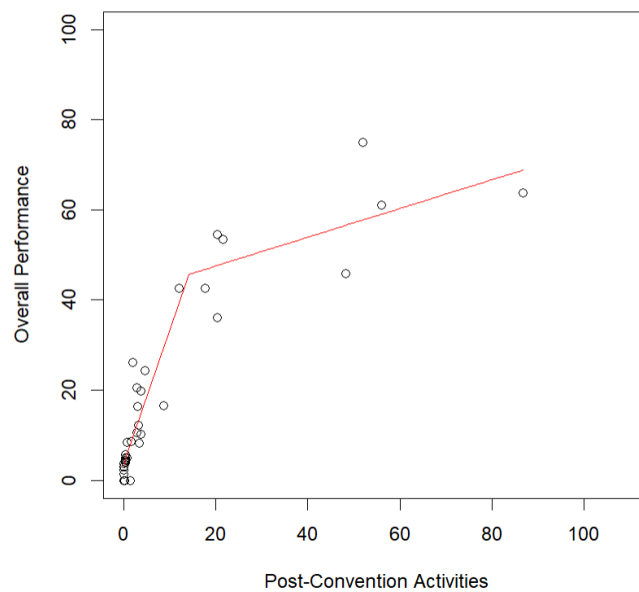
	Est.	St.Err
psi1.Activities	14.195	2.562

Meaningful coefficients of the linear terms:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	3.1976	1.6074	1.989	0.0553 .
Activities	2.9939	0.4667	6.415	3.28e-07 ***
U1.Activities	-2.6748	0.4782	-5.593	NA

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1				
Residual standard error: 6.805 on 32 degrees of freedom				
Multiple R-Squared: 0.9087, Adjusted R-squared: 0.9001				
Boot restarting based on 6 samples. Last fit:				
Convergence attained in 2 iterations (rel. change 6.6727e-11)				

Figure A.8 The Refitted Piecewise Model with A Breakpoint at 14.20



After removing the three outliers, both slopes are significant statistically according to the p-value in Box A.7 and the confidence intervals in Box A.8, which suggests a significant association between post-Convention activities and the performance of the Hague Conventions both below and above the breakpoint. Moreover, the results of Davies' test in Box A.9 and confidence interval in Box A.10 show a significant change in the slopes.

BOX A.8 Confidence Intervals of Slopes After Removing Three Outliers					
	Est.	St.Err.	t value	CI(95%).l	CI(95%).u
slope1	2.99390	0.46668	6.4154	2.04330	3.94450
slope2	0.31911	0.10445	3.0551	0.10635	0.53187

BOX A.9 Davies' Test for A Change in the Slope After Removing Three Outliers	
data: formula = Performance ~ Activities , method = lm model = gaussian , link = identity segmented variable = Activities 'best' at = 14.01, n.points = 4, p-value =2.048e-08 alternative hypothesis: two.sided	

BOX A.10 Confidence Interval of the Breakpoint After Removing Outliers			
	Est.	CI(95%).low	CI(95%).up
psi1.Activities	14.1947	8.97695	19.4124

Comparing the two piecewise models before and after removing the three outliers, one can find that refitting without them improves the goodness of fit. Graphic analysis of the standard residuals for the refitted piecewise model shows a less drastic departure from assumptions of normal distribution and homogeneity of variance, as presented in Figures A.9, A.10, and A.11. The RSE decreases from 11.16 to 6.81, and the adjusted R-squared increases from 0.731 to 0.9001, which

indicates that the refitted piecewise model accounts for more variability than the original one (Table A.3). Furthermore, regardless of how the initial values vary from 5 to 20, the refitted model remains stable with the same estimated breakpoint location at 14.20.

Figure A.9 Histogram of the Refitted Model Residuals

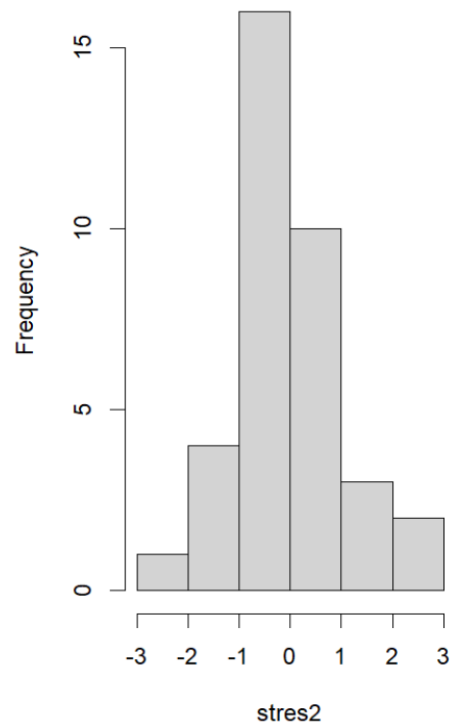


Figure A.10 Q-Q Plot for the Refitted Model

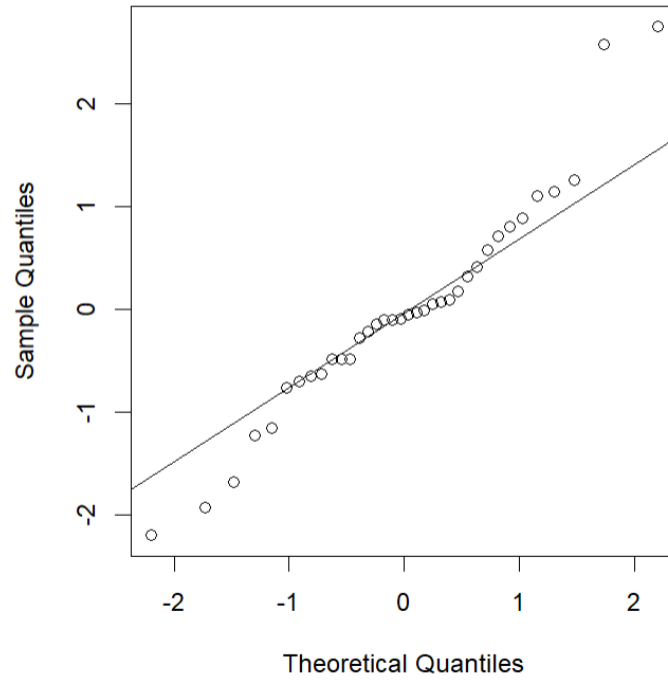


Figure A.11 Residuals Vs. Fitted Values for the Refitted Model

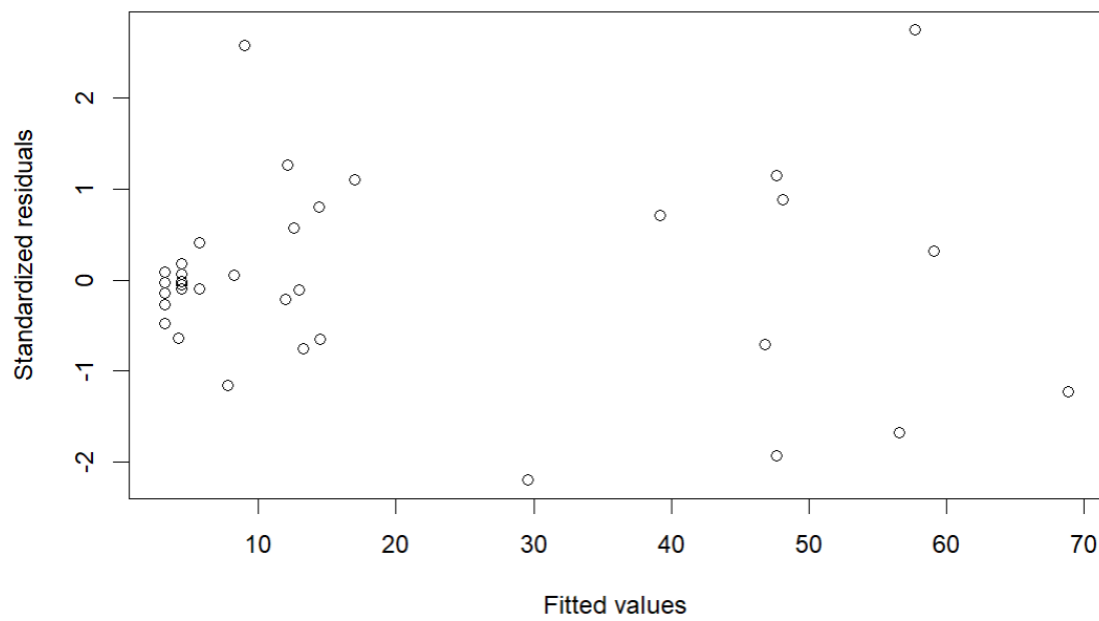


Table A.3 Comparison of RSE and Adj R² Between the Piecewise Models Before and After
Removing Three Outliers

Models	RSE	Adj R ²
Original piecewise model	11.16	0.73
Refitted piecewise model	6.81	0.90

However, outliers should not be removed to improve the model's goodness of fit. There appears to be no reason to invalidate data of the three Conventions, such as faulty measurement or incorrect data collection, and they appear to be extreme values as part of the data variability. They contain valuable information on the relationship between post-Convention activities and the performance of the Hague Conventions, as elaborated in Chapter Five. Regression analysis without data on the three Conventions may lead to a loss of information. Moreover, while the extreme values may have led to a more drastic departure from the normal distribution and homogeneous variance assumptions in the original model, which affected the standard errors and confidence intervals by which the slope coefficient above the breakpoint of the original model was tested statistically insignificant, the slope coefficients themselves are unbiased based on statistical theory²⁹⁰. After removing the extreme values, the changes in the estimated breakpoint location (from 13.49 to 14.20) and the two slope coefficients below and above the breakpoint are slight (Box A.4 and Box A.8). The three extreme values lie somewhat off the regression line below the breakpoint, but they do not control the parameters of the original model. So, the extreme values should not be discarded from the piecewise regression analysis, and including them does not badly limit the use of the piecewise model.

The DCL thesis then detected influence and leverage points to explore further how some data points, including outliers, affect the model estimation. Influence points considerably influence

²⁹⁰ See Montgomery, D. C., Peck, E. A., & Vining, G. G. (2012). *Introduction to linear regression analysis* (5th ed.), p. 166, p. 201. Wiley.

model estimation and pull regression lines in their directions²⁹¹. Cook's distance was used to detect them. If the Cook's distance of a data point is larger than the benchmark $4/(n-k-1)$ ²⁹², where k is the number of independent variables, and n is the sample size, this data point can be identified as an influence point. The DCL thesis has only one independent variable, and the sample size is 39. So, the benchmark of Cook's distance used in the DCL thesis is 0.11 ($4/(39-1-1)$). With this benchmark, three Conventions, the 1980 Abduction Convention, the 1961 Apostille Convention, and the 1980 Access to Justice Convention are identified as influence points, shown in purple in Figure A.12. When data of the influence points were removed ($n=36$), and the piecewise regression model was refit, the DCL thesis still used initial values between 5 and 20. All these initial guesses produced the same model in the refitting process, with an estimated breakpoint of 8.33 (Figure A.13). Box A.11 shows the refitting result using 9 as the initial guess of the breakpoint location.

Figure A.12 Location of Influence Points (N=39)

²⁹¹ See Montgomery, D. C., Peck, E. A., & Vining, G. G. (2012). *Introduction to linear regression analysis* (5th ed.), Chapter 6. Wiley.

²⁹² See Fox, J. (2020). *Regression diagnostics: An introduction* (2nd ed.), Chapter 4. Sage Publications.

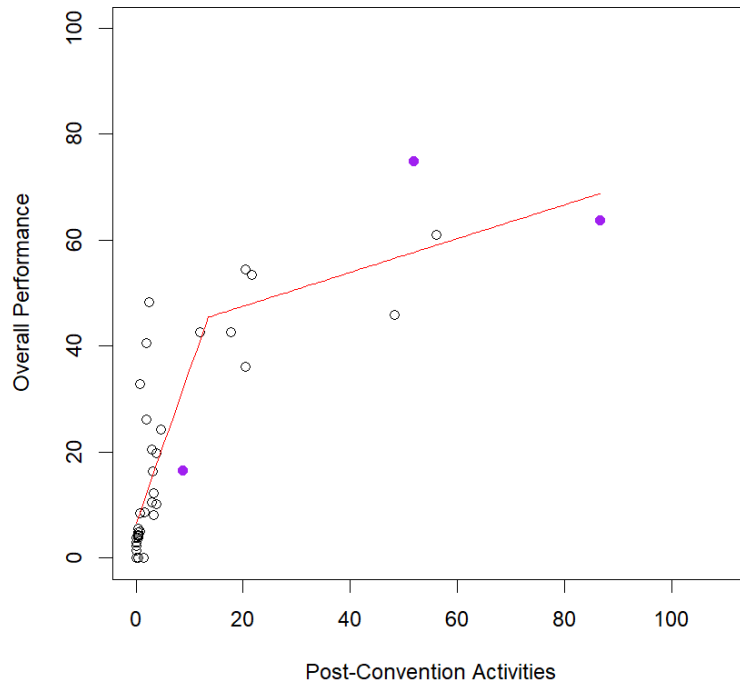
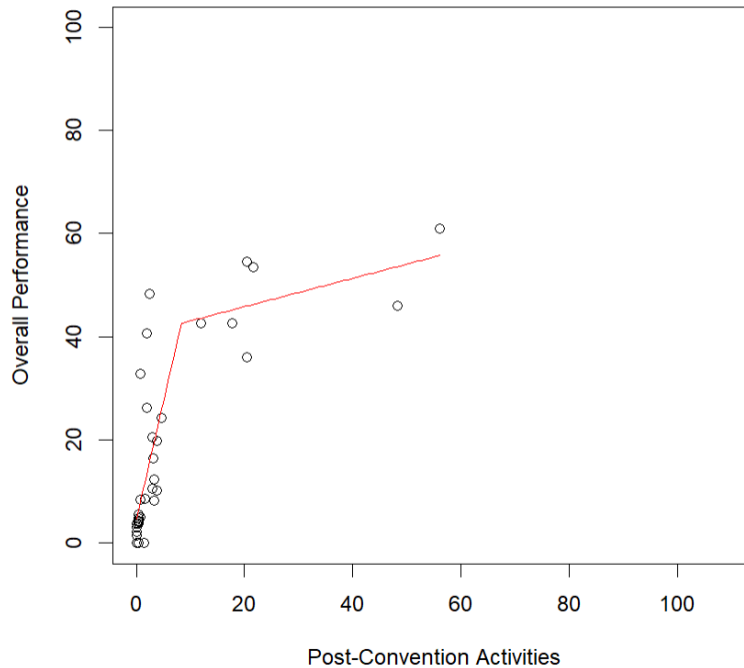


Figure A.13 The Refitted Piecewise Model without Influence Points (N=36)



BOX A.11 Model Refitting Using 9 as the Initial Value without Influence Points

Call:

```
segmented.lm(obj = simple, seg.Z = ~Activities, psi = 9)
```

Estimated Break-Point(s):

Est. St.Err

psi1.Activities 8.331 2.718

Meaningful coefficients of the linear terms:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	4.589	2.813	1.632	0.11254
Activities	4.563	1.381	3.303	0.00236 **
U1.Activities	-4.287	1.405	-3.052	NA

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 10.61 on 32 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-Squared: 0.7143, Adjusted R-squared: 0.6876

Boot restarting based on 6 samples. Last fit:

Convergence attained in 2 iterations (rel. change 5.5343e-11)

After removing the influence points, only the slope below the breakpoint was significant statistically, according to the p-value in Box A.11 and the confidence intervals in Box A.12. For

the slope above the breakpoint, its confidence interval in Box A.12 shows that it is not statistically significant. The results of Davies' test in Box A.13 and the confidence interval in Box A.14 show a significant change in the slopes. Compared with the original piecewise model (n=39), removing the influence points changes the slope below the breakpoint (from 2.89 to 4.56) and the breakpoint location (from 13.49 to 8.33) considerably, but it does not seem to improve the model goodness of fit, as shown in Figures A.14, A.15 and A.16. The RSE and the adjusted R-squared did not change much (Table A.4).

BOX A.12 Confidence Intervals of Slopes After Removing Influence Points					
	Est.	St.Err.	t value	CI(95%).l	CI(95%).u
slope1	4.56300	1.38140	3.3032	1.74920	7.37680
slope2	0.27557	0.25625	1.0754	-0.24639	0.79753

BOX A.13 Davies' Test for A Change in the Slope After Removing Influence Points
data: formula = Performance ~ Activities , method = lm model = gaussian , link = identity segmented variable = Activities 'best' at = 12.055, n.points = 4, p-value =0.0009674 alternative hypothesis: two.sided

BOX A.14 Confidence Interval of the Breakpoint After Removing Influence Points
Est. CI(95%).low CI(95%).up
psi1.Activities 8.33127 2.79569 13.8668

Figure A.14 Histogram of the Refitted Model Residuals without Influence Points

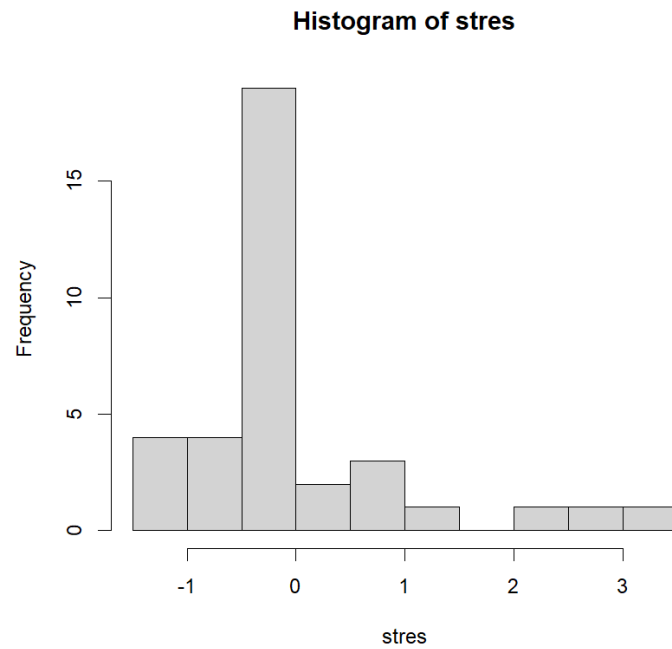


Figure A.15 Q-Q Plot for the Refitted Model without Influence Points

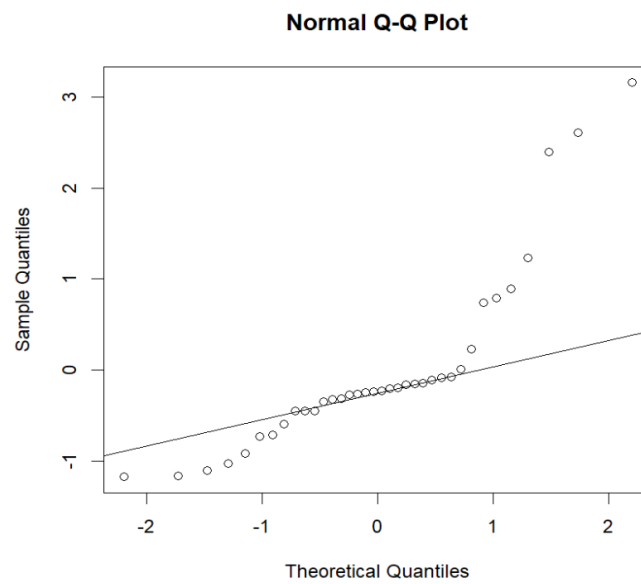


Figure A.16 Residuals Vs. Fitted Values for the Refitted Model without Influence Points

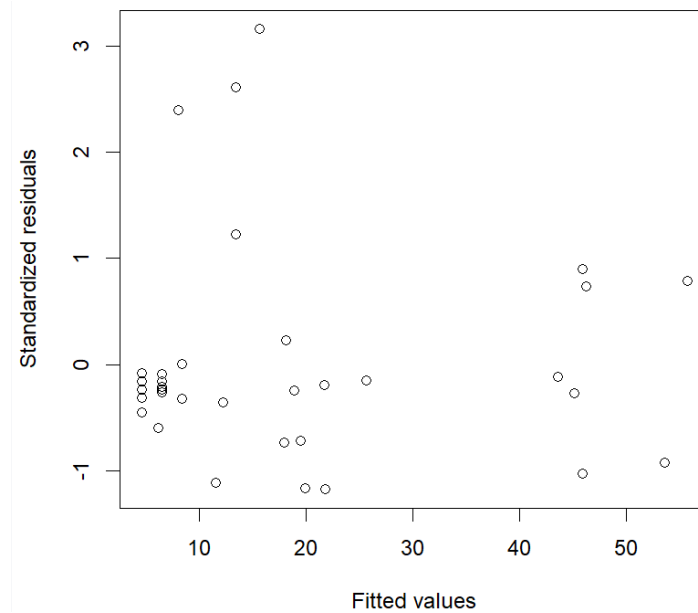


Table A.4 Comparison of RSE and Adj R² Between the Piecewise Models Before and After Removing Three Influence Points

Models	RSE	Adj R ²
Original piecewise model	11.16	0.73
Refitted piecewise model	10.61	0.69

Leverage points are those far from the center (centroid) of the independent variable or from the rest of the sample²⁹³. They are detected using the hat matrix. If the hat diagonal of a data point is larger than $2p/n$, where p is equal to the number of independent variables plus one, and n is the sample size, this data point can be identified as a leverage point²⁹⁴. In the DCL thesis, there is only one independent variable, post-Convention activities, and the sample size is 39. So, the benchmark to identify leverage points is 0.10 ($2(1+1)/39$). With the hat diagonal, ten Hague Conventions, the

²⁹³ See Montgomery, D. C., Peck, E. A., & Vining, G. G. (2012). *Introduction to linear regression analysis* (5th ed.), Chapter 6. Wiley.

²⁹⁴ See Montgomery, D. C., Peck, E. A., & Vining, G. G. (2012). *Introduction to linear regression analysis* (5th ed.), Chapter 6. Wiley.

1980 Abduction Convention, the 1993 Adoption Convention, the 1961 Apostille Convention, the 1996 Children Protection Convention, the 1965 Service Convention, the 2007 Maintenance Convention, the 1970 Evidence Convention, the 2005 Choice of Court Convention, the 2007 Maintenance Protocol Convention, and the 1980 Access to Justice Convention, are detected as leverage points, shown in purple in Figure A.17.

When the leverage points were removed, the piecewise regression model may not be appropriate to use. A simple linear model may not fit the data well either, as shown by the low Adj R^2 (0.25) in Box A.15 and the scatter plot in Figure A.18. Also, as the DCL thesis detects the outliers and influence and leverage points to evaluate their effect on model estimation, and faulty measurement or incorrect data collection does not exist for all these points, none of them should be dropped from the regression analysis. The outliers and leverage and influence points' effect on the piecewise model estimation will be further analyzed in Chapter Five.

Figure A.17 Location of Leverage Points (N=39)

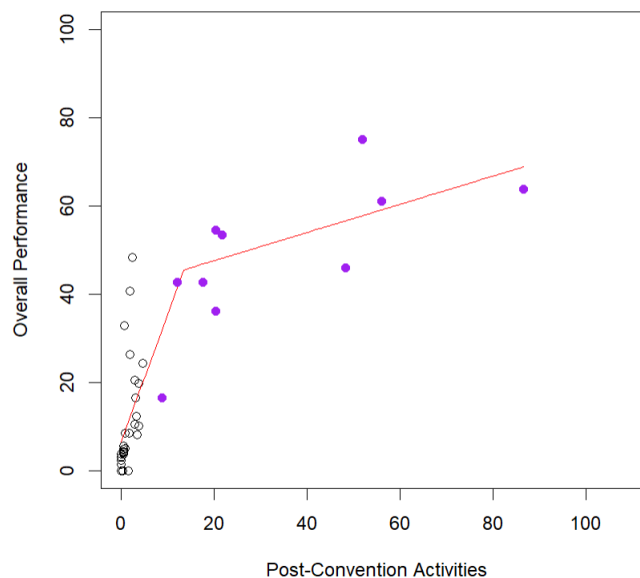
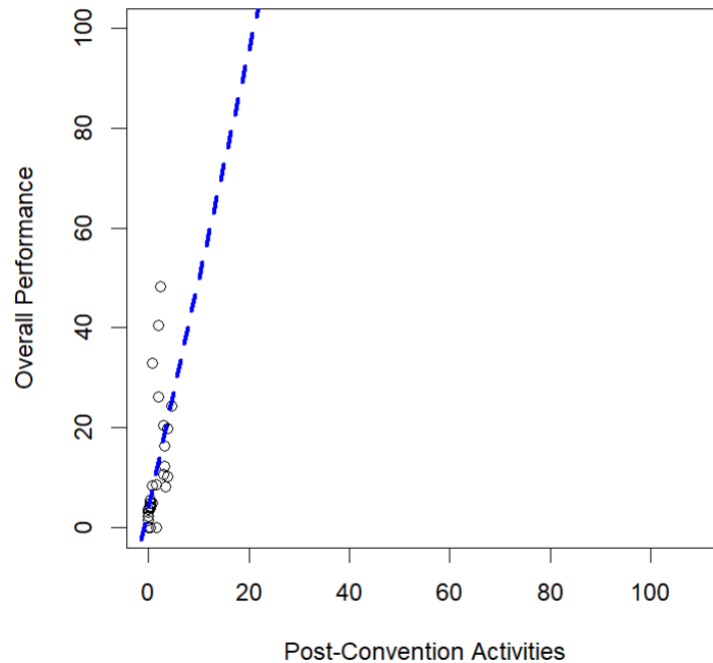


Figure A.18 Sample without Leverage Points (N=29)



BOX A.15 Simple Linear Regression without Leverage Points (N=29)

Call:

```
lm(formula = Performance ~ Activities, data = mydf2)
```

Residuals:

Min	1Q	Median	3Q	Max
-11.721	-4.589	-2.406	-0.896	32.688

Coefficients:

	Estimate	Std. Error	t value	Pr(> t)
(Intercept)	4.589	2.924	1.570	0.1281
Activities	4.563	1.436	3.178	0.0037

(Intercept)

Activities **

Signif. codes:

0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

Residual standard error: 11.03 on 27 degrees of freedom

Multiple R-squared: 0.2722, Adjusted R-squared: 0.2452

F-statistic: 10.1 on 1 and 27 DF, p-value: 0.003702

APPENDIX B: CODE USED IN R

I. An overview of the main functions used in R

The main functions used for the model fitting and visualization in R are as follows:

- `read.delim(file, header, sep, quote, ...)`.
- `data.frame(..., row.names, check.rows, ...)`.
- `plot(x, y, type, xlim, ylim, log, main, sub, xlab, ylab, ann, axes,...)`.
- `legend(x, y, legend, fill,...)`.
- `abline(a, b, h,...)`.
- `points(x,...)`
- `lm(formula, data, subset, weights, ...)`.
- `library(package,...)`.
- `segmented(obj, seg.Z, psi, npsi,...)`.
- `summary(object, maxsum, digits, ...)`.
- `confint(object, parm, level = 0.95, ...)`.
- `slope(ogg, parm, conf.level = 0.95, ...)`.
- `davies.test(obj, seg.Z, k,...)`.
- `stdres(object)`
- `fitted(object,...)`
- `hist(x,...)`
- `qqnorm(y,...)`.
- `qqline(y,...)`.
- `which(x, arr.ind = FALSE, useNames = TRUE)`.

`read.delim()` is used to read delimited text files and import their data into R. `data.frame()` can

assign the data in R to a data frame. `plot()` is used to draw a scatter plot. `abline()` adds straight lines, `points()` draws points, and `legend()` adds legends to the scatter plot. `lm()` runs linear regression, such as simple linear regression, and makes the variance and covariance analysis for a data frame. One can also use another function in R, `glm(formula, family = gaussian, data, weights, ...)`, to run the simple linear regression for the DCL thesis before adding a piecewise relationship. `glm()` fits generalized linear models and produces the same results as `lm()` when fitting a linear regression model. The main difference is that `glm()` can fit more complicated models, such as logistic and Poisson regression, compared with `lm()`.

`library()` loads add-on packages in R, such as `segmented()`, which fits regression models with piecewise relationships between the dependent variable and one or more independent variables. `summary()` is the function to produce the result summary of the model fitting functions such as `lm()` and `segmented()`. `confint()` computes confidence intervals for parameters in a model, and `slope()` computes each slope in a piecewise regression model. `davies.test()` is the function to test for a change in the slope, meaning the difference-in-slope parameter, β_2 in the piecewise model equation (1), is not zero for a linear or generalized linear model. In R, `pscore.test()` can also test for the existence of the breakpoint. The DCL thesis uses `davies.test()` as it is stable even for small samples.²⁹⁵ `stdres()` and `fitted()` extract standardized residuals and fitted values from a model, respectively. `Hist()` provides a histogram for data values. `qqnorm()` produces a normal probability plot, and `qqline()` adds a line to the normal probability plot, which passes through the first and third quartiles. `which()` returns indices of a logical object. By giving descriptions of the arguments in the brackets, one can process the data with each function above.

²⁹⁵ The R Project for Statistical Computing. (n.d.). *Testing for a change in the slope*. <https://search.r-project.org/CRAN/refmans/segmented/html/davies.test.html>

II. Code used in every step

Step 1: Create a dataframe

Scores for post-Convention activities and the overall performance of the 39 Hague Conventions are first stored in a text document named original v2. `read.delim()` reads the text document and imports it into R. The 39 groups of data in R are named mydata. Then `data.frame()` assigns mydata to a dataframe named mydf to process it further. The code used in Step One is as follows:

```
> mydata <- read.delim("C:\\Users\\ke\\Desktop\\original v2.txt")  
> mydf <- data.frame (mydata)
```

Step 2: Run the simple linear regression

Before the piecewise model fitting in Step 3, as required by the package, *segmented*, a simple linear regression model named simple is fit to the dataframe, mydf, to provide a baseline via

```
> simple <- lm(Performance~Activities, data=mydf)
```

where the overall performance of the 39 Hague Conventions is the dependent variable, and their post-Convention activities are the independent variable. The results from the simple linear regression model are obtained via

```
> summary(simple)
```

Also, the linear regression model can be visualized via

```
> plot(mydf$Activities,mydf$Performance,xlim=c(0,110),ylim=c(0,100), xlab = "Post-  
Convention Activities", ylab ="Overall Performance")  
> abline(simple$coefficients[1],simple$coefficients[2],lty=2,col="blue",lwd=3)
```

Step 3: Estimate all parameters with multiple initial values of the breakpoint

In this step, after loading the segmented package with the library() function, a piecewise relation is added into the simple regression model, simple, and Activities is the segmented independent variable. The initial values between 5 and 20 are used to estimate all parameters in the piecewise model, including the exact breakpoint location. The code using initial values of 5 and 9 as examples is as follows:

```
> library(segmented)
> piecewise5 <- segmented(simple, seg.Z = ~Activities, psi=5)
> summary(piecewise5)
> piecewise9 <- segmented(simple, seg.Z = ~Activities, psi=9)
> summary(piecewise9)
```

The two models with different estimated breakpoint locations are visualized via

```
> plot(piecewise5, add = T, col='steelblue')
> plot(piecewise9, add = T, col='red')
> legend('bottomright', col = c('steelblue', 'red'), lwd = 2, c('Breakpoint=7.06', 'Breakpoint=13.49'))
```

Step 4: Test the significance of slopes and breakpoint.

Confidence intervals of the breakpoint and the two slopes are computed via

```
> confint(piecewise9)

> slope(piecewise9)
```

Davies' test is performed via

```
> davies.test (simple, seg.Z=~Activities, k=5)
```

One may find that the best value of the breakpoint returned by `davies.test ()` is different from that returned by `segmented ()`. `davies.test ()` does not aim to estimate the breakpoint,²⁹⁶ so the result returned by `segmented ()` shall prevail.

Step 5: Test model assumptions

The histogram, the Q-Q plot, and the scatter plot of standardized residuals against fitted values of the piecewise model are obtained via

```
> stres<-stdres(piecewise9)
> fitted <- fitted(piecewise9)
> hist(stres)
> qqnorm(stres)
> qqline(stres)
> plot(stres~fitted, xlab="Fitted values", ylab = "Standardized residuals")
```

Step 6: Detect outliers

```
> outlierest<-data.frame(cbind(mydf,stres))
> nooutliers<-outlierest[outlierest$stres<2,]
> simple2 <- lm(Performance~Activities, data=nooutliers)
```

²⁹⁶ The R Project for Statistical Computing. (n.d.). *Testing for a change in the slope*. <https://search.r-project.org/CRAN/refmans/segmented/html/davies.test.html>

```

> segment15 <- segmented(simple2, seg.Z = ~Activities, psi=15)

> summary(segment15)

> confint(segment15)

> slope(segment15)

> davies.test (simple2, seg.Z=~Activities, k=5)

> outliers <- which(abs(stres) > 2)

> outliers

> points(mydf$Activities[c(19, 20,26)], mydf$Performance[c(19, 20,26)], pch=16, col = "green")

> plot(nooutliers$Activities,nooutliers$Performance,xlim=c(0,110),ylim=c(0,100), xlab = "Post-
Convention Activities", ylab = "Overall Performance")

> plot(segment15, add = T, col='red')

> stres2<-stdres(segment15)

> fitted2<- fitted(segment15)

> hist(stres2)

> qqnorm(stres2)

> qqline(stres2)

> plot(stres2~fitted2, xlab="Fitted values", ylab = "Standardized residuals")

```

Step 7: Detect influence points

```

> cook <- cooks.distance(piecewise9)

> influencetest<-data.frame(cbind(mydf,cook))

> noinfluence<-influncetest[influncetest$cook<0.11,]

> simple3 <- lm(Performance~Activities, data=noinfluence)

> s9 <- segmented(simple3, seg.Z = ~Activities, psi=9)

```

```

> summary(s9)

> confint(s9)

> slope(s9)

> davies.test (simple3, seg.Z=~Activities, k=5)

> inf <- which(cook > 0.11)

> inf

> plot(mydf$Activities,mydf$Performance,xlim=c(0,110),ylim=c(0,100), xlab = "Post-Conventi
on Activities", ylab="Overall Performance")

> plot(piecewise9, add = T, col='red')

> points(mydf$Activities[c(1, 3, 10)], mydf$Performance[c(1, 3, 10)], pch=16, col = "purple")

> plot(noinfluence$Activities,noinfluence$Performance,xlim=c(0,110),ylim=c(0,100), xlab = "P
ost-Convention Activities", ylab = "Overall Performance")

> plot(s9, add = T, col='red')

> stres3<-stdres(s9)

> fitted3<- fitted(s9)

> hist(stres3)

> qqnorm(stres3)

> qqline(stres3)

> plot(stres3~fitted3, xlab="Fitted values", ylab = "Standardized residuals")

```

Step 8: Detect leverage points

```

> leverage <- influence(piecewise9)$hat

> leveragetest<-data.frame(cbind(mydf,leverage))

```

```

> noleverage <- leveragetest[leveragetest$leverage<0.10,]
> simple4 <- lm(Performance~Activities, data=noleverage)
> summary(simple4)
> high_leverage <- which(leverage > 0.10)
> high_leverage
> plot(mydf$Activities,mydf$Performance,xlim=c(0,110),ylim=c(0,100), xlab = "Post-Conventi
on Activities", ylab="Overall Performance")
> plot(piecewise9, add = T, col='red')
> points(mydf$Activities[c(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10)], mydf$Performance[c(1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10)], pc
h=16, col = "purple")
> plot(noleverage$Activities, noleverage$Performance,xlim=c(0,110),ylim=c(0,100), xlab = "Po
st-Convention Activities", ylab="Overall Performance")
> abline(simple4$coefficients[1],simple4$coefficients[2],lty=2,col="blue",lwd=3)

```


APPENDIX C: BACKGROUD DATA ON INDICATORS ONE AND TWO

I. The 1954 Civil Procedure Convention

	States	Time of Ratification/Accession/Succession	Legal System
1	Albania	8-IV-2010	Civil law
2	Argentina	23-IX-1987	Civil law
3	Armenia	6-V-1996	Civil law
4	Austria	1-III-1956	Civil law
5	Belarus	17-V-1993	Civil law
6	Belgium	24-IV-1958	Civil law
7	Bosnia and Herzegovina	23-VIII-1993	Civil law
8	China, People's Republic of		Macao, Civil law
9	Croatia	23-IV-1993	Civil law
10	Cyprus	27-IV-2000	Mixed, Common law/Civil law
11	Czech Republic	28-I-1993	Civil law
12	Denmark	19-IX-1958	Civil law
13	Egypt	4-II-1981	Mixed, Muslim/Civil law
14	Finland	8-I-1957	Civil law
15	France	23-IV-1959	Civil law
16	Germany	2-XI-1959	Civil law
17	Holy See	25-VIII-1966	Civil law
18	Hungary	21-V-1965	Civil law
19	Iceland	10-XI-2008	Civil law
20	Israel	22-XI-1967	Mixed, Civil law/Common law/Jewish/Muslim
21	Italy	11-II-1957	Civil law
22	Japan	28-V-1970	Mixed, Civil law/Customary
23	Kazakhstan	29-I-2015	Civil law
24	Kyrgyzstan	22-XI-1996	Civil law
25	Latvia	15-XII-1992	Civil law
26	Lebanon	25-III-1974	Mixed, Civil law/Muslim
27	Lithuania	5-XI-2002	Civil law
28	Luxembourg	3-VII-1956	Civil law
29	Mongolia	3-III-2014	Mixed, Customary/Civil

			law
30	Montenegro	1-III-2007	Civil law
31	Morocco	22-XII-1971	Mixed, Muslim/Civil law
32	Netherlands	28-IV-1959	Civil law
33	Norway	21-V-1958	Civil law
34	Poland	13-VI-1962	Civil law
35	Portugal	3-VII-1967	Civil law
36	Republic of Moldova	4-II-1993	Civil law
37	Republic of North Macedonia	20-III-1996	Civil law
38	Romania	29-IV-1971	Civil law
39	Russian Federation	28-X-1966	Civil law
40	Serbia	19-IV-2001	Civil law
41	Slovakia	15-III-1993	Civil law
42	Slovenia	8-VI-1992	Civil law
43	Spain	20-IX-1961	Civil law
44	Suriname	11-XI-1976	Civil law
45	Sweden	21-XII-1957	Civil law
46	Switzerland	6-V-1957	Civil law
47	Turkey	23-X-1972	Civil law
48	Ukraine	10-VI-1999	Civil law
49	Uzbekistan	5-III-1996	Civil law

II. The 1955 International Sales of Goods Convention

	States	Time of Ratification/Accession/Succession	Legal System
1	Denmark	3-VII-1964	Civil law
2	Finland	3-VII-1964	Civil law
3	France	30-VII-1963	Civil law
4	Italy	17-III-1958	Civil law
5	Niger	11-X-1971	Mixed, Civil law/Customary
6	Norway	3-VII-1964	Civil law
7	Sweden	8-VII-1964	Civil law
8	Switzerland	29-VIII-1972	Civil law

III. The 1958 Transfer of Title Convention

	States	Time of Ratification/Accession/Succession	Legal System
1	Italy	24-III-1961	Civil law

IV. The 1958 Jurisdiction of the Selected Forum Convention

	States	Time of Ratification/Accession/Succession	Legal System
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V. The 1955 Nationality and Domicile Convention

	States	Time of Ratification/Accession/Succession	Legal System
1	Belgium	2-V-1962	Civil law
2	Netherlands	22-XII-1960	Civil law

VI. The 1956 Legal Personality of Foreign Companies Convention

	States	Time of Ratification/Accession/Succession	Legal System
1	Belgium	28-III-1962	Civil law
2	France	30-VII-1963	Civil law
3	Netherlands	23-X-1959	Civil law

VII. The 1956 Maintenance Convention

	States	Time of Ratification/Accession/Succession	Legal System
1	Austria	24-VI-1959	Civil law
2	Belgium	26-VIII-1970	Civil law
3	China, People's Republic of		Macao, Civil law
4	France	2-V-1963	Civil law
5	Germany	2-XI-1961	Civil law
6	Italy	22-II-1961	Civil law
7	Japan	22-VII-1977	Mixed, Civil law/Customary
8	Liechtenstein	2-VI-1972	Civil law
9	Luxembourg	27-VIII-1958	Civil law
10	Netherlands	15-X-1962	Civil law

11	Portugal	6-XII-1968	Civil law
12	Spain	27-III-1974	Civil law
13	Switzerland	18-XI-1964	Civil law
14	Turkey	28-II-1972	Civil law

VIII. The 1958 Recognition and Enforcement Convention

	States	Time of Ratification/Accession/Succession	Legal System
1	Austria	5-IX-1960	Civil law
2	Belgium	15-IX-1961	Civil law
3	China, People's Republic of		Macao, Civil law
4	Czech Republic	24-IX-1970	Civil law
5	Denmark	2-XI-1965	Civil law
6	Finland	26-VI-1967	Civil law
7	France	26-V-1966	Civil law
8	Germany	2-XI-1961	Civil law
9	Hungary	20-X-1964	Civil law
10	Italy	22-II-1961	Civil law
11	Liechtenstein	2-VI-1972	Civil law
12	Netherlands	28-II-1964	Civil law
13	Norway	2-IX-1965	Civil law
14	Portugal	27-XII-1973	Civil law
15	Slovakia	24-IX-1970	Civil law
16	Spain	11-IX-1973	Civil law
17	Suriname	29-X-1976	Civil law
18	Sweden	31-XII-1965	Civil law
19	Switzerland	18-XI-1964	Civil law
20	Turkey	27-IV-1973	Civil law

IX. The 1961 Infants Protection Convention

	States	Time of Ratification/Accession/Succession	Legal System
1	Austria	12-III-1975	Civil law
2	China, People's Republic of		Macao, Civil law

3	France	11-IX-1972	Civil law
4	Germany	19-VII-1971	Civil law
5	Italy	22-II-1995	Civil law
6	Latvia	24-I-2001	Civil law
7	Lithuania	23-X-2001	Civil law
8	Luxembourg	13-X-1967	Civil law
9	Netherlands	20-VII-1971	Civil law
10	Poland	26-V-1993	Civil law
11	Portugal	6-XII-1968	Civil law
12	Spain	22-V-1987	Civil law
13	Switzerland	9-XII-1966	Civil law
14	Turkey	25-VIII-1983	Civil law

X. The 1961 Testamentary Dispositions Convention

States		Time of Ratification/Accession/Succession	Legal System
1	Albania	25-X-2013	Civil law
2	Antigua and Barbuda	1-V-1985	Common law
3	Armenia	1-III-2007	Civil law
4	Australia	22-IX-1986	Common law
5	Austria	28-X-1963	Civil law
6	Belgium	20-X-1971	Civil law
7	Bosnia and Herzegovina	23-VIII-1993	Civil law
8	Botswana	18-XI-1968	Mixed, Civil law/Common law
9	Brunei Darussalam	10-V-1988	Mixed, Muslim/Common law/Customary
10	China, People's Republic of		Hong Kong, Mixed Common law/Customary
11	Croatia	23-IV-1993	Civil law
12	Denmark	21-VII-1976	Civil law
13	Estonia	13-V-1998	Civil law
14	Eswatini (formerly Swaziland)	23-XI-1970	Mixed, Civil law/Customary
15	Fiji	28-VI-1971	Common law
16	Finland	24-VI-1976	Civil law

17	France	20-IX-1967	Civil law
18	Germany	2-XI-1965	Civil law
19	Greece	3-VI-1983	Civil law
20	Grenada	20-V-1985	Common law
21	Ireland	3-VIII-1967	Common law
22	Israel	11-XI-1977	Mixed, Civil law/Common law/Jewish/Muslim
23	Japan	3-VI-1964	Mixed, Civil law/Customary
24	Lesotho	1-VI-1977	Mixed, Common law/Civil law/Customary
25	Luxembourg	7-XII-1978	Civil law
26	Mauritius	24-VIII-1970	Mixed, Civil law/Common law
27	Montenegro	1-III-2007	Civil law
28	Netherlands	2-VI-1982	Civil law
29	Norway	2-XI-1972	Civil law
30	Poland	3-IX-1969	Civil law
31	Republic of Moldova	11-VIII-2011	Civil law
32	Republic of North Macedonia	20-IX-1993	Civil law
33	Serbia	26-IV-2001	Civil law
34	Slovenia	8-VI-1992	Civil law
35	South Africa	5-X-1970	Mixed, Civil law/Common law
36	Spain	11-IV-1988	Civil law
37	Sweden	9-VII-1976	Civil law
38	Switzerland	18-VIII-1971	Civil law
39	Tonga	10-VIII-1978	Common law
40	Turkey	23-VIII-1983	Civil law
41	Ukraine	15-III-2011	Civil law
42	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	6-XI-1963	Common law <Scotland (Mixed, Civil law/Common law)>

XI. The 1961 Apostille Convention

States	Time of Ratification/Accession/Succession	Legal System
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1	Albania	3-IX-2003	Civil law
2	Andorra	15-IV-1996	Customary
3	Antigua and Barbuda	1-V-1985	Common law
4	Argentina	8-V-1987	Civil law
5	Armenia	19-XI-1993	Civil law
6	Australia	11-VII-1994	Common law
7	Austria	14-XI-1967	Civil law
8	Azerbaijan	13-V-2004	Civil law
9	Bahamas	30-IV-1976	Common law
10	Bahrain	10-IV-2013	Mixed, Muslim/Civil law/Common law/Customary law
11	Barbados	11-VIII-1995	Common law
12	Belarus	16-VI-1992	Civil law
13	Belgium	11-XII-1975	Civil law
14	Belize	17-VII-1992	Common law
15	Bolivia	6-IX-2017	Civil law
16	Bosnia and Herzegovina	23-VIII-1993	Civil law
17	Botswana	16-IX-1968	Mixed, Civil law/Common law
18	Brazil	2-XII-2015	Civil law
19	Brunei Darussalam	23-II-1987	Mixed, Muslim/Common law/Customary
20	Bulgaria	1-VIII-2000	Civil law
21	Burundi	10-VI-2014	Mixed, Civil law/Customary
22	Cabo Verde	7-V-2009	Civil law
23	Chile	16-XII-2015	Civil law
24	China, People's Republic of		Hong Kong, Mixed, Common law/Customary; Macao, Civil law
25	Colombia	27-IV-2000	Civil law
26	Cook Islands	13-VII-2004	Common law
27	Costa Rica	6-IV-2011	Civil law
28	Croatia	23-IV-1993	Civil law
29	Cyprus	26-VII-1972	Mixed, Common law/Civil law
30	Czech Republic	23-VI-1998	Civil law

31	Denmark	30-X-2006	Civil law
32	Dominica	22-X-2002	Common law
33	Dominican Republic	12-XII-2008	Civil law
34	Ecuador	2-VII-2004	Civil law
35	El Salvador	14-IX-1995	Civil law
36	Estonia	11-XII-2000	Civil law
37	Eswatini (formerly Swaziland)	3-VII-1978	Mixed, Civil law/Customary
38	Fiji	29-III-1971	Common law
39	Finland	27-VI-1985	Civil law
40	France	25-XI-1964	Civil law
41	Georgia	21-VIII-2006	Civil law
42	Germany	15-XII-1965	Civil law
43	Greece	19-III-1985	Civil law
44	Grenada	17-VII-2001	Common law
45	Guatemala	19-I-2017	Civil law
46	Guyana	30-VII-2018	Mixed, Common law/Civil law
47	Honduras	20-I-2004	Civil law
48	Hungary	18-IV-1972	Civil law
49	Iceland	28-IX-2004	Civil law
50	India	26-X-2004	Mixed, Common law/Muslim/Customary
51	Ireland	8-I-1999	Common law
52	Israel	11-XI-1977	Mixed, Civil law/Common law/Jewish/Muslim
53	Italy	13-XII-1977	Civil law
54	Japan	28-V-1970	Mixed, Civil law/Customary
55	Kazakhstan	5-IV-2000	Civil law
56	Korea, Republic of	25-X-2006	Mixed, Civil law/Customary
57	Kosovo	6-XI-2015	Civil law (CIA)
58	Kyrgyzstan	15-XI-2010	Civil law
59	Latvia	11-V-1995	Civil law
60	Lesotho	24-IV-1972	Mixed, Common law/Civil law/Customary

61	Liberia	24-V-1995	Mixed, Common law/Customary
62	Liechtenstein	19-VII-1972	Civil law
63	Lithuania	5-XI-1996	Civil law
64	Luxembourg	4-IV-1979	Civil law
65	Malawi	24-II-1967	Mixed, Common law/Customary
66	Malta	12-VI-1967	Mixed, Civil law/Common law
67	Marshall Islands	18-XI-1991	Common law
68	Mauritius	20-XII-1968	Mixed, Civil law/Common law
69	Mexico	1-XII-1994	Civil law
70	Monaco	24-IV-2002	Civil law
71	Mongolia	2-IV-2009	Mixed, Customary/Civil law
72	Montenegro	30-I-2007	Civil law
73	Morocco	27-XI-2015	Mixed, Muslim/Civil law
74	Namibia	25-IV-2000	Mixed, Common law/Civil law
75	Netherlands	9-VIII-1965	Civil law
76	New Zealand	7-II-2001	Common law
77	Nicaragua	7-IX-2012	Civil law
78	Niue	10-VI-1998	Common law
79	Norway	30-V-1983	Civil law
80	Oman	12-V-2011	Mixed, Muslim/Customary/Civil law
81	Palau	17-X-2019	Common law
82	Panama	30-X-1990	Civil law
83	Paraguay	10-XII-2013	Civil law
84	Peru	13-I-2010	Civil law
85	Philippines	12-IX-2018	Mixed, Common law/Civil law
86	Poland	19-XI-2004	Civil law
87	Portugal	6-XII-1968	Civil law
88	Republic of Moldova	19-VI-2006	Civil law
89	Republic of North Macedonia	20-IX-1993	Civil law
90	Romania	7-VI-2000	Civil law
91	Russian Federation	4-IX-1991	Civil law

92	Saint Kitts and Nevis	26-II-1994	Common law
93	Saint Lucia	5-XII-2001	Mixed, Civil law/Common law
94	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2-V-2002	Common law
95	Samoa	18-I-1999	Mixed, Common law/Customary
96	San Marino	26-V-1994	Civil law
97	Sao Tome and Principe	19-XII-2007	Mixed, Civil law/Customary
98	Serbia	26-IV-2001	Civil law
99	Seychelles	9-VI-1978	Mixed, Common law/Civil law
100	Slovakia	6-VI-2001	Civil law
101	Slovenia	8-VI-1992	Civil law
102	South Africa	3-VIII-1994	Mixed, Civil law/Common law
103	Spain	27-VII-1978	Civil law
104	Suriname	29-X-1976	Civil law
105	Sweden	2-III-1999	Civil law
106	Switzerland	10-I-1973	Civil law
107	Tajikistan	20-II-2015	Civil law
108	Tonga	28-X-1971	Common law
109	Trinidad and Tobago	28-X-1999	Common law
110	Tunisia	10-VII-2017	Mixed, Civil law/Muslim
111	Turkey	31-VII-1985	Civil law
112	Ukraine	2-IV-2003	Civil law
113	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	21-VIII-1964	Common law <Scotland (Mixed, Civil law/Common law)>
114	United States of America	24-XII-1980	Common law <Louisiana (Mixed, Civil law/Common law)>
115	Uruguay	9-II-2012	Civil law
116	Uzbekistan	25-VII-2011	Civil law
117	Vanuatu	1-VIII-2008	Mixed, Civil law/Customary/Comm on law

118	Venezuela	1-VII-1998	Civil law
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XII. The 1965 Adoption Convention

States	Time of Ratification/Accession/Succession	Legal System
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XIII. The 1965 Service Convention

	States	Time of Ratification/Accession/Succession	Legal System
1	Albania	1-XI-2006	Civil law
2	Andorra	26-IV-2017	Customary
3	Antigua and Barbuda	1-V-1985	Common law
4	Argentina	2-II-2001	Civil law
5	Armenia	27-VI-2012	Civil law
6	Australia	15-III-2010	Common law
7	Austria	14-VII-2020	Civil law
8	Bahamas	17-VI-1997	Common law
9	Barbados	10-II-1969	Common law
10	Belarus	6-VI-1997	Civil law
11	Belgium	19-XI-1970	Civil law
12	Belize	8-IX-2009	Common law
13	Bosnia and Herzegovina	16-VI-2008	Civil law
14	Botswana	10-II-1969	Mixed, Civil law/Common law
15	Brazil	29-XI-2018	Civil law
16	Bulgaria	23-XI-1999	Civil law
17	Canada	26-IX-1988	Common law <QC(Mixed, Civil law/Common law)>
18	China, People's Republic of	6-V-1991	Mainland, Mixed, Civil law/Customary; HK, Mixed, Common law/Customary; Macao, Civil law
19	Colombia	10-IV-2013	Civil law
20	Costa Rica	16-III-2016	Civil law

21	Croatia	28-II-2006	Civil law
22	Cyprus	26-X-1982	Mixed, Common law/Civil law
23	Czech Republic	28-I-1993	Civil law
24	Denmark	2-VIII-1969	Civil law
25	Egypt	12-XII-1968	Mixed, Muslim/Civil law
26	Estonia	2-II-1996	Civil law
27	Finland	11-IX-1969	Civil law
28	France	3-VII-1972	Civil law
29	Germany	27-IV-1979	Civil law
30	Greece	20-VII-1983	Civil law
31	Hungary	13-VII-2004	Civil law
32	Iceland	10-XI-2008	Civil law
33	India	23-XI-2006	Mixed, Common law/Muslim/Customary
34	Ireland	5-IV-1994	Common law
35	Israel	14-VIII-1972	Mixed, Civil law/Common law/Jewish/Muslim
36	Italy	25-XI-1981	Civil law
37	Japan	28-V-1970	Mixed, Civil law/Customary
38	Kazakhstan	15-X-2015	Civil law
39	Korea, Republic of	13-I-2000	Mixed, Civil law/Customary
40	Kuwait	8-V-2002	Mixed, Muslim/Civil law/Customary
41	Latvia	28-III-1995	Civil law
42	Lithuania	2-VIII-2000	Civil law
43	Luxembourg	9-VII-1975	Civil law
44	Malawi	24-IV-1972	Mixed, Common law/Customary
45	Malta	24-II-2011	Mixed, Civil law/Common law
46	Mexico	2-XI-1999	Civil law
47	Monaco	1-III-2007	Civil law
48	Montenegro	16-I-2012	Civil law
49	Morocco	24-III-2011	Mixed, Muslim/Civil law
50	Netherlands	3-XI-1975	Civil law
51	Nicaragua	24-VII-2019	Civil law

52	Norway	2-VIII-1969	Civil law
53	Pakistan	7-XII-1988	Mixed, Muslim/Common law
54	Philippines	4-III-2020	Mixed, Common law/Civil law
55	Poland	13-II-1996	Civil law
56	Portugal	27-XII-1973	Civil law
57	Republic of Moldova	4-VII-2012	Civil law
58	Republic of North Macedonia	23-XII-2008	Civil law
59	Romania	21-VIII-2003	Civil law
60	Russian Federation	1-V-2001	Civil law
61	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	6-I-2005	Common law
62	San Marino	15-IV-2002	Civil law
63	Serbia	2-VII-2010	Civil law
64	Seychelles	18-XI-1980	Mixed, Common law/Civil law
65	Slovakia	15-III-1993	Civil law
66	Slovenia	18-IX-2000	Civil law
67	Spain	4-VI-1987	Civil law
68	Sri Lanka	31-VIII-2000	Mixed, Civil law/Common law/Customary
69	Sweden	2-VIII-1969	Civil law
70	Switzerland	2-XI-1994	Civil law
71	Tunisia	10-VII-2017	Mixed, Civil law/Muslim
72	Turkey	28-II-1972	Civil law
73	Ukraine	1-II-2001	Civil law
74	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	17-XI-1967	Common law <Scotland (Mixed, Civil law/Common law)>
75	United States of America	24-VIII-1967	Common law <Louisiana (Mixed, Civil law/Common law)>
76	Venezuela	29-X-1993	Civil law
77	Viet Nam	16-III-2016	Civil law

XIV. The 1965 Choice of Court Convention

States	Time of Ratification/Accession/Succession	Legal System
0		

XV. The 1971 Judgments Convention

	States	Time of Ratification/Accession/Succession	Legal System
1	Albania	8-IV-2010	Civil law
2	Cyprus	8-VI-1976	Mixed, Common law/Civil law
3	Kuwait	8-V-2002	Mixed, Muslim/Civil law/Customary
4	Netherlands	21-VI-1979	Civil law
5	Portugal	21-VI-1983	Civil law

XVI. The Supplementary Protocol of 1971 Judgments Convention

	States	Time of Ratification/Accession/Succession	Legal System
1	Cyprus	8-VI-1976	Mixed, Common law/Civil law
2	Kuwait	8-V-2002	Mixed, Muslim/Civil law/Customary
3	Netherlands	21-VI-1979	Civil law
4	Portugal	21-VI-1983	Civil law

XVII. The 1970 Divorce Convention

	States	Time of Ratification/Accession/Succession	Legal System
1	Albania	7-III-2013	Civil law
2	Australia	24-IX-1985	Common law
3	China, People's Republic of		Hong Kong, Mixed, Common law/Customary
4	Cyprus	13-I-1983	Mixed, Common law/Civil law
5	Czech Republic	28-VI-1993	Civil law
6	Denmark	25-VI-1975	Civil law

7	Egypt	21-IV-1980	Mixed, Muslim/Civil law
8	Estonia	7-XI-2002	Civil law
9	Finland	16-VI-1977	Civil law
10	Italy	19-II-1986	Civil law
11	Luxembourg	13-II-1991	Civil law
12	Netherlands	23-VI-1981	Civil law
13	Norway	15-VIII-1978	Civil law
14	Poland	25-IV-1996	Civil law
15	Portugal	10-V-1985	Civil law
16	Republic of Moldova	10-X-2011	Civil law
17	Slovakia	15-III-1993	Civil law
18	Sweden	25-VI-1975	Civil law
19	Switzerland	18-V-1976	Civil law
20	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	21-V-1974	Common law <Scotland (Mixed, Civil law/Common law)>

XVIII. The 1971 Traffic Accidents Convention

	States	Time of Ratification/Accession/Succession	Legal System
1	Austria	12-III-1975	Civil law
2	Belarus	16-IV-1999	Civil law
3	Belgium	4-IV-1975	Civil law
4	Bosnia and Herzegovina	23-VIII-1993	Civil law
5	Croatia	23-IV-1993	Civil law
6	Czech Republic	28-I-1993	Civil law
7	France	7-II-1972	Civil law
8	Latvia	16-VIII-2000	Civil law
9	Lithuania	23-I-2002	Civil law
10	Luxembourg	14-X-1980	Civil law
11	Montenegro	18-III-2007	Civil law
12	Morocco	26-IV-2010	Mixed, Muslim/Civil law
13	Netherlands	31-X-1978	Civil law

14	Poland	29-III-2002	Civil law
15	Republic of North Macedonia	20-IX-1993	Civil law
16	Serbia	29-IV-2001	Civil law
17	Slovakia	15-III-1993	Civil law
18	Slovenia	8-VI-1992	Civil law
19	Spain	22-IX-1987	Civil law
20	Switzerland	3-XI-1986	Civil law
21	Ukraine	19-X-2011	Civil law

XIX. The 1970 Evidence Convention

	States	Time of Ratification/Accession/Succession	Legal System
1	Albania	16-VII-2010	Civil law
2	Andorra	26-IV-2017	Customary
3	Argentina	8-V-1987	Civil law
4	Armenia	27-VI-2012	Civil law
5	Australia	23-X-1992	Common law
6	Barbados	5-III-1981	Common law
7	Belarus	7-VIII-2001	Civil law
8	Bosnia and Herzegovina	16-VI-2008	Civil law
9	Brazil	9-IV-2014	Civil law
10	Bulgaria	23-XI-1999	Civil law
11	China, People's Republic of	8-XII-1997	Mixed, Civil law/Customary; Hong Kong, Mixed, Common law/Customary; Macao, Civil law
12	Colombia	13-I-2012	Civil law
13	Costa Rica	16-III-2016	Civil law
14	Croatia	1-X-2009	Civil law
15	Cyprus	13-I-1983	Mixed, Common law/Civil law
16	Czech Republic	28-VI-1993	Civil law
17	Denmark	20-VI-1972	Civil law
18	Estonia	2-II-1996	Civil law
19	Finland	7-IV-1976	Civil law
20	France	7-VIII-1974	Civil law

21	Germany	27-IV-1979	Civil law
22	Greece	18-I-2005	Civil law
23	Hungary	13-VII-2004	Civil law
24	Iceland	10-XI-2008	Civil law
25	India	7-II-2007	Mixed, Common law/Muslim/Customary
26	Israel	19-VII-1979	Mixed, Civil law/Common law/Jewish/Muslim
27	Italy	22-VI-1982	Civil law
28	Kazakhstan	26-IX-2016	Civil law
29	Korea, Republic of	14-XII-2009	Mixed, Civil law/Customary
30	Kuwait	8-V-2002	Mixed, Muslim/Civil law/Customary
31	Latvia	28-III-1995	Civil law
32	Liechtenstein	12-XI-2008	Civil law
33	Lithuania	2-VIII-2000	Civil law
34	Luxembourg	26-VII-1977	Civil law
35	Malta	24-II-2011	Mixed, Civil law/Common law
36	Mexico	27-VII-1989	Civil law
37	Monaco	17-I-1986	Civil law
38	Montenegro	16-I-2012	Civil law
39	Morocco	24-III-2011	Mixed, Muslim/Civil law
40	Netherlands	8-IV-1981	Civil law
41	Nicaragua	27-II-2019	Civil law
42	Norway	3-VIII-1972	Civil law
43	Poland	13-II-1996	Civil law
44	Portugal	12-III-1975	Civil law
45	Republic of North Macedonia	19-III-2009	Civil law
46	Romania	21-VIII-2003	Civil law
47	Russian Federation	1-V-2001	Civil law
48	Serbia	2-VII-2010	Civil law
49	Seychelles	7-I-2004	Mixed, Common law/Civil law
50	Singapore	27-X-1978	Mixed, Common law/Muslim
51	Slovakia	15-III-1993	Civil law
52	Slovenia	18-IX-2000	Civil law

53	South Africa	8-VII-1997	Mixed, Civil law/Common law
54	Spain	22-V-1987	Civil law
55	Sri Lanka	31-VIII-2000	Mixed, Civil law/Common law/Customary
56	Sweden	2-V-1975	Civil law
57	Switzerland	2-XI-1994	Civil law
58	Turkey	13-VIII-2004	Civil law
59	Ukraine	1-II-2001	Civil law
60	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	16-VII-1976	Common law <Scotland (Mixed, Civil law/Common law)>
61	United States of America	8-VIII-1972	Common law <Louisiana(Mixed, Civil law/Common law)>
62	Venezuela	1-XI-1993	Civil law
63	Viet Nam	4-III-2020	Civil law

XX. The 1973 Estates Administration Convention

	States	Time of Ratification/Accession/Succession	Legal System
1	Czech Republic	1-I-1993	Civil law
2	Portugal	22-IV-1976	Civil law
3	Slovakia	1-I-1993	Civil law

XXI. The 1973 Products Liability Convention

	States	Time of Ratification/Accession/Succession	Legal System
1	Croatia	22-I-1994	Civil law
2	Finland	10-VIII-1992	Civil law
3	France	19-VII-1977	Civil law
4	Luxembourg	31-V-1985	Civil law
5	Montenegro	1-III-2007	Civil law
6	Netherlands	27-VI-1979	Civil law
7	Norway	13-X-1976	Civil law
8	Republic of North Macedonia	20-IX-1993	Civil law
9	Serbia	29-IV-2001	Civil law

10	Slovenia	8-VI-1992	Civil law
11	Spain	23-XI-1988	Civil law

XXII. The 1973 Recognition and Enforcement Convention

	States	Time of Ratification/Accession/Succession	Legal System
1	Albania	29-VIII-2011	Civil law
2	Andorra	6-IV-2011	Customary
3	Australia	20-X-2000	Common law
4	Czech Republic	28-I-1993	Civil law
5	Denmark	7-X-1987	Civil law
6	Estonia	17-XII-1996	Civil law
7	Finland	29-IV-1983	Civil law
8	France	19-VII-1977	Civil law
9	Germany	28-I-1987	Civil law
10	Greece	13-XI-2003	Civil law
11	Italy	2-X-1981	Civil law
12	Lithuania	5-VI-2002	Civil law
13	Luxembourg	19-III-1981	Civil law
14	Netherlands	12-XII-1980	Civil law
15	Norway	12-IV-1978	Civil law
16	Poland	14-II-1995	Civil law
17	Portugal	4-XII-1975	Civil law
18	Slovakia	15-III-1993	Civil law
19	Spain	16-VI-1987	Civil law
20	Sweden	17-II-1977	Civil law
21	Switzerland	18-V-1976	Civil law
22	Turkey	23-VIII-1983	Civil law
23	Ukraine	3-IV-2007	Civil law
24	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	21-XII-1979	Common law <Scotland (Mixed, Civil law/Common law)>

XXIII. The 1973 Maintenance Convention

	States	Time of Ratification/Accession/Succession	Legal System
1	Albania	29-VIII-2011	Civil law
2	Estonia	22-X-2001	Civil law

3	France	19-VII-1977	Civil law
4	Germany	28-I-1987	Civil law
5	Greece	25-VI-2003	Civil law
6	Italy	2-X-1981	Civil law
7	Japan	5-VI-1986	Mixed, Civil law/Customary
8	Lithuania	11-VI-2001	Civil law
9	Luxembourg	13-X-1981	Civil law
10	Netherlands	12-XII-1980	Civil law
11	Poland	13-II-1996	Civil law
12	Portugal	17-XII-1975	Civil law
13	Spain	4-VII-1986	Civil law
14	Switzerland	18-V-1976	Civil law
15	Turkey	23-VIII-1983	Civil law

XXIV. The 1978 Matrimonial Property Convention

	States	Time of Ratification/Accession/Succession	Legal System
1	France	26-IX-1979	Civil law
2	Luxembourg	19-VI-1984	Civil law
3	Netherlands	25-VI-1992	Civil law

XXV. The 1978 Marriage Convention

	States	Time of Ratification/Accession/Succession	Legal System
1	Australia	29-XII-1987	Common law
2	Luxembourg	13-II-1991	Civil law
3	Netherlands	12-X-1989	Civil law

XXVI. The 1978 Agency Convention

	States	Time of Ratification/Accession/Succession	Legal System
1	Argentina	5-II-1992	Civil law
2	France	3-IX-1985	Civil law
3	Netherlands	21-VII-1992	Civil law

4	Portugal	4-III-1982	Civil law
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XXVII. The 1980 Abduction Convention

	States	Time of Ratification/Accession/Succession	Legal System
1	Albania	4-V-2007	Civil law
2	Andorra	6-IV-2011	Customary
3	Argentina	19-III-1991	Civil law
4	Armenia	1-III-2007	Civil law
5	Australia	29-X-1986	Common law
6	Austria	14-VII-1988	Civil law
7	Bahamas	1-X-1993	Common law
8	Barbados	11-VII-2019	Common law
9	Belarus	12-I-1998	Civil law
10	Belgium	9-II-1999	Civil law
11	Belize	22-VI-1989	Common law
12	Bolivia	13-VII-2016	Civil law
13	Bosnia and Herzegovina	23-VIII-1993	Civil law
14	Brazil	19-X-1999	Civil law
15	Bulgaria	20-V-2003	Civil law
16	Burkina Faso	25-V-1992	Mixed, Civil law/Customary
17	Canada	2-VI-1983	Common law <QC (Mixed, Civil law/Common law)>
18	Chile	23-II-1994	Civil law
19	China, People's Republic of		Hong Kong, Mixed, Common law/Customary; Macao, Civil law
20	Colombia	13-XII-1995	Civil law
21	Costa Rica	9-XI-1998	Civil law
22	Croatia	23-IV-1993	Civil law
23	Cuba	12-IX-2018	Civil law
24	Cyprus	4-XI-1994	Mixed, Common law/Civil law
25	Czech Republic	15-XII-1997	Civil law

26	Denmark	17-IV-1991	Civil law
27	Dominican Republic	11-VIII-2004	Civil law
28	Ecuador	22-I-1992	Civil law
29	El Salvador	5-II-2001	Civil law
30	Estonia	18-IV-2001	Civil law
31	Fiji	16-III-1999	Common law
32	Finland	25-V-1994	Civil law
33	France	16-IX-1982	Civil law
34	Gabon	6-XII-2010	Mixed, Civil law/Customary
35	Georgia	24-VII-1997	Civil law
36	Germany	27-IX-1990	Civil law
37	Greece	19-III-1993	Civil law
38	Guatemala	6-II-2002	Civil law
39	Guinea	7-XI-2011	Mixed, Civil law/Customary
40	Guyana	5-II-2019	Mixed, Common law/Civil law
41	Honduras	20-XII-1993	Civil law
42	Hungary	7-IV-1986	Civil law
43	Iceland	14-VIII-1996	Civil law
44	Iraq	21-III-2014	Mixed, Civil law/Muslim
45	Ireland	16-VII-1991	Common law
46	Israel	4-IX-1991	Mixed, Civil law/Common law/Jewish/Muslim
47	Italy	22-II-1995	Civil law
48	Jamaica	24-II-2017	Common law
49	Japan	24-I-2014	Mixed, Civil law/Customary
50	Kazakhstan	3-VI-2013	Civil law
51	Korea, Republic of	13-XII-2012	Mixed, Civil law/Customary
52	Latvia	15-XI-2001	Civil law
53	Lesotho	18-VI-2012	Mixed, Common law/Civil law/Customary
54	Lithuania	5-VI-2002	Civil law

55	Luxembourg	8-X-1986	Civil law
56	Malta	26-X-1999	Mixed, Civil law/Common law
57	Mauritius	23-III-1993	Mixed, Civil law/Common law
58	Mexico	20-VI-1991	Civil law
59	Monaco	12-XI-1992	Civil law
60	Montenegro	1-III-2007	Civil law
61	Morocco	9-III-2010	Mixed, Muslim/Civil law
62	Netherlands	12-VI-1990	Civil law
63	New Zealand	31-V-1991	Common law
64	Nicaragua	14-XII-2000	Civil law
65	Norway	9-I-1989	Civil law
66	Pakistan	22-XII-2016	Mixed, Muslim/Common law
67	Panama	2-II-1994	Civil law
68	Paraguay	13-V-1998	Civil law
69	Peru	28-V-2001	Civil law
70	Philippines	16-III-2016	Mixed, Common law/Civil law
71	Poland	10-VIII-1992	Civil law
72	Portugal	29-IX-1983	Civil law
73	Republic of Moldova	10-IV-1998	Civil law
74	Republic of North Macedonia	20-IX-1993	Civil law
75	Romania	20-XI-1992	Civil law
76	Russian Federation	28-VII-2011	Civil law
77	Saint Kitts and Nevis	31-V-1994	Common law
78	San Marino	14-XII-2006	Civil law
79	Serbia	29-IV-2001	Civil law
80	Seychelles	27-V-2008	Mixed, Common law/Civil law
81	Singapore	28-XII-2010	Mixed, Common law/Muslim
82	Slovakia	7-XI-2000	Civil law

83	Slovenia	22-III-1994	Civil law
84	South Africa	8-VII-1997	Mixed, Civil law/Common law
85	Spain	16-VI-1987	Civil law
86	Sri Lanka	28-IX-2001	Mixed, Civil law/Common law/Customary
87	Sweden	22-III-1989	Civil law
88	Switzerland	11-X-1983	Civil law
89	Thailand	14-VIII-2002	Civil law
90	Trinidad and Tobago	7-VI-2000	Common law
91	Tunisia	10-VII-2017	Mixed, Civil law/Muslim
92	Turkey	31-V-2000	Civil law
93	Turkmenistan	29-XII-1997	Civil law
94	Ukraine	2-VI-2006	Civil law
95	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	20-V-1986	Common law <Scotland (Mixed, Civil law/Common law)>
96	United States of America	29-IV-1988	Common law <Louisiana (Mixed Civil law/Common law)>
97	Uruguay	16-XI-1999	Civil law
98	Uzbekistan	31-V-1999	Civil law
99	Venezuela	16-X-1996	Civil law
100	Zambia	26-VIII-2014	Mixed, Common law/Customary
101	Zimbabwe	4-IV-1995	Mixed, Civil law/Common law/Customary

XXVIII. The 1980 Access to Justice Convention

	States	Time of Ratification/Accession/Succession	Legal System
1	Albania	15-X-2007	Civil law

2	Belarus	18-XII-1997	Civil law
3	Bosnia and Herzegovina	23-VIII-1993	Civil law
4	Brazil	15-XI-2011	Civil law
5	Bulgaria	23-XI-1999	Civil law
6	Costa Rica	16-III-2016	Civil law
7	Croatia	23-IV-1993	Civil law
8	Cyprus	27-VII-2000	Mixed, Common law/Civil law
9	Czech Republic	3-IV-2001	Civil law
10	Estonia	2-II-1996	Civil law
11	Finland	13-VI-1988	Civil law
12	France	22-XII-1982	Civil law
13	Kazakhstan	29-I-2015	Civil law
14	Latvia	20-XII-1999	Civil law
15	Lithuania	4-VIII-2000	Civil law
16	Luxembourg	6-II-2003	Civil law
17	Malta	24-II-2011	Mixed, Civil law/Common law
18	Montenegro	1-III-2007	Civil law
19	Netherlands	2-III-1992	Civil law
20	Poland	10-VIII-1992	Civil law
21	Republic of North Macedonia	20-IX-1993	Civil law
22	Romania	21-VIII-2003	Civil law
23	Serbia	29-IV-2001	Civil law
24	Slovakia	11-III-2003	Civil law
25	Slovenia	8-VI-1992	Civil law
26	Spain	8-II-1988	Civil law
27	Sweden	15-I-1987	Civil law
28	Switzerland	28-X-1994	Civil law

XXIX. The 1985 Trusts Convention

	States	Time of Ratification/Accession/Succession	Legal System
1	Australia	17-X-1991	Common law
2	Canada	20-X-1992	Common law
3	China, People's Republic of		Hong Kong, Mixed, Common law/Customary

4	Cyprus	15-III-2017	Mixed, Common law/Civil law
5	Italy	21-II-1990	Civil law
6	Liechtenstein	13-XII-2004	Civil law
7	Luxembourg	16-X-2003	Civil law
8	Malta	7-XII-1994	Mixed, Civil law/Common law
9	Monaco	1-VI-2007	Civil law
10	Netherlands	28-XI-1995	Civil law
11	Panama	30-VIII-2017	Civil law
12	San Marino	28-IV-2005	Civil law
13	Switzerland	26-IV-2007	Civil law
14	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	17-XI-1989	Common law <Scotland (Mixed, Civil law/Common law)>

XXX. The 1986 International Sales of Goods Convention

	States	Time of Ratification/Accession/Succession	Legal System
1	Argentina	4-X-1991	Civil law
2	Republic of Moldova	24-XII-1997	Civil law

XXXI. The 1989 Succession Convention

	States	Time of Ratification/Accession/Succession	Legal System
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XXXII. The 1993 Adoption Convention

	States	Time of Ratification/Accession/Succession	Legal System
1	Albania	12-IX-2000	Civil law
2	Andorra	3-I-1997	Customary
3	Armenia	1-III-2007	Civil law
4	Australia	25-VIII-1998	Common law
5	Austria	19-V-1999	Civil law
6	Azerbaijan	22-VI-2004	Civil law

7	Belarus	17-VII-2003	Civil law
8	Belgium	26-V-2005	Civil law
9	Belize	20-XII-2005	Common law
10	Benin	28-VI-2018	Civil law
11	Bolivia	12-III-2002	Civil law
12	Brazil	10-III-1999	Civil law
13	Bulgaria	15-V-2002	Civil law
14	Burkina Faso	11-I-1996	Mixed, Civil law/Customary
15	Burundi	15-X-1998	Mixed, Civil law/Customary
16	Cabo Verde	4-IX-2009	Civil law
17	Cambodia	6-IV-2007	Civil law
18	Canada	19-XII-1996	Common law <QC (Mixed, Civil law/Common law)>
19	Chile	13-VII-1999	Civil law
20	China, People's Republic of	16-IX-2005	Mixed, Civil law/Customary; Hong Kong, Mixed, Common law/Customary; Macao, Civil law
21	Colombia	13-VII-1998	Civil law
22	Congo	11-XII-2019	Mixed, Civil law/Customary
23	Costa Rica	30-X-1995	Civil law
24	Côte d'Ivoire	11-VI-2015	Mixed, Civil law/Customary
25	Croatia	5-XII-2013	Civil law
26	Cuba	20-II-2007	Civil law
27	Cyprus	20-II-1995	Mixed, Common law/Civil law
28	Czech Republic	11-II-2000	Civil law
29	Denmark	2-VII-1997	Civil law
30	Dominican Republic	22-XI-2006	Civil law
31	Ecuador	7-IX-1995	Civil law
32	El Salvador	17-XI-1998	Civil law
33	Estonia	22-II-2002	Civil law
34	Eswatini (formerly Swaziland)	5-III-2013	Mixed, Civil law/Customary
35	Fiji	29-IV-2012	Common law
36	Finland	27-III-1997	Civil law

37	France	30-VI-1998	Civil law
38	Georgia	9-IV-1999	Civil law
39	Germany	22-XI-2001	Civil law
40	Ghana	16-IX-2016	Mixed, Common law/Customary
41	Greece	2-IX-2009	Civil law
42	Guatemala	26-XI-2002	Civil law
43	Guinea	21-X-2003	Mixed, Civil law/Customary
44	Guyana	5-II-2019	Mixed, Common law/Civil law
45	Haiti	16-XII-2013	Civil law
46	Honduras	6-III-2019	Civil law
47	Hungary	6-IV-2005	Civil law
48	Iceland	17-I-2000	Civil law
49	India	6-VI-2003	Mixed, Common law/Muslim/Customary
50	Ireland	28-VII-2010	Common law
51	Israel	3-II-1999	Mixed, Civil law/Common law/Jewish/Muslim
52	Italy	18-I-2000	Civil law
53	Kazakhstan	9-VII-2010	Civil law
54	Kenya	12-II-2007	Mixed, Common law/Customary /Muslim
55	Kyrgyzstan	25-VII-2016	Civil law
56	Latvia	9-VIII-2002	Civil law
57	Lesotho	24-VIII-2012	Mixed, Common law/Civil law/Customary
58	Liechtenstein	26-I-2009	Civil law
59	Lithuania	29-IV-1998	Civil law
60	Luxembourg	5-VII-2002	Civil law
61	Madagascar	12-V-2004	Mixed, Civil law/Customary
62	Mali	2-V-2006	Mixed, Civil law/Customary
63	Malta	13-X-2004	Mixed, Civil law/Common law
64	Mauritius	28-IX-1998	Mixed, Civil law/Common law

65	Mexico	14-IX-1994	Civil law
66	Monaco	29-VI-1999	Civil law
67	Mongolia	25-IV-2000	Mixed, Customary/Civil law
68	Montenegro	9-III-2012	Civil law
69	Namibia	21-IX-2015	Mixed, Common law/Civil law
70	Netherlands	26-VI-1998	Civil law
71	New Zealand	18-IX-1998	Common law
72	Norway	25-IX-1997	Civil law
73	Panama	29-IX-1999	Civil law
74	Paraguay	13-V-1998	Civil law
75	Peru	14-IX-1995	Civil law
76	Philippines	2-VII-1996	Mixed, Common law/Civil law
77	Poland	12-VI-1995	Civil law
78	Portugal	19-III-2004	Civil law
79	Republic of Moldova	10-IV-1998	Civil law
80	Republic of North Macedonia	23-XII-2008	Civil law
81	Romania	28-XII-1994	Civil law
82	Rwanda	28-III-2012	Mixed, Civil law/Customary
83	San Marino	6-X-2004	Civil law
84	Senegal	24-VIII-2011	Mixed, Civil law/Customary
85	Serbia	18-XII-2013	Civil law
86	Seychelles	26-VI-2008	Mixed, Common law/Civil law
87	Slovakia	6-VI-2001	Civil law
88	Slovenia	24-I-2002	Civil law
89	South Africa	21-VIII-2003	Mixed, Civil law/Common law
90	Spain	11-VII-1995	Civil law
91	Sri Lanka	23-I-1995	Mixed, Civil law/Common law/Customary
92	Sweden	28-V-1997	Civil law
93	Switzerland	24-IX-2002	Civil law
94	Thailand	29-IV-2004	Civil law

95	Togo	12-X-2009	Mixed, Civil law/Customary
96	Turkey	27-V-2004	Civil law
97	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	27-II-2003	Common law <Scotland (Mixed, Civil law/Common law)>
98	United States of America	12-XII-2007	Common law <Louisiana, (Mixed Civil law/Common law)>
99	Uruguay	3-XII-2003	Civil law
100	Venezuela	10-I-1997	Civil law
101	Viet Nam	1-XI-2011	Civil law
102	Zambia	11-VI-2015	Mixed, Common law/Customary

XXXIII. The 1996 Children Protection Convention

	States	Time of Ratification/Accession/Succession	Legal System
1	Albania	18-V-2006	Civil law
2	Armenia	1-III-2007	Civil law
3	Australia	29-IV-2003	Common law
4	Austria	22-XII-2010	Civil law
5	Barbados	11-VII-2019	Common law
6	Belgium	28-V-2014	Civil law
7	Bulgaria	8-III-2006	Civil law
8	Croatia	4-IX-2009	Civil law
9	Cuba	20-II-2017	Civil law
10	Cyprus	21-VII-2010	Mixed, Common law/Civil law
11	Czech Republic	13-III-2000	Civil law
12	Denmark	30-VI-2011	Civil law
13	Dominican Republic	14-XII-2009	Civil law
14	Ecuador	5-XI-2002	Civil law
15	Estonia	6-VIII-2002	Civil law
16	Fiji	5-VI-2018	Common law
17	Finland	19-XI-2010	Civil law
18	France	15-X-2010	Civil law
19	Georgia	1-IV-2014	Civil law
20	Germany	17-IX-2010	Civil law

21	Greece	7-II-2012	Civil law
22	Guyana	5-II-2019	Mixed, Common law/Civil law
23	Honduras	16-X-2017	Civil law
24	Hungary	13-I-2006	Civil law
25	Ireland	30-IX-2010	Common law
26	Italy	30-IX-2015	Civil law
27	Latvia	12-XII-2002	Civil law
28	Lesotho	18-VI-2012	Mixed, Common law/Civil law/Customary
29	Lithuania	29-X-2003	Civil law
30	Luxembourg	5-VIII-2010	Civil law
31	Malta	24-II-2011	Mixed, Civil law/Common law
32	Monaco	14-V-1997	Civil law
33	Montenegro	14-II-2012	Civil law
34	Morocco	22-VIII-2002	Mixed, Muslim/Civil law
35	Netherlands	31-I-2011	Civil law
36	Nicaragua	27-II-2019	Civil law
37	Norway	30-IV-2016	Civil law
38	Paraguay	12-IX-2018	Civil law
39	Poland	27-VII-2010	Civil law
40	Portugal	14-IV-2011	Civil law
41	Romania	8-IX-2010	Civil law
42	Russian Federation	20-VIII-2012	Civil law
43	Serbia	15-I-2016	Civil law
44	Slovakia	21-IX-2001	Civil law
45	Slovenia	11-X-2004	Civil law
46	Spain	6-IX-2010	Civil law
47	Sweden	26-IX-2012	Civil law
48	Switzerland	27-III-2009	Civil law
49	Turkey	7-X-2016	Civil law
50	Ukraine	3-IV-2007	Civil law
51	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	27-VII-2012	Common law <Scotland (Mixed, Civil law/Common law)>
52	Uruguay	17-XI-2009	Civil law

XXXIV. The 2000 Adults Protection Convention

	States	Time of Ratification/Accession/Succession	Legal System
1	Austria	9-X-2013	Civil law
2	Cyprus	4-VII-2018	Mixed, Common law/Civil law
3	Czech Republic	18-IV-2012	Civil law
4	Estonia	13-XII-2010	Civil law
5	Finland	19-XI-2010	Civil law
6	France	18-IX-2008	Civil law
7	Germany	3-IV-2007	Civil law
8	Latvia	24-XI-2017	Civil law
9	Monaco	4-III-2016	Civil law
10	Portugal	14-III-2018	Civil law
11	Switzerland	27-III-2009	Civil law
12	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	5-XI-2003	Scotland, Mixed, Civil law/Common law

XXXV. The 2006 Securities Convention

	States	Time of Ratification/Accession/Succession	Legal System
1	Mauritius	15-X-2009	Mixed, Civil law/Common law
2	Switzerland	14-IX-2009	Civil law
3	United States of America	15-XII-2016	Common law <Louisiana, (Mixed, Civil law/Common law)>

XXXVI. The 2005 Choice of Court Convention

	States	Time of Ratification/Accession/Succession	Legal System
1	Austria	1-X-2015	Civil law
2	Belgium	1-X-2015	Civil law
3	Bulgaria	1-X-2015	Civil law
4	Croatia	1-X-2015	Civil law
5	Cyprus	1-X-2015	Mixed, Common law/Civil law

6	Czech Republic	1-X-2015	Civil law
7	Denmark	30-V-2018	Civil law
8	Estonia	1-X-2015	Civil law
9	Finland	1-X-2015	Civil law
10	France	1-X-2015	Civil law
11	Germany	1-X-2015	Civil law
12	Greece	1-X-2015	Civil law
13	Hungary	1-X-2015	Civil law
14	Ireland	1-X-2015	Common law
15	Italy	1-X-2015	Civil law
16	Latvia	1-X-2015	Civil law
17	Lithuania	1-X-2015	Civil law
18	Luxembourg	1-X-2015	Civil law
19	Malta	1-X-2015	Mixed, Civil law/Common law
20	Mexico	26-IX-2007	Civil law
21	Montenegro	18-IV-2018	Civil law
22	Netherlands	1-X-2015	Civil law
23	Poland	1-X-2015	Civil law
24	Portugal	1-X-2015	Civil law
25	Romania	1-X-2015	Civil law
26	Singapore	2-VI-2016	Mixed, Common law/Muslim
27	Slovakia	1-X-2015	Civil law
28	Slovenia	1-X-2015	Civil law
29	Spain	1-X-2015	Civil law
30	Sweden	1-X-2015	Civil law
31	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1-X-2015	Common law <Scotland (Mixed, Civil law/Common law)>

XXXVII. The 2007 Maintenance Convention

	States	Time of Ratification/Accession/Succession	Legal System
1	Albania	13-IX-2012	Civil law
2	Austria	1-VIII-2014	Civil law
3	Belarus	16-II-2018	Civil law
4	Belgium	1-VIII-2014	Civil law

5	Bosnia and Herzegovina	25-X-2012	Civil law
6	Brazil	17-VII-2017	Civil law
7	Bulgaria	1-VIII-2014	Civil law
8	Croatia	1-VIII-2014	Civil law
9	Cyprus	1-VIII-2014	Mixed, Common law/Civil law
10	Czech Republic	1-VIII-2014	Civil law
11	Estonia	1-VIII-2014	Civil law
12	Finland	1-VIII-2014	Civil law
13	France	1-VIII-2014	Civil law
14	Germany	1-VIII-2014	Civil law
15	Greece	1-VIII-2014	Civil law
16	Guyana	5-II-2019	Mixed, Common law/Civil law
17	Honduras	16-X-2017	Civil law
18	Hungary	1-VIII-2014	Civil law
19	Ireland	1-VIII-2014	Common law
20	Italy	1-VIII-2014	Civil law
21	Kazakhstan	6-VI-2017	Civil law
22	Latvia	1-VIII-2014	Civil law
23	Lithuania	1-VIII-2014	Civil law
24	Luxembourg	1-VIII-2014	Civil law
25	Malta	1-VIII-2014	Mixed, Civil law/Common law
26	Montenegro	2-XII-2015	Civil law
27	Netherlands	1-VIII-2014	Civil law
28	Nicaragua	8-III-2019	Civil law
29	Norway	6-IV-2011	Civil law
30	Poland	1-VIII-2014	Civil law
31	Portugal	1-VIII-2014	Civil law
32	Romania	1-VIII-2014	Civil law
33	Slovakia	1-VIII-2014	Civil law
34	Slovenia	1-VIII-2014	Civil law
35	Spain	1-VIII-2014	Civil law
36	Sweden	1-VIII-2014	Civil law
37	Turkey	7-X-2016	Civil law
38	Ukraine	24-VII-2013	Civil law

39	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	1-VIII-2014	Common law <Scotland (Mixed, Civil law/Common law)>
40	United States of America	7-IX-2016	Common law <Louisiana (Mixed Civil law/Common law); Guam (Common law); Porto Rico (Mixed, Civil law/Common law)> VIRGIN ISLANDS (Common law)

XXXVIII. The 2007 Maintenance Protocol

	States	Time of Ratification/Accession/Succession	Legal System
1	Austria	1-VIII-2013	Civil law
2	Belgium	1-VIII-2013	Civil law
3	Brazil	17-VII-2017	Civil law
4	Bulgaria	1-VIII-2013	Civil law
5	Croatia	1-VIII-2013	Civil law
6	Cyprus	1-VIII-2013	Mixed, Common law/Civil law
7	Czech Republic	1-VIII-2013	Civil law
8	Estonia	1-VIII-2013	Civil law
9	Finland	1-VIII-2013	Civil law
10	France	1-VIII-2013	Civil law
11	Germany	1-VIII-2013	Civil law
12	Greece	1-VIII-2013	Civil law
13	Hungary	1-VIII-2013	Civil law
14	Ireland	1-VIII-2013	Common law
15	Italy	1-VIII-2013	Civil law
16	Kazakhstan	12-XII-2016	Civil law
17	Latvia	1-VIII-2013	Civil law
18	Lithuania	1-VIII-2013	Civil law
19	Luxembourg	1-VIII-2013	Civil law

20	Malta	1-VIII-2013	Mixed, Civil law/Common law
21	Netherlands	1-VIII-2013	Civil law
22	Poland	1-VIII-2013	Civil law
23	Portugal	1-VIII-2013	Civil law
24	Romania	1-VIII-2013	Civil law
25	Serbia	10-IV-2013	Civil law
26	Slovakia	1-VIII-2013	Civil law
27	Slovenia	1-VIII-2013	Civil law
28	Spain	1-VIII-2013	Civil law
29	Sweden	1-VIII-2013	Civil law

XXXIX. The 2019 Judgments Convention

States	Time of Ratification/Accession/Succession	Legal System
0		

APPENDIX D: BACKGROUD DATA ON INDICATOR THREE

	Conventions	Start date	End date	Number of years	Beginning number	Ending number	CAGR
1	The 1954 Civil Procedure Convention	1-Mar-54	21-Jul-20	66.39	1	50	6.07%
2	The 1955 International Sales of Goods Convention	15-Jun-55	21-Jul-20	65.10	1	9	3.43%
3	The 1958 Transfer of Title Convention	15-Apr-58	21-Jul-20	62.27	1	2	1.12%
4	The 1958 Jurisdiction of the Selected Forum Convention	15-Apr-58	21-Jul-20	62.27	1	1	0.00%
5	The 1955 Nationality and Domicile Convention	15-Jun-55	21-Jul-20	65.10	1	3	1.70%
6	The 1956 Legal Personality of Foreign Companies Convention	01-Jun-56	21-Jul-20	64.14	1	4	2.18%
7	The 1956 Maintenance Convention	24-Oct-56	21-Jul-20	63.74	1	15	4.34%
8	The 1958 Recognition and Enforcement Convention	15-Apr-58	21-Jul-20	62.27	1	21	5.01%
9	The 1961 Infants Protection Convention	05-Oct-61	21-Jul-20	58.79	1	15	4.71%
10	The 1961 Testamentary Dispositions Convention	05-Oct-61	21-Jul-20	58.79	1	43	6.61%
11	The 1961 Apostille Convention	05-Oct-61	21-Jul-20	58.79	1	119	8.47%
12	The 1965 Adoption Convention	15-Nov-65	21-Jul-20	54.68	1	1	0.00%
13	The 1965 Service Convention	15-Nov-65	21-Jul-20	54.68	1	78	8.29%
14	The 1965 Choice of Court Convention	25-Nov-65	21-Jul-20	54.66	1	1	0.00%
15	The 1971 Judgments Convention	01-Feb-71	21-Jul-	49.47	1	6	3.69%

			20				
16	The Supplementary Protocol of 1971 Judgments Convention	01-Feb-71	21-Jul-20	49.47	1	5	3.31%
17	The 1970 Divorce Convention	01-Jun-70	21-Jul-20	50.14	1	21	6.26%
18	The 1971 Traffic Accidents Convention	04-May-71	21-Jul-20	49.21	1	22	6.48%
19	The 1970 Evidence Convention	18-Mar-70	21-Jul-20	50.34	1	64	8.61%
20	The 1973 Estates Administration Convention	02-Oct-73	21-Jul-20	46.80	1	4	3.01%
21	The 1973 Products Liability Convention	02-Oct-73	21-Jul-20	46.80	1	12	5.45%
22	The 1973 Recognition and Enforcement Convention	02-Oct-73	21-Jul-20	46.80	1	25	7.12%
23	The 1973 Maintenance Convention	02-Oct-73	21-Jul-20	46.80	1	16	6.10%
24	The 1978 Matrimonial Property Convention	14-Mar-78	21-Jul-20	42.35	1	4	3.33%
25	The 1978 Marriage Convention	14-Mar-78	21-Jul-20	42.35	1	4	3.33%
26	The 1978 Agency Convention	14-Mar-78	21-Jul-20	42.35	1	5	3.87%
27	The 1980 Abduction Convention	25-Oct-80	21-Jul-20	39.74	1	102	12.34%
28	The 1980 Access to Justice Convention	25-Oct-80	21-Jul-20	39.74	1	29	8.84%
29	The 1985 Trusts Convention	01-Jul-85	21-Jul-20	35.06	1	15	8.03%
30	The 1986 International Sales of Goods Convention	22-Dec-86	21-Jul-20	33.58	1	3	3.33%
31	The 1989 Succession Convention	01-Aug-89	21-Jul-20	30.97	1	1	0.00%
32	The 1993 Adoption Convention	29-May-93	21-Jul-	27.14	1	103	18.62%

			20				
33	The 1996 Children Protection Convention	19-Oct-96	21-Jul-20	23.76	1	53	18.19%
34	The 2000 Adults Protection Convention	13-Jan-00	21-Jul-20	20.52	1	13	13.31%
35	The 2006 Securities Convention	05-Jul-06	21-Jul-20	14.04	1	4	10.37%
36	The 2005 Choice of Court Convention	30-Jun-05	21-Jul-20	15.06	1	32	25.88%
37	The 2007 Maintenance Convention	23-Nov-07	21-Jul-20	12.66	1	41	34.09%
38	The 2007 Maintenance Protocol	23-Nov-07	21-Jul-20	12.66	1	30	30.82%
39	The 2019 Judgments Convention	02-Jul-19	21-Jul-20	1.05	1	1	0.00%

APPENDIX E: BACKGROUND DATA ON POST-CONVENTION ACTIVITIES

I. The 1954 Civil Procedure Convention

Group	Activity	Time	Participants/audience/receivers	Note
Treaty administration-Maintaining different language versions of Conventions	English, Chinese, Dutch, Japanese, Latvian, Polish, Romanian, Russian, Serbian, Swedish	N/A	N/A	https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5963&dtid=21

II. The 1955 International Sales of Goods Convention

Group	Activity	Time	Participants/audience/receivers	Note
Treaty administration-Maintaining different language versions of Conventions	Chinese, Russian	N/A	N/A	https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5964&dtid=21

III. The 1958 Transfer of Title Convention

Group	Activity	Time	Participants/audience/receivers	Note
Treaty administration-Maintaining different language versions of Conventions	Chinese	N/A	N/A	https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5965&dtid=21

IV. The 1958 Jurisdiction of the Selected Forum Convention

Group	Activity	Time	Participants/audience/receivers	Note
Treaty administration-Maintaining different language versions of Conventions	Chinese	N/A	N/A	https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5966&dtid=21

V. The 1955 Nationality and Domicile Convention

Group	Activity	Time	Participants/audience/receivers	Note
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Treaty administration-Maintaining different language versions of Conventions	Chinese	N/A	N/A	https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5967&dtid=21
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VI. The 1956 Legal Personality of Foreign Companies Convention

Group	Activity	Time	Participants/audience/receivers	Note
Treaty administration-Maintaining different language versions of Conventions	Chinese	N/A	N/A	https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5968&dtid=21

VII. The 1956 Maintenance Convention

Group	Activity	Time	Participants/audience/receivers	Note
Treaty administration-Maintaining different language versions of Conventions	Chinese, Dutch, Japanese, Russian	N/A	N/A	https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5969&dtid=21
Monitoring, review, and adaptation	Special Commissions to review the practical operation	13 to 17 November 1995	All the Member States of the Hague Conference and the States Parties to the New York Convention, which are not Members of the Hague Conference, were invited.	See General Conclusions of the Special Commission of November 1995 on the Operation of the Hague Conventions relating to Maintenance Obligations and of the New York Convention of 20 June 1956 on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance, Prel. Doc. No 10, May 1996, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=2985&dtid=2 .
Monitoring, review, and adaptation	Special Commissions to review the practical operation	13 to 16 April 1999	The Members of the Hague Conference and the States Parties to the New York Convention, which are not Members of the Hague Conference, were invited.	See Report on and Conclusions of the Special Commission on Maintenance Obligations of April 1999, December 1999, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=2990&dtid=2 .
Monitoring, review, and adaptation	Questionnaire on Maintenance Obligations	Nov-98	States Parties to the Hague and New York Conventions and non-Party States which are Members of the Hague Conference	See Questionnaire on Maintenance Obligations, Preliminary Document No 1, November 1998, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=2986&dtid=33 . This questionnaire is regarded as a post-Convention activity because it was drawn up "with a view to identifying any continuing problems in the operation

				of the Hague and New York Conventions, as well as to elucidate the reasons why States which are not Parties to these Conventions have not so far ratified or acceded to them." (Note on the desirability of revising the Hague Conventions on Maintenance Obligations and including in a new instrument rules on judicial and administrative cooperation, Preliminary Document No 2, January 1999, P4, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=2987&dtid=2).
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VIII. The 1958 Recognition and Enforcement Convention

Group	Activity	Time	Participants/audience/receivers	Note
Treaty administration-Maintaining different language versions of Conventions	Chinese, Dutch, German	N/A	N/A	https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5970&dtid=21
Monitoring, review, and adaptation	Special Commissions to review the practical operation	13 to 17 November 1995	All the Member States of the Hague Conference and the States Parties to the New York Convention, which are not Members of the Hague Conference, were invited.	See General Conclusions of the Special Commission of November 1995 on the Operation of the Hague Conventions relating to Maintenance Obligations and of the New York Convention of 20 June 1956 on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance, Prel. Doc. No 10, May 1996, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=2985&dtid=2 .
Monitoring, review, and adaptation	Special Commissions to review the practical operation	13 to 16 April 1999	The Members of the Hague Conference and the States Parties to the New York Convention, which are not Members of the Hague Conference, were invited.	See Report on and Conclusions of the Special Commission on Maintenance Obligations of April 1999, December 1999, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=2990&dtid=2 .
Monitoring, review, and adaptation	Questionnaire on Maintenance Obligations	Nov-98	States Parties to the Hague and New York Conventions and non-Party States which are Members of the Hague Conference	See Questionnaire on Maintenance Obligations, Preliminary Document No 1, November 1998, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=2986&dtid=33 . This questionnaire is regarded as a post-Convention

				activity because it was drawn up "with a view to identifying any continuing problems in the operation of the Hague and New York Conventions, as well as to elucidate the reasons why States which are not Parties to these Conventions have not so far ratified or acceded to them." (Note on the desirability of revising the Hague Conventions on Maintenance Obligations and including in a new instrument rules on judicial and administrative cooperation, Preliminary Document No 2, January 1999, P4, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=2987&dtid=2).
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IX. The 1961 Infants Protection Convention

Group	Activity	Time	Participants/audience/receivers	Note
Treaty administration-Maintaining different language versions of Conventions	English, Chinese, Dutch, Latvian, Polish	N/A	N/A	https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5971&dtid=21
Technical assistance	Portugal	Jan-84	Portugal	The Secretary General and the Deputy Secretary General of the Conference were invited to Portugal to present and comment on the 1961 Infants Protection Convention, the 1965 Adoption Convention, and the 1980 Child Abduction Convention, as well as to "respond to questions which Portuguese judges, public prosecutors or lawyers, who use these Conventions, may have." As Portugal was a Contracting State to this 1961 Infants Protection Convention in 1984, this activity is put into the group of technical assistance. (Proceedings of the Fifteenth Session (1984), tome I, Miscellaneous matters, P128-129)

X. The 1961 Testamentary Dispositions Convention

Group	Activity	Time	Participants/audience/receivers	Note
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Treaty administration-Maintaining different language versions of Conventions	Chinese, Dutch, Japanese, Polish, Serbian, Ukrainian	N/A	N/A	https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5972&dtid=21
Promotion and development	Interactive Training Seminar on the Work of the Hague Conference on Private International Law and its Relevance for the Caribbean Region and Bermuda	21-24 May 2012	N/A (Caribbean Region and Bermuda)	At this seminar, participants met to "learn about the Hague Conference in general and some of the multilateral treaties that have been concluded under its auspices (Hague Conventions), as well as to discuss the relevance of these instruments to the Caribbean Region and Bermuda." Based on these purposes, it should be reasonable to put this meeting into the group of promotion. (Interactive Training Seminar on the Work of the Hague Conference on Private International Law and its Relevance for the Caribbean Region and Bermuda, May 2012, P1, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/concl2012bermuda.pdf)

XI. The 1961 Apostille Convention

Group		Activity	Time	Participants/audience/receivers	Notes	
1.	Treaty administration-Maintaining different language versions of Conventions	Albanian, Arabic, Azerbaijani, Catalan, Chinese, Dutch, Georgian, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Latvian, Polish, Romanian, Russian, Serbian, Swedish, Ukrainian, Vietnamese	N/A	N/A	https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5973&dtid=21	
2.	Technical assistance - Promoting consistent interpretation and good practices	Apostille Handbook	2013	N/A	It is available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5890&dtid=53	

3.	Technical assistance - Supporting implementation - Advice	Information Note - Issuing and Accepting Apostilles	Jul-11	N/A	This Information note was drawn up when the Permanent Bureau had been aware of "certain practical difficulties associated with the acceptance of Apostilles" issued under this Convention. It aimed to "advise authorities that issue Apostilles under the Convention (Competent Authorities), as well as recipients of Apostilles in other Contracting States, about the Permanent Bureau's position on the acceptance of Apostilles, and to recall the relevant Conclusions and Recommendations (C&Rs) of recent Special Commissions (SCs) on the practical operation of the Convention." So it is reasonable to understand it as technical assistance to support implementation. (Information Note - Issuing and Accepting Apostilles, P1, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5384&dtid=53)	
4.	Technical assistance - Supporting implementation	How to join and implement the Hague Apostille Convention - Brief Implementation Guide	2011	N/A	The purpose of this Guide is to "assist the relevant authorities in their efforts to ensure the successful implementation of the Convention and to lay the foundation for its effective practical operation" (How to join and implement the Hague Apostille Convention - Brief Implementation Guide, P1, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5389&dtid=53).	

5.	Technical assistance - Supporting implementation	The ABCs of Apostilles	2010	N/A	The Annual Report 2010 shows that the Permanent Bureau experienced three stages to carry out its mandate to finalize a comprehensive Practical Handbook. The first stage was the publication of the ABCs of Apostilles. This brochure aimed to provide "short and practical answers to the most frequently asked questions." In the second and third stages, the Brief Implementation Guide and the Practical Handbook were published. According to this report, the Handbook builds on the brochure and the Brief Implementation Guide. It seems that the three publications should share the same aim of supporting implementation. See Annual Report 2010, P45, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2011), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .	
6.	Promotion and development- Promoting ratifications and accessions	Outline of the 1961 Apostille Convention	2009	N/A	Although this outline is put under the same entry, explanatory documents, on the website of the Hague Conference together with the Handbook, the Information Note, the Brief Implementation Guide, and the ABCs of Apostilles, it may not be able to provide substantial technical assistance within two pages. It can be the first step to knowing the Convention and considering ratification or accession for a state, so it is more reasonable to be categorized as an activity of promotion and development.	
7.	Monitoring, review, and adaptation	Special Commission to review the practical operation	28 October to 4 November 2003	N/A	See Conclusions and Recommendations Adopted by the Special Commission on the Practical Operation of the Hague Apostille, Evidence and Service Conventions (28 October to 4 November 2003).	
8.	Monitoring, review, and adaptation	Special Commission to review the practical operation	2 to 12 February 2009	N/A	See Conclusions and Recommendations of the Special Commission on the Practical Operation of the Hague Apostille, Service, Taking of Evidence and Access to Justice Conventions, February 2009, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=4694	

9.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Special Commission to review the practical operation	6-9 November 2012	<p>(1) Members of the Hague Conference: Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China (People's Republic of), Costa Rica, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Ecuador, the European Union, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Hungary, India, Israel, Japan, Korea (Republic of), Latvia, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippines, Romania, the Russian Federation, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, the United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela</p> <p>(2) Non-Member Contracting States to the Convention: Azerbaijan, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras, Moldova, Republic of, Mongolia, Namibia and Oman</p> <p>(3) Interested States: Algeria, Bahrain, Bolivia, Burkina Faso,</p>	See Conclusions and Recommendations of the Special Commission on the Practical Operation of the Apostille Convention (6-9 November 2012), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/news-archive/details/?varevent=288 .	
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				Burundi, Cuba, Guatemala, Iran, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Pakistan, Rwanda, Viet Nam, Zambia		
10.	Monitoring, review, and adaptation	Special Commission to review the practical operation	2-4 November 2016	The list of participants is not available	See Conclusions & Recommendations of the Special Commission on the Practical Operation of the Apostille Convention (2-4 November 2016), available at https://assets.hcch.net/docs/274103ec-0086-46a3-adc5-c192993304f6.pdf .	
11.	Monitoring, review, and adaptation	Succinct explanations in preparation for the 2003 Special Commission	Aug-03	Member States and States Parties to the Apostille Convention	This document includes succinct explanations regarding the Convention and a questionnaire to prepare for the Special Commission on the practical operation of the Apostille Convention. For the convenience of counting, it will be treated as a questionnaire in the monitoring group. See Succinct explanations in preparation for the 2003 Special Commission, Prel. Doc. NO. 3, August 2003, P4, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/wop/lse_pd03e.pdf .	
12.	Monitoring, review, and adaptation	Questionnaire of August 2008 relating to the Hague Convention of 5 October 1961 Abolishing the Requirement of Legalization for Foreign Public Documents (Apostille Convention)	Aug-08	Member States and States Parties to the Apostille Convention	"The responses will assist the Permanent Bureau in its ongoing monitoring of the practical operation of the Apostille Convention and in completing and updating the information provided on the 'Apostille Section' of the HCCH website (< www.hcch.net >)." (Questionnaire of August 2008 relating to the Hague Convention of 5 October 1961 Abolishing the Requirement of Legalization for Foreign Public Documents (Apostille Convention), drawn up by the Permanent Bureau, Prel. Doc. No 3, August 2008, P3, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=4404&dtid=33)	

13.	Monitoring, review, and adaptation	Questionnaire of January 2012 relating to the Hague Convention of 5 October 1961 Abolishing the Requirement of Legalization for Foreign Public Documents (Apostille Convention)	January 2012	Members and Non-Member Contracting States to the Apostille Convention as well as other States that are not (yet) Contracting States but which have expressed an interest in the Convention	"Responses to the questionnaire will assist the Permanent Bureau in its ongoing monitoring of the practical operation of the Apostille Convention and in ensuring the currency and accuracy of data contained on the 'Apostille Section' of the HCCH website (< www.hcch.net >)." (Questionnaire of January 2012 relating to the Hague Convention of 5 October 1961 Abolishing the Requirement of Legalization for Foreign Public Documents (Apostille Convention), drawn up by the Permanent Bureau, Prel. Doc. No 1, January 2012, P3, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5490&dtid=33)	
14.	Monitoring, review, and adaptation	Questionnaire of April 2016 relating to the Hague Convention of 5 October 1961 Abolishing the Requirement of Legalization for Foreign Public Documents (Apostille Convention)	Apr-16	Members and Non-Member Contracting States to the Apostille Convention as well as other States that are not (yet) Contracting States but which have expressed an interest in the Convention.	"Responses to this questionnaire will assist the Permanent Bureau in its ongoing monitoring of the Apostille Convention and in ensuring the currency and accuracy of data contained on the 'Apostille Section' of the HCCH website (< www.hcch.net >)." (Questionnaire of April 2016 relating to the Hague Convention of 5 October 1961 Abolishing the Requirement of Legalization for Foreign Public Documents (Apostille Convention), drawn up by the Permanent Bureau, Prel. Doc. No 1, April 2016, P3, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=6454&dtid=33)	

15.	Promotion and development- Promoting ratifications and accessions- Regional seminars	APEC Workshop on Simplified Authentication Process for Production of Public Documents Abroad Through the Use of the Hague Apostille Convention	2013-06-27	APEC member economies And international organizations (the list of participants is not available).	This workshop "aimed to a) introduce the Hague Apostille Convention and demonstrate how it may complement APEC's Ease of Doing Business (EoDB) initiative by facilitating cross-border transactions through a simplified authentication process which may also form part of the structural reform of an APEC economy to strengthen its economic and legal infrastructure, as well as to b) share experience concerning the implementation and operation of the Hague Apostille Convention and the e-APP among the APEC member economies." It seems that this workshop cannot be grouped based on the stated purposes and descriptions of participants' activities as both involve ratification promotion and implementation and operation review. Also, the list of participants is not available, and it is hard to decide the classification according to the number of Contracting and non-Contracting states. So, the workshop should be put into the group of promotion based on its first stated aim. (Report on the APEC Workshop on Simplified Authentication Process for Production of Public Documents Abroad through the Use of the Hague Apostille Convention, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/news-archive/details/?varevent=327)	
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16.	Promotion and development- Promoting ratifications and accessions- Regional seminars	APEC Workshop on the Ease of Doing Business through Hague Conventions	2014-08-12	Twelve of the APEC Member Economies as well as international organizations (the list of participants is not available).	This workshop focused on the Apostille Convention, the Evidence Convention, the Service Convention, and the 2005 Choice of Court Convention. It "aimed to (a) enhance understanding of the relevant Hague Conventions on how they may greatly facilitate cross border transactions and resolution of business disputes among APEC member economies; (b) build the specific capacity of APEC member economies to consider accessions and to improve their current regimes by the use modern technology; and (c) contribute to the development of a network of the relevant APEC officers, with a view to facilitating long-term information and experience sharing," which seems to point to ratification promotion and technical assistance. Descriptions of participants' activities also point to both involve ratification promotion and technical assistance. The list of participants is not available. So, the workshop should be put into the group of promotion based on its first stated aim. (Report on the Economic Committee (EC) Workshop on Ease of Doing Business through Hague Conventions, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/instruments/conventions/en/news-archive/details/?varevent=370)	
17.	Monitoring, review, and adaptation	Seminar on co-operation through Hague Conventions	14 to 16 October 2010	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Germany, Georgia, Moldova, the Netherlands, and Ukraine	At this meeting, the participants discussed experiences, practices, and challenges regarding the implementation of the Convention. It should be put into the group of monitoring. See Conclusions and Recommendations of the Seminar on Co-operation through Hague Conventions, 2010 October, P9-10, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/bonn2010concl.pdf .	
18.	Promotion and development	First Gulf Judicial Seminar on Cross Frontier Legal Cooperation in Civil and Commercial Matter	20 to 22 June 2011	Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, and Oman	The aim of the seminar is to "discuss the relevance and possible implementation" of some Hague Conventions within the Gulf Cooperation Council Region seems to point to promotion. (Conclusions & Recommendations of First Gulf Judicial Seminar on Cross-Frontier Legal Co-operation in Civil and Commercial	

					Matters Qatar, Doha – 20 to 22 June 2011, P3, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5383&dtid=50)	
19.	Promotion and development	Interactive Training Seminar on the Work of the Hague Conference on Private International Law and its Relevance for the Caribbean Region and Bermuda	21-24 May 2012	N/A (Caribbean Region and Bermuda)	At this seminar, participants met to "learn about the Hague Conference in general and some of the multilateral treaties that have been concluded under its auspices (Hague Conventions), as well as to discuss the relevance of these instruments to the Caribbean Region and Bermuda." It should be put into the group of promotion. (Interactive Training Seminar on the Work of the Hague Conference on Private International Law and its Relevance for the Caribbean Region and Bermuda, May 2012, P1, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/concl2012bermuda.pdf)	
20.	Monitoring, review, and adaptation	International Conference "Fostering Co-operation through Hague Conventions"	26-28 February 2013	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Romania, Turkey, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan	This seminar "aimed to go into more detail concerning selected Hague Conventions and to give participants an opportunity to share the progress made in their respective States since 2010", which seems to point to at least monitoring. Participants discussed the benefits and role of, and the practices and experiences regarding the implementation and operation of the 1961 Convention, which seems to point to promotion and monitoring. All participants were Contracting States to the 1961 Convention, which points to monitoring or technical assistance. So, the meeting is put into the overlapped group, monitoring. (Conclusions and Recommendations of the International Conference "Fostering Co-operation through Hague Conventions," February 2013, P3-4, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/concl_sem2013ge_en.pdf)	
21.	Monitoring, review, and adaptation - adaptation to changing	e-Apostille Pilot Program (e-APP)	Apr-06	Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil,		11th International Forum on the electronic

	environments			Bulgaria, Chile, China (Hong Kong), Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Guatemala, Georgia, Ireland, Republic of Korea, Kosovo, Latvia, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Slovenia, Spain, Tajikistan, Ukraine, United Kingdom, Uruguay, USA, Venezuela (All the 41 states that implement this e-APP are Contracting Parties to the Apostille Convention)		Apostille Program (e-APP)
22.						10th International Forum on the Electronic Apostille Program (e-APP)
23.						9th International Forum on the e-APP
24.						8th International Forum on the e-APP
25.						7th International Forum on the e-APP
26.						6th International Forum on the Electronic Apostille Pilot Program (e-APP)
27.						5th International Forum on the Electronic Apostille Pilot Program (e-APP) and Digital Authentication

28.						4th International Forum on e-Notarization, e-Apostilles, and Digital Evidence
29.						3rd International Forum On Digital Evidence
30.						2nd International Forum on e-Notarization and e-Apostilles
31.						International Forum on e-Notarization and e-Apostilles
32.						Commemoration of the 50th Anniversary of the Apostille Convention and Third Regional Meeting on the e-APP for Europe Project

33.						Second Regional Meeting for the e-APP for Europe Project
34.						First Regional Meeting for the e-APP for Europe Project
35.						Information Brochure-Closer and Closer to Reality: the e-Apostille Pilot Program of the HCCH and the NNA
36.						Memorandum on some of the technical aspects underlying the suggested model for the issuance of e-Apostilles
37.						The e-Apostille Pilot Program of the HCCH and the NNA

38.	Promotion and development	Judicial Seminar for French-speaking African countries on the principal Hague Conventions on International Child Protection, International Judicial and Administrative cooperation and International Litigation	27-31 August 2007	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Congo, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Mauritius, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia	"The objective of the Seminar was to promote the Hague Conventions....." (Judicial Seminar for French-speaking African countries on the principal Hague Conventions on International Child Protection, International Judicial and Administrative Co-operation and International Litigation, 27 August 2007, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/news-archive/details/?varevent=134)	
39.	Promotion and development- Promoting ratifications and accessions	The Third Asia Pacific Regional Conference of the Hague Conference on Private International Law: International Cooperation through Hague Conventions in the Asia Pacific	24-26 September 2008	Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Nepal, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga and Vietnam	Participants met to "discuss the relevance, implementation and operation of the Conventions of the Hague Conference (the Conventions) within the Asia Pacific Region (the Region) in the areas of family relations, legal cooperation, litigation, and finance law". It seems that this workshop cannot be grouped based on the stated purposes and descriptions of participants' activities as both involve ratification promotion and implementation and operation review. Most of participants were non-Contracting States to the 1961 Convention, so, this event should be treated as a promotion activity. See the Conclusions of this meeting, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/concl_aprc08e.pdf .	
40.	Technical assistance	COVID-19 Toolkit	2020	N/A	This is "a compilation of relevant guidance and resources designed to assist users of the HCCH Conventions and other instruments in these challenging times and beyond". It should be reasonable to put it into the group of technical assistance. (COVID-19 Toolkit, 2020, P1, available at https://assets.hcch.net/docs/538fa32a-3fc8-4aba-8871-7a1175c0868d.pdf)	

41.	Promotion and development (the Special Programme for Latin American States)	Country visits	April 2005 – March 2006	Chile, Costa Rica, Brazil, Colombia, Uruguay	These countries were non-Contracting States, and "the important role that the Hague Judicial and Administrative Co-operative Conventions could occupy in the region" was discussed during the visits. See Post-convention Work, Regional Developments and the Need for A Systematic Programme of Training, Submitted by the Permanent Bureau, Prel. Doc. No 6, March 2006, Annex C, P4, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2006), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .	
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42.	Technical assistance (the Special Programme for Latin American States)	Country visits	April 2005 – March 2006	Honduras	Honduras was a Contracting State, and "incorporation of the Convention into legal systems" was discussed. See Post-convention Work, Regional Developments and the Need for A Systematic Programme of Training, Submitted by the Permanent Bureau, Prel. Doc. No 6, March 2006, Annex C, P4, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2006), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .	
43.	Technical assistance	Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Nicaragua	2009	Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Nicaragua	See Annual Report 2009, P71, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2010), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive	
44.	Technical assistance	Georgia	2008, 2009	Georgia	See Annual Report 2008, P61, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report ; Annual Report 2009, P71, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2010), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive	
45.	Promotion and development (the Special Programme for Latin American States)	Chile	2010	Chile	This is part of the Special Programme For Latin American States which has been "promoting the Legal and Administrative Co-operation Conventions in the Latin American region and assisting States in their legal analysis with a view to the incorporation of these Conventions into their legal systems." Information on the detailed activities of the Hague Conference in Chile was unavailable. As Chile was a non-Contracting State to the 1961 Convention, this activity was put into the group of promotion. See Latin American Report – Status of the Hague Conference, Annex 2, P1, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2012), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive	
46.	Technical assistance (the Special Programme for	Costa Rica	2011	Costa Rica	This is part of the Special Programme For Latin American States which has been "promoting the Legal and Administrative Co-operation Conventions in the Latin American region and	

	Latin American States)				assisting States in their legal analysis with a view to the incorporation of these Conventions into their legal systems." Information on the detailed activities of the Hague Conference in Costa Rica was unavailable. As Costa Rica was a non-Contracting State to the 1961 Convention, this activity is put into the group of promotion. See Latin American Report – Status of the Hague Conference, Annex 2, P1, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2012), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive	
47.	Promotion and development (the Special Programme for Latin American States)	Peru	2007	Peru	This is part of the Special Programme For Latin American States which has been "promoting the Legal and Administrative Co-operation Conventions in the Latin American region and assisting States in their legal analysis with a view to the incorporation of these Conventions into their legal systems." Information on the detailed activities of the Hague Conference in Peru was unavailable. As Peru was a Non-Contracting State to the 1961 Convention, this activity was put into the group of promotion. See Latin American Report – Status of the Hague Conference, Annex 2, P1, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2012), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive	
48.	Promotion and development	Annual Meeting of American Association of Private International Law	Nov-08	N/A	This is part of the Special Programme for Latin American States which has been "promoting the Legal and Administrative Co-operation Conventions in the Latin American region and assisting States in their legal analysis with a view to the incorporation of these Conventions into their legal systems." At this meeting, "the Hague Conference had a special slot to present the Hague Legal and Administrative Co-operation Conventions." It should be reasonable to put this meeting into the group of promotion. See Latin American Report – Status of the Hague Conference, Annex 2, P1-2, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2012), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive	

					general-affairs/archive	
49.	Promotion and development	Seminar on Contracts, Transfrontier Litigation and Commercial Arbitration	2009	N/A	This is part of the Special Programme for the Latin American States which has been "promoting the Legal and Administrative Co-operation Conventions in the Latin American region and assisting States in their legal analysis with a view to the incorporation of these Conventions into their legal systems." At this meeting, the Hague Legal Co-operation and Litigation Conventions were presented and "raised interest among participants, who realised the benefits of these Conventions." It should be reasonable to put this meeting into the group of promotion. See Latin American Report – Status of the Hague Conference, Annex 2, P1-2, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2012), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive	
50.	Promotion and development	Workshop of the East African Community	2011	Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, and Uganda	"The objective of the workshop was to present the Apostille Convention to the EAC partner States, discuss possible challenges to its implementation, and define a strategy for possible implementation of the Convention in the region." It seems that this workshop cannot be grouped based on the stated purposes or descriptions of participants' activities as both involve ratification promotion and technical assistance. The fact that all participants were Non-Contracting States to the 1961 Convention leads to two options, ratification promotion, and technical assistance. So, the workshop should be put into the group of promotion based on its first stated aim. See Report on the Meeting of the Technical Assistance Working Group, Prel. Doc. No 3, February 2012, Annex 4, P14-15, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2013), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-	

					general-affairs/archive.	
51.	Promotion and development- Promoting ratifications and accessions	49th Conference of the Inter-American Bar Association	Jun-13	N/A	The Hague Conference "partly contributed to the inclusion of the recommendation to join" the Apostille, Service, Evidence, Access to Justice, and the Choice of Court Conventions. See Report on the Activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Asia Pacific, Doc. info. No 1, March 2014, P6, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2014), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .	
52.	Promotion and development- Promoting ratifications and accessions	the Philippines	May-13	the Philippines	See Report on the Activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Asia Pacific, Doc. info. No 1, March 2014, P11, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2014), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .	
53.	Promotion and development- Promoting ratifications and accessions	Conference on the Integration of the Association of Southeast Asia States	Feb-14	N/A	At this meeting, the Hague Conference "referred to the advantages of ASEAN adopting six Hague Conventions on Civil Procedure and Applicable Law (namely, the Apostille, Service, Evidence, Choice of Court, Recognition of Trusts and Securities Conventions)." The meeting should be put into the group of promotion. See Report on the Activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Asia Pacific, Doc. info. No 1, March 2014, P12, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2014), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .	
54.	Promotion and development- Promoting ratifications and accessions	Tajikistan	Apr-13	Tajikistan	See Report on Technical Assistance Activities (2013), Prel. Doc. No 10, March 2014, P18, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2014), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .	

55.	Technical Assistance	Mexico	2013, 2011	Mexico	See <i>ibid</i> , P19; Annual Report 2011, P79, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report .	
56.	Technical Assistance	Vietnam	Dec-13	Vietnam	See <i>ibid</i> , P22.	
57.	Promotion and development	International Forum	Feb-13	Algeria, Belgium, Burkina Faso, Cameroun, France, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Senegal, Togo, and Tunisia	This forum aimed to "promote the proper ratification and accession of the Conventions among participating States" and to "develop and strengthen networks of experts and government officials to facilitate operation of the Conventions among Contracting States". It should be put into the group of ratification promotion and network development. See <i>ibid</i> , P28.	
58.	Promotion and development- Promoting ratifications and accessions	Paraguay	Feb-13	Paraguay	The visit of the Hague Conference aimed to "promote the benefits of becoming a Contracting State to the Service Convention (1965) and Apostille Convention (1961), as well as the Evidence Convention (1970), Access to Justice Convention (1980) and Maintenance Convention (2007)". See <i>ibid</i> , P29.	
59.	Technical assistance	Tajikistan	Sep-14	Tajikistan	See Report on Technical Assistance Activities (2014), Prel. Doc. No 10, February 2015, P14, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2015), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .	
60.	Technical assistance	Kazakhstan	Sep-14	Kazakhstan	See Report on Technical Assistance Activities (2014), Prel. Doc. No 10, February 2015, P15, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2015), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .	
61.	Technical assistance	Chile	2015	Chile	See Report of the Activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2015), Info. Doc. No 1, February 2016, P4, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2016), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .	

62.	Technical assistance	Brazil	2015	Brazil	See <i>ibid.</i>	
63.	Technical assistance	Uzbekistan	2015	Uzbekistan	See Report on Technical Assistance Activities (1 January – 31 December 2015), Info. Doc. No 4, February 2016, P4, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2016), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .	
64.	Promotion and development- Promoting ratifications and accessions	Indonesia	2018, 2019	Indonesia	See Report on the activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2018), Preliminary Document No 20, January 2019, Annex II, P2, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2019), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive ; Report on the activities of the Regional Offices for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2019), Preliminary Document Prel. Doc. 25, January 2020, Annex A, P2, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2020), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .	
65.	Technical assistance	the Philippines	Aug-18	the Philippines	See Report on the activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2018), Preliminary Document No 20, January 2019, Annex II, P2, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2019), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive	
66.	Promotion and development- Promoting ratifications and accessions	Malaysia	Oct-18	Malaysia	See Report on the activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2018), Preliminary Document No 20, January 2019, Annex II, P2, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2019), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive	

67.	Technical assistance	France	Feb-18	France	See Report on post-Convention assistance activities (1 January – 31 December 2018) - version 2, Preliminary Document No 6, January 2019, Annex I, P1, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2019), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .	
68.	Technical assistance	Tunisia	August 2018, March 2019	Tunisia	See Report on post-Convention assistance activities (1 January – 31 December 2018) - version 2, Preliminary Document No 6, January 2019, Annex I, P3, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2019), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive ; Report on the activities of the Regional Offices for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2019), Preliminary Document Prel. Doc. 25, January 2020, Annex A, P2, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2020), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive	
69.	Promotion and development	Myanmar	Sep-19	Myanmar	During the visit, the Hague Conference mentioned the 2019 Judgements Convention and other conventions, such as the 1961 Apostille Convention and the 2005 Choice of Court Convention, that might be of interest to Myanmar. See Report on the activities of the Regional Offices for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2019), Preliminary Document Prel. Doc. 25, January 2020, Annex A, P2, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2020), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive	

70.	Promotion and development	the Governing Council meeting of the ASEAN Law Association (ALA)	Nov-19	N/A	At this meeting, the Hague Conference "presented on the work and methods of the HCCH and gave a brief overview of the HCCH 1961 Apostille Convention and how the Convention could benefit the various initiatives of ASEAN". See Report on the activities of the Regional Offices for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2019), Preliminary Document Prel. Doc. 25, January 2020, Annex A, P2, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2020), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .	
71.	Promotion and development- Promoting ratifications and accessions	Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting on the Work of the Hague Conference on Private International Law	27-29 June 2007	Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga, and Vietnam	At this meeting, the Hague Conventions were promoted, and implementation and operation practices were discussed. It seems to be reasonable to put this meeting into the group of promotion or monitoring. As most of the participants were non-Contracting States to the 1961 Apostille Convention when the meeting took place, this meeting should be classified as a promotion activity. See Conclusions of Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting on the Work of the Hague Conference on Private International Law, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/asiapac2007e.pdf .	
72.	Promotion and development	International Conference organized in Nairobi by the Commonwealth Secretariat	1980	Some Asian and African countries	This Conference aimed to "explain to officials of many Asian and African countries the merits of the Hague Conventions on legalization, on the service abroad of documents and other Conventions on international judicial co-operation." (Proceedings of the Fifteenth Session (1984), tome I, Miscellaneous matters, P129)	
73.	Technical assistance	Meeting regarding the free movement of public documents in the EU	Sep-12	N/A	At this meeting, the Permanent Bureau answered "questions concerning the electronic Apostille Program (e-APP)," which seems to be technical assistance. See Annual Report 2012, P57, available at https://assets.hcch.net/docs/4d35f847-ed25-48cf-afbb-079233dd3fba.pdf .	

74.	Promotion and development	Workshop on ASEAN Regulations and Hague Convention Abolishing the Requirement of Legalization for Foreign Public Documents	Nov-12	Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Philippines, Singapore and Thailand, Viet Nam	"At the workshop, the Permanent Bureau presented the Apostille Convention (including the e-APP) and stressed the benefits of the Apostille Convention in facilitating the global circulation of public documents". It should be a promotional activity. See Annual Report 2012, P57, available at https://assets.hcch.net/docs/4d35f847-ed25-48cf-afbb-079233dd3fba.pdf .	
75.	Promotion and development	HCCH Asia Pacific Week 2017	3 to 6 July 2017	N/A	This event "sought to introduce relevant Hague Conventions to the Asia and Pacific region, share and exchange information on Convention related practices and experiences, and strengthen cooperation amongst participating States," which seems to include both promotion and monitoring. The description of activities is too general, and the list of participants is unavailable. So, this event should be grouped as a promotion based on the first stated aim. See Annual Report 2017, P14, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report .	
76.	Promotion and development	Kosovo, Morocco, Tunisia, Thailand	2014	Kosovo, Morocco	See Annual Report 2014, P24, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report .	
77.	Technical assistance	Namibia, South Africa, USA	2014	Namibia, South Africa, USA		
78.	Technical assistance	Viet Nam	2013	Viet Nam	See Annual Report 2013, P35, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report .	
79.	Technical assistance	Nicaragua, Uruguay, Chile, Guatemala, Paraguay	2012	Nicaragua, Uruguay, Chile, Guatemala, Paraguay	See Annual Report 2012, P71, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report .	
80.	Promotion and development	Fourth Asia Pacific Conference	26 to 28 October 2011	Australia, Bahrain, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar,	The meeting aimed to "discuss the relevance, implementation and practical operation of a number of important Hague Conventions within the Asia Pacific region" "with particular emphasis on the 1993 Intercountry Adoption Convention and the 1961 Apostille Convention", which seems to include both promotion and monitoring. Most of the participants were non-	

				Nepal, New Zealand, the Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, the United Arab Emirates, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Iraq, the United States of America	Contracting States to the 1961 Convention, so it is put into the group of promotion. (Annual Report 2011, P64-65, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report)	
81.	Technical assistance	United States of America	2011	United States of America	See Annual Report 2011, P79, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report	
82.	Promotion and development	Madagascar	2008	Madagascar	See Annual Report 2008, P61, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report	
83.	Promotion and development	the Fourth ASEAN Law Forum on Mutual Legal Assistance in Civil and Commercial Matters	Apr-08	Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand., Viet Nam, Australia, China	"Presentations were delivered and discussions were held on measures to strengthen legal cooperation among the ASEAN countries in civil and commercial matters, and experiences were shared by the Contracting States with respect to the 1961 Apostille Convention and the 1965 Service Convention" at this meeting, which seems to point to at least monitoring. Most participants were non-Contracting States, which points to promotion and technical assistance. When the meeting cannot be grouped according to the stated purposes, which are unavailable, or the description of activities, or the list of participants, It should be put into the group of monitoring the description of which is the most detailed. See Annual Report 2008, P61, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report	
84.	Promotion and development- Promoting ratifications and accessions	Cross-Frontier Child Protection in the Southern and Eastern African Region-the Role of the Hague Children's Conventions	22 to 25 February 2010	Angola, Botswana, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe	Participants were urged to consider joining this Convention, which was the only description of activities at this meeting concerning this Convention. The meeting should be classified as a promotional activity. (Conclusions and recommendations, 22 – 25 February 2010, P4, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/afrsem2010concl.pdf)	

XII. The 1965 Adoption Convention

Group	Activity	Time	Participants/audience/receivers	Notes
Treaty administration-Maintaining different language versions of Conventions	Chinese	N/A	N/A	https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5974&dtid=21
Promotion and development	Portugal	Jan-84	Portugal	The Secretary General and the Deputy Secretary General of the Conference were invited to Portugal to present and comment on the 1961 Infants Protection Convention, the 1965 Adoption Convention, and the 1980 Child Abduction Convention, as well as to "respond to questions which Portuguese judges, public prosecutors or lawyers, who use these Conventions, may have." The grouping options seem to include promotion and technical assistance. As Portugal was not a Contracting State to this 1965 Adoption Convention in 1984, this activity is put into the group of promotion. (Proceedings of the Fifteenth Session (1984), tome I, Miscellaneous matters, P128-129)

XIII. The 1965 Service Convention

	Group	Activity	Time	Participants/audience/receivers	Notes
1.	Treaty administration-Maintaining different language versions of Conventions	Albanian, Arabic, Chinese, Dutch, Greek, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Latvian, Norwegian, Polish, Romanian, Russian, Serbian.	N/A	N/A	https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5975&dtid=21

		Swedish, Ukrainian, Vietnamese			
2.	Technical assistance-Supporting implementation	Guidelines for completing the Model Form	2017	N/A	According to the Conclusions and Recommendations of the 2014 Special Commission on the practical operation, the guidelines were developed by the Permanent Bureau before this 2014 Special Commission. (See Conclusions and Recommendations of the Special Commission on the practical operation of the Hague Service, Evidence and Access to Justice Conventions (20-23 May 2014), P2, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/wop/2014/2014sc_concl_en.pdf) They help users complete the mandatory model form annexed to the 1965 Service Convention and should be put into the group of technical assistance to support implementation.
3.	Monitoring, review, and adaptation	Special Commission to review the practical operation	21 to 25 November 1977	Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Arab Republic of Egypt, Finland, France, Federal Republic of Germany, Greece, Ireland, Japan, Norway, Netherlands, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States	See Report on the Work of the Special Commission on the Operation of the Convention of 15 November 1965 on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters, drawn up by the Permanent Bureau, December 1977, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/srpt14_77e.pdf .
4.	Monitoring, review, and adaptation	Special Commission to review the practical operation	17-20 April 1989	N/A	See Report on the Work of the Special Commission of April 1989 on the Operation of the Hague Conventions of 15 November 1965 on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters and of 18 March 1970 on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters, drawn up by the Permanent Bureau, April 1989, available at https://assets.hcch.net/docs/e8456534-1ba4-4bc9-ade8-bcf3a7b85c5d.pdf .
5.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Special Commission to review the practical operation	28 October to 4 November 2003	N/A	See Conclusions and Recommendations Adopted by the Special Commission on the Practical Operation of the Hague Apostille, Evidence and Service Conventions (28 October to 4 November 2003), available at https://assets.hcch.net/docs/0edbc4f7-675b-4b7b-8e1c-2c1998655a3e.pdf .
6.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Special Commission to review the practical operation	2 to 12 February 2009	N/A	See Conclusions and Recommendations of the Special Commission on the Practical Operation of the Hague Apostille, Service, Taking of Evidence and Access to Justice Conventions (2 to 12 February 2009), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=4694&dtid=2 .

7.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Special Commission to review the practical operation	20-23 May 2014	N/A	See Conclusions and Recommendations of the Special Commission on the practical operation of the Hague Service, Evidence and Access to Justice Conventions (20-23 May 2014), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=6405&dtid=2 .
8.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Questionnaire of July 2008 relating to the Hague Convention of 15 November 1965 on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters (Service Convention)	Jul-08	Member States and State Parties to the Service Convention	This questionnaire was circulated to prepare for the Special Commission on the practical operation of the Service, Evidence, Apostille and Access to Justice Conventions in February 2009. See Questionnaire of July 2008 relating to the Hague Convention of 15 November 1965 on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters (Service Convention), drawn up by the Permanent Bureau, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=4390&dtid=33 .
9.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Questionnaire of November 2013 relating to the Hague Convention of 15 November 1965 on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters (Service Convention)	Nov-13	N/A	This questionnaire was circulated to prepare for the Special Commission on the practical operation of the Service, Evidence, Apostille and Access to Justice Conventions in May 2014. See Questionnaire of November 2013 relating to the Hague Convention of 15 November 1965 on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters (Service Convention), drawn up by the Permanent Bureau, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=6039&dtid=33 .

10.	Promotion and development -Promoting ratifications and accessions-Conference attendance	4th Meeting Africa-Europe of the Judicial Officers	28-29 April 2016	N/A	At this meeting, the Hague Conference presented and promoted the Service Convention to Member States of the International Union of Judicial Officers. See https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=6457&dtid=50 .
11.	Promotion and development -Promoting ratifications and accessions-Regional seminars	APEC Workshop on the Ease of Doing Business through Hague Conventions	2014-08-12	Twelve of the APEC Member Economies as well as international organizations (the list of participants is not available).	This workshop focused on the Apostille Convention, the Evidence Convention, the Service Convention, and the 2005 Choice of Court Convention. It "aimed to (a) enhance understanding of the relevant Hague Conventions on how they may greatly facilitate cross border transactions and resolution of business disputes among APEC member economies; (b) build the specific capacity of APEC member economies to consider accessions and to improve their current regimes by the use modern technology; and (c) contribute to the development of a network of the relevant APEC officers, with a view to facilitating long-term information and experience sharing," which seems to point to ratification promotion and technical assistance. Descriptions of participants' activities also point to both involve ratification promotion and technical assistance. The list of participants is not available. So, the workshop should be put into the group of promotion based on its first stated aim. (Report on the Economic Committee (EC) Workshop on Ease of Doing Business through Hague Conventions, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/instruments/conventions/en/news-archive/details/?varevent=370)

12.	Promotion and development -Promoting ratifications and accessions	The Fourth Asia Pacific Conference of the Hague Conference on Private International Law	26-28 October 2011	Australia, Bahrain, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor Leste, United Arab Emirates, Vanuatu and Vietnam, Iraq, United States of America, the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Secretariat, and NGOs.	This conference aimed to "discuss the relevance, implementation and practical operation of a number of important Conventions of the Hague Conference (the Conventions) within the Asia Pacific Region (the Region)," which points to Group C and Group B. With regard to the Service Convention and the Evidence Convention, most of the participants were non-Contracting States to the two Conventions, which points to Group C or Group D. This conference should be put into the group of promotion. See Conclusions and Recommendations of the Fourth Asia Pacific Conference of the Hague Conference on Private International Law, 28 October 2011, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/ap4concl.pdf .
13.	Promotion and development -Promoting ratifications and accessions	First Gulf Judicial Seminar on Cross-Frontier Legal Co-operation in Civil and Commercial Matters	20 to 22 June 2011	Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Oman	The aim of the seminar is to "discuss the relevance and possible implementation" of some Hague Conventions within the Gulf Cooperation Council Region seems to point to promotion. (Conclusions & Recommendations of First Gulf Judicial Seminar on Cross-Frontier Legal Co-operation in Civil and Commercial Matters Qatar, Doha – 20 to 22 June 2011, P3, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5383&dtid=50)
14.	Promotion and development -Promoting ratifications and accessions- Country visit	Study visit of Viet Nam to the Permanent Bureau	8-10 December 2010	Viet Nam	The study visit aimed to "acquaint the delegation to the organization and work of the Hague Conference." During this visit, the Service Convention was presented to the delegation, and possible roadmaps for joining this Convention were discussed. (See Study Visit of Vietnamese government and judicial officials to the Permanent Bureau of the Hague Conference on Private International Law, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/news-archive/details/?varevent=206)
15.	Technical assistance - Promoting consistent interpretation and good practices	Practical Handbook on the Operation of the Service Convention	N/A	N/A	

16.	Promotion and development -Promoting ratifications and accessions	Outline of the Service Convention	N/A	N/A	This brief overview of the Convention may not be able to provide substantial technical assistance. It can be the first step to knowing the Convention and considering ratification or accession for a state, so it is reasonable to be categorized as an activity of ratification promotion.
17.	Technical assistance	Seminar on co-operation through Hague Conventions	14 to 16 October 2010	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Germany, Georgia, Moldova, the Netherlands and Ukraine	At this meeting, participants noted the preparations that should be made to join the 1965 Service Convention and actions that should be taken after ratification. The seminar seemed to be preparatory training for non-Contracting States and new Contracting States. It should be reasonable to put it into the group of technical assistance. See Conclusions and Recommendations of the Seminar on Co-operation through Hague Conventions, 2010 October, P11-12, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/bonn2010concl.pdf .
18.	Promotion and development	Interactive Training Seminar on the Work of the Hague Conference on Private International Law and its Relevance for the Caribbean Region and Bermuda	21-24 May 2012	N/A (Caribbean Region and Bermuda)	At this seminar, participants met to "learn about the Hague Conference in general and some of the multilateral treaties that have been concluded under its auspices (Hague Conventions), as well as to discuss the relevance of these instruments to the Caribbean Region and Bermuda." It should be reasonable to put this event into the group of promotion. (Interactive Training Seminar on the Work of the Hague Conference on Private International Law and its Relevance for the Caribbean Region and Bermuda, May 2012, P1, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/concl2012bermuda.pdf)
19.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	International Conference "Fostering Co-operation through Hague Conventions"	26-28 February 2013	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Romania, Turkey, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan	This seminar "aimed to go into more detail concerning selected Hague Conventions and to give participants an opportunity to share the progress made in their respective States since 2010", which seems to point to at least monitoring. Participants discussed the benefits of and the practices and experiences regarding the implementation and operation of the Service Convention, which seems to point to promotion and monitoring. Most participants were Contracting States to the 1965 Convention, which points to monitoring or technical assistance. So, the meeting is put into the overlapped group, monitoring. (Conclusions and Recommendations of the International Conference "Fostering Co-operation through Hague Conventions," February 2013, P3-4, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/concl_sem2013ge_en.pdf)

20.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Service of Process and Taking of Evidence Abroad: The Impact of "Electronic Means" on the Operation of the Hague Conventions	02-Nov-15	N/A	This conference celebrated the 50th Anniversary of the 1965 Service Convention and the 45th Anniversary of the 1970 Evidence Convention. International scholars and practitioners discussed topics such as "(a) the origins, theory, and practice of the Conventions, (b) the role of Central Authorities, (c) how civil lawyers and common lawyers deal with issues under the Conventions, and (d) future challenges facing those who use Convention mechanisms," which seems to point to monitoring. (Official Programme available for Service and Evidence Convention Anniversary Event in November, 8 October 2015, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/instruments/conventions/en/news-archive/details/?varevent=430).
21.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	First Russian Seminar	4-5 October 2005	Russia, Finland, Canada	Participants at this seminar exchanged views, discussed some practical matters, and identified specific concerns regarding the effective operation of the 1965 Service Convention, which seems to point to monitoring. See Service of Process under the Hague 1965 Service Convention – A Seminar of the Hague Conference on Private International Law, 4-5 October 2005, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/concl14_2005en.pdf .
22.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Second Russian Seminar	30-31 January 2007	Russia, Finland, Canada	This seminar was a follow-up to the first Russian Seminar in 2005. It distributed a questionnaire relating to the practical operation of the 1965 Service Convention and reviewed the developments of the implementation of the 1965 Service Convention in Russia. It should be reasonable to put it into the group of monitoring. See Service of Process under the Hague 1965 Service Convention – The Second Seminar of the Hague Conference on Private International Law, January 2007, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/spseminar_concl_e.pdf .
23.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Third Russian Seminar	15-16 May 2008	Russia, Finland, Canada	This seminar discussed the developments and obstacles to the implementation and operation of the 1965 Service Convention in Russia. It should be reasonable to put it into the group of monitoring. See Seminar of the Hague Conference on Private International Law - Hague 1965 Service Convention & Hague 1970 Evidence Convention, 15 - 16 May 2008, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/ekaterinburg_conclusions_e.pdf .

24.	Promotion and development	Judicial Seminar for French-speaking African countries on the principal Hague Conventions on International Child Protection, International Judicial and Administrative Co-operation and International Litigation	27-31 August 2007	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Congo, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Mauritius, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia	"The objective of the Seminar was to promote the Hague Conventions....." (Judicial Seminar for French-speaking African countries on the principal Hague Conventions on International Child Protection, International Judicial and Administrative Co-operation and International Litigation, 27 August 2007, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/news-archive/details/?varevent=134)
25.	Promotion and development -Promoting ratifications and accessions	The Third Asia Pacific Regional Conference of the Hague Conference on Private International Law: International Cooperation through Hague Conventions in the Asia Pacific	24-26 September 2008	Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Nepal, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga and Vietnam	Participants met to "discuss the relevance, implementation and operation of the Conventions of the Hague Conference (the Conventions) within the Asia Pacific Region (the Region) in the areas of family relations, legal cooperation, litigation, and finance law." It seems that this workshop cannot be grouped based on the stated purposes and descriptions of participants' activities as both involve ratification promotion and implementation and operation review. Most of the participants were non-Contracting States to the 1965 Service Convention, so this event should be treated as a promotion activity. See the Conclusions of this meeting, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/concl_aprc08e.pdf .
26.	Technical assistance	COVID-19 Toolkit	2020	N/A	This is "a compilation of relevant guidance and resources designed to assist users of the HCCH Conventions and other instruments in these challenging times and beyond". It should be reasonable to put it into the group of technical assistance. (COVID-19 Toolkit, 2020, P1, available at https://assets.hcch.net/docs/538fa32a-3fc8-4aba-8871-7a1175c0868d.pdf)

27.	Promotion and development (the Special Programme for Latin American States)	Country visits	April 2005 – March 2006	Chile, Costa Rica, Honduras, Brazil, Colombia, Uruguay	During the visits, "the important role that the Hague Judicial and Administrative Co-operative Conventions could occupy in the region" was discussed. See Post-convention Work, Regional Developments and the Need for A Systematic Programme of Training, Submitted by the Permanent Bureau, Prel. Doc. No 6, March 2006, Annex C, P4, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2006), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .
28.	Technical assistance	Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Nicaragua	2009	Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Nicaragua	See Annual Report 2009, P71, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2010), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive
29.	Promotion and development (the Special Programme for Latin American States)	Chile	2010	Chile	This is part of the Special Programme For Latin American States which has been "promoting the Legal and Administrative Co-operation Conventions in the Latin American region and assisting States in their legal analysis with a view to the incorporation of these Conventions into their legal systems". As Chile was a Non-Contracting State to the Service Convention, this activity is put into the group of promotion. See Latin American Report – Status of the Hague Conference, Annex 2, P1, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2012), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive
30.	Promotion and development (the Special Programme for Latin American States)	Costa Rica	2011	Costa Rica	This is part of the Special Programme For Latin American States which has been "promoting the Legal and Administrative Co-operation Conventions in the Latin American region and assisting States in their legal analysis with a view to the incorporation of these Conventions into their legal systems." As Costa Rica was a Non-Contracting State to the Service Convention, this activity is put into the group of promotion. See Latin American Report – Status of the Hague Conference, Annex 2, P1, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2012), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive

31.	Promotion and development (the Special Programme for Latin American States)	Peru	2007	Peru	This is part of the Special Programme For Latin American States which has been "promoting the Legal and Administrative Co-operation Conventions in the Latin American region and assisting States in their legal analysis with a view to the incorporation of these Conventions into their legal systems." As Peru was a Non-Contracting State to the Service Convention, this activity is put into the group of promotion. See Latin American Report – Status of the Hague Conference, Annex 2, P1, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2012), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive
32.	Promotion and development	Annual Meeting of American Association of Private International Law	Nov-08	N/A	This is part of the Special Programme for Latin American States which has been "promoting the Legal and Administrative Co-operation Conventions in the Latin American region and assisting States in their legal analysis with a view to the incorporation of these Conventions into their legal systems." At this meeting, "the Hague Conference had a special slot to present the Hague Legal and Administrative Co-operation Conventions." It should be reasonable to put this meeting into the group of promotion. See Latin American Report – Status of the Hague Conference, Annex 2, P1-2, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2012), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive
33.	Promotion and development	Seminar on Contracts, Transfrontier Litigation and Commercial Arbitration,	2009	N/A	This is part of the Special Programme for the Latin American States which has been "promoting the Legal and Administrative Co-operation Conventions in the Latin American region and assisting States in their legal analysis with a view to the incorporation of these Conventions into their legal systems." At this meeting, the Hague Legal Co-operation and Litigation Conventions were presented and "raised interest among participants, who realized the benefits of these Conventions." It should be reasonable to put this meeting into the group of promotion. See Latin American Report – Status of the Hague Conference, Annex 2, P1-2, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2012), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive
34.	Technical assistance	Mexico	2011	Mexico	See Latin American Report – Status of the Hague Conference, Annex 2, P4, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2012), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive

35.	Promotion and development -Promoting ratifications and accessions	49th Conference of the Inter-American Bar Association	Jun-13	N/A	The Hague Conference "partly contributed to the inclusion of the recommendation to join" the Apostille, Service, Evidence, Access to Justice, and the Choice of Court Conventions. See Report on the Activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Asia Pacific, Doc. info. No 1, March 2014, P6, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2014), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .
36.	Promotion and development -Promoting ratifications and accessions	the Philippines	May-13	the Philippines	See Report on the Activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Asia Pacific, Doc. info. No 1, March 2014, P11, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2014), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .
37.	Promotion and development -Promoting ratifications and accessions	Conference on the Integration of the Association of Southeast Asia States	Feb-14	N/A	At this meeting, the Hague Conference "referred to the advantages of ASEAN adopting six Hague Conventions on Civil Procedure and Applicable Law (namely, the Apostille, Service, Evidence, Choice of Court, Recognition of Trusts and Securities Conventions)." It should be reasonable to put it into the group of promotion. See Report on the Activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Asia Pacific, Doc. info. No 1, March 2014, P12, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2014), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .
38.	Promotion and development -Promoting ratifications and accessions	International Forum	Feb-13	Algeria, Belgium, Burkina Faso, Cameroun, France, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Senegal, Togo and Tunisia	This forum aimed to "promote the proper ratification and accession of the Conventions among participating States" and to "develop and strengthen networks of experts and government officials to facilitate the operation of the Conventions among Contracting States". Also, most participants were non-Contracting States, so this event should be put into the group of promotion. See <i>ibid</i> , P28.
39.	Promotion and development -Promoting ratifications and accessions	Paraguay	Feb-13	Paraguay	The visit of the Hague Conference aimed to "promote the benefits of becoming a Contracting State to the Service Convention (1965) and Apostille Convention (1961), as well as the Evidence Convention (1970), Access to Justice Convention (1980) and Maintenance Convention (2007)". See <i>ibid</i> , P29.

40.	Technical assistance	Viet Nam	2016	Viet Nam	See Report on Post-Convention Assistance Activities (1 January – 31 December 2016), Preliminary Document No 10, February 2017, P5, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2017), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .
41.	Promotion and development -Promoting ratifications and accessions	Study Visit of Georgia to the Hague Conference	Jun-17	Georgia	Georgia was a non-Contracting State when the study visit took place, and as a result of this visit, "the Georgian Ministry of Justice continues to work on acceding to the Conventions." See Report on post-Convention assistance activities (1 January – 31 December 2017), Preliminary Document No 8, February 2018, Annex I, P2, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2018), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .
42.	Promotion and development -Promoting ratifications and accessions	Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting on the Work of the Hague Conference on Private International Law	27-29 June 2007	Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga and Vietnam	At this meeting, the Hague Conventions were promoted and implementation and operation practices were discussed. It seems to be reasonable to put this meeting into the group of promotion or monitoring. As most of the participants were non-Contracting States to the 1965 Service Convention when the meeting took place, this meeting should be classified as a promotion activity. See Conclusions of Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting on the Work of the Hague Conference on Private International Law, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/asiapac2007e.pdf .
43.	Promotion and development	International Conference organized in Nairobi by the Commonwealth Secretariat	1980	Some Asian and African countries	This Conference aimed to "explain to officials of many Asian and African countries the merits of the Hague Conventions on legalization, on the service abroad of documents and other Conventions on international judicial co-operation." (Proceedings of the Fifteenth Session (1984), tome I, Miscellaneous matters, P129)
44.	Promotion and-development	HCCH Asia Pacific Week 2017	3 to 6 July 2017	N/A	This activity is not able to be classified according to the state's aims, the description of activities, or participants. As the aim of this event listed at first was to introduce the Hague Conventions on child abduction, intercountry adoption, child protection, child support, Apostilles and service of documents, as well as the 1970 Evidence Convention and the 2005 Choice of Court Convention to the Asia and Pacific region, it should be reasonable to put it into the group of promotion. See Annual Report 2017, P14, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report .
45.	Technical assistance	Morocco, South Africa, Tunisia	2014	Morocco, South Africa, Tunisia	See Annual Report 2014, P26, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report .

46.	Promotion and development	Madagascar	2008	Madagascar	See Annual Report 2008, P61, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report
47.	Promotion and development	the Fourth ASEAN Law Forum on Mutual Legal Assistance in Civil and Commercial Matters	Apr-08	Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand., Viet Nam, Australia, China	"Presentations were delivered and discussions were held on measures to strengthen legal cooperation among the ASEAN countries in civil and commercial matters, and experiences were shared by the Contracting States with respect to the 1961 Apostille Convention and the 1965 Service Convention" at this meeting, which seems to point to at least monitoring. Most participants were non-Contracting States, which points to promotion and technical assistance. When the meeting cannot be grouped according to the stated purposes which are unavailable, or the description of activities, or the list of participants, It should be put into the group of monitoring the description of which is the most detailed. See Annual Report 2008, P61, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report
48.	Technical assistance	Russia	May-08	Russia	See Annual Report 2008, P83, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report
49.	Technical assistance	Ukraine	2007	Ukraine	See Annual Report 2007, P61, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report

XIV. The 1965 Choice of Court Convention

Group	Activity	Time	Participants/audience/receivers	Notes
Treaty administration-Maintaining different language versions of Conventions	Chinese	N/A	N/A	https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5976&dtid=21

XV. The 1971 Judgments Convention

Group	Activity	Time	Participants/audience/receivers	Notes
Treaty administration-Maintaining different language versions of Conventions	Arabic, Chinese, Dutch	N/A	N/A	https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5977&dtid=21

XVI. The Supplementary Protocol of 1971 Judgments Convention

Group	Activity	Time	Participants/audience/receivers	Notes
Treaty administration-Maintaining different language versions of Conventions	Chinese, Dutch	N/A	N/A	https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5978&dtid=21

XVII. The 1970 Divorce Convention

Group	Activity	Time	Participants/audience/receivers	Notes
Treaty administration-Maintaining different language versions of Conventions	Chinese, Dutch, Polish, Swedish	N/A	N/A	https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5979&dtid=21
Promotion and development	International Conference "Fostering Co-operation through Hague Conventions"	26-28 February 2013	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Romania, Turkey, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan	This seminar "aimed to go into more detail concerning selected Hague Conventions and to give participants an opportunity to share the progress made in their respective States since 2010", which seems to point to at least monitoring. Participants discussed the benefits of the Divorce Convention, which seems to point to promotion. (Conclusions and Recommendations of the International Conference "Fostering Co-operation through Hague Conventions," February 2013, P3-4, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/concl_sem2013ge_en.pdf)
Promotion and development-Promoting ratifications and accessions	The Third Asia Pacific Regional Conference of the Hague Conference on Private International Law: International Cooperation through Hague Conventions in the Asia Pacific	24-26 September 2008	Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Nepal, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga and Vietnam	Participants met to "discuss the relevance, implementation and operation of the Conventions of the Hague Conference (the Conventions) within the Asia Pacific Region (the Region) in the areas of family relations, legal cooperation, litigation, and finance law." It seems that this workshop cannot be grouped based on the stated purposes and descriptions of participants' activities as both involve ratification promotion and implementation and operation review. Most of the participants were non-Contracting States to the 1970 Divorce Convention, so this event should be treated as a promotion activity. See the Conclusions of this meeting, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/concl_aprc08e.pdf .

XVIII. The 1971 Traffic Accidents Convention

Group	Activity	Time	Participants/audience/receivers	Notes
Treaty administration-Maintaining different language versions of Conventions	Chinese, Dutch, Latvian, Polish, Russian, Serbian, Slovene, Ukrainian	N/A	N/A	https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5980&dtid=21
Promotion and development-Promoting ratifications and accessions	Overview of the Hague Convention of 4 May 1971 on the Law Applicable to Traffic Accidents	2008	N/A	This brief overview of the Convention may not be able to provide substantial technical assistance. It can be the first step to knowing the Convention and further considering ratification or accession for a state, so it is more reasonable to be categorized as an activity of ratification promotion.

XIX. The 1970 Evidence Convention

Group		Activity	Time	Participants/audience/receivers	Notes
1.	Treaty administration-Maintaining different language versions of Conventions	Chinese, Dutch, Italian, Korean, Latvian, Norwegian, Polish, Romanian, Russian, Serbian, Swedish, Ukrainian, Vietnamese	N/A	N/A	https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5981&dtid=21
2.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Special Commission to review the practical operation	20-23 May 2014	53 States and eight international governmental and non-governmental organizations (the list of participants is not available)	See Conclusions and Recommendations of the Special Commission on the practical operation of the Hague Service, Evidence and Access to Justice Conventions (20-23 May 2014), available at https://assets.hcch.net/docs/eb709b9a-5692-4cc8-a660-e406bc6075c2.pdf .
3.	Monitoring, review and	Special Commission	2 to 12	64 States and Organizations (the	See Conclusions and Recommendations of the

	adaptation	to review the practical operation	February 2009	list of participants is not available)	Special Commission on the practical operation of the Hague Apostille, Service, Evidence and Access to Justice Conventions (2 to 12 February 2009), available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/wop/jac_concl_e.pdf .
4.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Special Commission to review the practical operation	28 October to 4 November 2003	57 Member States, States party to one or more Convention under review, and observers (the list of participants is not available)	See Conclusions and Recommendations of the Special Commission on the practical operation of The Hague Apostille, Evidence and Service Conventions (28 October to 4 November 2003), available at https://assets.hcch.net/docs/0edbc4f7-675b-4b7b-8e1c-2c1998655a3e.pdf .
5.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Special Commission to review the practical operation	17-20 April 1989	the list of participants is not available	See Report on the work of the Special Commission of April 1989 on the operation of the Hague Conventions of 15 November 1965 on the Service Abroad of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents in Civil or Commercial Matters and of 18 March 1970 on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=2281 .
6.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Special Commission to review the practical operation	28 to 31 May 1985	Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States, Argentina, Australia, Canada, Ireland, Japan, Switzerland and Uruguay, Chile, the People's Republic of China, Swaziland, and one international organization (the Commonwealth Secretariat)	See Report on the Work of the Special Commission of May 1985 on the Operation of the Convention, prepared by the Permanent Bureau, September 1986, available at https://assets.hcch.net/docs/a8a2e8d6-6e84-4f43-85af-add32837d244.pdf .
7.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Special Commission to review the practical operation	12 to 15 June 1978	Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, France, Luxembourg, Norway, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States, Australia,	See Report on the work of the Special Commission on the operation of the Convention of 18 March 1970 on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters,

				Austria, Belgium, Canada, the Arab Republic of Egypt, Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Japan, Spain, Switzerland, and four international organizations (United Nations Organization, Council of Europe, Asian-African Legal Consultative Committee, Commonwealth Secretariat)	prepared by the Permanent Bureau, June 1978, available at https://assets.hcch.net/docs/43a76859-51bf-489d-9616-444c5cae5532.pdf .
8.	Technical assistance-Supporting implementation	Recommended Model for Letters of Request	1986	N/A	The model letter of request was prepared by a Drafting Committee named by the 1978 Special Commission on the operation of the Evidence Convention and was the annex to the report of this Special Commission. It is optional as the Evidence Convention does not provide for its use. One important goal of the Evidence Convention is "to facilitate the transmission and execution of Letters of Request", so the model letter of request, which "would greatly facilitate the preparation of requests that could be easily understood abroad" should be understood as an activity to support the implementation of the Evidence Convention. (Report on the work of the Special Commission on the operation of the Convention of 18 March 1970 on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters, prepared by the Permanent Bureau, June 1978, P421, Actes et documents de la Quatorzième session (1980), tome IV, Judicial co-operation, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/proceedings-of-the-diplomatic-sessions)

9.	Technical assistance-Supporting implementation	Country Profile Questionnaire	2017	N/A	"The Country Profile is intended to assist with the taking of evidence by video-link under Chapters I and II of the Evidence Convention, in particular in determining whether video-link is possible in a given jurisdiction from a legal and practical perspective" (Taking of Evidence by Video-link under the Hague Convention of 18 March 1970 on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters, Foreword to the Country Profile, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/instruments/conventions/publications1/?dtid=42&cid=82).
10.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Questionnaires relating to the Hague Convention of 18 March 1970 on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters	Aug-03	N/A	The questionnaire was circulated to "prepare effectively for the forthcoming Special Commission meeting in October/November 2003 on the practical operation of the Convention". (Questionnaires relating to the Hague Convention of 18 March 1970 on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters, August 2003, drawn up by the Permanent Bureau, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/wop/lse_pd04e.pdf)
11.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Questionnaire of May 2008 Relating to the Hague Convention of 18 March 1970 on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters (Evidence Convention)	May-08	N/A	This questionnaire was circulated to prepare for the Special Commission meeting in May 2008 on the practical operation of the Convention, and would "assist the Permanent Bureau in its ongoing monitoring of the practical operation." See Questionnaire of May 2008 Relating to the Hague Convention of 18 March 1970 on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters (Evidence Convention), May 2008, drawn up by the Permanent Bureau, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=4298&dtid=33 .

12.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Questionnaire of November 2013 Relating to the Hague Convention of 18 March 1970 on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters (Evidence Convention)	Nov-13	N/A	This questionnaire was circulated to prepare for the Special Commission meeting in May 2014 on the practical operation of the Convention and would assist the Permanent Bureau "in its ongoing monitoring of the Evidence Convention." See Questionnaire of November 2013 Relating to the Hague Convention of 18 March 1970 on the Taking of Evidence Abroad in Civil or Commercial Matters (Evidence Convention), November 2013, drawn up by the Permanent Bureau, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=6038&dtid=33 .
13.	Technical assistance-Supporting implementation	Guide to Good Practice on the Use of Video-Link under the Evidence Convention	2020	N/A	
14.	Technical assistance - Promoting consistent interpretation and good practices	Practical Handbook on the Operation of the Evidence Convention	1984	N/A	
15.	Promotion and development-Promoting ratifications and accessions	Outline of the Evidence Convention	N/A	N/A	This brief outline introduces important mechanisms of the Convention and may not be able to provide substantial technical assistance or monitor the operation of the Convention. It can be the first step to knowing the Convention and considering ratification or accession for a state, so it should be reasonable to be categorized as an activity of ratification promotion.

16.	Promotion and development-Promoting ratifications and accessions-Regional seminars	APEC Workshop on the Ease of Doing Business through Hague Conventions	2014-08-12	Twelve of the APEC Member Economies as well as international organizations (the list of participants is not available).	This workshop focused on the Apostille Convention, the Evidence Convention, the Service Convention, and the 2005 Choice of Court Convention. It "aimed to (a) enhance understanding of the relevant Hague Conventions on how they may greatly facilitate cross border transactions and resolution of business disputes among APEC member economies; (b) build the specific capacity of APEC member economies to consider accessions and to improve their current regimes by the use modern technology; and (c) contribute to the development of a network of the relevant APEC officers, with a view to facilitating long-term information and experience sharing," which seems to point to ratification promotion and technical assistance. Descriptions of participants' activities also point to both involve ratification promotion and technical assistance. The list of participants is not available. So, the workshop should be put into the group of promotion based on its first stated aim. (Report on the Economic Committee (EC) Workshop on Ease of Doing Business through Hague Conventions, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/instruments/conventions/en/news-archive/details/?varevent=370)
17.	Technical assistance	Seminar on co-operation through Hague Conventions	14 to 16 October 2010	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Germany, Georgia, Moldova, the Netherlands and Ukraine	At this meeting, participants noted the preparations that should be made to join the 1970 Evidence Convention and actions that should be taken after ratification. The seminar seemed to be preparatory training for non-Contracting States and new Contracting States. It should be reasonable to put it into the group of technical assistance. See Conclusions and Recommendations of the Seminar on Co-operation through Hague Conventions, 2010 October, P11-12, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/bonn2010concl.pdf .

18.	Promotion and development	First Gulf Judicial Seminar on Cross Frontier Legal Cooperation in Civil and Commercial Matter	20 to 22 June 2011	Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Oman	The aim of the seminar is to "discuss the relevance and possible implementation" of some Hague Conventions within the Gulf Cooperation Council Region seems to point to promotion. (Conclusions & Recommendations of First Gulf Judicial Seminar on Cross-Frontier Legal Co-operation in Civil and Commercial Matters Qatar, Doha – 20 to 22 June 2011, P3, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5383&dtid=50)
19.	Promotion and development	Interactive Training Seminar on the Work of the Hague Conference on Private International Law and its Relevance for the Caribbean Region and Bermuda	21-24 May 2012	N/A (Caribbean Region and Bermuda)	At this seminar, participants met to "learn about the Hague Conference in general and some of the multilateral treaties that have been concluded under its auspices (Hague Conventions), as well as to discuss the relevance of these instruments to the Caribbean Region and Bermuda." It should be reasonable to put this event into the group of promotion. (Interactive Training Seminar on the Work of the Hague Conference on Private International Law and its Relevance for the Caribbean Region and Bermuda, May 2012, P1, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/concl2012bermuda.pdf)
20.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	International Conference "Fostering Co-operation through Hague Conventions"	26-28 February 2013	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Romania, Turkey, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan	This seminar "aimed to go into more detail concerning select Hague Conventions and to give participants an opportunity to share the progress made in their respective States since 2010", which seems too general to group this seminar. At this meeting, participants discussed experiences and practices regarding the implementation and operation of the Evidence Convention. It should be reasonable to put this meeting into the group of monitoring. (Conclusions and Recommendations of the International Conference "Fostering Co-operation through Hague Conventions," February 2013, P4, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/concl_sem2013ge_en.pdf)

21.	Promotion and development-Developing networks	Service of Process and Taking of Evidence Abroad: The Impact of "Electronic Means" on the Operation of the Hague Conventions	02-Nov-15	N/A	This conference celebrated the 50th Anniversary of the 1965 Service Convention and the 45th Anniversary of the 1970 Evidence Convention. International scholars and practitioners discussed topics such as "(a) the origins, theory, and practice of the Conventions, (b) the role of Central Authorities, (c) how civil lawyers and common lawyers deal with issues under the Conventions, and (d) future challenges facing those who use Convention mechanisms," which seems to point to monitoring. (Official Programme available for Service and Evidence Convention Anniversary Event in November, 8 October 2015, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/instruments/conventions/en/news-archive/details/?varevent=430).
22.	Promotion and development	Judicial Seminar for French-speaking African countries on the principal Hague Conventions on International Child Protection, International Judicial and Administrative Co-operation and International Litigation	27-31 August 2007	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Congo, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Mauritius, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia	"The objective of the Seminar was to promote the Hague Conventions....." (Judicial Seminar for French-speaking African countries on the principal Hague Conventions on International Child Protection, International Judicial and Administrative Co-operation and International Litigation, 27 August 2007, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/news-archive/details/?varevent=134)

23.	Promotion and development-Promoting ratifications and accessions	The Third Asia Pacific Regional Conference of the Hague Conference on Private International Law: International Cooperation through Hague Conventions in the Asia Pacific	24-26 September 2008	Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Nepal, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga and Vietnam	Participants met to "discuss the relevance, implementation and operation of the Conventions of the Hague Conference (the Conventions) within the Asia Pacific Region (the Region) in the areas of family relations, legal cooperation, litigation, and finance law." It seems that this workshop cannot be grouped based on the stated purposes and descriptions of participants' activities as both involve ratification promotion and implementation and operation review. Most of the participants were non-Contracting States to the 1970 Evidence Convention, so this event should be treated as a promotion activity. See the Conclusions of this meeting, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/concl_aprc08e.pdf .
24.	Technical assistance	COVID-19 Toolkit	2020	N/A	This is "a compilation of relevant guidance and resources designed to assist users of the HCCH Conventions and other instruments in these challenging times and beyond". It should be reasonable to put it into the group of technical assistance. (COVID-19 Toolkit, 2020, P1, available at https://assets.hcch.net/docs/538fa32a-3fc8-4aba-8871-7a1175c0868d.pdf)
25.	Promotion and development (the Special Programme for Latin American States)	Country visits	April 2005 – March 2006	Chile, Costa Rica, Honduras, Brazil, Colombia, Uruguay	These countries were non-Contracting States, and "the important role that the Hague Judicial and Administrative Co-operative Conventions could occupy in the region" was discussed during the visits. See Post-convention Work, Regional Developments and the Need for A Systematic Programme of Training, Submitted by the Permanent Bureau, Prel. Doc. No 6, March 2006, Annex C, P4, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2006), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .
26.	Technical assistance	Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Nicaragua	2009	Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Nicaragua	See Annual Report 2009, P71, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2010), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive
27.	Promotion and	Chile	2010	Chile	This is part of the Special Programme For Latin

	development (the Special Programme for Latin American States)				American States which has been "promoting the Legal and Administrative Co-operation Conventions in the Latin American region and assisting States in their legal analysis with a view to the incorporation of these Conventions into their legal systems." As Chile was a non-Contracting State, this activity was put into the group of promotion. See Latin American Report – Status of the Hague Conference, Annex 2, P1, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2012), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive
28.	Promotion and development (the Special Programme for Latin American States)	Costa Rica	2011	Costa Rica	This is part of the Special Programme For Latin American States which has been "promoting the Legal and Administrative Co-operation Conventions in the Latin American region and assisting States in their legal analysis with a view to the incorporation of these Conventions into their legal systems." As Costa Rica was a non-Contracting State, this activity was put into the group of promotion. See Latin American Report – Status of the Hague Conference, Annex 2, P1, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2012), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive
29.	Promotion and development (the Special Programme for Latin American States)	Peru	2007	Peru	This is part of the Special Programme For Latin American States which has been "promoting the Legal and Administrative Co-operation Conventions in the Latin American region and assisting States in their legal analysis with a view to the incorporation of these Conventions into their legal systems." As Peru was a non-Contracting State, this activity was put into the group of promotion. See Latin American Report – Status of the Hague Conference, Annex 2, P1, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2012), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive

30.	Promotion and development	Annual Meeting of American Association of Private International Law	Nov-08	N/A	This is part of the Special Programme for Latin American States which has been "promoting the Legal and Administrative Co-operation Conventions in the Latin American region and assisting States in their legal analysis with a view to the incorporation of these Conventions into their legal systems." At this meeting, "the Hague Conference had a special slot to present the Hague Legal and Administrative Co-operation Conventions." It should be reasonable to put this meeting into the group of promotion. See Latin American Report – Status of the Hague Conference, Annex 2, P1-2, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2012), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive
31.	Promotion and development	Seminar on Contracts, Transfrontier Litigation and Commercial Arbitration,	2009	N/A	This is part of the Special Programme for the Latin American States which has been "promoting the Legal and Administrative Co-operation Conventions in the Latin American region and assisting States in their legal analysis with a view to the incorporation of these Conventions into their legal systems." At this meeting, the Hague Legal Co-operation and Litigation Conventions were presented and "raised interest among participants, who realized the benefits of these Conventions." It should be reasonable to put this meeting into the group of promotion. See Latin American Report – Status of the Hague Conference, Annex 2, P1-2, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2012), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive
32.	Promotion and development-Promoting ratifications and accessions	49th Conference of the Inter-American Bar Association	Jun-13	N/A	The Hague Conference "partly contributed to the inclusion of the recommendation to join" the Apostille, Service, Evidence, Access to Justice, and the Choice of Court Conventions. See Report on the Activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Asia Pacific, Doc.

					info. No 1, March 2014, P6, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2014), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .
33.	Promotion and development-Promoting ratifications and accessions	the Philippines	May-13	the Philippines	See Report on the Activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Asia Pacific, Doc. info. No 1, March 2014, P11, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2014), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .
34.	Promotion and development-Promoting ratifications and accessions	Conference on the Integration of the Association of Southeast Asia States	Feb-14	N/A	At this meeting, the Hague Conference "referred to the advantages of ASEAN adopting six Hague Conventions on Civil Procedure and Applicable Law (namely, the Apostille, Service, Evidence, Choice of Court, Recognition of Trusts and Securities Conventions)." It should be reasonable to put it into the group of promotion. See Report on the Activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Asia Pacific, Doc. info. No 1, March 2014, P12, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2014), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .
35.	Promotion and development-Promoting ratifications and accessions	Paraguay	Feb-13	Paraguay	The visit of the Hague Conference aimed to "promote the benefits of becoming a Contracting State to the Service Convention (1965) and Apostille Convention (1961), as well as the Evidence Convention (1970), Access to Justice Convention (1980) and Maintenance Convention (2007)". See <i>ibid</i> , P29.
36.	Promotion and development-Promoting ratifications and accessions	Viet Nam	2016	Viet Nam	See Report on Post-Convention Assistance Activities (1 January – 31 December 2016), Preliminary Document No 10, February 2017, P5, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2017), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .

37.	Promotion and development-Promoting ratifications and accessions	Study Visit of Georgia to the Hague Conference	Jun-17	Georgia	As a result of this visit, "the Georgian Ministry of Justice continues to work on acceding to the Conventions." See Report on post-Convention assistance activities (1 January – 31 December 2017), Preliminary Document No 8, February 2018, Annex I, P2, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2018), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .
38.	Promotion and development -Promoting ratifications and accessions	The Fourth Asia Pacific Conference of the Hague Conference on Private International Law	26-28 October 2011	Australia, Bahrain, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor Leste, United Arab Emirates, Vanuatu and Vietnam, Iraq, United States of America	This conference aimed to "discuss the relevance, implementation and practical operation of a number of important Conventions of the Hague Conference (the Conventions) within the Asia Pacific Region (the Region)," which points to Group C and Group B. With regard to the Service Convention and the Evidence Convention, most of the participants were non-Contracting States to the two Conventions, which points to Group C or Group D. This conference should be put into the group of promotion. See Conclusions and Recommendations of the Fourth Asia Pacific Conference of the Hague Conference on Private International Law, 28 October 2011, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/ap4concl.pdf .
39.	Promotion and development-Promoting ratifications and accessions	Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting on the Work of the Hague Conference on Private International Law	27-29 June 2007	Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga and Vietnam	At this meeting, the Hague Conventions were promoted, and implementation and operation practices were discussed. It seems to be reasonable to put this meeting into the group of promotion or monitoring. As most of the participants were non-Contracting States to the 1970 Evidence Convention when the meeting took place, this meeting should be classified as a promotion activity. See Conclusions of Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting on the Work of the Hague Conference on Private International Law, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/asiapac2007e.pdf .

40.	Promotion and-development	HCCH Asia Pacific Week 2017	3 to 6 July 2017	N/A	This activity is not able to be classified according to the state's aims, the description of activities, or participants. As the aim of this event listed at first was to introduce the Hague Conventions on child abduction, intercountry adoption, child protection, child support, Apostilles, and service of documents, as well as the 1970 Evidence Convention and the 2005 Choice of Court Convention to the Asia and Pacific region, it should be reasonable to put it into the group of promotion. See Annual Report 2017, P14, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report .
41.	Technical assistance	Morocco, South Africa, Tunisia	2014	Morocco, South Africa, Tunisia	See Annual Report 2014, P26, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report .
42.	Promotion and development	Madagascar	2008	Madagascar	See Annual Report 2008, P61, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report
43.	Technical assistance	Ukraine	2007	Ukraine	See Annual Report 2007, P61, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report

XX. The 1973 Estates Administration Convention

Group	Activity	Time	Participants/audience/receivers	Notes
Treaty administration-Maintaining different language versions of Conventions	Chinese	N/A	N/A	https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5982&dtid=21

XXI. The 1973 Products Liability Convention

Group	Activity	Time	Participants/audience/receivers	Notes
Treaty administration-Maintaining different language versions of Conventions	Chinese, Dutch, Serbian	N/A	N/A	https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5983&dtid=21

XXII. The 1973 Recognition and Enforcement Convention

Group	Activity	Time	Participants/audience/receivers	Notes	
1.	Treaty administration- Maintaining different language versions of Conventions	Catalan, Chinese, Dutch, German, Italian, Polish, Ukrainian	N/A	N/A	https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5984&dtid=21
2.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Special Commissions to review the practical operation	13 to 17 November 1995	All the Member States of the Hague Conference and the States Parties to the New York Convention, which are not Members of the Hague Conference, were invited. An intergovernmental organization, the International Commission on Civil Status, and a non-governmental organization, the International Law Association, took part in the Special Commission.	See General Conclusions of the Special Commission of November 1995 on the operation of the Hague Conventions relating to maintenance obligations and of the New York Convention of 20 June 1956 on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance, Prel. Doc. No 10 of May 1996 for the attention of the Eighteenth Session. In this document, the list of participants is not available.
3.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Special Commissions to review the practical operation	13 to 16 April 1999	The Members of the Hague Conference and the States Parties to the New York Convention, which are not Members of the Hague Conference, were invited. Of this latter group, consisting of nineteen States, five States attended (Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, New Zealand, the Holy See, and Tunisia). Thirty-four Member States were represented. Observers were present from four intergovernmental organizations and from four non-governmental international organizations.	See Report on and Conclusions of the Special Commission on Maintenance Obligations of April 1999. In this document, the list of participants is not available.

4.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Questionnaire on Maintenance Obligations	Nov-98	States Parties to the Hague and New York Conventions, and to non-Party States which are Members of the Hague Conference	This questionnaire is regarded as a post-Convention activity because it was drawn up "with a view to identifying any continuing problems in the operation of the Hague and New York Conventions, as well as to elucidate the reasons why States which are not Parties to these Conventions have not so far ratified or acceded to them." (Note on the desirability of revising the Hague Conventions on Maintenance Obligations and including in a new instrument rules on judicial and administrative cooperation, Preliminary Document No 2 of January 1999 for the attention of the Special Commission of April 1999, P4).
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XXIII. The 1973 Maintenance Convention

Group		Activity	Time	Participants/audience/receivers	Notes
1.	Treaty administration-Maintaining different language versions of Conventions	Chinese, Dutch, Japanese, Polish, Russian	N/A	N/A	https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5985&dtid=21
2.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Special Commissions to review the practical operation	13 to 17 November 1995	All the Member States of the Hague Conference and the States Parties to the New York Convention, which are not Members of the Hague Conference, were invited. An intergovernmental organization, the International Commission on Civil Status, and a non-governmental organization, the International Law Association, took part in the Special Commission.	See General Conclusions of the Special Commission of November 1995 on the operation of the Hague Conventions relating to maintenance obligations and of the New York Convention of 20 June 1956 on the Recovery Abroad of Maintenance, Prel. Doc. No 10 of May 1996 for the attention of the Eighteenth Session. In this document, the list of participants is not available.

3.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Special Commissions to review the practical operation	13 to 16 April 1999	The Members of the Hague Conference and the States Parties to the New York Convention, which are not Members of the Hague Conference, were invited. Of this latter group, consisting of nineteen States, five States attended (Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, New Zealand, the Holy See, and Tunisia). Thirty-four Member States were represented. Observers were present from four intergovernmental organizations and from four non-governmental international organizations.	See Report on and Conclusions of the Special Commission on Maintenance Obligations of April 1999. In this document, the list of participants is not available.
4.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Questionnaire on Maintenance Obligations	Nov-98	States Parties to the Hague and New York Conventions, and to non-Party States which are Members of the Hague Conference	See Questionnaire on Maintenance Obligations, Preliminary Document No 1 for the attention of the Special Commission of April 1999, drawn up by William Duncan. This questionnaire is regarded as a post-Convention activity because it was drawn up "with a view to identifying any continuing problems in the operation of the Hague and New York Conventions, as well as to elucidate the reasons why States which are not Parties to these Conventions have not so far ratified or acceded to them" (Note on the desirability of revising the Hague Conventions on Maintenance Obligations and including in a new instrument rules on judicial and administrative cooperation, Preliminary Document No 2 of January 1999 for the attention of the Special Commission of April 1999, P4).

XXIV. The 1978 Matrimonial Property Convention

Group	Activity	Time	Participants/audience/receivers	Notes
Treaty administration-Maintaining different language versions of Conventions	Chinese, Dutch	N/A	N/A	https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5986&dtid=21

XXV. The 1978 Marriage Convention

Group	Activity	Time	Participants/audience/receivers	Notes
Treaty administration-Maintaining different language versions of Conventions	Chinese, Dutch	N/A	N/A	https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5987&dtid=21
Promotion and development-Promoting ratifications and accessions	The Third Asia Pacific Regional Conference of the Hague Conference on Private International Law: International Cooperation through Hague Conventions in the Asia Pacific	24-26 September 2008	Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Nepal, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga and Vietnam	Participants met to "discuss the relevance, implementation and operation of the Conventions of the Hague Conference (the Conventions) within the Asia Pacific Region (the Region) in the areas of family relations, legal cooperation, litigation, and finance law." It seems that this workshop cannot be grouped based on the stated purposes and descriptions of participants' activities as both involve ratification promotion and implementation and operation review. Most of the participants were non-Contracting States to the 1978 Marriage Convention, so this event should be treated as a promotion activity. See the Conclusions of this meeting, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/concl_aprc08e.pdf .

XXVI. The 1978 Agency Convention

Group	Activity	Time	Participants/audience/receivers	Notes
Treaty administration-Maintaining different language versions of Conventions	Chinese, Dutch	N/A	N/A	https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5988&dtid=21

XXVII. The 1980 Abduction Convention

Group	Activity	Time	Participants/audience/receivers	Notes
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1.	Treaty administration-Maintaining different language versions of Conventions	Albanian, Arabic, Bulgarian, Catalan, Chinese, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, Georgian, Hungarian, Icelandic, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Latvian, Polish, Romanian, Russian, Serbian, Serbocroatian, Swedish, Ukrainian	N/A	N/A	https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5989&dtid=21
2.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Special Commission to review the practical operation	Oct-89	30 States, two IGOs and seven NGOs (the list of participants is not available)	See Overall Conclusions of the Special Commission of October 1989 on the Operation of the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, drawn up by the Permanent Bureau, October 1989, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=6228&dtid=57 .
3.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Special Commission to review the practical operation	Jan-93	44 countries, two IGOs and four NGOs (the list of participants is not available)	See Report of the Second Special Commission Meeting to Review the Operation of the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, January 1993, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=6229&dtid=57 .
4.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Special Commission to review the practical operation	Mar-97	35 Contracting Parties to the Convention, seven non-Contracting Parties, six non-Members of the Conference, four IGOs and seven NGOs (the list of state participants is not available)	See Report of the third Special Commission meeting to review the operation of the Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction (17-21 March 1997), drawn up by the Permanent Bureau, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=6230&dtid=57 .
5.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Special Commission to review the practical operation	Mar-01	N/A	See Conclusions and Recommendations of the Fourth Meeting of the Special Commission to Review the Operation of the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction (22-28 March 2001), drawn up by the Permanent Bureau, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=6232&dtid=57 .

6.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Special Commission concerning the 1980 Child Abduction Convention	27 September — 1 October 2002	South Africa, Albania, Germany, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Cyprus, Croatia, Denmark, El Salvador, Ecuador, Spain, USA, Finland, France, Hungary, Ireland, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Norway, New Zealand, Uzbekistan, Panama, Netherlands, Poland, UK, United Kingdom (Bermuda), Slovakia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Czech Republic, Thailand, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay	"This Commission differed from the four-yearly reviews of the Convention in that it had a specific mandate to consider the draft Guide to Good Practice, the Permanent Bureau's final report on transfrontier access/contact including a preliminary discussion of transfrontier access/ contact issues relating to some Islamic States, and a report on direct international judicial communications in the context of the Convention." (Report and Conclusions of the Special Commission Concerning the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction (27 September - 1 October 2002), March 2003, P12, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/abd2002_rpt_e.pdf) However, it is seen as a monitoring activity by the Hague Conference. See Proceedings of the Twentieth Session (2005), Tome I, Miscellaneous matters, P327, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/proceedings-of-the-diplomatic-sessions .
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7.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Special Commission to review the practical operation	30 October-9 November 2006	Member States of the Conference and States Parties to the Convention: South Africa, Germany, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, China, Cyprus, Colombia, Republic of Korea, Costa Rica, Croatia, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Ecuador, Spain, United States of America, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Morocco, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, Nicaragua, Norway, New Zealand, Panama, Paraguay, the Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Dominican Republic, Czech Republic, Romania, United Kingdom, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zimbabwe Non-Member States invited: Algeria, Bolivia, India, Indonesia, Lesotho, Libya	Report on the Fifth Meeting of the Special Commission to Review the Operation of the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction and the Practical Implementation of the Hague Convention of 19 October 1996 on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law, Recognition, Enforcement, and Co-Operation in Respect of Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children (30 October – 9 November 2006), drawn up by the Permanent Bureau, March 2007, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/wop/abd_2006_rpt-e.pdf .
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8.	Monitoring, review and adaptation- Research collaboration	A statistical analysis of applications made in 2008 under the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction	Nov-11	N/A	"This is the third statistical survey into the operation of the Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction (hereinafter, "the Convention") conducted by the Centre of International Family Law Studies at Cardiff University Law School (under the Directorship of Professor Nigel Lowe) in collaboration with the Permanent Bureau of the Hague Conference on Private International Law." It should be put into the group of monitoring as a research collaboration. (A statistical analysis of applications made in 2008 under the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, Prel. Doc. No 8 – update, November 2011, P4, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=6224&dtid=57)
9.	Monitoring, review and adaptation- Research collaboration	A statistical analysis of applications made in 2003 under the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction	Oct-06	N/A	This statistical analysis is a research conducted by Professor Nigel Lowe in consultation with the Permanent Bureau. It should be put into the group of monitoring as a research collaboration. See A statistical analysis of applications made in 2003 under the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, Prel. Doc. No 3, October 2006, available at https://assets.hcch.net/docs/cc5dc6c9-46ee-4343-a0fd-d9f10d9f33f9.pdf .
10.	Monitoring, review and adaptation- Research collaboration	A Statistical Analysis of Applications made in 1999 under the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction	Mar-01	N/A	This statistical analysis is a research conducted by Professor Nigel Lowe in consultation with the Permanent Bureau. It should be put into the group of monitoring as a research collaboration. See A Statistical Analysis of Applications made in 1999 under the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, Prel. Doc. No 3, March 2001, available at

					https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=2268&dtid=32 .
11.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Questionnaire Concerning the Practical Operation of the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction	Apr-06	N/A	This questionnaire was circulated to prepare for the Special Commission meeting in November 2006 on the practical operation of the Convention. See Questionnaire Concerning the Practical Operation of the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, April 2006, drawn up by the Permanent Bureau, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/wop/abd_pd01e2006.pdf .
12.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Special Commission to review the practical operation	June 2011	N/A	The two meetings in June 2011 and January 2012 comprised the Sixth Special Commission meeting and will be counted separately.
13.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Special Commission to review the practical operation	Jan-12	N/A	
14.	Monitoring, review and adaptations- Research collaboration	ISS Factsheet No 1 - International Parental Child Abduction	N/A	N/A	The Hague Conference and the International Social Service cooperated when reviewing the operation of the 1993 Adoption Convention. See Conclusions and Recommendations and Report of the Special Commission on the Practical Operation of the 1993 Hague Intercountry Adoption Convention (17-25 June 2010), Prel. Doc. No 4, March 2011, drawn up by the Permanent Bureau, P24, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/wop/adop2010_rpt_en.pdf . It seems that the cooperation continued to review the operation of the 1980 Abduction Convention. So these documents can be understood as research collaboration falling into the group of monitoring.
15.		ISS Factsheet No 2 - International Relocation of Children	N/A	N/A	
16.		ISS Factsheet No 3 - International Family Mediation	N/A	N/A	
17.	Technical assistance-Supporting implementation	Country Profile Questionnaire	Mar-11	N/A	"The Country Profile is intended to assist with the practical operation of the Convention" (Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction-Country Profile, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=6224&dtid=57).

18.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Questionnaire concerning the Practical Operation of the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction and the Hague Convention of 19 October 1996 on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law, Recognition, Enforcement and Co-Operation in respect of Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children	Nov-10	N/A	This questionnaire was circulated to seek information regarding the practical operation of the Convention, to obtain feedback on the services provided by the Permanent Bureau and on the Guide to Good Practice, to prepare for the Special Commission meeting on the practical operation of the Convention in June 2011, etc. Though its objectives are broad, many are regarding the practical operation of the Convention. It should be reasonable to put it in the group of monitoring. See Questionnaire concerning the Practical Operation of the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction and the Hague Convention of 19 October 1996 on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law, Recognition, Enforcement and Co-Operation in respect of Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children, November 2010, drawn up by the Permanent Bureau, P3, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=6224&dtid=57 .
19.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Questionnaire concerning the Practical Operation of the 1980 Convention	Jan-17	N/A	"This Questionnaire is being circulated in preparation for the Special Commission meeting on the practical operation of the 1980 Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction (hereinafter the '1980 Convention') and the 1996 Convention on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law, Recognition, Enforcement and Co-operation in Respect of Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children (hereinafter the '1996 Convention') to be held in The Hague from 10 until 17 October 2017 (dates to be confirmed)". (Questionnaire concerning the Practical Operation of the 1980 Convention, January 2017, drawn up by the Permanent Bureau, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=6545&dtid=57)

20.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Questionnaire concerning the practical operation of the Convention and views on possible recommendations drawn up by William Duncan, Deputy Secretary General	Oct-00	N/A	The questionnaire was prepared "to seek information concerning significant developments since 1997 in law or practice surrounding the Convention in the different Contracting States", "to identify current difficulties experienced in the practical operation of the Convention," and "to test opinion in respect of certain possible recommendations." (Information concerning the agenda and organization of the Special Commission and Questionnaire concerning the practical operation of the Convention and views on possible recommendations, drawn up by William Duncan, Deputy Secretary General, Prel. Doc. No 1, October 2000, P6, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/abdquest_e.pdf)
21.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Standard Questionnaire for newly acceding States	N/A	newly acceding States	This questionnaire asks how newly acceding States implement the 1980 Convention, and so should be understood as an activity of monitoring operation. Available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=938&dtid=33 .
22.	Promotion and-development-Promoting ratifications and accessions	regional conference (organised by the German IRZ Foundation in Germany)	2010	N/A	This event was one of the several regional conferences that "took place in 2010 with the aim of promoting the 1980 and 1996 Conventions in these regions and/or of improving the practical operation of the Conventions among the participating States". This is the only description for this event, and this event should be grouped as a promotion based on the first stated aim. See the Report on the services and strategies provided by the Hague Conference on Private International Law in relation to the 1980 Hague Child Abduction Convention and the 1996 Hague Child Protection Convention, including the development of regional programmes and the Malta Process, Prel. Doc. No 12, December 2011, at 12, available at

					< https://assets.hcch.net/upload/wop/abduct2012pd12e.pdf >.
23.	Promotion and-development-Promoting ratifications and accessions	regional seminar (held in Belgrade, Serbia, with the support of the Asser Institute)	2010	N/A	This event was one of the several regional conferences that "took place in 2010 with the aim of promoting the 1980 and 1996 Conventions in these regions and/or of improving the practical operation of the Conventions among the participating States", which seems to point to more than one groups. At this seminar, a member of the Permanent Bureau spoke on the importance of the 1980 Convention for the region. So, this seminar seems to be a promotion based on this description. See <i>ibid</i> .
24.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Nordic Baltic Seminar on International Child Abduction	2010	N/A	This event aims to "exchange experiences and ensure capacity building in the Nordic-Baltic States, as well as to improve the practical operation of the 1980 Convention in these States". This is the only description for this event, and this event should be grouped as monitoring based on the first stated aim. See <i>ibid</i> .
25.	Technical assistance-Supporting implementation	Nordic Conference on the child's perspectives in family matters in a globalized world	2010	N/A	See <i>ibid</i> .

26.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Special Commission to review the practical operation	10 to 17 October 2017	<p>(1) Members: Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, People's Republic of China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Estonia, European Union, Finland, France, Germany, Georgia, Hungary, India, Iceland, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Republic of Korea, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela and Viet Nam</p> <p>(2) non-Members: Bahamas, Bolivia, Colombia, Dominican Republic, El Salvador and Thailand</p> <p>(3) non-Member non-Contracting States: Algeria, Indonesia, Iran and Qatar</p>	See Conclusions and Recommendations of the Seventh Meeting of the Special Commission on the Practical Operation of the 1980 Child Abduction Convention and the 1996 Child Protection Convention (10-17 October 2017), drawn up by the Permanent Bureau, available at https://assets.hcch.net/docs/edce6628-3a76-4be8-a092-437837a49bef.pdf .
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27.	Monitoring, review and adaptation-- Research collaboration	A statistical analysis of applications made in 2015 under the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction	Sep-17	N/A	"This is the fourth research study to look into the operation of the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction (hereinafter, "the 1980 Hague Convention"). The study has been conducted by Professor Nigel Lowe and Victoria Stephens, in consultation with the Permanent Bureau and the International Centre for Missing and Exploited Children (ICMEC)" (A statistical analysis of applications made in 2015 under the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction, Prel. Doc. No 11, September 2017, P2, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=6545&dtid=57). It should be put into the group of monitoring as a research collaboration.
28.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Experts' Meeting on Issues of Domestic / Family Violence and the 1980 Hague Child Abduction Convention	Jun-17	Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Finland, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, Switzerland, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States of America	At this meeting, participants discussed central authority and judicial practices and experiences, as well as challenges regarding the operation and implementation of the 1980 Child Abduction Convention. It should be put into the group of monitoring. See Report on the Experts' Meeting on Issues of Domestic / Family Violence and the 1980 Hague Child Abduction Convention, Info. Doc. No 6, August 2017, available at https://assets.hcch.net/docs/0a145947-ff60-4721-9ea8-0d118e063ef2.pdf .
29.	Technical assistance-Supporting implementation	Euro-Med Justice III Intermediate Regional Conference	Jun-13	N/A	These are "post-Convention assistance, training and seminars" for the 1980 and 1996 Conventions. See Services provided by the Permanent Bureau in relation to the 1980 and 1996 Conventions, Preliminary Document No 13, September 2017, drawn up by the Permanent Bureau, P3-4 and Annex, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=6545&dtid=57 .
30.		Tunis Regional Seminar	Oct-13	N/A	
31.		Twinning Project "Strengthening International Legal Cooperation"	Aug-14	N/A	
32.		Euro-Med Justice III Project Final Conference	Mar-15	N/A	

33.	International Parental Child Abduction Symposium	Sep-15	N/A	studies/details4/?pid=6545&dtid=57.
34.	UNICEF Child Protection network meeting in South Asia – Hague Conventions	May-16	N/A	
35.	Symposium on the Hague Children’s Conventions (Annual IAFL Meeting)	Sep-16	N/A	
36.	IRZ Conference	Nov – Dec 2016	N/A	
37.	LEPCA II Project Advanced Training for International Child Abduction Lawyers: The Blended Training	Jan-17	N/A	
38.	Delegation from the Ministry of justice of Armenia + IRZ representative / to provide technical assistance on the 1980 and 1996 Conventions	Jul-17	N/A	
39.	Euro-Med Justice IV Project Expert Meeting	Jul-17	N/A	
40.	Webinar on the 1980 Convention with UNICEF Officials from the South Asia region	Oct-17	N/A	
41.	“Second International Seminar on International Access to Justice and Free Legal Assistance”	May-12	N/A	
42.	Regional Seminar “The Work of the Hague Conference on Private International Law and its Relevance for the Caribbean Region and Bermuda – an Interactive Training Seminar”	May-12	N/A	
43.	“Second Meeting of the Central American Judicial Council”	Jun-12	N/A	

44.		Meeting with Supreme Court Magistrates and the head of the Child Protection Unit, and with officials from the Guatemalan Central Authority and UNICEF	Jun-12	N/A	
45.		Second "International Congress of operators responsible for the implementation of the rights of children and adolescents"	Oct-12	Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay	
46.	Technical assistance-Supporting implementation	Meetings with various members of the judiciary and a Hague Network Judge, Central Authority officials, a member of a parliamentary commission on child protection and women's affairs, and UNICEF representatives	Jan-13	N/A	These are "post-Convention assistance, training and seminars" for the 1980 and 1996 Conventions. See Services provided by the Permanent Bureau in relation to the 1980 and 1996 Conventions, Preliminary Document No 13, September 2017, drawn up by the Permanent Bureau, P3-4 and Annex, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=6545&dtid=57 .
47.		"17th Ibero-American Judicial Summit, First Working Group meeting on judicial co-operation"	February-March 2013	N/A	
48.		Judicial training on International Child Abduction for Network Judges and mediators	Aug-13	N/A	
49.		"17th Ibero-American Judicial Summit, Working Group on Judicial Co-operation"	Sep-13	N/A	
50.		Meeting with the National Organ and UNICEF	Mar-14	N/A	
51.		17th Plenary Session of the Ibero-American Judicial Summit	Apr-14	N/A	
52.		Training Organization of American States (OAS) Human Rights Commission staff	Jul-14	N/A	

53.		Meeting with OAS Human Rights Commissioners	Jul-14	N/A	
54.		"1st Central American and Caribbean Congress on Family Law"	Aug-14	N/A	
55.		"17th Ibero-American Judicial Summit - First Meeting of the Working Group on international judicial cooperation"	Dec-14	N/A	
56.		Meeting of Central Authorities and Contact Points of "IberRed" on international child abduction	Dec-14	N/A	
57.		"Seventh Plenary Session meeting of Contact Points and the Ibero-American Network of International Legal Cooperation"	Feb-15	N/A	
58.	Technical assistance-Supporting implementation	"17th Ibero-American Judicial Summit – Working Group on Judicial Co-operation"	May-15	N/A	These are "post-Convention assistance, training and seminars" for the 1980 and 1996 Conventions. See Services provided by the Permanent Bureau in relation to the 1980 and 1996 Conventions, Preliminary Document No 13, September 2017, drawn up by the Permanent Bureau, P3-4 and Annex, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=6545&dtid=57 .
59.		"18th Ibero-American Judicial Summit, Second Meeting of the Working Group on International Judicial Cooperation"	May-15	N/A	
60.		Regional meeting "International Family Law, Legal Co-operation and Commerce: Promoting Human Rights and Cross-Border Trade in the Caribbean through the Hague Conference Conventions."	Jun-15	N/A	
61.		Training for the Center for Justice and International Law	Aug-15	N/A	

62.		“18th Ibero-American Judicial summit, Third Meeting of the Working Group on International Judicial Cooperation”	Sep-15	N/A	
63.		Meeting with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of American States	Nov-15	N/A	
64.		Regional meeting: “International Family Law, Legal Co-operation and Commerce: promoting human rights and cross-border trade in the Caribbean through the Hague Conventions”	Jul-16	N/A	
65.		“Fifth Iber-Red meeting of contact points on Child Abduction”	Jul-16	N/A	
66.		“Central American and Caribbean Family Law Congress”	Aug-16	N/A	
67.		“Second Central-American Congress on Family Law: The application of alternative dispute resolution methods to child abduction cases”	Aug-16	N/A	
68.		Meetings with various senior members of the judiciary, including a Hague Network Judge, and the President of the Caribbean Court of Justice, as well as representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Education and Youth	Oct-16	N/A	
69.		“4th Biennial Conference of the Caribbean Academy for Law and Court	Oct-16	N/A	

		Administration (CALCA)”			
70.		“International Seminar on International Child Abduction”	Mar-17	N/A	
71.		“2nd Inter-American Meeting of Central Authorities and International Hague Network Judges on International Child Abduction”	Mar-17	N/A	
72.		“Central American Judicial Seminar on the Hague Conventions”	July-August 2017	N/A	
73.		“Seventh Journal of Private International Law Conference”	Aug-17	N/A	
74.		“Towards the wellbeing of the Child through the Hague Child Abduction and Child Protection Conventions: An Asia Pacific Symposium”	Jun-15	N/A	
75.		International Academy of Family Lawyers Annual Meeting	Sep-16	N/A	
76.		“Symposium on Cross-border Disputes Involving Children – Perspectives on Family Disputes Involving Children in a Globalized Society”	Sep-16	N/A	
77.		Tokyo Seminar on the 1980 Hague Convention for Asia Pacific	Dec-17	N/A	
78.	Technical assistance-Supporting implementation	Guide to Good Practice Child Abduction Convention	since 2003	N/A	This guide includes six parts: (1) Central Authority Practice (2003), (2) Implementing Measures (2003), (3) Preventive Measures (2005), (4) Enforcement (2010), (5) Mediation (2012), and (6) Article 13(1)(b) (2020).

79.	Technical assistance-Supporting implementation	Transfrontier Contact Concerning Children – General Principles and Guide to Good Practice	2008	N/A	
80.	Promotion and development-Developing networks	The Judges' Newsletter on International Child Protection	since 1999	N/A	"The newsletter, which is written by and for judges and produced by the Hague Conference, has contributed to the exchange of information necessary to develop an efficient international judicial cooperation in the field of international child protection." Annual Report 2009, at foreword, online: Hague Conference on Private International Law, < https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report >.
81.	Promotion and development-Promoting ratifications and accessions	Brochure: The Hague Children's Conventions	2017	N/A	This brochure provides general information on the Conventions regarding children's protection across International frontiers. In terms of the 1980 Abduction Convention, it introduces the aim and achievements of this Convention as well as some technical assistance provided by the Hague Conference. It should be reasonable to classify this brochure as a promotional activity.
82. 83.	Technical assistance-Promoting consistent interpretation and good practices	International Child Abduction Database (INCADAT)	1999	N/A	"The International Child Abduction Database –INCADAT (< www.incadat.com >) – was established by the Permanent Bureau in 1999 in order to provide accessibility for judges, Central Authorities, practitioners and other interested persons to leading decisions rendered by national courts in respect of the 1980 Convention.....Over the past years, the database has contributed considerably to the promotion of mutual understanding and consistency of interpretation among the Contracting States to the 1980 Convention." (Report on the Services and Strategies Provided by the Hague Conference on Private International Law in Relation to the 1980 Hague Child Abduction Convention and the 1996 Hague Child Protection Convention, Including the Development of Regional

					Programmes and the Malta Process, drawn up by the Permanent Bureau, Prel. Doc. No 12, December 2011, P18, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/wop/abduct2012pd12e.pdf .)
84.	Technical assistance	Toolkit for the HCCH 1980 Child Abduction Convention in Times of COVID-19	2020	N/A	This toolkit was prepared "for the effective application of the 1980 Child Abduction Convention in times of COVID-19". (https://www.hcch.net/en/news-archive/details/?varevent=741)
85.	Technical assistance	COVID-19 Toolkit	2020	N/A	This is "a compilation of relevant guidance and resources designed to assist users of the HCCH Conventions and other instruments in these challenging times and beyond". It should be reasonable to put it into the group of technical assistance. (COVID-19 Toolkit, 2020, P1, available at https://assets.hcch.net/docs/538fa32a-3fc8-4aba-8871-7a1175c0868d.pdf)
86.	Promotion and development- Promoting ratifications and accessions	Outline of the Convention	May-14	N/A	This brief outline introduces important mechanisms of the Convention and may not be able to provide substantial technical assistance or monitor the operation of the Convention. It can be the first step to knowing the Convention and considering ratification or accession for a state, so it should be reasonable to be categorized as an activity of ratification promotion.
87.	Promotion and development- Developing networks	Direct Judicial Communications -Emerging Guidance regarding the development of the International Hague Network of Judges and General Principles for Judicial Communications, including commonly accepted safeguards for Direct Judicial Communications in specific cases, within the context of the International Hague	2013	N/A	Direct judicial communication is one of the two main functions exercised by the International Hague Network of Judges, so it is not hard to understand why the brochure to guide direct judicial communication should be classified as an activity to develop the network. See Report on the Services and Strategies Provided by the Hague Conference on Private International Law in relation to the 1980 Hague Child Abduction Convention and the 1996 Hague Child Protection Convention, Including the Development of Regional Programmes and the Malta Process, Prel.

		Network of Judges			Doc. No 12, December 2011, drawn up by the Permanent Bureau, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/wop/abduct2012pd12e.pdf , P13.
88.	Promotion and development- Developing networks	Judicial Seminar on the International Protection of Children	3-6 JUNE 2000	France, Germany, Italy, and the Netherlands	"The Seminar provided an excellent opportunity for Judges from different jurisdictions to share knowledge, concerns, and ideas regarding the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction." (Judicial Seminar on the International Protection of Children, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/deruwen_e.pdf)
89.	Promotion and development- Developing networks	International Judicial Seminar on The 1980 Hague Convention On The Civil Aspects Of International Child Abduction	20-23 October 2001	France, Germany, Netherlands, UK, Sweden, USA	This seminar "has offered an opportunity for judges and experts from seven jurisdictions to explain and compare the operation of the 1980 Hague Convention in their countries, to share experiences and to develop the mutual confidence necessary for the operation of international instruments of this kind". (International Judicial Seminar on The 1980 Hague Convention On The Civil Aspects Of International Child Abduction-Conclusions and Recommendations, P4, 20-23 October 2001, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/der2001e.pdf)
90.	Promotion and development- Developing networks	Joint EC-HCCH Conference on Direct Judicial Communications on Family Law Matters and the Development of Judicial Networks	15-16 January 2009	Australia, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Estonia, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Israel, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Mexico, Morocco, the Netherlands, New Zealand,	Participants met "to discuss direct judicial communications on family law matters and the development of judicial networks". (Conclusions and Recommendations of the Joint EC-HCCH Conference on Direct Judicial Communications on Family Law Matters and the Development of Judicial Networks, P1, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/judcomm_conc12009e.pdf)

				Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, Uruguay,	
91.	Promotion and development- Developing networks	Conference of Hague Convention Network Judges celebrating the 20th anniversary of the International Hague Network of Judges	24 to 26 October 2018	Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Cayman Islands, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Germany, Guatemala, Guyana, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America and Venezuela	This Conference is listed for the International Hague Network of Judges on the Hague Conference Website and should be put into Group C. See https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5214#ihnj .
92.	Promotion and development- Developing networks	Meeting of the International Hague Network of Judges	Nov-15	N/A	This Conference is listed for the International Hague Network of Judges on the Hague Conference Website and should be put into Group C. See Ibid.
93.	Promotion and development- Developing networks	15th anniversary of the International Hague Network of Judges	17 to 19 July 2013	Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cayman Islands, China (Hong Kong SAR), Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Kenya, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Rwanda, Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, United Kingdom (England and	This Conference is listed for the International Hague Network of Judges on the Hague Conference Website and should be put into Group C. See <i>ibid</i> .

				Wales, Northern Ireland), United States of America, Venezuela	
94.	Promotion and development (Malta Process)	First Regional Seminar of the Working Party on Mediation in Southeast Asia	28-29 November 2014	Australia, Canada, Egypt, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Thailand, Turkey, the United States of America	The Malta Process is "a dialogue between senior judges and high ranking government officials from Contracting States to the 1980 and 1996 Conventions and non-Contracting States with Shariah based law". It aims to improve and explore the basis for judicial cooperation between Contracting States and non-Contracting States and "to assist with resolving difficult cross-border family law disputes in situations where the relevant international legal framework is not applicable." The Hague Conference has undertaken the initiative of ratification promotion for the 1980 Abduction Convention and the 1996 Children Protection Convention at many conferences in the context of the Malta Process. So, the Malta Process can be understood as exploratory work that explores the possibility of non- Contracting States joining the Hague Conventions. Instead of following the grouping methods for meetings elaborated in the thesis, conferences listed for the Malta Process on the Hague Conference Website are all treated as exploratory work in Group C for both the 1980 Abduction Convention and the 1996 Children Protection Convention. See Report on the Services and Strategies Provided by the Hague Conference on Private International Law in Relation to the 1980 Hague Child Abduction Convention and the 1996 Hague Child Protection Convention, Including the Development of Regional Programmes and the Malta Process, drawn up by the Permanent Bureau, Prel. Doc. No 12, December 2011, P29-36, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/wop/abduct201
95.					
96.					
97.		International Seminar "Islamic legal perspectives on cross-border family disputes involving children"	7 April 2014	N/A	
98.		Judicial Conference on Cross-frontier Family Law issues involving certain "Hague Convention" and "non-Hague Convention" States from the Islamic world	14-17 March 2004	Algeria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Italy, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, the United Kingdom	
99.		Second Judicial Conference on Cross-Frontier Family Law Issues	19-22 March 2006	Algeria, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Egypt, France, Germany, Indonesia, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Malta, Morocco, the Netherlands, Sweden, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States of America	
100.		Third Judicial Conference on Cross-Frontier Family Law Issues	23-26 March 2009	Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Israel, Jordan, Malaysia, Malta, Morocco, the Netherlands, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States of America	
101.		Morocco Judicial Seminar on Cross-Border Protection of Children and Families	13-15 December 2010	N/A	

102.		Fourth Malta Conference on Cross-Frontier Child Protection and Family Law	2-5 May 2016	Algeria, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, UK and USA	2pd12e.pdf.
103.	Promotion and development- Developing networks	Gulf Regional Seminar Protecting the Best Interests of the Child in Cross-Border Family Disputes	29-30 March 2016	Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Canada, Germany, Pakistan, and the United States of America	
104.	Promotion and development- Promoting ratifications and accessions	The Third Asia Pacific Regional Conference of the Hague Conference on Private International Law: International Cooperation through Hague Conventions in the Asia Pacific	24-26 September 2008	Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Nepal, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga and Vietnam	Participants met to "discuss the relevance, implementation and operation of the Conventions of the Hague Conference (the Conventions) within the Asia Pacific Region (the Region) in the areas of family relations, legal cooperation, litigation, and finance law." It seems that this workshop cannot be grouped based on the stated purposes and descriptions of participants' activities as both involve ratification promotion and implementation and operation review. Most of the participants were non-Contracting States to the 1980 Abduction Convention, so this event should be treated as a promotion activity. See the Conclusions of this meeting, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/concl_aprc08e.pdf .

105.	Promotion and development- Promoting ratifications and accessions	Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting on the work of the Hague Conference on Private International Law	27-29 June 2007	Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga and Vietnam	At this meeting, the Hague Conventions were promoted and implementation and operation practices were discussed. It seems to be reasonable to put this meeting into the group of promotion or monitoring. As most of the participants were not Contracting States to the 1980 Convention when the meeting took place, it is reasonable to classify this event as a promotion activity. See Conclusions of Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting on the Work of the Hague Conference on Private International Law, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/asiapac2007e.pdf .
106.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Mexico Inter-American Meeting of International Hague Network Judges and Central Authorities on International Child Abduction	23-25 February 2011	Argentina, Bahamas, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, Spain, United States of America, Uruguay, and Venezuela	"Participants addressed the main obstacles to the implementation of the Child Abduction Convention in their states and presented useful recommendations geared towards overcoming those obstacles. Participants also stressed the importance of urgent responses between Central Authorities; promoted the use of modern technologies; acknowledged the value of Hague Conference tools (including, among others, Guides to Good Practice, the Model Law on Procedure for the Application of the Conventions on International Child Abduction and INCADAT) as well as the International Network of Judges in improving the operation of the Convention; and urged the Hague Conference and Inter-American Children's Institute to develop training courses for Central Authorities and judges." The participants discussed the difficulties, shared good practices, and exchanged experiences in respect of the implementation of the 1980 Convention. It should be reasonable to put it into the group of monitoring. (See Latin American Report – Status of the Hague Conference Latin American Office, Info. Doc. No 3, April 2012, Annex 1, Pii, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2012), available

					<p>at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive)</p>
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107.	Technical assistance	Inter-American Expert Meeting on International Child Abduction	10-Nov-06	Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Panama, Peru, United States of America and Uruguay	<p>This meeting was convened to facilitate the cooperation between the Organization of American States and the Hague Conference "in the execution of activities concerning the Inter-American Program of Co-operation to Prevent and Remedy Cases of International Abduction of Children by One of their Parents in parallel with the Hague Special Programme for Latin American States, including through the development of activities for actors involved in implementing the legal instruments", which seems too general to group this meeting based on the stated purpose. The meeting "focused on addressing concrete actions to implement agreed Conclusions and Recommendations from the Special Commission and identified topics to be developed by two working groups with a view to presentation and discussion at the 2007 Inter-American Meeting", which seems to point to monitoring or technical assistance. Also, the work at the meeting included "a detailed examination of the 1996 Hague Convention in the Latin American context, and the development of a regional model procedural law to facilitate the implementation of the 1980 Hague Convention". These descriptions of activities regarding the 1980 Convention seem to point to technical assistance. So, this meeting is grouped as technical assistance. See Regional Developments, Prel. Doc. No 14, March 2007, P6, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2007), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive</p>
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108.	Technical assistance	Second Inter-American Meeting of Governmental Experts on International Child Abduction by one of their Parents	19-21 September 2007	Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, the United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Spain	<p>"The main objectives of the September 2007 Inter-American Meeting were to i) generate contributions to design a Working Plan for the Inter-American Programme of Cooperation for the Prevention and Remedy of Cases of International Abduction of Children by One of Their Parents (AG/RES. 2028 (XXXIV-O/04)), and ii) work on the implementation of some of the Conclusions and Recommendations of the Fifth Meeting of the Special Commission to review the practical operation of the 1980 Hague Convention and to consider some implementation issues concerning the 1996 Hague Convention, and of the Inter-American Expert Meeting held in The Hague on 10 November 2006", which seems too vague to group the meeting based on these stated purposes. In terms of the activities of the participants, a model law on rules of procedures to apply the 1980 Abduction Convention and the 1989 Inter-American Convention was developed, a study to promote the understanding of the 1996 Children Protection Convention and its possible impact was presented, and progress was made for the regional development of the Hague Liaison Judges' Network. These descriptions seem to point to technical assistance for the 1980 Abduction Convention. (Regional Developments, drawn up by the Permanent Bureau, Prel. Doc. No 4, February 2008, P6, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2008), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive)</p>
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109.	Technical assistance- Promoting consistent interpretation and good practices	iChild	Nov-05	Central Authorities designated under the 1980 Child Abduction Convention	“This system will help to improve both collection of data and standards of case management to lead the way towards paperless child abduction case management. The system will help to improve communication between Central Authorities; it will lead to greater consistency in practice in the different States and consequently add to the continued success of the effects of this Convention.” (Introduction of More Efficient Systems for Dealing with International Child Abduction, by the Hague Conference and WorldReach, November 2005, P1, available at https://assets.hcch.net/docs/0e8b8b5b-533d-4d7b-aeaf-902eebca8837.pdf)
110.	Monitoring, review and adaptation- Research and statistics	International Child Abduction Statistics (INCASTAT)	28-Sep-07	Central Authorities designated under the 1980 Child Abduction Convention	
111.	Technical assistance	Practical Guide to Family Agreements under the Hague Conventions	Sep-17	N/A	This guide aims to "assist in the drafting of agreements and possible steps to take with a view to improving the agreement's chances of being rendered legally binding and enforceable in the two or more States concerned by the dispute with the help of existing global private international law instruments: the 1980, 1996 and 2007 Conventions". (Practical Guide to Family Agreements under the Hague Conventions, Info. Doc. No 7, September 2017, P4, available at https://assets.hcch.net/docs/c95713e1-9839-4e77-b21e-60715f60c2b0.pdf)

112.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Seminar on co-operation through Hague Conventions	14 to 16 October 2010	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Germany, Georgia, Moldova, the Netherlands and Ukraine	At this meeting, participants discussed experiences, practices, and challenges regarding the implementation of the Convention and encouraged ratification of, or accession to, the 1980 Abduction Convention, which seems to point to monitoring and promotion. Most of the participants were Contracting States to the 1980 Child Abduction Convention, which points to monitoring or technical assistance. So, the meeting should be grouped as monitoring. See Conclusions and Recommendations of the Seminar on Co-operation through Hague Conventions, 2010 October, P1-4, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/bonn2010concl.pdf .
113.	Promotion and development	First Gulf Judicial Seminar on Cross Frontier Legal Cooperation in Civil and Commercial Matter	20 to 22 June 2011	Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Oman	The aim of the seminar is to "discuss the relevance and possible implementation" of some Hague Conventions within the Gulf Cooperation Council Region seems to point to promotion. (Conclusions & Recommendations of First Gulf Judicial Seminar on Cross-Frontier Legal Co-operation in Civil and Commercial Matters Qatar, Doha – 20 to 22 June 2011, P3, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5383&dtid=50).
114.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	International Conference "Fostering Co-operation through Hague Conventions"	26-28 February 2013	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Romania, Turkey, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan	This seminar "aimed to go into more detail concerning selected Hague Conventions and to give participants an opportunity to share the progress made in their respective States since 2010", which seems to point to at least monitoring. Participants discussed the benefits and importance of the practices and experiences regarding the implementation and operation of the 1980 Convention, which seems to point to promotion and monitoring. Most of the participants were Contracting States to the 1980 Child Abduction Convention, which points to monitoring or

					technical assistance. So, the meeting is put into the overlapped group, monitoring. (Conclusions and Recommendations of the International Conference "Fostering Co-operation through Hague Conventions," February 2013, P3-4, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/concl_sem2013ge_en.pdf)
115.	Promotion and development	Judicial Seminar for French-speaking African countries on the principal Hague Conventions on International Child Protection, International Judicial and Administrative Co-operation and International Litigation	27-31 August 2007	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Congo, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Mauritius, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia	"The objective of the Seminar was to promote the Hague Conventions....." (Judicial Seminar for French-speaking African countries on the principal Hague Conventions on International Child Protection, International Judicial and Administrative Co-operation and International Litigation, 27 August 2007, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/news-archive/details/?varevent=134)
116.	Promotion and-development-Promoting ratifications and accessions-exploratory work	Judicial Seminar on the Role of the Hague Child Protection Conventions in the Practical Implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child	3 - 6 September 2006	Cameroon, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, The Netherlands, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe	The seminar was an "exploratory work in Southern and Eastern Africa in the context of the Hague Project for International Co-operation and the Protection of Children in the Southern and Eastern African Region." (Hague Conference on Private International Law, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/instruments/conventions/publications1/www.hcch.net/en/news-archive/details/?varevent=119)
117.	Technical assistance (the Special Programme for Latin American States)	Latin American Judges' Seminar on the 1980 Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction	1-4 December 2004	Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Spain, USA, Uruguay, and Venezuela	This meeting is part of the Latin American Programmes "to provide technical assistance and to support effective implementation." (See Post-convention Work, Regional Developments and the Need for a Systematic Programme of Training, Annex B, Pi-ii, Prel. Doc. No 6, March 2006, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2006), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive.)

118.	Technical assistance (the Special Programme for Latin American States)	Latin American Judges' Seminar: The Hague Children's Conventions and Cross-Border Protection of Children within Latin America	28 November-3 December 2005	Argentina, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, United States of America, Uruguay, and Venezuela	This seminar is part of Phase I of the Special Programme for Latin American States which "concentrated efforts on providing technical assistance to States in Latin America in respect of implementation of the Hague Children's Conventions." (See Regional Developments, drawn up by the Permanent Bureau, Prel. Doc. No 14, March 2007, P5, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2007), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .)
119.	Technical assistance (the Special Programme for Latin American States)	Country visits	April 2005 – March 2006	Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay	This seminar is part of Phase I of the Special Programme for Latin American States to provide technical assistance to Latin American States in respect of the implementation of Hague Conventions. See Post-convention Work, Regional Developments and the Need for A Systematic Programme of Training, Submitted by the Permanent Bureau, Prel. Doc. No 6, March 2006, Annex C, P3, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2006), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .
120.	Technical assistance	Ukraine	2008, 2009	Ukraine	See Report on the Meeting of the Technical Assistance Working Group, Prel. Doc. No 3, February 2012, Annex 4, P13, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2012), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive ; Annual Report 2008, P83, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report
121.	Technical assistance	Argentina	2009, 2012, 2013, 2015, 2016, 2018, 2019	Argentina	See Annual Report 2009, P69, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2010), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive ; Report on the Activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Asia Pacific, Doc. info. No 1, March 2013, P2, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2013), available

				<p>at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive; Report on the Activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Asia Pacific, Doc. info. No 1, March 2014, P7, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2014), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive; Report on Technical Assistance Activities (1 January – 31 December 2015), Info. Doc. No 4, February 2016, P5, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2016), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive; Report on the activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2016), Preliminary Document 19, February 2017, P4, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2017), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive; Report on the activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2018), Preliminary Document No 20, January 2019, Annex I, P3, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2019), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive; Report on the activities of the Regional Offices for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2019), Preliminary Document Prel. Doc. 25, January 2020, Annex I, P1, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2020), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive.</p>
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122.	Technical assistance	Georgia	2009, 2016	Georgia	See Annual Report 2009, P69, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2010), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive
123.	Technical assistance	Mexico	2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012	Mexico	See Report on the Meeting of the Technical Assistance Working Group, Prel. Doc. No 3, February 2012, Annex 4, P13-14, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2012), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .
124.	Technical assistance	Uruguay	2009, 2013, 2015, 2019	Uruguay	See Annual Report 2009, P69, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2010), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive ; Report on the Activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Asia Pacific, Doc. info. No 1, March 2014, P7, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2014), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive ; Report of the Activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2015), Info. Doc. No 1, February 2016, P4, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2016), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive ; See Report on the activities of the Regional Offices for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2019), Preliminary Document Prel. Doc. 25, January 2020, Annex I, P1, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2020), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive

125.	Promotion and development	Meeting of the Latin American Hague Network Judges	Dec-09	Argentina, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela	This event is the direct judicial communication through network judges. See Latin American Report – Status of the Hague Conference, Annex I, P6, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2012), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive
126.	Technical assistance	Morocco	2010	Morocco	See Report on the Meeting of the Technical Assistance Working Group, Prel. Doc. No 3, February 2012, Annex 4, P14, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2013), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .
127.	Technical assistance	Colombia	2012, 2016, 2017, 2018	Colombia	See Report on the Activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Asia Pacific, Doc. info. No 1, March 2013, P4, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2013), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive ; Report on the activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2016), Preliminary Document 19, February 2017, P4, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2017), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive ; Report on the activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2017), Preliminary Document No 17, February 2018, Annex A, P2, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2018), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive ; Report on the activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2018), Preliminary Document No 20, January 2019, Annex I, P3, Council on General Affairs and

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128.	Technical assistance	Guatemala	2013, 2015, 2019	Guatemala	See Report on the Activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Asia Pacific, Doc. info. No 1, March 2013, P4, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2013), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive ; Report of the Activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2015), Info. Doc. No 1, February 2016, P4, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2016), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive ; Report on the activities of the Regional Offices for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2019), Preliminary Document Prel. Doc. 25, January 2020, Annex I, P1, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2020), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive
129.	Technical assistance	Nicaragua, Paraguay, Costa Rica	2013	Nicaragua, Paraguay, Costa Rica	See Report on the Activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Asia Pacific, Doc. info. No 1, March 2013, P4, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2013), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .
130.	Technical assistance	Venezuela	2013, 2017	Venezuela	See Report on the Activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Asia Pacific, Doc. info. No 1, March 2014, P7, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2014), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive ; Report on the activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2017), Preliminary Document No 17, February 2018, Annex A, P2, Council on General

					Affairs and Policy Archive (2018), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive
131.	Promotion and development- Promoting ratifications and accessions	the Philippines	May-13	the Philippines	The Hague Conference "partly contributed to the inclusion of the recommendation to join" the Apostille, Service, Evidence, Access to Justice, and the Choice of Court Conventions. See Report on the Activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Asia Pacific, Doc. info. No 1, March 2014, P11, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2014), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .
132.	Technical assistance	El Salvador	2013, 2019	El Salvador	See Report on Technical Assistance Activities (2013), Prel. Doc. No 10, March 2014, P7, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2014), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive ; Report on the activities of the Regional Offices for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2019), Preliminary Document Prel. Doc. 25, January 2020, Annex I, P1, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2020), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive
133.	Technical assistance	Brazil	April 2014, November 2014, 2015, 2017, 2018	Brazil	See Report on Technical Assistance Activities (2014), Prel. Doc. No 10, February 2015, P7-10, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2015), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive ; Report of the Activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2015), Info. Doc. No 1, February 2016, P4, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2016), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive

					on-general-affairs/archive; Report on the activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2017), Preliminary Document No 17, February 2018, Annex A, P2, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2018), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive ; Report on the activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2018), Preliminary Document No 20, January 2019, Annex I, P3, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2019), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive
134.	Technical assistance	Honduras	2014, 2017	Honduras	See Report on Technical Assistance Activities (2014), Prel. Doc. No 10, February 2015, P9, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2015), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive ; Report on the activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2017), Preliminary Document No 17, February 2018, Annex A, P2, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2018), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive
135.	Technical assistance	Costa Rica	2014, 2015, 2017, 2019	Costa Rica	See Report on Technical Assistance Activities (2014), Prel. Doc. No 10, February 2015, P10, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2015), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive ; Report of the Activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2015), Info. Doc. No 1, February

					<p>2016, P4, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2016), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive; Report on the activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2017), Preliminary Document No 17, February 2018, Annex A, P2, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2018), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive; Report on the activities of the Regional Offices for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2019), Preliminary Document Prel. Doc. 25, January 2020, Annex I, P1, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2020), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive</p>
136.	Technical assistance	Peru	2015, 2018	Peru	<p>See Report on Technical Assistance Activities (1 January – 31 December 2015), Info. Doc. No 4, February 2016, P4, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2016), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive; Report on the activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2018), Preliminary Document No 20, January 2019, Annex I, P3, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2019), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive</p>
137.	Technical assistance	the 18th Ibero-American Judicial Summit	Apr-16	N/A	<p>The Hague Conference contributed to a new annex to the "Ibero-American Protocol on Judicial Co-operation" focusing on Child Abduction." This annex was "developed by the working group to which the HCCH has</p>

					<p>permanent representation" and "provides specific guidelines for judges with the purpose of improving judicial decisions in international child abduction cases." So the activity of the Hague Conference seems to be drafting assistance. See Report on the activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2016), Preliminary Document 19, February 2017, P3, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2017), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive.</p>
138.	Technical assistance	Chile	2016	Chile	<p>See Report on the activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2016), Preliminary Document 19, February 2017, P4, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2017), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive.</p>
139.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Asia Pacific Symposium on the 1980 Hague Child Abduction Convention	Jun-16	Australia, Cambodia, Canada, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea, the Russian Federation, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Viet Nam	<p>"The Symposium aimed to strengthen the participants' understanding of the implementation of the Convention through practical exchanges among practitioners, to share and exchange information on Convention-related practices and experiences among Convention partners and other regional partners and to raise awareness of the 1980 Child Abduction Convention", which seems to point to monitoring and promotion. Descriptions of participants' activities show that participants exchanged experiences and discussed the important points for the implementation and operation of the 1980 Abduction Convention, and they "recognised the great value and the stability that the Convention provides to families across borders," which seems to point to monitoring and promotion. Most of the participants were Contracting States, which</p>

					points to monitoring or technical assistance. So, this Symposium is put into the overlapped group. (Report on the activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2016), Preliminary Document 19, February 2017, P6, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2017), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .) It seems that this event can be put into the group of monitoring or promotion. Considering most participants were Contracting States, it should be reasonable to put it into the group of monitoring.
140.	Technical assistance	Panama	2017, 2019	Panama	See Report on the activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2017), Preliminary Document No 17, February 2018, Annex A, P2, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2018), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive ; Report on the activities of the Regional Offices for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2019), Preliminary Document Prel. Doc. 25, January 2020, Annex I, P1, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2020), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive
141.	Technical assistance	Nicaragua	2017	Nicaragua	See Report on the activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2017), Preliminary Document No 17, February 2018, Annex A, P2, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2018), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive

142.	Technical assistance	Caribbean Meeting on International Child Protection – Implementing and Operating the Hague Child Protection Conventions	Oct-18	23 jurisdictions	"The objectives of the meeting were to facilitate the implementation and operation of the 1980 Child Abduction Convention in Caribbean jurisdictions and to offer training to Central Authority officers and Hague Network Judges from the region; to promote the 1993 Adoption, the 1996 Child Protection and the 2007 Child Support Conventions; and to promote the implementation of international family mediation", which seems to point to technical assistance and promotion. Descriptions of participants' activities and a list of participants are not available. So, this meeting should be grouped into technical assistance based on the first stated purpose. (Report on the activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2018), Preliminary Document No 20, January 2019, Annex I, P2, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2019), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive)
143.	Technical assistance	the UK	Jul-05	the UK	See Report on the activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2018), Preliminary Document No 20, January 2019, Annex I, P3, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2019), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive
144.	Promotion and development- Promoting ratifications and accessions	Indonesia	Feb-18	Indonesia	See Report on the activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2018), Preliminary Document No 20, January 2019, Annex II, P2, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2019), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive

145.	Technical assistance	Bolivia	2019	Bolivia	See Report on the activities of the Regional Offices for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2019), Preliminary Document Prel. Doc. 25, January 2020, Annex I, P1, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2020), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive
146.	Technical assistance	Paraguay	2019	Paraguay	See Report on the activities of the Regional Offices for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2019), Preliminary Document Prel. Doc. 25, January 2020, Annex I, P1, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2020), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive
147.	Technical assistance	Portugal	Jan-84	Portugal	The Secretary General and the Deputy Secretary General of the Conference were invited to Portugal to present and comment on the 1961 Infants Protection Convention, the 1965 Adoption Convention, and the 1980 Child Abduction Convention, as well as to "respond to questions which Portuguese judges, public prosecutors or lawyers, who use these Conventions, may have." As Portugal was a Contracting State to this 1980 Abduction Convention in 1984, this activity was put into the group of technical assistance. (Proceedings of the Fifteenth Session (1984), tome I, Miscellaneous matters, P128-129)

148.	Promotion and-development	HCCH Asia Pacific Week 2017	3 to 6 July 2017	N/A	This activity is not able to be classified according to the state's aims, or the description of activities, or participants. As the aim of this event listed at first was to introduce the Hague Conventions on child abduction, intercountry adoption, child protection, child support, Apostilles, and service of documents, as well as the 1970 Evidence Convention and the 2005 Choice of Court Convention to the Asia and Pacific region, it should be reasonable to put it into the group of promotion. When counting, this event is collected as one meeting, as information on the exact number of meetings held for this event is not available. See Annual Report 2017, P14, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report .
149.	Promotion and-development	"Cross-border Family Matters and the Well-being of the Child: Asia Pacific Perspectives"	May-14	N/A	The two events are part of the "promotional events in non-Contracting States that were organised and/or supported by Contracting States" in 2014. (Annual Report 2014, P17, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report)
150.	Promotion and-development	"International Parental Child Abduction Symposium"	Oct-14	N/A	
151.	Promotion and-development	Mozambique	2012	Mozambique	See Annual Report 2012, P83, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report
152.	Technical assistance	Russia	2011, 2012	Russia	See Annual Report 2012, P83, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report ; Annual Report 2011, P77, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report

153.	Promotion and-development	Ninth Biennial International Conference of the International Association of Women Judges on “Justice for All: Access, Discrimination, Violence and Corruption”	Mar-08	N/A	At this meeting, the 1980 and 1996 Conventions were presented by the Hague Conference, which seems to be a promotion activity. Apart from this description, the aim, other descriptions of participants' activities and a list of participants are not available. See Annual Report 2008, P45, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report
154.	Promotion and development-Promoting ratifications and accessions	Cross-Frontier Child Protection in the Southern and Eastern African Region-the Role of the Hague Children’s Conventions	22 to 25 February 2010	Angola, Botswana, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe	This event was one of the regional conferences which "took place in 2010 with the aim of promoting the 1980 and 1996 Conventions in these regions and/or of improving the practical operation of the Conventions among the participating States", which seems to point to promotion and/or technical assistance. (Report on the Services and Strategies Provided by the Hague Conference on Private International Law in relation to the 1980 Hague Child Abduction Convention and the 1996 Hague Child Protection Convention, Including the Development of Regional Programmes and the Malta Process, drawn up by the Permanent Bureau, Prel. Doc. No 12, December 2011, P11, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/wop/abduct2012pd12e.pdf) At this meeting, participants discussed the benefits and important points for the implementation and operation of the 1980 Abduction Convention, which seems to point to at least promotion. Most participants were non-Contracting States to the 1980 Abduction Convention, which points to promotion or technical assistance. So, when a decision cannot be made with the stated aims, descriptions of participants' activities and number of non-Contracting and Contracting States, the meeting should be grouped into promotion based on the first stated aim. (Conclusions and recommendations, 22 – 25 February 2010, P3, available at

					https://assets.hcch.net/upload/afrsem2010concl.pdf
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XXVIII. The 1980 Access to Justice Convention

Group		Activity	Time	Participants/audience/receivers	Notes
1	Treaty administration-Maintaining different language versions of Conventions	Albanian, Chinese, Dutch, Italian, Latvian, Polish, Romanian, Russian, Serbian	N/A	N/A	https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5990&dtid=21
2	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Special Commission on the practical operation	Feb-09	N/A	See Conclusions and Recommendations of the Special Commission on the Practical Operation of the Hague Apostille, Service, Taking of Evidence and Access to Justice Conventions, February 2009, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/wop/jac_concl_e.pdf .
3	Monitoring, review and adaptation-Research and statistics	Questionnaire of September 2008 relating to the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on International Access to Justice (Access to Justice Convention)	Sep-08	N/A	This questionnaire was circulated to prepare for the Special Commission on the practical operation. See Questionnaire of September 2008 relating to the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on International Access to Justice (Access to Justice Convention), Prel. Doc. No 4, September 2008, P2, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=4420&dtid=33 .
4	Monitoring, review and adaptation-Research and statistics	Questionnaire of November 2013 relating to the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on International Access to Justice (Access to Justice Convention)	November 2013	N/A	This questionnaire was circulated to prepare for the Special Commission on the practical operation. See Questionnaire of November 2013 relating to the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on International Access to Justice (Access to Justice Convention), Prel. Doc. No 5, November 2013, P2, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=6040&dtid=33 .
5	Promotion and development-Promoting ratifications and accessions	Outline of the 1980 Access to Justice Convention	Dec-07	N/A	This brief outline introduces important mechanisms of the Convention and may not be able to provide substantial technical assistance or monitor the operation of the Convention. It can be the first step to knowing the Convention and considering ratification or accession for a state, so it should be reasonable to be categorized as an activity of ratification promotion.

6	Promotion and development	First Gulf Judicial Seminar on Cross Frontier Legal Cooperation in Civil and Commercial Matter	20 to 22 June 2011	Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Oman	The aim of the seminar to "discuss the relevance and possible implementation" of some Hague Conventions within the Gulf Cooperation Council Region seems to point to promotion. (Conclusions & Recommendations of First Gulf Judicial Seminar on Cross-Frontier Legal Co-operation in Civil and Commercial Matters Qatar, Doha – 20 to 22 June 2011, P3, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5383&dtid=50)
7	Promotion and development	Interactive Training Seminar on the Work of the Hague Conference on Private International Law and its Relevance for the Caribbean Region and Bermuda	21-24 May 2012	N/A (Caribbean Region and Bermuda)	At this seminar, participants met to "learn about the Hague Conference in general and some of the multilateral treaties that have been concluded under its auspices (Hague Conventions), as well as to discuss the relevance of these instruments to the Caribbean Region and Bermuda." It should be reasonable to put this event into the group of promotion. (Interactive Training Seminar on the Work of the Hague Conference on Private International Law and its Relevance for the Caribbean Region and Bermuda, May 2012, P1, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/concl2012bermuda.pdf)
8	Promotion and development	International Conference "Fostering Co-operation through Hague Conventions"	26-28 February 2013	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Romania, Turkey, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan	This seminar "aimed to go into more detail concerning selected Hague Conventions and to give participants an opportunity to share the progress made in their respective States since 2010", which seems to point to at least monitoring. Participants discussed the benefits and importance of the 1980 Convention and invited "the Hague Conference and its Permanent Bureau to further promote the Convention", which seems to point to promotion. So, the meeting is grouped as a promotion. (Conclusions and Recommendations of the International Conference "Fostering Co-operation through Hague Conventions," February 2013, P3-4, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/concl_sem2013ge_en.pdf)
9	Promotion and development	Judicial Seminar for French-speaking African countries on the principal Hague Conventions on International Child Protection, International Judicial and Administrative Co-operation and International Litigation	27-31 August 2007	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Congo, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Mauritius, Mauritania, Niger,	"The objective of the Seminar was to promote the Hague Conventions....." (Judicial Seminar for French-speaking African countries on the principal Hague Conventions on International Child Protection, International Judicial and Administrative Co-operation and International Litigation, 27 August 2007, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/news-archive/details/?varevent=134)

				Rwanda, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia	
10	Promotion and development (the Special Programme for Latin American States)	Country visits	April 2005 – March 2006	Chile, Costa Rica, Honduras, Brazil, Colombia, Uruguay	These countries were non-Contracting States to the Access to Justice Convention, and "the important role that the Hague Judicial and Administrative Co-operative Conventions could occupy" in this region was discussed during the visits. See Post-convention Work, Regional Developments and the Need for A Systematic Programme of Training, Submitted by the Permanent Bureau, Prel. Doc. No 6, March 2006, Annex C, P4, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2006), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .
11	Promotion and development (the Special Programme for Latin American States)	Chile	2010	Chile	This is part of the Special Programme for Latin American States which has been "promoting the Legal and Administrative Co-operation Conventions in the Latin American region and assisting States in their legal analysis with a view to the incorporation of these Conventions into their legal systems." As Chile was a non-Contracting State, this activity was put into the group of promotion. See Latin American Report – Status of the Hague Conference, Annex 2, P1, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2012), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive
12	Promotion and development (the Special Programme for Latin American States)	Costa Rica	2011	Costa Rica	This is part of the Special Programme for Latin American States which has been "promoting the Legal and Administrative Co-operation Conventions in the Latin American region and assisting States in their legal analysis with a view to the incorporation of these Conventions into their legal systems." As Costa Rica was a non-Contracting State, this activity was put into the group of promotion. See Latin American Report – Status of the Hague Conference, Annex 2, P1, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2012), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive
13	Promotion and development (the Special Programme for Latin American States)	Peru	2007	Peru	This is part of the Special Programme for Latin American States which has been "promoting the Legal and Administrative Co-operation Conventions in the Latin American region and assisting States in their legal analysis with a view to the incorporation of these Conventions into their legal systems." As Peru was a non-Contracting State, this activity was put into the group of promotion. See Latin

					American Report – Status of the Hague Conference, Annex 2, P1, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2012), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive
14	Promotion and development (the Special Programme for Latin American States)	the Dominican Republic	2009	the Dominican Republic	This is part of the Special Programme for Latin American States which has been "promoting the Legal and Administrative Co-operation Conventions in the Latin American region and assisting States in their legal analysis with a view to the incorporation of these Conventions into their legal systems." As the Dominican Republic was a non-Contracting State, this activity was put into the group of promotion. See Latin American Report – Status of the Hague Conference, Annex 2, P1, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2012), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive
15	Promotion and development	Annual Meeting of American Association of Private International Law	Nov-08	N/A	This is part of the Special Programme for Latin American States which has been "promoting the Legal and Administrative Co-operation Conventions in the Latin American region and assisting States in their legal analysis with a view to the incorporation of these Conventions into their legal systems." At this meeting, "the Hague Conference had a special slot to present the Hague Legal and Administrative Co-operation Conventions." It should be reasonable to put this meeting into the group of promotion. See Latin American Report – Status of the Hague Conference, Annex 2, P1-2, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2012), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive

16	Promotion and development	Seminar on Contracts, Transfrontier Litigation and Commercial Arbitration,	2009	N/A	This is part of the Special Programme for the Latin American States which has been "promoting the Legal and Administrative Co-operation Conventions in the Latin American region and assisting States in their legal analysis with a view to the incorporation of these Conventions into their legal systems." At this meeting, the Hague Legal Co-operation and Litigation Conventions were presented and "raised interest among participants, who realized the benefits of these Conventions." It should be reasonable to put this meeting into the group of promotion. See Latin American Report – Status of the Hague Conference, Annex 2, P1-2, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2012), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive
17	Promotion and development- Promoting ratifications and accessions	49th Conference of the Inter-American Bar Association	Jun-13	N/A	The Hague Conference "partly contributed to the inclusion of the recommendation to join" the Apostille, Service, Evidence, Access to Justice, and the Choice of Court Conventions. See Report on the Activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Asia Pacific, Doc. info. No 1, March 2014, P6, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2014), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .
18	Promotion and development- Promoting ratifications and accessions	Paraguay	Feb-13	Paraguay	The visit of the Hague Conference aimed to "promote the benefits of becoming a Contracting State to the Service Convention (1965) and Apostille Convention (1961), as well as the Evidence Convention (1970), Access to Justice Convention (1980) and Maintenance Convention (2007)". See <i>ibid</i> , P29.
19	Promotion and development- Promoting ratifications and accessions	Study visit of Georgia to the Hague Conference	Jun-17	Georgia	As a result of this visit, "the Georgian Ministry of Justice continues to work on acceding to the Conventions." See Report on post-Convention assistance activities (1 January – 31 December 2017), Preliminary Document No 8, February 2018, Annex I, P2, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2018), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .
20	Technical assistance	Morocco, South Africa, Tunisia	2014	Morocco, South Africa, Tunisia	See Annual Report 2014, P26, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report .

21	Promotion and development- Promoting ratifications and accessions	the Philippines	41395	the Philippines	The Hague Conference "partly contributed to the inclusion of the recommendation to join" the Apostille, Service, Evidence, Access to Justice, and the Choice of Court Conventions. See Report on the Activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Asia Pacific, Doc. info. No 1, March 2014, P11, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2014), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .
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XXIX. The 1985 Trusts Convention

Group	Activity	Time	Participants/ audience/receivers	Notes
Treaty administration- Maintaining different language versions of Conventions	Chinese, Dutch, German, Italian	N/A	N/A	https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5991&dtid=21
Promotion and development	Interactive Training Seminar on the Work of the Hague Conference on Private International Law and its Relevance for the Caribbean Region and Bermuda	21-24 May 2012	N/A (Caribbean Region and Bermuda)	At this seminar, participants met to "learn about the Hague Conference in general and some of the multilateral treaties that have been concluded under its auspices (Hague Conventions), as well as to discuss the relevance of these instruments to the Caribbean Region and Bermuda." It should be reasonable to put it into the group of promotion. (Interactive Training Seminar on the Work of the Hague Conference on Private International Law and its Relevance for the Caribbean Region and Bermuda, May 2012, P1, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/concl2012bermuda.pdf)
Promotion and development- Promoting ratifications and accessions	Conference on the Integration of the Association of Southeast Asia States	Feb-14	N/A	At this meeting, the Hague Conference "referred to the advantages of ASEAN adopting six Hague Conventions on Civil Procedure and Applicable Law (namely, the Apostille, Service, Evidence, Choice of Court, Recognition of Trusts and Securities Conventions)." It should be reasonable to put it into the group of promotion. See Report on the Activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Asia Pacific, Doc. info. No 1, March 2014, P12, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2014), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .

XXX. The 1986 International Sales of Goods Convention

Group	Activity	Time	Participants/audience/receivers	Notes
Treaty administration-Maintaining different language versions of Conventions	Arabic, Chinese	N/A	N/A	https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5992&dtid=21

XXXI. The 1989 Succession Convention

Group	Activity	Time	Participants/audience/receivers	Notes
Treaty administration-Maintaining different language versions of Conventions	Chinese	N/A	N/A	https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5993&dtid=21
Promotion and development	Interactive Training Seminar on the Work of the Hague Conference on Private International Law and its Relevance for the Caribbean Region and Bermuda	21-24 May 2012	N/A (Caribbean Region and Bermuda)	At this seminar, participants met to "learn about the Hague Conference in general and some of the multilateral treaties that have been concluded under its auspices (Hague Conventions), as well as to discuss the relevance of these instruments to the Caribbean Region and Bermuda." It should be reasonable to put it into the group of promotion. (Interactive Training Seminar on the Work of the Hague Conference on Private International Law and its Relevance for the Caribbean Region and Bermuda, May 2012, P1, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/concl2012bermuda.pdf)

XXXII. The 1993 Adoption Convention

Group	Activity	Time	Participants/audience/receivers	Notes
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1.	Treaty administration- Maintaining different language versions of Conventions	Albanian, Bulgarian, Catalan, Chinese, Danish Dutch, Georgian, Italian, Khmer (Cambodian), Latvian, Polish, Romanian Russian, Serbian, Ukrainian	N/A	N/A	https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5994&dtid=21
2.	Technical assistance-Supporting implementation	Country Profile Questionnaire	2014	The questionnaires were distributed to the states of origin and the receiving states, respectively	“Contracting States, national authorities and others who are involved in the operation of Hague Conventions have found the Country Profile to be an invaluable tool to facilitate access to information on foreign law and procedures, as well as to other national information in relation to a specific Convention, with the goal of facilitating the effective operation of the instrument. The objectives of this Draft Country Profile are two-fold. Firstly, if completed by individual States or jurisdictions, it will provide a comparative overview of this area of the law... Secondly...this Draft Country Profile could be used as an implementation or operational tool...”. It should be reasonable to regard it as technical assistance to support implementation. (Draft Country Profile – Meeting of the Experts’ Group on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Civil Protection Orders, Prel. Doc. No 4 B, March 2014, P3, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2014), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive).
3.	Technical assistance-Supporting implementation	Special Commission on the Implementation	17-21 October 1994	Germany, Argentina, Belarus, Belgium, Benin, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Republic c of Korea, Ecuador, Spain, USA, Finland, France, Greece, India, Indonesia, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Luxembourg, Morocco, Mexico, Nepal, Norway, Netherlands, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, UK, Russia, Holy See, Slovak Republic, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Czech Republic, Thailand, Venezuela, Viet Nam	See Proceedings of the Eighteenth Session (1996), tome I, Miscellaneous matters, P272, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/proceedings-of-the-diplomatic-sessions .

4.	Technical assistance-Supporting implementation	Checklist of questions with a view to implementing the Adoption Convention	Oct-94	N/A	"The purpose of the following Checklist is to highlight certain questions which may be usefully examined with a view to implementing the Hague Convention of 29 May 1993 on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Inter-country Adoption". (Report of the Special Commission on the Implementation of the Hague Convention of 29 May 1993 on Protection of Children and Co-Operation in Respect of Inter-country Adoption, annex D, drawn up by the Permanent Bureau, October 1994, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=6165&dtid=57)
5.	Technical assistance-Supporting implementation	Checklist of notifications and declarations to be made by States Parties	N/A	States Parties	This checklist informs State Parties of information which they must provide or is recommended to be provided directly to the Permanent Bureau and how to make notifications and declarations under the 1993 Convention. It should be reasonable to understand it as technical assistance to support implementation. See Checklist of notifications and declarations to be made by States Parties, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=2276 .
6.	Technical assistance-Supporting implementation	Model Form - Certificate of conformity of intercountry adoption	October 1994	N/A	
7.	Technical assistance-Supporting implementation	Model Form - Statement of consent to the adoption	October 1994	N/A	

8.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Special Commission on the practical operation	28 November to 1 December 2000	Albania, Germany, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Canada, Chile, China, Cyprus, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Denmark, Ecuador, Spain, USA, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Morocco, Mexico, Norway, New Zealand, Panama, Paraguay, Netherlands, Philippines, Poland, Romania, UK, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Czech, Turkey, Venezuela, Benin, Holy See, Senegal, Thailand	See Report and Conclusions of the Special Commission on the Practical Operation of the Hague Convention of 29 May 1993 on Protection of Children and Co-Operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption, 28 November-1 December 2000, drawn up by the Permanent Bureau, available at https://assets.hcch.net/docs/6a51bd46-b4bf-4210-a429-34df18f2b016.pdf .
9.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Questionnaire on the practical operation of the Hague Intercountry Adoption Convention	Jul-00	N/A	This questionnaire aimed to prepare for the 2000 Special Commission and should be put into the group of monitoring. See Questionnaire on the practical operation of the Hague Intercountry Adoption Convention, Prel. Doc. No 1, July 2000, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/ado2000quest_e.pdf .
10.	Technical assistance-Supporting implementation	Model Form-Medical Report on the Child	Apr-01	N/A	
11.	Technical assistance-Supporting implementation	Supplement to the General Medical Report on the Child	N/A	N/A	
12.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Special Commission on the practical operation	17-23 September 2005	South Africa, Germany, Andorra, Australia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Canada, Chile, China, Cyprus, Colombia, Republic of Korea, Costa Rica, Croatia, Denmark, Ecuador, Spain, Estonia, USA, Russia, Finland, France, Guatemala, Hungary, India, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta,	

				Mexico, Republic of Moldova, Monaco, Norway, New Zealand, Panama, Netherlands, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Czech, Romania, UK, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Ukraine, Uruguay, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Haiti, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Nepal, Dominican Republic, Viet Nam	
13.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Questionnaire on the practical operation of the Hague Convention of 29 May 1993 on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Inter-country Adoption	Mar-05	N/A	This questionnaire aimed to prepare for the 2005 Special Commission and should be put into the group of monitoring. See Questionnaire on the practical operation of the Hague Convention of 29 May 1993 on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Inter-country Adoption, Prel. Doc. No 1, July 2005, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/wop/ado_pd01e.pdf .
14.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Special Commission on the practical operation	17-25 JUNE 2010	South Africa, Albania, Germany, Andorra, Argentina, Armenia, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Canada, Cape Verde, Chile, China, Cyprus, Colombia, Republic of Korea, Costa Rica, Cuba, Croatia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Ecuador, Spain, USA, Russia, Finland, France, Georgia, Greece, Guatemala, Republic of Guinea, Hungary, India, Ireland, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Mali, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Republic of Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Norway, New Zealand, Panama, Netherlands, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Slovak Republic, Czech, Romania, UK, San Marino, Serbia, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Togo, Uruguay, Venezuela, Angola, Democratic Republic of Congo, Ivory Coast, Ethiopia, Ghana, Haiti, Kazakhstan, Malawi, Namibia, Nepal, Nicaragua, Uganda, Swaziland, Viet Nam	

15.	Monitoring, review and adaptation-Research and statistics-Research collaboration	Executive summary: Haiti: 'Expediting' intercountry adoptions in the Aftermath of a natural disaster (International Social Service)	Jun-10	N/A	The Permanent Bureau "highlighted the fact that given the limited resources of the Permanent Bureau, co-operation with organisations such as UNICEF, International Social Service and Terre des hommes is indispensable" (Conclusions and Recommendations and Report of the Special Commission on the Practical Operation of the 1993 Hague Intercountry Adoption Convention (17-25 June 2010), Prel. Doc. No 4, March 2011, drawn up by the Permanent Bureau, P24, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/wop/adop2010_rpt_en.pdf). This document is submitted by the International Social Service for the attention of the 2010 Special Commission, and can be understood as research collaboration falling into the group of monitoring.
16.		The grey zones of intercountry adoption (International Social Service)	Jun-10	N/A	In this document, International Social Service shares their experiences with intercountry adoption and analyzes trends, risks, etc, regarding intercountry adoption. This document was submitted for the attention of the 2010 Special Commission and can be understood as a research collaboration falling into the group of monitoring. See The grey zones of intercountry adoption (International Social Service), Information Document No 6, June 2010, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/wop/adop2010_info6e.pdf .
17.		Abduction, sale and traffic in children in the context of intercountry adoption (David M. Smolin)	10-Jun	N/A	Professor David Smolin was one of the independent experts invited to the 2010 Special Commission on the practical operation. Like the research of the International Social Service, this document can be regarded as a research collaboration.
18.		"The sins of the 'saviours' ": child trafficking in the context of intercountry adoption in Africa (Dr Benyam D. Mezmur)	10-Jun	N/A	Dr Benyam D. Mezmur was one of the independent experts invited to the 2010 Special Commission on the practical operation. Like the research of the International Social Service, this document can be regarded as a research collaboration.
19.		Twenty years of the Hague Convention: a Statistical Review (presentation by Peter Selman)	15-Jun		Professor Peter Selman was one of the independent experts invited to the 2015 Special Commission on the practical operation. This document can be regarded as a research collaboration.

20.		Statistics based on data provided by 25-27 receiving States, compiled by Professor Selman (20 December 2019)	20 December 2019		See Ibid.
21.		"New technologies and adoption" (document submitted by the International Social Service)	15-Apr		In 2013, the ISS prepared a paper to assess the impact of new technologies on adoption. To prepare for the 2015 Special Commission, the Permanent Bureau "asked ISS/IRC to update this paper in light of the responses to a questionnaire circulated by the Permanent Bureau." So this document can be understood as a research collaboration falling into the group of monitoring.
22.		Manifesto for ethical intercountry adoption (document submitted by the International Social Service)			This document is submitted by the International Social Service for the discussions at the 2015 Special Commission. So it can be understood as research collaboration falling into the group of monitoring. See Manifesto for ethical intercountry adoption (document submitted by the International Social Service), Info. Doc. No 3, May 2015, submitted by the International Social Service, available at https://assets.hcch.net/docs/a191d1b1-e968-4740-8a00-a7495965dd93.pdf .
23.		Fact Sheet: Openness in adoption			This fact sheet is submitted by the International Social Service for the discussions at the 2015 Special Commission. So it can be understood as research collaboration falling into the group of monitoring. See Fact Sheet: Openness in adoption, Info. Doc. No 4, June 2015, submitted by the International Social Service, available at https://assets.hcch.net/docs/86ee7ae3-4774-47c0-9a8a-ec2ebf31ee66.pdf .
24.	Monitoring, review and adaptation-Research and statistics	Questionnaire on the abduction, sale of, or traffic in children and some aspects of the practical operation of the 1993 Hague Intercountry Adoption Convention	2010 April	N/A	This questionnaire was circulated in preparation for the 2010 Special Commission on Practical Operation and should be put into the group of monitoring. See Questionnaire on the abduction, sale of, or traffic in children and some aspects of the practical operation of the 1993 Hague Intercountry Adoption Convention, Prel. Doc. No 4, April 2010, drawn up by the Permanent Bureau, P3, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=6162&dtid=57 .
25.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Special Commission on the practical operation	8 to 12 June	N/A	

			2015		
26.	Technical assistance-Promoting consistent interpretation and good practices	Note on Habitual Residence and the Scope of the 1993 Hague Convention	2018	N/A	"This Note aims to promote the proper interpretation and application of Article 2 of the 1993 Hague Convention". (Note on Habitual Residence and the Scope of the 1993 Hague Convention, P4, Permanent Bureau, 2018, available at https://assets.hcch.net/docs/12255707-4d23-4f90-a819-5e759d0d7245.pdf)
27.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	20 Years, 20 Questions: A Questionnaire on the Impact of the Hague Convention of 29 May 1993 on Protection of Children and Co-Operation in respect of Intercountry Adoption on Laws and Practices Relating to Intercountry Adoption and the Protection of Children	Jul-14	N/A	"Responses to this Questionnaire will assist the Permanent Bureau with preparing the discussions" at the 2015 Special Commission. It should be classified as a monitoring activity. (20 Years, 20 Questions: A Questionnaire on the Impact of the Hague Convention of 29 May 1993 on Protection of Children and Co-Operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption on Laws and Practices Relating to Intercountry Adoption and the Protection of Children, Prel. Doc. No 1, July 2014, drawn up by the Permanent Bureau, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=6161&dtid=57)
28.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Questionnaire on the practical operation of the 1993 Hague Intercountry Adoption Convention	2014 October	N/A	This questionnaire was prepared for the 2015 Special Commission, and aimed to "elicit information from States concerning their current practices and any problems and/or challenges they may have faced in relation to the implementation and operation of the Convention". It should be put into the group of monitoring. See Questionnaire on the practical operation of the 1993 Hague Intercountry Adoption Convention, Prel. Doc. No 2, October 2014, drawn up by the Permanent Bureau, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=6161&dtid=57 .

29.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Questionnaire on possible topics for the Fifth Meeting of the Special Commission on the practical operation of the Convention of 29 May 1993 on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption	July 2019	N/A	"This Questionnaire is being circulated in preparation for this Fifth Meeting of the Special Commission to be held in the Hague, tentatively scheduled for the first half of 2021". (Questionnaire on possible topics for the Fifth Meeting of the Special Commission on the practical operation of the Convention of 29 May 1993 on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption, Prel. Doc. No 1, July 2019, P1, available at https://assets.hcch.net/docs/203c98c1-2848-4617-9ccc-4206769e1baa.pdf)
30.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Questionnaire on the practical operation of the 1993 Adoption Convention	Feb-20	N/A	This questionnaire was prepared for the 2021 Special Commission and aimed to "elicit information from States on their current practices and challenges they may face/have faced on aspects of the implementation and operation of the Convention". It should be reasonable to put it into the group of monitoring. See Questionnaire on the practical operation of the 1993 Adoption Convention, Prel. Doc. No 3, February 2020, drawn up by the Permanent Bureau, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=6668&dtid=57 .
31.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Annual adoption statistics for receiving States/States of origin	2017	N/A	Although the statistics forms are not in the diagram of post-Convention activities, their nature is similar to questionnaires in the group of monitoring, as "access to these statistics allows stakeholders to monitor the operation of the Convention, develop policy, and identify good practice in intercountry adoption," and are treated as questionnaires in the group of monitoring. (Annual adoption statistics for receiving States/States of origin, 2017, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5955&dtid=32)

32.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Workshop on the 1993 Hague Convention on Child Protection and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption for East and Southeast Asian States	27-28 March 2013	Cambodia, China (including Hong Kong SAR and Macao SAR), the Republic of Korea, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam	"The Workshop aimed to further a good understanding of the 1993 Hague Convention, to consider the challenges, as well as to share good practices, concerning the implementation and operation of the Convention in the region.....In addition, States not yet Party to the Convention were encouraged to further consider the benefits of ratification of, or accession to, the Convention". It seems that this workshop can be put in the group of monitoring or promotion. As most of the participants were Contracting States, this workshop was put into the group of monitoring. (Conclusions and recommendations, 27-28 March 2013, P1, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/workshop33macao_e.pdf).
33.	Promotion and development -Promoting ratifications and accessions	Brochure: The Hague Children's Conventions	2017	N/A	This brochure introduces the Hague Conference and a series of the Hague Children's Conventions, including the 1993 Convention. It elaborates the mechanisms and benefits of the Conventions briefly and should be put into the group of promotion.
34.	Promotion and development -Developing networks	The Judges' Newsletter on International Child Protection	since 1999	N/A	"The newsletter, which is written by and for judges and produced by the Hague Conference, has contributed to the exchange of information necessary to develop an efficient international judicial cooperation in the field of international child protection." Annual Report 2009, at foreword, online: Hague Conference on Private International Law, < https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report >.
35.	Technical assistance-Supporting implementation	The Implementation and Operation of the 1993 Inter-country Adoption Convention: Guide to Good Practice	2008	N/A	
36.	Technical assistance-Supporting implementation	Accreditation and Adoption Accredited Bodies: General Principles and Guide to Good Practice No 2	2013	N/A	
37.	Promotion and development	Information Brochure on the 1993 HCCH Inter-country	2013	N/A	This information brochure introduces the mechanisms of the 1993 Convention, the advantages of becoming a party, the supporting system for the implementation, the roadmap to

	-Promoting ratifications and accessions	Adoption Convention			joining the Convention, etc. It should be an promotional activity.
38.	Promotion and development -Promoting ratifications and accessions	Brochure celebrating the 25th Anniversary of the 1993 Hague Inter-country Adoption Convention	2018	N/A	This brochure "aims to give a brief overview of the Convention and of the different tools" (1993 Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of Inter-country Adoption-25 Years of Protecting Children in Inter-country Adoption, P3, available at https://assets.hcch.net/docs/ccbf557d-d5d2-436d-88d6-90cddbe78262.pdf). It briefs the advantages of joining the 1993 Convention, the achievements and challenges of this Convention, the principal features and some implementation tools, etc. It should be a promotional activity.
39.	Promotion and development	Outline of the Convention	Jan-13	N/A	This document briefs the mechanisms of the 1993 Convention. It may not be able to provide substantial technical assistance or monitor the operation of the Convention. It can be the first step to knowing the Convention and considering ratification or accession for a state, so it should be reasonable to categorize it as an activity of ratification promotion.
40.	Promotion and development -Promoting ratifications and accessions	Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting on the work of the Hague Conference on Private International Law	27-29 June 2007	Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga and Vietnam	At this meeting, the Hague Conventions were promoted, and implementation and operation practices were discussed. It seems to be reasonable to put this meeting into the group of promotion or monitoring. As most of the participants were not Contracting States to the 1993 Convention when the meeting took place, it is reasonable to classify this event as a promotion activity. See Conclusions of Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting on the Work of the Hague Conference on Private International Law, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/asiapac2007e.pdf .

41.	Promotion and development -Promoting ratifications and accessions	The Third Asia Pacific Regional Conference of the Hague Conference on Private International Law: International Cooperation through Hague Conventions in the Asia Pacific	24-26 September 2008	Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Nepal, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga and Vietnam	Participants met to "discuss the relevance, implementation and operation of the Conventions of the Hague Conference (the Conventions) within the Asia Pacific Region (the Region) in the areas of family relations, legal cooperation, litigation, and finance law". It seems that this workshop cannot be grouped based on the stated purposes and descriptions of participants' activities as both involve ratification promotion and implementation and operation review. Most of the participants were non-Contracting States to the 1993 Adoption Convention, so this event should be treated as a promotion activity. See the Conclusions of this meeting, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/concl_aprc08e.pdf .
42.	Technical assistance	Latin American Judges' Seminar: The Hague Children's Conventions and Cross-Border Protection of Children within Latin America	28 November-3 December 2005	Argentina, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, United States of America, Uruguay, and Venezuela	This seminar is part of Phase I of the Special Programme for Latin American States which "concentrated efforts on providing technical assistance to States in Latin America in respect of implementation of the Hague Children's Conventions." (See Regional Developments, drawn up by the Permanent Bureau, Prel. Doc. No 14, March 2007, P5, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2007), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .)
43.	Promotion and-development -Promoting ratifications and accessions-exploratory work	Judicial Seminar on the Role of the Hague Child Protection Conventions in the Practical Implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child	3 - 6 September 2006	Cameroon, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, The Netherlands, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe	The seminar was an "exploratory work in Southern and Eastern Africa in the context of the Hague Project for International Co-operation and the Protection of Children in the Southern and Eastern African Region." (Hague Conference on Private International Law, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/instruments/conventions/publication/s1/www.hcch.net/en/news-archive/details/?varevent=119)

44.	Promotion and development	Interactive Training Seminar on the Work of the Hague Conference on Private International Law and its Relevance for the Caribbean Region and Bermuda	21-24 May 2012	N/A (Caribbean Region and Bermuda)	At this seminar, participants met to "learn about the Hague Conference in general and some of the multilateral treaties that have been concluded under its auspices (Hague Conventions), as well as to discuss the relevance of these instruments to the Caribbean Region and Bermuda." It should be reasonable to put it into the group of promotion. (Interactive Training Seminar on the Work of the Hague Conference on Private International Law and its Relevance for the Caribbean Region and Bermuda, May 2012, P1, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/concl2012bermuda.pdf)
45.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	International Conference "Fostering Co-operation through Hague Conventions"	26-28 February 2013	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Romania, Turkey, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan	This seminar "aimed to go into more detail concerning selected Hague Conventions and to give participants an opportunity to share the progress made in their respective States since 2010", which seems to point to at least monitoring. Participants discussed the practices and experiences regarding the implementation and operation of the 1993 Convention, which seems to point to monitoring. (Conclusions and Recommendations of the International Conference "Fostering Co-operation through Hague Conventions," February 2013, P3-4, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/concl sem2013ge en.pdf)
46.	Promotion and development	Judicial Seminar for French-speaking African countries on the principal Hague Conventions on International Child Protection, International Judicial and Administrative Co-operation and International Litigation	27-31 August 2007	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Congo, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Mauritius, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia	"The objective of the Seminar was to promote the Hague Conventions....." (Judicial Seminar for French-speaking African countries on the principal Hague Conventions on International Child Protection, International Judicial and Administrative Co-operation and International Litigation, 27 August 2007, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/news-archive/details/?varevent=134)
47.	Technical assistance	COVID-19 Toolkit	2020	N/A	This is "a compilation of relevant guidance and resources designed to assist users of the HCCH Conventions and other instruments in these challenging times and beyond". It should be reasonable to put it into the group of technical assistance. (COVID-19 Toolkit, 2020, P1, available at https://assets.hcch.net/docs/538fa32a-3fc8-4aba-8871-7a1175c0868d.pdf)

48.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Seminar on co-operation through Hague Conventions	14 to 16 October 2010	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Germany, Georgia, Moldova, the Netherlands and Ukraine	At this meeting, participants discussed practices and challenges regarding the implementation and operation of the 1993 Adoption Convention, which seems to point to monitoring. See Conclusions and Recommendations of the Seminar on Co-operation through Hague Conventions, 2010 October, P1-4, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/bonn2010concl.pdf .
49.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Francophone Seminar on the Hague Intercountry Adoption Convention	22-26 June 2009	Countries invited: Burkina Faso, Burundi, Guinea, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius and Seychelles, Haiti, Côte d'Ivoire, Togo, Viet Nam, Belgium, Canada, France, Luxembourg and Switzerland	This seminar aimed to "promote proper understanding of the 1993 Hague Convention, to review that instrument's implementation in those countries, and to examine the joint-responsibility of the receiving countries and countries of origin for help in resolving any problems encountered", which seems to point to at least monitoring. At this seminar, participants were encouraged to join this Convention, and the implementation and operation of this Convention were reviewed, which seems to point to promotion and monitoring. Most of the participants were Contracting States, which points to monitoring or technical assistance. So, this seminar is put into the overlapped group, monitoring. See Conclusions and Recommendations of the Francophone Seminar on the Hague Intercountry Adoption Convention, June 2009, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/news-archive/details/?varevent=168 .
50.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Workshop on the Implementation and Operation of the Hague Convention of 29 May 1993 on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Inter-country Adoption	27 to 30 November 2012	Benin, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Congo, Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Madagascar, Mali, Mauritius, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal and Togo, Haiti, Belgium, Canada, France, Italy, Switzerland, the Netherlands and the United States of America	This workshop aimed to "further a good understanding of the Convention, to review the implementation of this instrument in the States that were invited, to help ensure that intercountry adoptions are undertaken in compliance with the child's best interests and fundamental rights, as well as to contribute to preventing the abduction, sale or trafficking of children for adoption purposes", which seems to point to at least monitoring. At this seminar, participants were encouraged to join this Convention and the implementation and operation of this Convention were reviewed, which seems to point to promotion and monitoring. Most of the participants were Contracting States, which points to monitoring or technical assistance. So, this seminar is put into the overlapped group, monitoring. See Conclusions and Recommendations of Workshop on the Hague Inter-country Adoption Convention and its implementation in Francophone countries of origin in Africa and the Caribbean, November 2012, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/news-archive/details/?varevent=293 .

51.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Workshop on “Implementation of the 1993 Hague Adoption Convention in Asia: state of play and experience sharing”	11-13 December 2017	Cambodia, China (Hong Kong SAR), the Republic of Korea, Laos, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam	"The aim of the Workshop was to examine the implementation of the 1993 Hague Adoption Convention in the region, to share good practices and ways to overcome challenges between States Parties to the Convention and States interested in becoming a Party, and to promote and build good working relationships between all actors", which seems to points to monitoring and promotion. At this seminar, participants were encouraged to join this Convention, and the implementation and operation of this Convention were reviewed, which seems to point to promotion and monitoring. Most of the participants were Contracting States, which points to monitoring or technical assistance. So, this seminar is put into the overlapped group, monitoring. See Conclusions and Recommendations of Workshop on “Implementation of the 1993 Hague Adoption Convention in Asia: state of play and experience sharing”, December 2017, available at https://assets.hcch.net/docs/3615ddf3-4ed0-49d8-916f-88f76328e1ba.pdf .
52.	Promotion and-development -Promoting ratifications and accessions-Regional seminars	Seminar on Cross Frontier Child Protection in the Southern and Eastern African Region	22 to 25 February 2010	Angola, Botswana, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe	At this seminar, participants discussed the benefits of and experiences and practices regarding the 1993 Adoption Convention, which seems to point to promotion and monitoring. Most of the participants were not Contracting Parties to the 1993 Adoption Convention, which points to promotion or technical assistance. So, the seminar is put into the overlapped group, promotion. (Report on the Services and Strategies Provided by the Hague Conference on Private International Law in relation to the 1980 Hague Child Abduction Convention and the 1996 Hague Child Protection Convention, Including the Development of Regional Programmes and the Malta Process, drawn up by the Permanent Bureau, Prel. Doc. No 12, December 2011, P11, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/wop/abduct2012pd12e.pdf).
53.	Technical assistance (the Special Programme for Latin American States)	Country visits	April 2005 – March 2006	Brazil, Costa Rica, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Panama, Peru, Uruguay	These states were Contracting States to the 1993 Convention and were provided technical assistance by the Hague Conference during these visits. See Post-convention Work, Regional Developments and the Need for A Systematic Programme of Training, Submitted by the Permanent Bureau, Prel. Doc. No 6, March 2006, Annex C, P3, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2006), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .

54.	Promotion and development (the Special Programme for Latin American States)	Country visits	April 2005 – March 2006	Dominican Republic, Honduras, Nicaragua	These states were non-Contracting states to the 1993 Convention, and the visits aimed to "underline positive developments that could accompany becoming Party to the Convention." See Post-convention Work, Regional Developments and the Need for A Systematic Programme of Training, Submitted by the Permanent Bureau, Prel. Doc. No 6, March 2006, Annex C, P3, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2006), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .
55.	Technical assistance	Guatemala	2002-2010, 2011, 2012, 2019	N/A	See Report on the Meeting of the Technical Assistance Working Group, Prel. Doc. No 3, February 2012, Annex 4, P10-11, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2013), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive ; Report on the activities of the Regional Offices for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2019), Preliminary Document Prel. Doc. 25, January 2020, Annex I, P1, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2020), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive ; Annual Report 2012, P81, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report ; Annual Report 2011, P73, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report
56.	Technical assistance	Kenya	2008	N/A	See Regional Developments, Permanent Bureau, Prel. Doc. No 4, February 2008, P18, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2008), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .
57.	Technical assistance	International Conference on the transborder Protection of Children: the Right of a Child to a Family through Family Preservation and National and Intercountry Adoption	Sep-09	Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama	This Conference is part of the Intercountry Adoption Technical Assistance Programme, which aims to improve the operation of the 1993 Adoption Convention. See Annual Report 2009, P65, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2010), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .

58.	Technical assistance	Chile	Jul-05	Chile	See Annual Report 2012, P79, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report
59.	Technical assistance	Chile	2009	Chile	See Annual Report 2009, P67, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2010), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive
60.	Technical assistance	Cambodia	2008-2011, 2012, 2013, 2015, 2016, 2017	Cambodia	See Report on the Meeting of the Technical Assistance Working Group, Prel. Doc. No 3, February 2012, Annex 4, P11-12, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2013), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive ; Report on the Activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Asia Pacific, Doc. info. No 1, March 2014, P12, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2014), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive ; Report on Technical Assistance Activities (1 January – 31 December 2015), Info. Doc. No 4, February 2016, P4, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2016), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive ; Report on Post-Convention Assistance Activities (1 January – 31 December 2016), Preliminary Document No 10, February 2017, P5, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2017), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive ; Report on post-Convention assistance activities (1 January – 31 December 2017), Preliminary Document No 8, February 2018, Annex I, P1, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2018), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive ; Annual Report 2012, P79, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report
61.	Promotion and development	Country visit	2009	Kyrgyzstan	See Annual Report 2009, P67, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2010), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive

62.	Technical assistance	Kenya	2009	Kenya	See Annual Report 2009, P67, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2010), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive
63.	Technical assistance	Namibia	2009	Namibia	See Annual Report 2009, P67, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2010), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive
64.	Technical assistance	Nepal	2009	Nepal	See Annual Report 2009, P67, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2010), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive
65.	Technical assistance	Kazakhstan	May-11	Kazakhstan	See Report of Mission to Kazakhstan, July 2011, available at https://assets.hcch.net/docs/0f296e1a-9640-4150-babf-c613ac74731f.pdf .
66.	Promotion and development	Country visit	2009	Viet Nam	See Annual Report 2009, P68, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2010), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive
67.	Technical assistance	Madagascar	2010, 2013, 2014	Madagascar	See Annual Report 2010, P68, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2011), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive ; Report on the Activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Asia Pacific, Doc. info. No 1, March 2014, P9, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2014), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive ; Report on Technical Assistance Activities (2014), Prel. Doc. No 10, February 2015, P6, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2015), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .
68.	Technical assistance	Chile	2010	Chile	See Annual Report 2010, P67, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2011), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive

69.	Technical assistance	Haiti	2010-2015	Haiti	See Annual Report 2010, P69, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2011), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive ; Report on Technical Assistance Activities (2013), Prel. Doc. No 10, March 2014, P15, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2014), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .
70.	Technical assistance	Kenya	2010	Kenya	See Annual Report 2010, P69, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2011), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive
71.	Technical assistance	Mexico	2010	Mexico	See Annual Report 2010, P69, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2011), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive
72.	Technical assistance	Argentina	2008, 2019	Argentina	See Latin American Report – Status of the Hague Conference, Annex I, P4, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2012), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive ; Report on the activities of the Regional Offices for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2019), Preliminary Document Prel. Doc. 25, January 2020, Annex I, P1, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2020), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive
73.	Technical assistance	Panama	2008, 2019	Panama	See Latin American Report – Status of the Hague Conference, Annex I, P4, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2012), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive ; Report on the activities of the Regional Offices for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2019), Preliminary Document Prel. Doc. 25, January 2020, Annex I, P1, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2020), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive

74.	Technical assistance	Colombia	2008, 2012, 2013	Colombia	See Latin American Report – Status of the Hague Conference, Annex I, P4, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2012), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive ; Annual Report 2012, P81, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report ; Report on the Activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Asia Pacific, Doc. info. No 1, March 2014, P8, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2014), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .
75.	Technical assistance	Meeting of Latin American Central Authorities of States of Origin	2010	Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Mexico and Uruguay	See Latin American Report – Status of the Hague Conference, Annex I, P4, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2012), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive
76.	Technical assistance	El Salvador	2013, 2019	El Salvador	See Report on the Activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Asia Pacific, Doc. info. No 1, March 2014, P8, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2014), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive ; Report on the activities of the Regional Offices for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2019), Preliminary Document Prel. Doc. 25, January 2020, Annex I, P1, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2020), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive
77.	Technical assistance	First Summit of the Colombian Central Authority with the Central Authorities of Receiving States	May-13	15 states	See <i>ibid.</i>
78.	Technical assistance	Guinea	Mar-14	Guinea	See Report on Technical Assistance Activities (2014), Prel. Doc. No 10, February 2015, P6, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2015), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .

79.	Technical assistance	Preparatory training: 1993 Intercountry Adoption Convention	2015	17 participant States	See Report on Technical Assistance Activities (1 January – 31 December 2015), Info. Doc. No 4, February 2016, P4, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2016), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .
80.	Technical assistance	Mauritius	2015, 2016	Mauritius	See Report on Technical Assistance Activities (1 January – 31 December 2015), Info. Doc. No 4, February 2016, P4, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2016), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive ; Report on Post-Convention Assistance Activities (1 January – 31 December 2016), Preliminary Document No 10, February 2017, P4, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2017), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .
81.	Technical assistance	Experience sharing on the implementation of the 1993 Intercountry Adoption Convention in West Africa	2017	Benin, Burkina Faso, Ivory Coast, Haiti and Togo	This workshop aimed to "assist Contracting States from West Africa and Haiti in implementing the principles of the 1993 Intercountry Adoption Convention and to assist non-Contracting States from West Africa with the signature and ratification of the 1993 Intercountry Adoption Convention", which seems to point to technical assistance. See Report on post-Convention assistance activities (1 January – 31 December 2017), Preliminary Document No 8, February 2018, Annex I, P1, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2018), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .
82.	Technical assistance	Zambia	2011, 2017	Zambia	See Report on post-Convention assistance activities (1 January – 31 December 2017), Preliminary Document No 8, February 2018, Annex I, P2, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2018), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive ; Annual Report 2011, P77, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report

83.	Technical assistance	Honduras	2017, 2019	Honduras	See Report on post-Convention assistance activities (1 January – 31 December 2017), Preliminary Document No 8, February 2018, Annex I, P3, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2018), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive ; Report on post-Convention assistance activities (1 January – 31 December 2019), Preliminary Document Prel. Doc. 15, January 2020, Annex I, P1, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2020), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .
84.	Promotion and development -Promoting ratifications and accessions	Caribbean Meeting on International Child Protection – Implementing and Operating the Hague Child Protection Conventions	Oct-18	23 jurisdictions	"The objectives of the meeting were to facilitate the implementation and operation of the 1980 Child Abduction Convention in Caribbean jurisdictions and to offer training to Central Authority officers and Hague Network Judges from the region; to promote the 1993 Adoption, the 1996 Child Protection and the 2007 Child Support Conventions; and to promote the implementation of international family mediation". In terms of the 1993 Adoption Convention, it seems that the meeting should be grouped as a promotion. (Report on the activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2018), Preliminary Document No 20, January 2019, Annex I, P2, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2019), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive)
85.	Technical assistance	Ecuador	2018 June, August 2019	Ecuador	See Report on post-Convention assistance activities (1 January – 31 December 2018) - version 2, Preliminary Document No 6, January 2019, Annex I, P2, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2019), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive ; Report on post-Convention assistance activities (1 January – 31 December 2019), Preliminary Document Prel. Doc. 15, January 2020, Annex I, P2, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2020), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .

86.	Technical assistance	Bolivia	2019	Bolivia	See Report on the activities of the Regional Offices for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2019), Preliminary Document Prel. Doc. 25, January 2020, Annex I, P1, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2020), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive
87.	Technical assistance	Costa Rica	2019	Costa Rica	See Report on the activities of the Regional Offices for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2019), Preliminary Document Prel. Doc. 25, January 2020, Annex I, P1, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2020), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive
88.	Technical assistance	Paraguay	2019	Paraguay	See Report on the activities of the Regional Offices for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2019), Preliminary Document Prel. Doc. 25, January 2020, Annex I, P1, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2020), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive
89.	Technical assistance	Uruguay	2019	Uruguay	See Report on the activities of the Regional Offices for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2019), Preliminary Document Prel. Doc. 25, January 2020, Annex I, P1, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2020), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive
90.	Technical assistance	Vietnam	Nov-19	Vietnam	See Report on post-Convention assistance activities (1 January – 31 December 2019), Preliminary Document Prel. Doc. 15, January 2020, Annex I, P1, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2020), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .
91.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Regional workshop on the practical implementation of the 1993 Adoption Convention	Feb-19	Benin, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Guinea, Niger, Senegal, Togo, Belgium and France	"It aimed at exchanging experiences and good practices in the context of intercountry adoption". It should be put into the group of monitoring. (Annual Report 2019, P20, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report)

92.	Promotion and-development	HCCH Asia Pacific Week 2017	3 to 6 July 2017	N/A	This activity is not able to be classified according to the state's aims, or the description of activities, or participants. As the aim of this event listed at first was to introduce the Hague Conventions on child abduction, intercountry adoption, child protection, child support, Apostilles, and service of documents, as well as the 1970 Evidence Convention and the 2005 Choice of Court Convention to the Asia and Pacific region, it should be reasonable to put it into the group of promotion. Also, information on the number of meetings held for this event is unavailable; one meeting is collected for this event. See Annual Report 2017, P14, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report .
93.	Technical assistance-Supporting implementation	Model Survey for Adoptive Parents	Apr-16	N/A	They are tools developed by the Experts' Group on the Financial Aspects of Intercountry Adoption as the three documents below, and should be put into the group of technical assistance. (See Conclusions and Recommendations adopted by the Fourth Meeting of the Special Commission on the practical operation of the 1993 Hague Intercountry Adoption Convention, P7, available at https://assets.hcch.net/docs/858dd0aa-125b-4063-95f9-4e9b4afd3719.pdf)
94.	Technical assistance-Supporting implementation	Terminology Adopted by the Experts' Group on the Financial Aspects of Intercountry Adoption	2012	N/A	
95.	Technical assistance-Supporting implementation	Note on the Financial Aspects of Intercountry Adoption	June 2014	N/A	The three documents are tools "to further the effective operation" of the 1993 Convention. (Annual Report 2014, P19, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report)
96.	Technical assistance-Supporting implementation	Tables on the Costs Associated with Intercountry Adoption	14-Jun	N/A	
97.	Technical assistance-Supporting implementation	Summary list of good practices on the financial aspects of intercountry adoption	June 2014	N/A	

98.	Promotion and-development	Benin	2012	Benin	The Permanent Bureau participated in a seminar which aimed to "sensitise senior officials of several ministries, representatives of the judiciary as well as representatives of the civil society to the benefits of ratifying the 1993 Intercountry Adoption Convention". (Annual Report 2012, P79, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report)
99.	Technical assistance	Conference of Francophone sub-Saharan Africa on the strengthening of family and alternative care	7 to 9 May 2012	African states	The two regional meetings are part of the "Intercountry Adoption Technical Assistance Programme ("ICATAP"), which aims to provide assistance to certain States which are planning ratification of, or accession to, the 1993 Intercountry Adoption Convention, or which have ratified or acceded to the Convention but need assistance with implementation of the Convention". (Annual Report 2012, P77, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report)
100.	Technical assistance	Intercountry adoption alternatives and controversies	28 to 31 May 2012	African states	
101.	Technical assistance	Ghana	2012	Ghana	See Annual Report 2012, P81, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report
102.	Promotion and-development	Korea	2012	Korea	See Annual Report 2012, P83, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report
103.	Technical assistance	Lesotho	2012	Lesotho	See Annual Report 2012, P83, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report
104.	Promotion and-development	Mozambique	2012	Mozambique	See Annual Report 2012, P83, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report
105.	Promotion and-development	Fourth Asia Pacific Conference	26 to 28 October 2011	Australia, Bahrain, Bhutan, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, the Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, Nepal, New Zealand, the Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Samoa, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, the United Arab Emirates, Vanuatu, Vietnam, Iraq, the United States of America	The meeting aimed to "discuss the relevance, implementation and practical operation of a number of important Hague Conventions within the Asia Pacific region" "with particular emphasis on the 1993 Intercountry Adoption Convention and the 1961 Apostille Convention", which seems to point to promotion and monitoring. Information on the activities of participants is unavailable. Most of the participants were non-Contracting States to the 1993 Convention, which points to promotion or technical assistance. So, the meeting is put into the overlapped group, promotion. (Annual Report 2011, P64-65, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report)

106.	Technical assistance	Ethiopia	2011	Ethiopia	See Annual Report 2011, P73, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report
107.	Technical assistance	Nepal	2011	Nepal, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Switzerland, Sweden, the United Kingdom and the United States of America	See Annual Report 2011, P77, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report
108.	Technical assistance	Ukraine	2008	Ukraine	See Annual Report 2008, P83, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report
109.	Technical assistance	Azerbaijan	2008	Azerbaijan	See Annual Report 2008, P93, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report

XXXIII. The 1996 Children Protection Convention

Group	Activity	Time	Participants/audience/receivers	Notes	
1.	Treaty administration-Maintaining different language versions of Conventions	Albanian, Arabic, Bulgarian, Chinese, Czech Dutch, Finnish, Italian, Latvian, Polish, Romanian, Russian, Serbian, Ukrainian	N/A	N/A	https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5995&dtid=21
2.	Technical assistance-Supporting implementation	Implementation Checklist	2009	N/A	

3.	Technical assistance-Supporting implementation	Special Commission on the practical operation	30 October – 9 November 2006	South Africa, Germany, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, China, Cyprus, Colombia, Republic Of Korea, Costa Rica, Croatia, Denmark, Egypt, El Salvador, Ecuador, Spain, USA, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Morocco, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, Nicaragua, Norway, New Zealand, Panama, Paraguay, Netherlands, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Romania, UK, Russia, Serbia, Slovakia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela, Zimbabwe, Algeria, Bolivia, India, Indonesia, Lesotho, and Libya	The Special Commission aims "to address implementation issues" about the 1996 Children Protection Convention, not to review its operation. So, this activity should be technical assistance. Report on the Fifth Meeting of the Special Commission to Review the Operation of the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction and the Practical Implementation of the Hague Convention of 19 October 1996 on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law, Recognition, Enforcement and Co-operation in respect of Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children (30 October – 9 November 2006), March 2007, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/wop/abd_2006_rpt-e.pdf .
4.	Promotion and development -Promoting ratifications and accessions	Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting on the Work of the Hague Conference on Private International Law	27-29 June 2007	Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga and Vietnam	At this meeting, the Hague Conventions were promoted and implementation and operation practices were discussed. It seems to be reasonable to put this meeting into the group of promotion or monitoring. As most of the participants were not Contracting States to the 1996 Convention when the meeting took place, it is reasonable to classify this event as a promotion activity. See Conclusions of Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting on the Work of the Hague Conference on Private International Law, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/asiapac2007e.pdf .

5.	Promotion and development -Promoting ratifications and accessions	The Third Asia Pacific Regional Conference of the Hague Conference on Private International Law: International Cooperation through Hague Conventions in the Asia Pacific	24-26 September 2008	Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Nepal, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga and Vietnam	Participants met to "discuss the relevance, implementation and operation of the Conventions of the Hague Conference (the Conventions) within the Asia Pacific Region (the Region) in the areas of family relations, legal cooperation, litigation, and finance law," which seems to points to promotion and monitoring. Descriptions of participants' activities also point to both ratification promotion and implementation and operation review. Most of the participants were non-Contracting States to the 1993 Adoption Convention, which points to promotion or technical assistance. So, this event should be put into the overlapped group as a promotional activity. See the Conclusions of this meeting, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/concl_aprc08e.pdf .
6.	Technical assistance	Latin American Judges' Seminar: The Hague Children's Conventions and Cross-Border Protection of Children within Latin America	28 November-3 December 2005	Argentina, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the United States of America, Uruguay, and Venezuela	This seminar was part of Phase I of the Special Programme for Latin American States which "concentrated efforts on providing technical assistance to States in Latin America in respect of implementation of the Hague Children's Conventions." (See Regional Developments, drawn up by the Permanent Bureau, Prel. Doc. No 14, March 2007, P5, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2007), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .)
7.	Promotion and-development -Promoting ratifications and accessions-exploratory work	Judicial Seminar on the Role of the Hague Child Protection Conventions in the Practical Implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child	3 - 6 September 2006	Cameroon, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mauritius, The Netherlands, Nigeria, Rwanda, South Africa, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe	The seminar was an "exploratory work in Southern and Eastern Africa in the context of the Hague Project for International Co-operation and the Protection of Children in the Southern and Eastern African Region." (Hague Conference on Private International Law, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/instruments/conventions/publications/1/www.hcch.net/en/news-archive/details/?varevent=119)

8.	Promotion and-development	Second Inter-American Meeting of Governmental Experts on International Child Abduction by one of their Parents	19-21 September 2007	Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad and Tobago, the United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Spain	"The main objectives of the September 2007 Inter-American Meeting were to i) generate contributions to design a Working Plan for the Inter-American Programme of Cooperation for the Prevention and Remedy of Cases of International Abduction of Children by One of Their Parents (AG/RES. 2028 (XXXIV-O/04)), and ii) work on the implementation of some of the Conclusions and Recommendations of the Fifth Meeting of the Special Commission to review the practical operation of the 1980 Hague Convention and to consider some implementation issues concerning the 1996 Hague Convention, and of the Inter-American Expert Meeting held in The Hague on 10 November 2006", which seems too vague to group the meeting based on these stated purposes. In terms of the activities of the participants, a model law on rules of procedures to apply the 1980 Abduction Convention and the 1989 Inter-American Convention was developed, a study to promote the understanding of the 1996 Children Protection Convention and its possible impact was presented, and progress was made for the regional development of the Hague Liaison Judges' Network. For the 1996 Children Protection Convention, these descriptions seem to point to promotion. (Regional Developments, drawn up by the Permanent Bureau, Prel. Doc. No 4, February 2008, P6, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2008), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive)
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9.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Special Commission on the practical operation	1-10 June 2011; 25-31 January 2012	South Africa, Albania, Germany, Andorra, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, China, Cyprus, Colombia, Republic Of Korea, Costa Rica, Croatia, Denmark, Ecuador, Spain, Estonia, USA, The Former Yugoslav Republic Of Macedonia, Finland, France, Guatemala, Honduras, Hungary, India, Ireland, Iceland, Israel, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Malta, Morocco, Mauritius, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, Norway, New Zealand, Panama, Paraguay, Netherlands, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Dominican Republic, Czech Republic, Romania, UK, Russia, Serbia, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Thailand, Trinidad And Tobago, Ukraine, Uruguay, Venezuela, Andorra, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Iran, Namibia, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar and Zambia	
10.	Monitoring, review and adaptation-	ISS Factsheet No 3 - International Family Mediation	N/A	N/A	The Hague Conference and the International Social Service cooperated when reviewing the operation of the 1993 Adoption Convention. See Conclusions and Recommendations and Report of the Special Commission on the Practical Operation of the 1993 Hague Intercountry Adoption Convention (17-25 June 2010), Prel. Doc. No 4, March 2011, drawn up by the Permanent Bureau, P24, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/wop/adop2010_rpt_en.pdf . It seems that the cooperation continued to review the operation of the 1996 Children Protection Convention. So these documents can be understood as research collaboration falling into the group of monitoring.
11.	Research collaboration	ISS Factsheet No 4 - Crossborder Casework in 1996 Hague Convention matters			
12.		ISS Factsheet No 5 - Child Protection			
13.		ISS Factsheet No 6 - Parental responsibility			
14.		ISS Factsheet No 7 - Children on the move			

15.		ISS Factsheet No 8 - International kafalah			
16.		ISS Factsheet No 9 - International kinship care			
17.		ISS Factsheet No 10 - 1996 Hague Convention Country Report on the UK			
18.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Questionnaire concerning the practical operation of the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction and the Hague Convention of 19 October 1996 on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law, Recognition, Enforcement and Co-Operation in Respect of Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection Of Children	Nov-10	N/A	This questionnaire was issued to seek information regarding the practical operation of the Convention, to obtain feedback on the services provided by the Permanent Bureau and on the Guide to Good Practice, to prepare for the Special Commission meeting on the practical operation of the Convention in June 2011, etc. Though its objectives are broad, many are regarding the practical operation of the Convention. It should be reasonable to put it in the group of monitoring. See Questionnaire concerning the Practical Operation of the Hague Convention of 25 October 1980 on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction and the Hague Convention of 19 October 1996 on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law, Recognition, Enforcement and Co-Operation in respect of Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children, November 2010, drawn up by the Permanent Bureau, P3, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=6224&dtid=57 .
19.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Special Commission on the practical operation	10 to 17 October 2017	Available only on the Secure Portal	
20.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Questionnaire on the practical operation of the 1996 Convention	Dec-16	State Parties to the Convention	This questionnaire was circulated to prepare for the 2017 Special Commission. See Questionnaire on the practical operation of the 1996 Hague Convention on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law, Recognition, Enforcement and Co-operation in Respect of Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children, Prel Doc NO 1, 2016 December, Permanent Bureau, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=6545&dtid=57 .
21.	Technical assistance	Euro-Med Justice III Intermediate Regional Conference	Jun-13	Belgium (location)	These are "post-Convention assistance, training and seminars" for the 1980 and 1996 Conventions. See Services provided by the Permanent Bureau in relation to the 1980 and 1996

22.		Tunis Regional Seminar	Oct-13	Tunisia (location)	Conventions, Preliminary Document No 13, September 2017, drawn up by the Permanent Bureau, P3-4 and Annex, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=6545&dtid=57 .
23.		Euro-Med Justice III Project Final Conference	Mar-15	Spain (location)	
24.		UNICEF Child Protection network meeting in South Asia – Hague Conventions	May-16	Nepal (location)	
25.		Symposium on the Hague Children’s Conventions-Annual IAFL Meeting	Sep-16	India (location)	
26.		Delegation from the Ministry of justice of Armenia + IRZ representative / to provide technical assistance on the 1980 and 1996 Conventions (presentations + discussion of case scenarios)	Jul-17	PB (location)	
27.		Euro-Med Justice IV Project Expert Meeting	Jul-17	Luxembourg (location)	
28.		Webinar on the 1996 Convention with UNICEF Officials from the South Asia region	Sep-17	PB (location)	
29.		“Second Meeting of the Central American Judicial Council”	Jun-12	Guatemala (location)	
30.		Meeting with Supreme Court Magistrates and the head of the Child Protection Unit, and with officials from the Guatemalan Central Authority and UNICEF	Jun-12	Guatemala (location)	

31.		Meetings with various members of the judiciary and a Hague Network Judge, Central Authority officials, a member of a parliamentary commission on child protection and women's affairs, and UNICEF representatives	Jan-13	Panama (location)	
32.		"17th Ibero-American Judicial Summit, First Working Group meeting on judicial co-operation"	Feb-13	Guatemala (location)	
33.		Meeting with the National Organ and UNICEF	Mar-14	Panama (location)	
34.		17th Plenary Session of the Ibero-American Judicial Summit	Apr-14	Chile (location)	
35.		Training Organization of American States (OAS) Human Rights Commission staff	Jul-14	USA (location)	
36.		Meeting with OAS Human Rights Commissioners	Jul-14	USA (location)	
37.		"17th Ibero-American Judicial Summit - First Meeting of the Working Group on international judicial cooperation"	Dec-14	Ecuador (location)	
38.		Videoconference discussion on the implementation of the 1996 Convention in Chile (together with Central Authority of Uruguay)	May-15	(location)	
39.		"17th Ibero-American Judicial Summit – Working Group on	May-15	Colombia (location)	

		Judicial Cooperation”			
40.	Technical assistance	“18th Ibero-American Judicial Summit, Second Meeting of the Working group on International Judicial Cooperation”	May-15	Colombia (location)	These are "post-Convention assistance, training and seminars" for the 1980 and 1996 Conventions. See Services provided by the Permanent Bureau in relation to the 1980 and 1996 Conventions, Preliminary Document No 13, September 2017, drawn up by the Permanent Bureau, P3-4 and Annex, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=6545&dtid=57 .
41.		Regional meeting “International Family Law, Legal Co-operation and Commerce: Promoting Human Rights and Cross-Border Trade in the Caribbean through the Hague Conference Conventions”	Jun-15	Trinidad & Tobago (location)	
42.		“18th Ibero-American Judicial summit, Third Meeting of the Working Group on International Judicial Cooperation”	September 2015	Panama (location)	
43.		Meeting with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of American States	November 2015	US (location)	
44.		Regional meeting: “International Family Law, Legal Co-operation and Commerce: promoting human rights and cross-border trade in the Caribbean through the Hague Conventions”	Jul-16	Guyana (location)	
45.		“Fifth Iber-Red meeting of contact points on Child Abduction”	Jul-16	Guatemala (location)	
46.		“Central American and Caribbean Family Law Congress”	Aug-16	Panama (location)	

47.	Meetings with various senior members of the judiciary, including a Hague Network Judge, and the President of the Caribbean Court of Justice, as well as representatives from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Education and Youth	Oct-16	Sint Maarten (location)
48.	“4th Biennial Conference of the Caribbean Academy for Law and Court Administration (CALCA)”	Oct-16	Sint Maarten (location)
49.	“International Seminar on International Child Abduction”	Mar-17	Panama (location)
50.	“2nd Inter-American Meeting of Central Authorities and International Hague Network Judges on International Child Abduction”	Mar-17	Panama (location)
51.	“Central American Judicial Seminar on the Hague Conventions”	July-August 2017	Costa Rica (location)
52.	“Seventh Journal of Private International Law Conference”	Aug-17	Brazil (location)
53.	“Symposium on Cross-border Disputes Involving Children – Perspectives on Family Disputes Involving Children in a Globalized Society”	Sep-16	Singapore (location)

54.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Conference on "Cross border child protection: Legal and social perspectives – Towards a better protection of children worldwide – The 1996 Hague Child Protection Convention in practice"	21 to 23 October 2015	N/A	At this meeting, participants discussed the practical operation of the 1996 Convention and shared "information, experiences and best practices about the practical operation of the 1996 Convention in order to improve the effective and consistent application of the Convention". So it should be put into the group of monitoring. See Conclusions and Recommendations, Info. Doc. No 2, August 2017, P2, available at https://assets.hcch.net/docs/8de96b05-e388-43e5-a0c6-7ff354ba9a6c.pdf .
55.	Promotion and development -Developing networks	Principles for the Establishment of Mediation Structures in the context of the Malta Process	Nov-10	N/A	The Malta Process is "a dialogue between senior judges and high ranking government officials from Contracting States to the 1980 and 1996 Conventions and non-Contracting States with Shariah based law". It aims to improve and explore the basis for judicial cooperation between Contracting States and non-Contracting States and "to assist with resolving difficult cross-border family law disputes in situations where the relevant international legal framework is not applicable." The Hague Conference has undertaken the initiative of ratification promotion for the 1980 Abduction Convention and the 1996 Children Protection Convention at many conferences in the context of the Malta Process. So, the Malta Process can be understood as exploratory work that explores the possibility of non-Contracting States joining the Hague Conventions. Instead of following the grouping methods for meetings elaborated in the thesis, conferences in the context of the Malta Process are all treated as exploratory work in Group C for both the 1980 Abduction Convention and the 1996 Children Protection Convention. See Report on the Services and Strategies Provided by the Hague Conference on Private International Law in Relation to the 1980 Hague Child Abduction Convention and the 1996 Hague Child Protection Convention, Including the Development of Regional Programmes and the Malta Process, drawn up by the Permanent Bureau, Prel. Doc. No 12, December 2011, P29-36, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/wop/abduct2012pd12e.pdf .
56.	(Malta Process)	Explanatory Memorandum on the Principles for the Establishment of Mediation Structures in the context of the Malta Process	Nov-10	N/A	
57.		Morocco Judicial Seminar on Cross-Border Protection of Children and Families	13-15 Decemb er 2010	N/A	
58.		Fourth Malta Conference on Cross-Frontier Child Protection and Family Law	2-5 May 2016	Algeria, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, Indonesia, Iran, Israel, Italy, Japan, Jordan, Kenya, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Malta, Mauritania, Morocco, the Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Singapore, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, UK and USA	

59.		International Seminar "Islamic legal perspectives on cross- border family disputes involving children"	7 April 2014	N/A	
60.		First Regional Seminar of the Working Party on Mediation in Southeast Asia	28-29 Novem ber 2014	Australia, Canada, Egypt, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, Pakistan, Philippines, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, Thailand, Turkey, the United States of America	
61.		Gulf Regional Seminar Protecting the Best Interests of the Child in Cross-Border Family Disputes	29-30 March 2016	Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Canada, Germany, Pakistan, and the United States of America	
62.		Third Judicial Conference on Cross- Frontier Family Law Issues	23-26 March 2009	Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Canada, Egypt, France, Germany, India, Israel, Jordan, Malaysia, Malta, Morocco, the Netherlands, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Kingdom, the United States of America, the European Commission, the European Parliament, the Council of the European Union, the United Nations Committee on the Rights of the Child, the League of the Arab States, International Social Service, the International Centre for Missing and Exploited Children, and Reunite	

63.		Second Judicial Conference on Cross-Frontier Family Law Issues	19-22 March 2006	Algeria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Italy, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, the United Kingdom	
64.		Judicial Conference on Cross-frontier Family Law issues involving certain "Hague Convention" and "non-Hague Convention" States from the Islamic world	14-17 March 2004	Algeria, Belgium, Egypt, France, Germany, Italy, Lebanon, Malta, Morocco, the Netherlands, Spain, Sweden, Tunisia, the United Kingdom, the European Commission, the Council of the European Union, the International Social Service and Reunite	
65.	Technical assistance	Practical Guide to Family Agreements under the Hague Conventions	Sep-17	N/A	This guide aims to "assist in the drafting of agreements and possible steps to take with a view to improving the agreement's chances of being rendered legally binding and enforceable in the two or more States concerned by the dispute with the help of existing global private international law instruments: the 1980, 1996 and 2007 Conventions". (Practical Guide to Family Agreements under the Hague Conventions, Info. Doc. No 7, September 2017, P4, available at https://assets.hcch.net/docs/c95713e1-9839-4e77-b21e-60715f60c2b0.pdf)
66.	Promotion and development -Developing networks	The Judges' Newsletter on International Child Protection	since 1999	N/A	"The newsletter, which is written by and for judges and produced by the Hague Conference, has contributed to the exchange of information necessary to develop an efficient international judicial cooperation in the field of international child protection." Annual Report 2009, at foreword, online: Hague Conference on Private International Law, < https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report >.
67.	Technical assistance-Promoting consistent interpretation and good practices	Practical Handbook on the Operation of the 1996 Child Protection Convention	2014	N/A	

68.	Technical assistance-Supporting implementation	Transfrontier Contact Concerning Children – General Principles and Guide to Good Practice	2008	N/A	
69.	Promotion and development -Promoting ratifications and accessions	Brochure: The Hague Children's Conventions	2017	N/A	This brochure introduces the Hague Conference and a series of the Hague Children's Conventions including the 1996 Convention. It elaborates the mechanisms and benefits of the Conventions briefly and should be put into the group of promotion.
70.	Promotion and development	Outline of the 1996 Protection of Children Convention	Sep-08	N/A	This document briefs the mechanisms and features of the 1996 Convention. It may not be able to provide substantial technical assistance or monitor the operation of the Convention. It can be the first step to know the Convention and consider ratification or accession for a state, so it should be reasonable to categorize it as an activity of ratification promotion.
71.	Promotion and development	Seminar on co-operation through Hague Conventions	14 to 16 October 2010	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Germany, Georgia, Moldova, the Netherlands and Ukraine	"Where they have not done so, Participating States are encouraged to ratify the 1996 Hague Child Protection Convention" at this seminar, which is the only description of activities regarding the 1996 Child Protection Convention. It should be reasonable to put it into the group of promotion. See Conclusions and Recommendations of the Seminar on Co-operation through Hague Conventions, 2010 October, P5-8, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/bonn2010concl.pdf .
72.	Promotion and development	First Gulf Judicial Seminar on Cross Frontier Legal Cooperation in Civil and Commercial Matter	20 to 22 June 2011	Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Oman	The aim of the seminar was to "discuss the relevance and possible implementation" of some Hague Conventions within the Gulf Cooperation Council Region, which seem to point to promotion. (Conclusions & Recommendations of First Gulf Judicial Seminar on Cross-Frontier Legal Co-operation in Civil and Commercial Matters Qatar, Doha – 20 to 22 June 2011, P3, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5383&dtid=50). Also, when this seminar took place in 2011, most of the States in this region were not Contracting Parties to the Service Convention. So it is reasonable to put this seminar into the group of promotion of ratification.

73.	Promotion and development	Interactive Training Seminar on the Work of the Hague Conference on Private International Law and its Relevance for the Caribbean Region and Bermuda	21-24 May 2012	N/A (Caribbean Region and Bermuda)	At this seminar, participants met to "learn about the Hague Conference in general and some of the multilateral treaties that have been concluded under its auspices (Hague Conventions), as well as to discuss the relevance of these instruments to the Caribbean Region and Bermuda." It should be reasonable to put it into the group of promotion. (Interactive Training Seminar on the Work of the Hague Conference on Private International Law and its Relevance for the Caribbean Region and Bermuda, May 2012, P1, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/concl2012bermuda.pdf)
74.	Monitoring, review and adaptation	International Conference "Fostering Co-operation through Hague Conventions"	26-28 February 2013	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Romania, Turkey, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan	This seminar "aimed to go into more detail concerning selected Hague Conventions and to give participants an opportunity to share the progress made in their respective States since 2010", which seems to point to at least monitoring. Participants discussed the relevance of and the practices and experiences regarding the implementation and operation of the 1996 Convention, which seems to point to promotion and monitoring. Most participants were Contracting States to the 1996 Child Abduction Convention, which points to monitoring or technical assistance. So, the meeting is put into the overlapped group, monitoring. (Conclusions and Recommendations of the International Conference "Fostering Co-operation through Hague Conventions", February 2013, P3-4, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/concl_sem2013ge_en.pdf)
75.	Promotion and development	Judicial Seminar for French-speaking African countries on the principal Hague Conventions on International Child Protection, International Judicial and Administrative Co-operation and International Litigation	27-31 August 2007	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Congo, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Mauritius, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia	"The objective of the Seminar was to promote the Hague Conventions....." (Judicial Seminar for French-speaking African countries on the principal Hague Conventions on International Child Protection, International Judicial and Administrative Co-operation and International Litigation, 27 August 2007, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/news-archive/details/?varevent=134)
76.	Promotion and development -Promoting ratifications and	Conference of Hague Convention Network Judges celebrating the 20th anniversary of the International Hague Network of Judges	24 to 26 October 2018	Argentina, Australia, Bahamas, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Cayman Islands, Colombia, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Germany, Guatemala, Guyana, Japan,	They are meetings of the International Hague Network of Judges, which mainly focuses on the 1980 Child Abduction Convention and has not extended to the 1996 Children Protection Convention. But due to the interplay of the two conventions, the 1996 Convention was promoted at these meetings. So under the 1996 Convention, the three meetings

	accessions			Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Portugal, Romania, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, United Kingdom (England and Wales and Scotland), United States of America and Venezuela	are put into the group of promotion.
77.		Meeting of the International Hague Network of Judges	11 to 13 November 2015	Argentina, Australia, Canada, China (HK SAR), Germany, Israel, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Philippines, Poland, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Switzerland, United Kingdom, United States of America, Uruguay	
78.		15th anniversary of the International Hague Network of Judges	17 to 19 July 2013	Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Cayman Islands, China (Hong Kong SAR), Costa Rica, Czech Republic, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Ireland, Israel, Kenya, Malta, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Paraguay, Rwanda, Singapore, Slovakia, Spain, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay, United Kingdom (England and Wales, Northern Ireland), United States of America, Venezuela	
79.	Promotion and development -Promoting ratifications and accessions	International Seminar on the Protection of Children Across Borders: the 1996 HCCH Convention on the Protection of Children	14-15 November 2019	Belgium, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Egypt, France, Germany, Italy, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nigeria, Senegal, Spain, Switzerland, Togo, Tunisia and the United	

				Kingdom	Law, available at: https://assets.hcch.net/docs/34629925-5823-4f8b-bb2b-da07873504fa.pdf)
80.	Technical assistance	COVID-19 Toolkit	2020	N/A	This is "a compilation of relevant guidance and resources designed to assist users of the HCCH Conventions and other instruments in these challenging times and beyond". It should be reasonable to put it into the group of technical assistance. (COVID-19 Toolkit, 2020, P1, available at https://assets.hcch.net/docs/538fa32a-3fc8-4aba-8871-7a1175c0868d.pdf)
81.	Technical assistance (the Special Programme for Latin American States)	Country visits	April 2005 – March 2006	Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Mexico, Panama, Uruguay	These states were Contracting States to the 1996 Convention, and were provided technical assistance by the Hague Conference during these visits. See Post-convention Work, Regional Developments and the Need for A Systematic Programme of Training, Submitted by the Permanent Bureau, Prel. Doc. No 6, March 2006, Annex C, P4, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2006), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .
82.	Promotion and development (the Special Programme for Latin American States)	Ibero-American Conference of Ministers and High Authorities of Infancy and Adolescence-Migration and its effects on Children's Rights	6-7 October 2006	Ibero-American countries	At this meeting, "the importance of the 1996 Hague Convention was stressed as a complement to the 1980 and 1993 Hague Conventions as well as its potential to protect children under trafficking and/or any other transfrontier situations of risk". (Regional Developments, Permanent Bureau, Prel. Doc. No 14, March 2007, Annex I, P11, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2007), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .)
83.	Technical assistance	Ukraine	2008-2009	Ukraine	See Report on the Meeting of the Technical Assistance Working Group, Prel. Doc. No 3, February 2012, Annex 4, P13, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2013), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .
84.	Technical assistance	Namibia	2009	Namibia	See Annual Report 2009, P67, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2010), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive
85.	Technical assistance	Argentina	2012, 2019	Argentina	See Report on the Activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Asia Pacific, Doc. info. No 1, March 2013, P2, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2013), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive ; Report on the activities of the Regional Offices for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia

					Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2019), Preliminary Document Prel. Doc. 25, January 2020, Annex I, P1, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2020), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive
86.	Technical assistance	Colombia	Oct-12	Colombia	See Report on the Activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Asia Pacific, Doc. info. No 1, March 2013, P4, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2013), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .
87.	Technical assistance	Guatemala	2013, 2019	Guatemala	See Report on the Activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Asia Pacific, Doc. info. No 1, March 2013, P4, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2013), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive ; Report on the activities of the Regional Offices for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2019), Preliminary Document Prel. Doc. 25, January 2020, Annex I, P1, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2020), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive
88.	Technical assistance	Nicaragua, Paraguay, Costa Rica	2013	Nicaragua, Paraguay, Costa Rica	See Report on the Activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Asia Pacific, Doc. info. No 1, March 2013, P4, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2013), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .

89.	Promotion and development	Latin American Meeting on the International Protection of Children and the Recovery of Maintenance Abroad	Dec-13	Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Spain and Uruguay	<p>This meeting aimed to:</p> <p>"1. Consider the benefits resulting from the implementation of the Child Protection and Child Support Conventions, and to facilitate their study by relevant national authorities and other actors in the region;</p> <p>2. Discuss the potential impact of the entry into force of both Conventions with relevant national authorities and other stakeholders and to respond to questions from these experts related to the practical implementation and operation of both Conventions;</p> <p>3. Circulate to other stakeholders throughout the region information describing the event and its significant outcomes". These aims seem to point to promotion. See Report on the Activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Asia Pacific, Doc. info. No 1, March 2014, P4, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2014), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive.</p>
90.	Promotion and development -Promoting ratifications and accessions	Honduras	August 2014	Honduras	See Report on Technical Assistance Activities (2014), Prel. Doc. No 10, February 2015, P9, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2015), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .
91.	Promotion and development -Promoting ratifications and accessions	the 6th IberRed Child Abduction meeting of contact points	01-Nov-17	11 Ibero-American States	At this meeting, the "main focus of discussions were the use of direct judicial communications, the benefits and use of the 1996 Child Protection Convention, including in relation to the 1980 Child Abduction Convention, and domestic violence in the context of Article 13(1)(b) of the 1980 Child Abduction Convention". See Report on the activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2017), Preliminary Document 17, February 2018, Annex A, P2, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2018), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .

92.	Promotion and development -Promoting ratifications and accessions	Caribbean Meeting on International Child Protection – Implementing and Operating the Hague Child Protection Conventions	Oct-18	23 jurisdictions	"The objectives of the meeting were to facilitate the implementation and operation of the 1980 Child Abduction Convention in Caribbean jurisdictions and to offer training to Central Authority officers and Hague Network Judges from the region; to promote the 1993 Adoption, the 1996 Child Protection and the 2007 Child Support Conventions; and to promote the implementation of international family mediation". (Report on the activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2018), Preliminary Document No 20, January 2019, Annex I, P2, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2019), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive)
93.	Promotion and development -Promoting ratifications and accessions	Euro-Latin American Parliamentary Assembly	Sep-18	N/A	At this meeting, the Hague Conference presented "the benefits of the 1996 Child Protection Convention". (Report on the activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2018), Preliminary Document No 20, January 2019, Annex I, P2, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2019), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive)
94.	Technical assistance	Bolivia	2019	Bolivia	See Report on the activities of the Regional Offices for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2019), Preliminary Document Prel. Doc. 25, January 2020, Annex I, P1, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2020), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive
95.	Technical assistance	Costa Rica	2019	Costa Rica	See Report on the activities of the Regional Offices for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2019), Preliminary Document Prel. Doc. 25, January 2020, Annex I, P1, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2020), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive
96.	Technical assistance	El Salvador	2019	El Salvador	See Report on the activities of the Regional Offices for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2019), Preliminary Document Prel. Doc. 25, January 2020, Annex I, P1, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2020), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive

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97.	Technical assistance	Panama	2019	Panama	See Report on the activities of the Regional Offices for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2019), Preliminary Document Prel. Doc. 25, January 2020, Annex I, P1, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2020), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive
98.	Technical assistance	Paraguay	2019	Paraguay	See Report on the activities of the Regional Offices for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2019), Preliminary Document Prel. Doc. 25, January 2020, Annex I, P1, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2020), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive
99.	Technical assistance	Uruguay	2019	Uruguay	See Report on the activities of the Regional Offices for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2019), Preliminary Document Prel. Doc. 25, January 2020, Annex I, P1, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2020), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive
100.	Promotion and-development -Promoting ratifications and accessions-Regional seminars	Seminar on Cross Frontier Child Protection in the Southern and Eastern African Region	22 to 25 February 2010	Angola, Botswana, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe	This event was one of the regional conferences which "took place in 2010 with the aim of promoting the 1980 and 1996 Conventions in these regions and/or of improving the practical operation of the Conventions among the participating States", which seems to point to promotion and/or technical assistance. (Report on the Services and Strategies Provided by the Hague Conference on Private International Law in relation to the 1980 Hague Child Abduction Convention and the 1996 Hague Child Protection Convention, Including the Development of Regional Programmes and the Malta Process, drawn up by the Permanent Bureau, Prel. Doc. No 12, December 2011, P11, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/wop/abduct2012pd12e.pdf). At this meeting, the advantages and potential of the 1996 Convention were discussed. So, the meeting should be grouped as a promotion. (Conclusions and recommendations, 22 – 25 February 2010, P3, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/afrsem2010concl.pdf)

101.	Promotion and-development	HCCH Asia Pacific Week 2017	3 to 6 July 2017	N/A	This activity is not able to be classified according to the state's aims, or the description of activities, or participants. As the aim of this event listed at first was to introduce the Hague Conventions on child abduction, intercountry adoption, child protection, child support, Apostilles and service of documents, as well as the 1970 Evidence Convention and the 2005 Choice of Court Convention to the Asia and Pacific region, it should be reasonable to put it into the group of promotion. See Annual Report 2017, P14, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report .
102.	Promotion and-development	Mozambique	2012	Mozambique	See Annual Report 2012, P83, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report
103.	Technical assistance	Russia	2012	Russia	See Annual Report 2012, P83, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report
104.	Promotion and-development	Ninth Biennial International Conference of the International Association of Women Judges on “Justice for All: Access, Discrimination, Violence and Corruption”	Mar-08	N/A	At the meetings, the 1980 and 1996 Conventions were presented by the Hague Conference. It should be reasonable to group it as a promotional activity. See Annual Report 2008, P45, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report
105.	Promotion and-development	International Conference on “Children in Crossborder Family Conflicts”	Apr-08	N/A	
106.	Technical assistance	Ukraine	2008	Ukraine	See Annual Report 2008, P83, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report

XXXIV. The 2000 Adults Protection Convention

Group	Activity	Time	Participants/audience/receivers	Notes
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1	Treaty administration- Maintaining different language versions of Conventions	Chinese, Dutch, Russian	N/A	N/A	https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5996&dtid=21
2	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Questionnaire on the practical operation of the HCCH 2000 Protection of Adults Convention	Sep-20	Contracting States and Members that are non-Contracting States	This questionnaire is circulated to prepare for a possible Special Commission meeting in 2022. See Questionnaire on the practical operation of the HCCH 2000 Protection of Adults Convention, Prel. Doc. No 2, September 2020, P1, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=6795&dtid=57 .
3	Promotion and development	International Conference "Fostering Co-operation through Hague Conventions"	26-28 February 2013	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Romania, Turkey, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan	This seminar "aimed to go into more detail concerning selected Hague Conventions and to give participants an opportunity to share the progress made in their respective States since 2010", which seems to point to at least monitoring. Participants discussed the benefits of the 2000 Convention, which seems to point to promotion. (Conclusions and Recommendations of the International Conference "Fostering Co-operation through Hague Conventions," February 2013, P3-4, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/concl_sem2013ge_en.pdf)
4	Promotion and development- Promoting ratifications and accessions	The Third Asia Pacific Regional Conference of the Hague Conference on Private International Law: International Cooperation through Hague Conventions in the Asia Pacific	24-26 September 2008	Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Nepal, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga and Vietnam	Participants met to "discuss the relevance, implementation and operation of the Conventions of the Hague Conference (the Conventions) within the Asia Pacific Region (the Region) in the areas of family relations, legal cooperation, litigation, and finance law," which seems to points to promotion and monitoring. Descriptions of participants' activities also point to both ratification promotion and implementation and operation review. Most of the participants were non-Contracting States to the 2000 Convention, which points to promotion or technical assistance. So, this event should be put into the overlapped group as a promotional activity. See the Conclusions of this meeting, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/concl_aprc08e.pdf .

5	Monitoring, review and adaptation	EC-HCCH Joint Conference on the Cross-border Protection of Vulnerable Adults: An Important Step Forward	2018	N/A	At this meeting, the participants mainly discussed experiences and practices regarding the implementation and operation of the 2000 Adults Protection Convention, which seems to point to monitoring. Such discussions seem to take more space in the description of this meeting, so it should be reasonable to put the meeting into the group of monitoring. See Annual Report 2018, P29, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report .
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XXXV. The 2006 Securities Convention

Group	Activity	Time	Participants/audience/receivers	Notes	
1	Treaty administration-Maintaining different language versions of Conventions	Chinese, Croatian, Italian, Turkish	N/A	N/A	https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5997&dtid=21
2	Promotion and development	Interactive Training Seminar on the Work of the Hague Conference on Private International Law and its Relevance for the Caribbean Region and Bermuda	21-24 May 2012	N/A (Caribbean Region and Bermuda)	At this seminar, participants met to "learn about the Hague Conference in general and some of the multilateral treaties that have been concluded under its auspices (Hague Conventions), as well as to discuss the relevance of these instruments to the Caribbean Region and Bermuda." It should be reasonable to put this event into the group of promotion. (Interactive Training Seminar on the Work of the Hague Conference on Private International Law and its Relevance for the Caribbean Region and Bermuda, May 2012, P1, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/concl2012bermuda.pdf)
3	Promotion and development-Promoting ratifications and accessions	The Third Asia Pacific Regional Conference of the Hague Conference on Private International	24-26 September 2008	Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Nepal, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga	Participants met to "discuss the relevance, implementation and operation of the Conventions of the Hague Conference (the Conventions) within the Asia Pacific Region (the Region) in the areas of family relations, legal cooperation, litigation, and finance law," which seems to points to promotion and monitoring. Descriptions of participants' activities also point to both ratification promotion and implementation and operation review. Most of the

		Law: International Cooperation through Hague Conventions in the Asia Pacific		and Vietnam	participants were non-Contracting States to the 2006 Convention, which points to promotion or technical assistance. So, this event should be put into the overlapped group as a promotional activity. See the Conclusions of this meeting, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/concl_aprc08e.pdf .
4	Technical assistance	Mauritius	2010	Mauritius	See Annual Report 2010, P71, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2011), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive
5	Technical assistance	Korea	2010	Mauritius	See Annual Report 2010, P71, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2011), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive

6	Promotion and development- Promoting ratifications and accessions	Conference on the Integration of the Association of Southeast Asia States	Feb-14	N/A	At this meeting, the Hague Conference "referred to the advantages of ASEAN adopting six Hague Conventions on Civil Procedure and Applicable Law (namely, the Apostille, Service, Evidence, Choice of Court, Recognition of Trusts and Securities Conventions)." It should be reasonable to put it into the group of promotion. See Report on the Activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Asia Pacific, Doc. info. No 1, March 2014, P12, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2014), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .
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7	Promotion and development- Promoting ratifications and accessions	Conference on the Hague Securities Convention: China and the World	Jun-15	China (including HK SAR), the United Kingdom and the United States of America	The participants at this meeting examined "how accession to the Convention could benefit the economies of China and other country in the Asia Pacific Region." See Report of the Activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2015), Info. Doc. No 1, February 2016, P5, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2016), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .
8	Promotion and development- Promoting ratifications and accessions	Conference Celebrating a Decade of the 2006 Securities Convention	Jun-16	N/A	The event is put into the group of promotion because it "brought together academics, lawyers and stakeholders in the field of securities to debate the pros and cons of accession to the Convention from international and Japanese perspectives." (Report on the activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2016), Preliminary Document 19, February 2017, P6, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2017), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .)

XXXVI. The 2005 Choice of Court Convention

Group	Activity	Time	Participants/audience/receivers	Notes
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1	Treaty administration-Maintaining different language versions of Conventions	Arabic, Bulgarian, Chinese, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, Estonian, Finnish, German, Greek, Hungarian, Indonesian, Italian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Maltese, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Russian, Slovak, Slovene, Spanish, Swedish	N/A	N/A	https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5998&dtid=21
2	Technical Assistance	Landmark international seminar on Hague Choice of Court Convention	08-Nov-10	Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Mexico	"The main objective of the Seminar was to examine the Choice of Court Convention in relation to instruments regulating international litigation at the national and regional level.....". This seems too vague to group the meeting. Descriptions of participants' activities seem to point to both promotion and technical assistance. Most of the participants were non-Contracting States, which points to promotion or technical assistance. In this case, the seminar should be grouped based on the participants' activities with the most detailed descriptions, which seems to be technical assistance. (Landmark International Seminar on Hague Choice of Court Convention, 10 December 2010, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/news-archive/details/?varevent=205)

3	Promotion and development	First Gulf Judicial Seminar on Cross Frontier Legal Cooperation in Civil and Commercial Matter	20 to 22 June 2011	Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Oman	The aim of the seminar is to "discuss the relevance and possible implementation" of some Hague Conventions within the Gulf Cooperation Council Region seems to point to promotion. (Conclusions & Recommendations of First Gulf Judicial Seminar on Cross-Frontier Legal Co-operation in Civil and Commercial Matters Qatar, Doha – 20 to 22 June 2011, P3, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5383&dtid=50)
4	Promotion and development	Interactive Training Seminar on the Work of the Hague Conference on Private International Law and its Relevance for the Caribbean Region and Bermuda	21-24 May 2012	N/A (Caribbean Region and Bermuda)	At this seminar, participants met to "learn about the Hague Conference in general and some of the multilateral treaties that have been concluded under its auspices (Hague Conventions), as well as to discuss the relevance of these instruments to the Caribbean Region and Bermuda." It should be reasonable to put it into the group of promotion. (Interactive Training Seminar on the Work of the Hague Conference on Private International Law and its Relevance for the Caribbean Region and Bermuda, May 2012, P1, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/concl2012bermuda.pdf)
5	Promotion and development	International Conference "Fostering Co-operation through Hague Conventions"	26-28 February 2013	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Romania, Turkey, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan	This seminar "aimed to go into more detail concerning selected Hague Conventions and to give participants an opportunity to share the progress made in their respective States since 2010", which seems to point to at least monitoring. Participants discussed the benefits and importance of the 2005 Convention, which seems to point to promotion. So, the meeting is grouped as a promotion. (Conclusions and Recommendations of the International Conference "Fostering Co-operation through Hague Conventions," February 2013, P3-4, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/concl_sem2013ge_en.pdf)
6	Promotion and development	The Dutch-Russian Seminar on Legal Co-operation "Better Justice, Better Business"	06-Mar-13	Russia and the Netherlands	This seminar is regarded as an activity of promotion because the Hague Conference introduced the benefits to Russia and the Netherlands. See Speech given by Marta Pertegás, First Secretary, at the Dutch-Russian Seminar on Legal Co-Operation "Better Justice, Better Business," March 2013, P2-3, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5808&dtid=55 .

7	Promotion and development	Conference "International Litigation in the Asia Pacific Region"	23-24 September 2013	Australia, Cambodia, China, India, Indonesia, Republic of Korea, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Myanmar, New Zealand, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, and Vietnam	At this seminar, participants discussed the benefits of this Convention. It should be reasonable to put this meeting into the group of promotion. See Conference "International Litigation in the Asia Pacific Region," available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=6001&dtid=55 .
8	Promotion and development	Conference "Cross-Border Recognition and Enforcement of Judgments"	17-Jun-14	N/A	At this conference, the Hague Conference introduced the objectives, basic features, current status, benefits, etc., regarding the 2005 Convention. It should be put into the group of promotion. See Introducing the 2005 Hague Convention of Choice of Court Agreements, Hague Conference on Private International Law, June 2014, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=6152&dtid=55 .
9	Promotion and development- Promoting ratifications and accessions- Regional seminars	APEC Workshop on the Ease of Doing Business through Hague Conventions	2014-08-12	12 of the APEC Member Economies as well as international organizations (the list of participants is not available).	This workshop focused on the Apostille Convention, the Evidence Convention, and the Service Convention, and the 2005 Choice of Court Convention. It "aimed to (a) enhance understanding of the relevant Hague Conventions on how they may greatly facilitate cross border transactions and resolution of business disputes among APEC member economies; (b) build the specific capacity of APEC member economies to consider accessions and to improve their current regimes by the use modern technology; and (c) contribute to the development of a network of the relevant APEC officers, with a view to facilitating long-term information and experience sharing," which seems to point to ratification promotion and technical assistance. Descriptions of participants' activities also point to both involve ratification promotion and technical assistance. The list of participants is not available. So, the workshop should be put into the group of promotion based on its first stated aim. (Report on the Economic Committee (EC) Workshop on Ease of Doing Business through Hague Conventions, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/instruments/conventions/en/news-archive/details/?varevent=370)

10	Promotion and development	Conference on “Commercial Private International Law in East and Southern Africa”	15-Oct-15	N/A	At this seminar, the Hague Conference introduced the scope, key obligations, status, and benefits of cross-border trade and investment of the 2005 Convention. It should be reasonable to be grouped as a promotion. See Party Autonomy in Recent Work of the HCCH and its Relevance for East and Southern Africa, Hague Conference on Private International Law, September 2015, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/news-archive/details/?varevent=434 .
11	Promotion and development	Seminar at the 20th Congress of the International Academy of Comparative Law	24-Jul-18	N/A	At this seminar, the purpose, scope, key mechanisms, significance, etc., of the 2005 Convention were discussed. It should be reasonable to be grouped as a promotion. See Setting a Framework for Litigation in Asia - The Hague Choice of Court Convention and Beyond, July 2018, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=6618&dtid=55 .
12	Promotion and development	Judicial Seminar for French-speaking African countries on the principal Hague Conventions on International Child Protection, International Judicial and Administrative Co-operation and International Litigation	27-31 August 2007	Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Congo, Chad, Côte d'Ivoire, Egypt, Gabon, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Madagascar, Mali, Morocco, Mauritius, Mauritania, Niger, Rwanda, Senegal, Togo, Tunisia	“The objective of the Seminar was to promote the Hague Conventions.....” (Judicial Seminar for French-speaking African countries on the principal Hague Conventions on International Child Protection, International Judicial and Administrative Co-operation and International Litigation, 27 August 2007, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/news-archive/details/?varevent=134)

13	Promotion and development- Promoting ratifications and accessions	The Third Asia Pacific Regional Conference of the Hague Conference on Private International Law: International Cooperation through Hague Conventions in the Asia Pacific	24-26 September 2008	Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Nepal, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga and Vietnam	Participants met to "discuss the relevance, implementation and operation of the Conventions of the Hague Conference (the Conventions) within the Asia Pacific Region (the Region) in the areas of family relations, legal cooperation, litigation, and finance law," which seems to points to promotion and monitoring. Descriptions of participants' activities also point to both ratification promotion and implementation and operation review. Most of the participants were non-Contracting States to the 2005 Convention, which points to promotion or technical assistance. So, this event should be put into the overlapped group as a promotional activity. See the Conclusions of this meeting, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/concl_aprc08e.pdf .
14	Technical assistance	COVID-19 Toolkit	2020	N/A	This is "a compilation of relevant guidance and resources designed to assist users of the HCCH Conventions and other instruments in these challenging times and beyond". It should be reasonable to put it into the group of technical assistance. (COVID-19 Toolkit, 2020, P1, available at https://assets.hcch.net/docs/538fa32a-3fc8-4aba-8871-7a1175c0868d.pdf)
15	Promotion and development- Promoting ratifications and accessions	Argentina	October 2006 October 2008	Argentina	The work in Argentina was part of the Special Programme for Latin American States, which had been "promoting the Legal and Administrative Co-operation Conventions in the Latin American region and assisting States in their legal analysis with a view to the incorporation of these Conventions into their legal systems". At the national meetings in this country, the 2005 Choice of Court Convention was promoted. See Latin American Report – Status of the Hague Conference, Annex 2, P4, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2012), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive
16	Promotion and development- Promoting ratifications and accessions	Paraguay	2009	Paraguay	See ibid
17	Promotion and development- Promoting ratifications and	Costa Rica	2011	Costa Rica	See ibid

	accessions				
18	Promotion and development- Promoting ratifications and accessions	Brazil	2010	Brazil	See ibid
19	Promotion and development- Promoting ratifications and accessions	Seminar on Choice of Court in International Litigation	Nov-10	Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay	See ibid, at P5
20	Promotion and development- Promoting ratifications and accessions	49th Conference of the Inter-American Bar Association	Jun-13	N/A	The Hague Conference "partly contributed to the inclusion of the recommendation to join" the Apostille, Service, Evidence, Access to Justice, and the Choice of Court Conventions. See Report on the Activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Asia Pacific, Doc. info. No 1, March 2014, P6, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2014), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .
21	Promotion and development- Promoting ratifications and accessions	Conference on the Integration of the Association of Southeast Asia States	Feb-14	N/A	At this meeting, the Hague Conference "referred to the advantages of ASEAN adopting six Hague Conventions on Civil Procedure and Applicable Law (namely, the Apostille, Service, Evidence, Choice of Court, Recognition of Trusts and Securities Conventions)." It should be reasonable to put it into the group of promotion. See Report on the Activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Asia Pacific, Doc. info. No 1, March 2014, P12, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2014), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .

22	Promotion and development- Promoting ratifications and accessions	APEC Workshop on effective enforcement of business contracts and efficient resolution of business disputes through the Hague Choice of Court Agreements Convention	Sep-15	APEC Member Economies	"The event highlighted the important roles of the Hague Convention of 30 June 2005 on Choice of Court Agreements and the Hague Principles play in facilitating trade and investment among APEC economies". Also, "the importance of international legal instruments developed by the HCCH and their adoption by the APEC Member States" was noted by the high-ranking officials of the APEC economies. So, this meeting should be a promotional activity. See Report of the Activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2015), Info. Doc. No 1, February 2016, P6, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2016), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .
23	Promotion and development- Developing networks	Global Conference on the Recovery of Child Support and Family Maintenance in the Asia Pacific Region and Worldwide: National and Regional Systems and the Hague 2007 Maintenance Convention and Protocol	Nov-15	N/A	"The Hong Kong event provided an opportunity for experts to discuss the dynamic development of family law and policy in the Asia Pacific Region, and represented an important occasion for key players in the field throughout the world to meet colleagues, make new contacts, expand networks and fill knowledge gaps." See Report of the Activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2015), Info. Doc. No 1, February 2016, P6, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2016), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .

24	Promotion and development- Promoting ratifications and accessions	Workshop on Supply Chain Finance	Aug-16	N/A	This workshop was part of the APEC Economic Committee meetings at which the 2005 Choice of Court Convention was presented. It was seen as "a desirable tool to incorporate by Member Economies as a means to facilitate the enforcement of certain contracts across borders." It should be reasonable to put it into the group of promotion. See Report on the activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2016), Preliminary Document 19, February 2017, P3, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2017), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .
25	Promotion and development- Promoting ratifications and accessions	Study Visit of Georgia to the Hague Conference	Jun-17	Georgia	As a result of this visit, "the Georgian Ministry of Justice continues to work on acceding to the Conventions." See Report on post-Convention assistance activities (1 January – 31 December 2017), Preliminary Document No 8, February 2018, Annex I, P2, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2018), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .
26	Promotion and development	Myanmar	Sep-19	Myanmar	During the visit, the Hague Conference mentioned the 2019 Judgements Convention and other conventions, such as the 1961 Apostille Convention and the 2005 Choice of Court Convention, that might be of interest to Myanmar. It should be a promotional activity. See Report on the activities of the Regional Offices for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2019), Preliminary Document Prel. Doc. 25, January 2020, Annex A, P2, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2020), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive

27	Promotion and development	HCCH Asia Pacific Week 2017	3 to 6 July 2017	N/A	This activity is not able to be classified according to the state's aims, the description of activities, or participants. As the aim of this event listed at first was to introduce the Hague Conventions on child abduction, intercountry adoption, child protection, child support, Apostilles and service of documents, as well as the 1970 Evidence Convention and the 2005 Choice of Court Convention to the Asia and Pacific region, it should be reasonable to put it into the group of promotion. See Annual Report 2017, P14, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report .
28	Promotion and development	EU-Russia: Towards full mutual recognition of judicial decisions	2012	participants were from across the European Union and Russia	At this meeting, the 2005 Convention was promoted, and its benefits were discussed. Annual Report 2012, P65, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report .
29	Promotion and development	New Zealand	2011	New Zealand	Annual Report 2011, P55, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report .
30	Promotion and development	Australia	2011	Australia	
31	Promotion and development- Promoting ratifications and accessions	the Philippines	May-13	the Philippines	The Hague Conference "partly contributed to the inclusion of the recommendation to join" the Apostille, Service, Evidence, Access to Justice, and the Choice of Court Conventions. See Report on the Activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Asia Pacific, Doc. info. No 1, March 2014, P11, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2014), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .
32	Promotion and development- Promoting ratifications and accessions	Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting on the work of the Hague Conference on Private International Law	27-29 June 2007	Australia, Bangladesh, Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Laos, Malaysia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Tonga and Vietnam	At this meeting, the Hague Conventions were promoted, and implementation and operation practices were discussed, which seems to point to promotion or monitoring. Most of the participants were non-Contracting States to the 2005 Convention when the meeting took place, which points to a promotion or technical assistance. So, the meeting is put into the overlapped group as a promotion activity. See Conclusions of Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting on the Work of the Hague Conference on Private International Law, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/asiapac2007e.pdf .

Group	Activity	Time	Participants/audience/receivers	Notes	Additional Data	
1	Treaty administration- Maintaining different language versions of Conventions	Chinese, German	N/A	N/A	https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5999&dtid=21	
2	Technical assistance	Practical Guide to Family Agreements under the Hague Conventions	Sep-17	N/A	This guide aims to "assist in the drafting of agreements and possible steps to take with a view to improving the agreement's chances of being rendered legally binding and enforceable in the two or more States concerned by the dispute with the help of existing global private international law instruments: the 1980, 1996 and 2007 Conventions". (Practical Guide to Family Agreements under the Hague Conventions, Info. Doc. No 7, September 2017, P4, available at https://assets.hcch.net/docs/c95713e1-9839-4e77-b21e-60715f60c2b0.pdf)	
3	Promotion and development	First Gulf Judicial Seminar on Cross Frontier Legal Cooperation in Civil and Commercial Matter	20 to 22 June 2011	Kuwait, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates and Oman	The aim of the seminar was to "discuss the relevance and possible implementation" of some Hague Conventions within the Gulf Cooperation Council Region, which seems to point to promotion. (Conclusions & Recommendations of First Gulf Judicial Seminar on Cross-Frontier Legal Cooperation in Civil and Commercial Matters Qatar, Doha – 20 to 22 June 2011, P3, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=5383&dtid=50). Also, when this seminar took place in 2011, most of the States in this region were not Contracting Parties to the Service Convention. So it is reasonable to put this seminar into the group of promotion of ratification.	

4	Promotion and development	Interactive Training Seminar on the Work of the Hague Conference on Private International Law and its Relevance for the Caribbean Region and Bermuda	21-24 May 2012	N/A (Caribbean Region and Bermuda)	At this seminar, participants met to "learn about the Hague Conference in general and some of the multilateral treaties that have been concluded under its auspices (Hague Conventions), as well as to discuss the relevance of these instruments to the Caribbean Region and Bermuda." It should be reasonable to put it into the group of promotion. (Interactive Training Seminar on the Work of the Hague Conference on Private International Law and its Relevance for the Caribbean Region and Bermuda, May 2012, P1, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/concl2012bermuda.pdf)	
5	Promotion and development	International Conference "Fostering Co-operation through Hague Conventions"	26-28 February 2013	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Romania, Turkey, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan	This seminar "aimed to go into more detail concerning selected Hague Conventions and to give participants an opportunity to share the progress made in their respective States since 2010", which seems to point to at least monitoring. Participants discussed the importance and role of the 2007 Convention, which seems to point to promotion. Participants, most of which were non-Contracting States to the 2007 Convention, recognized the importance of this Convention. It should be reasonable to put this meeting into the group of promotion. (Conclusions and Recommendations of the International Conference "Fostering Co-operation through Hague Conventions," February 2013, P3-4, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/concl sem2013ge en.pdf)	
6	Technical assistance - Supporting implementation	Country Profile – 2007 Child Support Convention	Sep-12	States Parties	"The Country Profile is intended to facilitate: a) timely compliance with the obligations of the Convention with a minimum of administrative effort; b) information exchange between Contracting States; c) cost effective translation of the information provided by Contracting States into English, French, Spanish, and other languages as required by Contracting States; d) accurate and prompt case processing by well informed caseworkers; e) knowledgeable service to applicants under the Convention; f) prompt updates of the information provided." (Country Profile – 2007 Child Support Convention, Prel. Doc. No 3 – final, September 2012, co-ordinated by the Permanent Bureau, available at https://assets.hcch.net/docs/7a6a8da3-4a7f-4367-89d6-f96e1e32c299.pdf) It should be reasonable to regard it as an activity to support implementation.	

7	Technical assistance-Supporting implementation	Special Commission on the implementation	10 – 17 NOVEMBER 2009	N/A		
8	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Questionnaire on the practical operation of the Convention of 23 November 2007 on the International Recovery of Child Support and Other Forms of Family Maintenance	Aug-19	N/A	This questionnaire was circulated to prepare for a possible Special Commission on the practical operation of the 2007 Maintenance Convention and the 2007 Maintenance Protocol. See Questionnaire on the practical operation of the Convention of 23 November 2007 on the International Recovery of Child Support and Other Forms of Family Maintenance, Prel. Doc No 1, August 2019, P1, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=6741&dtid=57 .	
9	Technical assistance-Promoting consistent interpretation and good practices	Practical Handbook for Caseworkers under the 2007 Child Support Convention	2014	N/A		
10	Technical assistance-Supporting implementation	Implementation Checklist	2015	N/A	"The purpose of this Checklist is to highlight issues which may need to be considered by States or Regional Economic Integration Organisations (REIOs) when implementing the Convention." It seems to be technical assistance to support implementation. (Implementation Checklist under the 2007 Child Support Convention, 2015, P5, available at https://assets.hcch.net/docs/231f2415-e12b-4bd6-8f85-9f1fc25d2658.pdf)	
11	Technical assistance-Promoting consistent interpretation and good practices	Practical Handbook for competent authorities under the 2007 Maintenance Convention and Protocol and 2009 EU Maintenance Regulation	2013	N/A		

12	Promotion and development	Outline of the Convention	Jun-12	N/A	This document briefs the scope, objectives, important mechanisms, etc., of the 2007 Maintenance Convention. It may not be able to provide substantial technical assistance or monitor the operation of the Convention. It can be the first step to knowing the Convention and considering ratification or accession for a state, so it should be reasonable to categorize it as an activity of ratification promotion.	
13	Technical assistance-Supporting implementation	Model form-Application for Recognition or Recognition and Enforcement	Aug-10	N/A		
14	Technical assistance-Supporting implementation	Model form-Application for Enforcement of a Decision Made or Recognized in the Requested State	Aug-10	N/A		
15	Technical assistance-Supporting implementation	Model form-Application for Establishment of a Decision	Aug-10	N/A		
16	Technical assistance-Supporting implementation	Model form-Application for Modification of a Decision	Aug-10	N/A		
17	Technical assistance-Supporting implementation	Model form-Financial Circumstances Form	Aug-10	N/A		
18	Technical assistance-Promoting consistent interpretation and good practices	iSupport	Sep-14	N/A	iSupport is "an electronic case management and secure communication system for the cross-border recovery of maintenance obligations under the EU 2009 Maintenance Regulation and the 2007 HCCH Child Support Convention". It seems a tool to support the implementation of the 2007 Maintenance Convention and the 2007 Maintenance Protocol. (https://www.hcch.net/en/instruments/conventions/isupport1)	Training Videos
19						User Manual

20	Promotion and development- Promoting ratifications and accessions	the Third Asia Pacific Regional Conference of the Hague Conference on Private International Law: International Cooperation through Hague Conventions in the Asia Pacific	24-26 September 2008	Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Nepal, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga and Vietnam	Participants met to "discuss the relevance, implementation and operation of the Conventions of the Hague Conference (the Conventions) within the Asia Pacific Region (the Region) in the areas of family relations, legal cooperation, litigation, and finance law," which seems to points to promotion and monitoring. Descriptions of participants' activities also point to both ratification promotion and implementation and operation review. Most of the participants were non-Contracting States to the 2007 Convention, which points to promotion or technical assistance. So, this event should be put into the overlapped group as a promotional activity. See the Conclusions of this meeting, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/concl_aprc08c.pdf .	
21	Technical assistance	COVID-19 Toolkit	2020	N/A	This is "a compilation of relevant guidance and resources designed to assist users of the HCCH Conventions and other instruments in these challenging times and beyond." It should be reasonable to put it into the group of technical assistance. (COVID-19 Toolkit, 2020, P1, available at https://assets.hcch.net/docs/538fa32a-3fc8-4aba-8871-7a1175c0868d.pdf)	
22	Technical assistance	Namibia	2009	Namibia	See Annual Report 2009, P67, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2010), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive	

23	Promotion and development	Latin American Meeting on the International Protection of Children and the Recovery of Maintenance Abroad	Dec-13	Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Spain and Uruguay	This meeting aimed to: "1. Consider the benefits resulting from the implementation of the Child Protection and Child Support Conventions, and to facilitate their study by relevant national authorities and other actors in the region; 2. Discuss the potential impact of the entry into force of both Conventions with relevant national authorities and other stakeholders and to respond to questions from these experts related to the practical implementation and operation of both Conventions; 3. Circulate to other stakeholders throughout the region information describing the event and its significant outcomes". These aims seem to point to promotion. See Report on the Activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Asia Pacific, Doc. info. No 1, March 2014, P4, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2014), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .	
24	Promotion and development-Promoting ratifications and accessions	Paraguay	Feb-13	Paraguay	The visit of the Hague Conference aimed to "promote the benefits of becoming a Contracting State to the Service Convention (1965) and Apostille Convention (1961), as well as the Evidence Convention (1970), Access to Justice Convention (1980) and Maintenance Convention (2007)". See <i>ibid</i> , P29.	
25	Technical assistance	Norway	Nov-14	Norway	See Report on Technical Assistance Activities (2014), Prel. Doc. No 10, February 2015, P12, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2015), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .	
26	Technical assistance	the Second meeting on Legal Co-operation and Recovery of Maintenance	2016 July	15 Ibero-American States	The Hague Conference contributed to "the draft of a guide to help operators with the interplay between the 1956 New York Convention, the 1989 Inter-American Convention and the 2007 Hague Convention". See Report on the activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2016), Preliminary Document 19, February 2017, P3, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2017), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive .	

27	Promotion and development- Promoting ratifications and accessions	Caribbean Meeting on International Child Protection – Implementing and Operating the Hague Child Protection Conventions	Oct-18	23 jurisdictions	"The objectives of the meeting were to facilitate the implementation and operation of the 1980 Child Abduction Convention in Caribbean jurisdictions and to offer training to Central Authority officers and Hague Network Judges from the region; to promote the 1993 Adoption, the 1996 Child Protection and the 2007 Child Support Conventions; and to promote the implementation of international family mediation". (Report on the activities of the Regional Offices in Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2018), Preliminary Document No 20, January 2019, Annex I, P2, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2019), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive)	
28	Technical assistance	Argentina	2019	Argentina	See Report on the activities of the Regional Offices for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2019), Preliminary Document Prel. Doc. 25, January 2020, Annex I, P1, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2020), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive	
29	Technical assistance	Bolivia	2019	Bolivia	See Report on the activities of the Regional Offices for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2019), Preliminary Document Prel. Doc. 25, January 2020, Annex I, P1, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2020), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive	
30	Technical assistance	Costa Rica	2019	Costa Rica	See Report on the activities of the Regional Offices for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2019), Preliminary Document Prel. Doc. 25, January 2020, Annex I, P1, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2020), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive	
31	Technical assistance	El Salvador	2019	El Salvador	See Report on the activities of the Regional Offices for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2019), Preliminary Document Prel. Doc. 25, January 2020, Annex I, P1, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2020), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive	

32	Technical assistance	Guatemala	2019	Guatemala	See Report on the activities of the Regional Offices for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2019), Preliminary Document Prel. Doc. 25, January 2020, Annex I, P1, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2020), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive	
33	Technical assistance	Panama	2019	Panama	See Report on the activities of the Regional Offices for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2019), Preliminary Document Prel. Doc. 25, January 2020, Annex I, P1, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2020), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive	
34	Technical assistance	Paraguay	2019	Paraguay	See Report on the activities of the Regional Offices for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2019), Preliminary Document Prel. Doc. 25, January 2020, Annex I, P1, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2020), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive	
35	Technical assistance	Uruguay	2019	Uruguay	See Report on the activities of the Regional Offices for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2019), Preliminary Document Prel. Doc. 25, January 2020, Annex I, P1, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2020), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive	
36	Promotion and-development	HCCH Asia Pacific Week 2017	3 to 6 July 2017	N/A	This activity is not able to be classified according to the state's aims, the description of activities, or participants. As the aim of this event listed at first was to introduce the Hague Conventions on child abduction, intercountry adoption, child protection, child support, Apostilles, and service of documents, as well as the 1970 Evidence Convention and the 2005 Choice of Court Convention to the Asia and Pacific region, it should be reasonable to put it into the group of promotion. See Annual Report 2017, P14, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report .	

37	Technical assistance	Training Module on the 2007 Child Support Convention, its Protocol and the 2009 EU Maintenance Regulation	2014	Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia and Spain	See Annual Report 2014, P19, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report	
38	Promotion and-development	Mozambique	2012	Mozambique	See Annual Report 2012, P83, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report	
39	Promotion and-development	the Second International Conference hosted by the National Child Support Enforcement Association	Mar-08	N/A	See Annual Report 2008, P55, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report	
40		Annual meeting of National Child Support Enforcement Association	Aug-08	N/A		
41		the Nordic Conference on the Recovery of Maintenance	Aug-08	N/A		
42		the Anglophone Germanophone Judicial Conference	Sep-08	N/A		

43	Promotion and development- Promoting ratifications and accessions	Cross-Frontier Child Protection in the Southern and Eastern African Region-the Role of the Hague Children's Conventions	22 to 25 February 2010	Angola, Botswana, Ghana, Kenya, Madagascar, Malawi, Mauritius, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe	This event was one of the regional conferences which "took place in 2010 with the aim of promoting the 1980 and 1996 Conventions in these regions and / or of improving the practical operation of the Conventions among the participating States", which seems to point to promotion and/or technical assistance. (Report on the Services and Strategies Provided by the Hague Conference on Private International Law in relation to the 1980 Hague Child Abduction Convention and the 1996 Hague Child Protection Convention, Including the Development of Regional Programmes and the Malta Process, drawn up by the Permanent Bureau, Prel. Doc. No 12, December 2011, P11, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/wop/abduct2012pd12e.pdf). Participants, none of which was a Contracting State to the 2007 Maintenance Convention, were "urged to consider the benefits of joining the Convention" and "the need to introduce effective measures for the enforcement of child support orders." It should be reasonable to classify it as a promotion activity. (Conclusions and recommendations, 22 – 25 February 2010, P3, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/afrsem2010concl.pdf)	
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XXXVIII. The 2007 Maintenance Protocol

Group	Activity	Time	Participants/audience/receivers	Notes	Additional Data	
1	Treaty administration -Maintaining different language versions of Conventions	Chinese, Polish, Russian, Serbian	N/A	N/A	https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=6000&dtid=21	
2	Technical assistance-Supporting implementation	Special Commission on the implementation	10 – 17 November 2009	N/A		

3	Promotion and development	Interactive Training Seminar on the Work of the Hague Conference on Private International Law and its Relevance for the Caribbean Region and Bermuda	21-24 May 2012	N/A (Caribbean Region and Bermuda)	At this seminar, participants met to "learn about the Hague Conference in general and some of the multilateral treaties that have been concluded under its auspices (Hague Conventions), as well as to discuss the relevance of these instruments to the Caribbean Region and Bermuda." It should be reasonable to put it into the group of promotion. (Interactive Training Seminar on the Work of the Hague Conference on Private International Law and its Relevance for the Caribbean Region and Bermuda, May 2012, P1, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/concl2012bermuda.pdf)	
4	Promotion and development	International Conference "Fostering Co-operation through Hague Conventions"	26-28 February 2013	Armenia, Azerbaijan, Bulgaria, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Moldova, Romania, Turkey, Ukraine, and Uzbekistan	This seminar "aimed to go into more detail concerning selected Hague Conventions and to give participants an opportunity to share the progress made in their respective States since 2010", which seems to point to at least monitoring. Participants discussed the importance and role of the 2007 Convention and its protocol, which seems to point to promotion. (Conclusions and Recommendations of the International Conference "Fostering Co-operation through Hague Conventions," February 2013, P3-4, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/concl sem2013ge en.pdf)	
5	Monitoring, review and adaptation	Questionnaire on the practical operation of the Protocol of 23 November 2007 on the Law applicable to Maintenance Obligations	Aug-19	N/A	This questionnaire was circulated to prepare for a possible Special Commission on the practical operation of the 2007 Maintenance Convention and the 2007 Maintenance Protocol. See Questionnaire on the practical operation of the Protocol of 23 November 2007 on the Law applicable to Maintenance Obligations, Prel. Doc No 2, August 2019, P1, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=6741&dtid=57 .	
6	Technical assistance- Promoting consistent interpretation and good practices	Practical Handbook for competent authorities under the 2007 Maintenance Convention and Protocol and 2009 EU Maintenance Regulation	2013	N/A		

7	Promotion and development	Outline of the Protocol	N/A	N/A	This document briefs the scope, purposes, important mechanisms, etc., of the 2007 Maintenance Protocol. It may not be able to provide substantial technical assistance or monitor the operation of the Protocol. It can be the first step to knowing the Protocol and considering ratification or accession for a state, so it should be reasonable to categorize it as an activity of ratification promotion.	
8	Technical assistance- Promoting consistent interpretation and good practices	iSupport	N/A	N/A	iSupport is "an electronic case management and secure communication system for the cross-border recovery of maintenance obligations under the EU 2009 Maintenance Regulation and the 2007 HCCH Child Support Convention". It seems a tool to support implementation of the 2007 Maintenance Convention and the 2007 Maintenance protocol. (https://www.hcch.net/en/instruments/conventions/isupport1)	Training Videos User Manual
9	Promotion and development- Promoting ratifications and accessions	The Third Asia Pacific Regional Conference of the Hague Conference on Private International Law: International Cooperation through Hague Conventions in the Asia Pacific	24-26 September 2008	Australia, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Cambodia, China, Cook Islands, Fiji, India, Indonesia, Japan, Republic of Korea, Lao PDR, Malaysia, Nepal, Mongolia, Myanmar, New Zealand, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Samoa, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Tonga and Vietnam	Participants met to "discuss the relevance, implementation and operation of the Conventions of the Hague Conference (the Conventions) within the Asia Pacific Region (the Region) in the areas of family relations, legal cooperation, litigation, and finance law," which seems to point to promotion and monitoring. Descriptions of participants' activities also point to both ratification promotion and implementation and operation review. Most of the participants were non-Contracting States to the 2007 Protocol, which points to promotion or technical assistance. So, this event should be put into the overlapped group as a promotional activity. See the Conclusions of this meeting, available at https://assets.hcch.net/upload/concl_aprc08e.pdf .	
10	Technical assistance	Training Module on the 2007 Child Support Convention, its Protocol and the 2009 EU Maintenance Regulation	2014	Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Latvia, Malta, Netherlands, Portugal, Slovenia and Spain	See Annual Report 2014, P19, available at https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/publications2/annual-report	

Group		Activity	Time	Participants/audience/receivers	Notes
1	Treaty administration- Maintaining different language versions of Conventions	Russian	N/A	N/A	https://www.hcch.net/en/publications-and-studies/details4/?pid=6760&dtid=21
2	Technical assistance- Supporting implementation	Recommended Form	2020	N/A	The Convention provides that "an application for recognition or enforcement may be accompanied by a document relating to the judgment, issued by a court (including an officer of the court) of the State of origin, in the form recommended and published by the Hague Conference on Private International Law" in Article 3. This model form can facilitate the transmission and receipt of applications for recognition or enforcement of judgments and so should be classified as an activity to support the implementation of the Convention.
3	Technical assistance	COVID-19 Toolkit	2020	N/A	This is "a compilation of relevant guidance and resources designed to assist users of the HCCH Conventions and other instruments in these challenging times and beyond". It should be reasonable to put it into the group of technical assistance. (COVID-19 Toolkit, 2020, P1, available at https://assets.hcch.net/docs/538fa32a-3fc8-4aba-8871-7a1175c0868d.pdf)
4	Promotion and development	International Conference for the Promotion of the HCCH 2019 Judgments Convention	Sep-19	N/A	See Report on the activities of the Regional Offices for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2019), Preliminary Document Prel. Doc. 25, January 2020, Annex A, P2, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2020), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive

5	Promotion and development	Myanmar	Sep-19	Myanmar	During the visit, the Hague Conference mentioned the 2019 Judgements Convention and other conventions, such as the 1961 Apostille Convention and the 2005 Choice of Court Convention, that might be of interest to Myanmar. It should be a promotional activity. See Report on the activities of the Regional Offices for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Asia Pacific (1 January – 31 December 2019), Preliminary Document Prel. Doc. 25, January 2020, Annex A, P2, Council on General Affairs and Policy Archive (2020), available at https://www.hcch.net/en/governance/council-on-general-affairs/archive
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