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Technical cooperation and assistance

Note by the Secretariat

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I. Introduction

1. This note addresses the Secretariat's technical cooperation and assistance activities from 1 April 2021 until 31 March 2022 (the reporting period).
2. Other Notes by the Secretariat cover related technical cooperation and assistance activities: UNCITRAL regional presence – Activities of the UNCITRAL Regional Centre for Asia and the Pacific (RCAP), [A/CN.9/1098](#); Status of conventions, model laws and operation of the Transparency Registry, [A/CN.9/1097](#); Dissemination of information and related activities to support UNCITRAL's work and the use of its texts, including report on CLOUT and Digests, [A/CN.9/1100](#). Overviews of Secretariat activities to support the adoption, use and uniform interpretation of UNCITRAL texts in the reporting period are found in [A/CN.9/1100](#) (Vienna-led activities) and [A/CN.9/1098](#) (RCAP-led activities).

II. Key technical cooperation and assistance activities undertaken by the Secretariat in the reporting period

3. The Secretariat's technical cooperation and assistance activities are grouped into three areas: **raising awareness and promoting effective understanding, adoption and use** of UNCITRAL texts; **providing advice and assistance** to States on adoption and use of those texts (such as through a review of draft implementing legislation); and **building capacity** to support their effective use, implementation and uniform interpretation (such as through training activities for judges and legal practitioners).¹
4. The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic and associated restrictions mean that almost all activities have been delivered online, either on a platform hosted and operated by the Secretariat or through presentations in online events. The Secretariat has continued to extend the numbers of activities delivered in this format, further expanding their reach (see, further, [A/CN.9/1100](#), Section V).

A. Partnerships and regional initiatives

5. The Secretariat has continued to deliver technical cooperation and assistance activities in collaboration with partners, as follows.

1. Formal partnerships with States and Governments²

With Singapore, to promote mediation, the United Nations Convention on International Settlement Agreements Resulting from Mediation ("Singapore Convention on Mediation"), and other UNCITRAL instruments³

6. Organized under this partnership, the second UNCITRAL Mediation Academy was a two-day event held during the Singapore Convention Week 2021 (6–10 September), with over 1,500 participants from approximately 90 countries. It involved 7 panel discussions, 4 fireside chats, and 3 capacity-building workshops with an exchange session, one of with the International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID). For details of the planned 2022 Academy, see [A/CN.9/1100](#), Section VI.

¹ For a more detailed description of the activities, and their objectives, strategy and approach, see Technical Cooperation and Assistance ([A/CN.9/980/Rev.1](#)), and a Guidance Note at https://uncitral.un.org/sites/uncitral.un.org/files/englishguidance_note.pdf.

² Further detail of these partnerships is found in [A/CN.9/1058](#), Section II.A.

³ Under a Memorandum of Understanding dated 7 August 2019.

With the Ministry of Commerce of China (MOFCOM) for capacity-building activities to create an enabling legal environment for international trade and investment⁴

7. As previously reported to the Commission,⁵ and with technical input from organizational partners, an initial three e-learning modules – providing an introduction to UNCITRAL, its areas of work and its contribution to the Sustainable Development Goals – was launched (in English) during the 54th Session on 12 July 2021. The modules were launched in Chinese on 18 November 2021. All modules are accessible through the UNCITRAL website.⁶

8. A second series of modules is under preparation, covering UNCITRAL texts in public-private partnerships and public procurement, mediation and arbitration. Publication of these modules on the UNCITRAL website is anticipated shortly. A further series, covering the Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods (“CISG”), paperless trade facilitation and trade finance, will follow thereafter.

9. Other activities under this partnership conducted in the reporting period include presenting relevant UNCITRAL texts at the following events:

(a) The 2021 International Colloquium on PPP Best Practices, “Securing Quality Development along the Belt and Road: New International Standards and National Best Practices”, co-organized by UNCITRAL, Department of Treaty and Law of MOFCOM, China Public Private Partnership Center of the Ministry of Finance of China, Asian Academy of International Law and Central University of Finance and Economics (online, 8–9 April 2021);

(b) The International Mediation Summit 2021, co-organized by China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT) and the Hainan Provincial People’s Government of China (Haikou, China, 29–30 September 2021);

(c) The Maritime Silk Road (Quanzhou) International Forum on Judicial Cooperation, organized by the Supreme People’s Court of China (Quanzhou, China, 26–27 October 2021); and

(d) The China Forum on International Legal Cooperation (2021), which considered “Innovation and Improvement of International Trade and Investment Rules for the Belt and Road Initiative”, organized by China Law Society (Beijing, 12 November 2021).

With Hong Kong, China, to promote commercial and investment dispute resolution and international trade law⁷

10. Under the collaboration, the second meeting of the Inclusive Global Legal Innovation Platform on Online Dispute Resolution (iGLIP on ODR) was held on 24 November 2021, details of which are set out in document [A/CN.9/WG.II/WP.223](#).

With the Ministry of Commerce and the National Competitiveness Center (NCC) of Saudi Arabia, to build capacity and develop programmes in commercial law reform

11. Under this framework, the Secretariat has provided **advice and assistance** in the areas of arbitration; commercial law, with a focus on professional traders’ contracts; companies law (simplified companies and commercial registries); cross-border insolvency; electronic commerce and the digital economy; and the CISG.

⁴ Under a Memorandum of Understanding dated 7 August 2019.

⁵ See [A/CN.9/1058](#), paras. 10–12.

⁶ The UNCITRAL homepage links to <https://ecampus.itiilo.org/course/view.php?id=1637>.

⁷ Under a Memorandum of Understanding dated 4 November 2019.

12. The Secretariat has also provided a gap analysis of Saudi commercial law vis-à-vis UNCITRAL texts, a needs assessment and a methodology for commercial law reform, and advice on interaction with stakeholders through public consultations.

13. Additional activities under this collaboration include:

(a) Providing **advice and assistance** on draft laws on business registration for Saudi Arabia (desk-based, April 2021) and on draft rules on cross-border insolvency for Saudi Arabia, to ensure consistency with the UNCITRAL Model Law on Cross-Border Insolvency (MLCBI)(online and desk-based, 12 August 2021 and 22–23 February 2022).

(b) Delivering presentations at the following online events:

(i) “From e-commerce to digital economy” (27 April 2021);

(ii) “Overview of emerging issues of digital economy law, including dispute resolution in the digital economy” (Riyadh, 21 October 2021 and 10 February 2022); and

(iii) “A year after the entry into force of the “Singapore Agreement on Mediation” in the Kingdom”, organized by Saudi Center for Commercial Arbitration, (Riyadh, 25 November 2021).

(c) Organization and delivery of a High-Level Workshop “Commerce and Foreign Trade in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia: Strategic, Policy and Legal Framework” (Vienna, 27–28 September 2021).

2. Partnerships and joint initiatives with organizations active during the reporting period⁸

Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)

Relevance to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 8, 9 and 16

14. The Secretariat’s guest status at the Economic Committee (EC) was extended until 2025 and continues in the Investment Experts Group (IEG). The Secretariat updated the IEG on the progress being made by Working Group III on reform of Investor-State Dispute Settlement in August 2021 and February 2022.

Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH

Relevance to Sustainable Development Goals 8, 9 and 16

15. The Secretariat has implemented a one-year project (1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021) of the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), which has three pillars of particular relevance for developing States: (i) support in advancing the reform options before Working Group III; (ii) organization of intersessional meetings on topics before Working Group III and to exchange, deliberate, brain-storm and contribute to developing solutions; and (iii) support to the Transparency Registry,⁹ with a view to promoting the UNCITRAL Transparency Standards¹⁰ and thereby good governance, with a particular emphasis on African States.¹¹

16. Details of the Secretariat’s activities to promote the UNCITRAL Transparency Standards are reported in Section B.9 below, and a forthcoming project with Balkans States is described in Section VI of [A/CN.9/1100](#).

⁸ Further detail of these partnerships is found in [A/CN.9/1058](#), Section II.A

⁹ The Transparency Registry is a repository of published information established under article 8 of the UNCITRAL Rules on Transparency in Treaty-based Investor-State Arbitration.

¹⁰ The above UNCITRAL Rules, the United Nations Convention on Transparency in Treaty-based Investor-State Arbitration and the Transparency Registry together comprise the “UNCITRAL Transparency Standards”.

¹¹ For details of the operation of the Transparency Registry, see [A/CN.9/1056](#).

European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)

Relevance to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 4, 8, 9, 10, 12 and 16

17. The Secretariat has continued its **cooperation** with EBRD, under an EBRD-UNCITRAL Initiative on enhancing public procurement regulation in the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) countries and South-Eastern Mediterranean area, to **raise awareness and build capacity to use and implement** the UNCITRAL Model Law on Public Procurement.¹²

18. Relevant activities included:

(a) Workshops for procurement officials of Uzbekistan on framework agreements, restricted tendering and a draft law on public procurement (Tashkent, 20 May, 25 May and 10–11 June 2021);

(b) A review of the law on public procurement of Uzbekistan, adopted in April 2021 (desk-based, May–June 2021);

(c) Workshop on the Model Law (Nottingham, United Kingdom, 15 January 2022);

(d) Workshop on the Model Law (Rome, 8–10 March 2022); and

(e) Input into a revised “EBRD Handbook on review tribunals skills”, for use as a tool to support implementation of Chapter VIII of the Model Law (desk-based, January–December 2021).

International Training Centre of International Labour Organization (ITCILO) and the University of Turin Master’s programmes in International Trade Law and Public Procurement

Relevance to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 4, 8, 9, 10, 12 and 16

19. The Secretariat contributed to two Master’s degree programmes, whose aim is to raise awareness of and to build capacity in the use of UNCITRAL texts, and that facilitate participation of individuals from developing and transition countries. In 2021, the Secretariat provided video materials online instruction for the Master of Laws in International Trade Law 2020–2021 Edition, and the 15th Edition of the Master in Public Procurement Management for Sustainable Development Programme respectively, (Turin, Italy, 22–23 April 2021 and 15 April 2021).¹³

20. The Secretariat is also collaborating with ITCILO in the production of e-learning the Modules set out in paragraphs 8–9 above, which are hosted on an ITCILO e-Campus distance learning platform.

Organization for the Harmonization of Business Law in Africa (OHADA)

Relevance to Sustainable Development Goals 8 and 16

21. The Secretariat continued its cooperation with OHADA to raise awareness and promote effective understanding, adoption and use of UNCITRAL’s work and texts in OHADA member States, as well as coordination of harmonization efforts at regional level on electronic transactions.¹⁴

22. Under this partnership, OHADA, OIF and UNCITRAL organized a webinar on Challenges and Prospects of Digital Economy in Western Africa (Yaoundé, 11 May 2021),¹⁵ and the Secretariat presented UNCITRAL texts on e-commerce at the

¹² See Technical Assistance and Cooperation, [A/CN.9/753](#), para. 38(c).

¹³ The Secretariat will also participate in the 16th Edition of the Master in Public Procurement Management for Sustainable Development Programme in June 2022, outside the reporting period.

¹⁴ Most of which are in Western Africa. For a full list of those States, see www.ohada.org/index.php/en/.

¹⁵ See ** Coordination paper – EK to provide reference** and para. 49(e) below.

opening of the 51st Meeting of the Council of Ministers (Bamako, 16 December 2021).

23. For details of a forthcoming activity with OHADA and OIF, see Section VI, [A/CN.9/1100](#).

Organisation internationale de la Francophonie (OIF)

Relevance to Sustainable Development Goals 8 and 16

24. Under this partnership, the Secretariat and OIF collaborate to enhance the legislative framework for e-commerce and digital economy in the Francophone area through joint promotion and capacity-building on UNCITRAL texts in OIF member States. In addition to the webinar reported in para 22 above, the Secretariat participated in a Ministry of Commerce of Senegal webinar, “La numérisation des pratiques commerciales internationales au Sénégal : un enjeu pour la croissance économique” (Dakar, 28 September 2021). OIF also supports inclusivity in the work of Working Group III through coordinating among Francophone delegations to that Working Group.

25. For details of a forthcoming activity with OHADA and OIF, see Section VI, [A/CN.9/1100](#).

United Nations/United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

Relevance to Sustainable Development Goals 8, 9 and 16

26. The Secretariat partners with ESCAP to support the use of UNCITRAL texts as a tool for implementing provisions on electronic commerce and paperless trade in regional and bilateral trade agreements;¹⁶ and prepares with ESCAP and the Enhanced Integrated Framework the Online Readiness Assessment Guide for Cross-border Paperless Trade,¹⁷ launched on 9 December 2020.

27. Activities with ESCAP in the reporting period include presenting the following events:

(a) A webinar on readiness assessment for cross-border paperless trade co-organized with the Global Trade Professionals Alliance and EIF during the Festival of Inclusive Trade 2021 (Sydney, Australia, 26 October 2021); and

(b) ESCAP–ICAO–ICC–ADB Webinar on Challenges and Trends in Digitalizing Multimodal Supply Chains (Bangkok, 23 March 2022).

28. Activities undertaken by the Secretariat in collaboration with ESCAP and additional partners in the reporting period are set out in paragraph 36 below.

United States Department of Commerce, Commercial Law Development Program (CLDP)

Relevance to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 4, 8, 9, 10, 12 and 16

29. The Secretariat partners with CLDP to support the enactment, use and interpretation of UNCITRAL texts on commercial dispute settlement (arbitration and mediation), e-commerce, insolvency, public procurement and secured transactions. Under this partnership, the Secretariat:

(a) Provided two video recordings on UNCITRAL, its texts and working methods and on the Model Law on Public procurement for the CLDP Procurement Basics Library (desk-based, October–December 2021); and

¹⁶ See [A/66/17](#), para. 240.

¹⁷ Available at <https://readiness.digitalizetrade.org/>.

(b) Gave advice and assistance to the Government of the Dominican Republic on its draft procurement law (desk-based, starting February 2022 and ongoing).

World Bank

Relevance to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 8, 9, 10, and 17

30. For information about the UNCITRAL-World Bank Group Judicial Capacity-Building partnership in insolvency, see paragraph 44 below, and for information about the Joint Network for Coordinating and Supporting Secured Transactions Reform, see paragraph 68 below.

World Trade Organization (WTO)

Relevance to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16 and 17

31. For information about this partnership for capacity-building on the UNCITRAL Model Law on Public Procurement, see paragraph 50 below.

Other regular collaborative activities

32. In addition to the above, the Secretariat collaborates in the delivery of International Arbitration Moots, as reported in [A/CN.9/1059](#).

B. Other technical cooperation and assistance activities, by subject-area, during the reporting period

1. Dispute settlement

Relevance to Sustainable Development Goals 8, 9, 16 and 17

33. The Secretariat jointly organized, participated in, or contributed the following events to **promote** the adoption and use of UNCITRAL texts in this field:¹⁸

(a) Investor-State Mediation Workshop for Government officials, organized by UNCITRAL, ICSID, and Energy Charter Secretariat (Washington, D.C., USA, 13 April 2021);

(b) “UNCITRAL 2021 Overview & Legal developments”, organized by UNCITRAL and LAWASIA (Sydney, Australia, 14 April 2021);

(c) Tashkent Law Spring International Legal Forum (LegalTech and Law tech) (Online, 22 April 2021);

(d) “ADR for Investor State disputes 2021: challenges and opportunities”, co-organized by Shenzhen Court of International Arbitration (SCIA), International Dispute Resolution Academy (IDRA), Centre for Effective Dispute Resolution (CEDR) and Stephenson Harwood LLP (Online, 28 April 2021);

(e) Implementation of UNCITRAL Model Law, organized by YCAP – Young Czech Arbitration Professionals (Prague, 20 May 2021);

(f) Mediation Round Table on Investor-State Mediation, organized by University of Oxford (Oxford, United Kingdom, 21 May 2021);

(g) “Commercial Mediation in the Caribbean” and “Model Law as an Arbitration Framework”, organized by CIArb Caribbean Branch (The Caribbean, 27–28 May 2021);

(h) The First China Legal Forum on International Trade in Services, co-organized by Beijing Arbitration Commission, Beijing Municipal Bureau of Justice and China Association of Trade in Service (Beijing, 3 September 2021);

¹⁸ For additional activities in dispute settlement led by RCAP, see [A/CN.9/1098](#).

- (i) The First Legal Forum on Cross-Border Trade in Services, co-organized by CCPIT and International Commercial Dispute Prevention and Settlement Organization (ICDPASO) (Beijing, 4 September 2021);
- (j) 3rd edition of the ICC Ecuador ADR Week, organized by the International Court of Arbitration (ICC) and ICC Ecuador (Quito, 13 September 2021);
- (k) The Tang Lecture, “An Overview of the UNCITRAL Model Law on International Commercial Arbitration”, which was one of the series events alongside the China Arbitration Summit 2021, organized by China International Economic and Trade Arbitration Commission (CIETAC) (Beijing, 13 September 2021);
- (l) “International Investment Arbitration in Latin America: Progress or Inertia?”, co-organized by Research center for international market and investment law (CREDIMIR) affiliated to the University of Burgundy in France and CAROLA (Center for the Advancement of the Rule of law in the Americas) affiliated to Georgetown University Law Center (Washington, D.C., 15 September 2021);
- (m) Mediation event at the Kentucky Bar Association (Frankfort, USA, 22 September 2021);
- (n) 4th UNCITRAL Asia Pacific Judicial Summit, co-organized by UNCITRAL, RCAP and the Department of Justice of Hong Kong (Hong Kong, China, 1 November 2021);
- (o) 10th Asia Pacific ADR Conference, UNCITRAL ADR Special Session: “UNCITRAL and Regional Developments on Arbitration and Mediation, organized by UNCITRAL RCAP and the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Korea, and supported by KCAB International and Seoul IRDC (Seoul, 2–5 November 2021);
- (p) The Third Shanghai International Arbitration Summit, organized the Shanghai Bureau of Justice (Shanghai, China, 8 November 2021);
- (q) Workshop on mediation and dispute resolution organized by Singapore International Dispute Resolution Academy (Online, Singapore, 1 December 2021);
- (r) Tokyo Forum on Dispute Resolution organized by the Ministry of Justice of Japan, Japan, ICSID (Tokyo, 7 December 2021);
- (s) Side-event to the SCCA Arabic Moot 3rd Edition, organized by SCCA Arabic Moot, Saudi center for Commercial Arbitration, Commercial Law Development Program (CLDP) (Riyadh, 10 January 2022);
- (t) Webinar on Mediation and the Singapore Convention (Manama, 11 January 2022);
- (u) “Les enjeux du E-commerce sénégalais au niveau mondial”, organized by National consortium on e-commerce and Ministry of Commerce of Senegal (Dakar, 13 January 2022);
- (v) Lecture on UNCITRAL Mediation Framework in a course on International Mediation Law and Practice, organized by Singapore Management University (Singapore, 3 February 2022);
- (w) Webinar on the Singapore Convention and the future of ADR in LATAM organized by The Law and Arbitration Forum (LAF), UNCCA (UNCITRAL Coordination Committee in Australia) and the Centre for Arbitration and Mediation CAM (Lima, 17 February 2022);
- (x) Vienna Arbitration Days, organized by the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) Austria, Vienna International Arbitral Centre (VIAC), Arbitration Austria (Arb/Aut), Young Austrian Arbitration Practitioners (YAAP) and Austrian Yearbook on International Arbitration (AYIA) and UNCITRAL (Vienna, 25 February 2022);
- (y) The 2022 Moscow Pre-Moot for Willem C. Vis International Commercial Arbitration Moot (Online event, Moscow, 11 March 2022);

(z) Seminar on Directors and Officers liability, organized by UNCITRAL and Economic Development Board of Bahrain (Manama, 24 March 2022); and

(aa) Presentation of the UNCITRAL Expedited Arbitration Rules to the legal advisors of international organizations (Online, 30 March 2022).

34. The Secretariat **advised and assisted** in the enactment of UNCITRAL texts on arbitration and/or mediation in Bahamas, China, Japan, Israel, Mexico, Sri Lanka, Timor Leste and reviewed the translations of the UNCITRAL Arbitration Rules and its Expedited Arbitration Rules into German.

2. Electronic commerce

Relevance to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 5, 8, 9 and 16

35. The Secretariat has intensified its support towards adoption, implementation and uniform interpretation of UNCITRAL e-commerce texts, responding to views that adopting the UNCITRAL Model Law on Electronic Transferable Records (MLETR) is a key step in establishing an efficient, effective and resilient legislative framework for e-commerce, and to an increasing rate of MLETR adoption. Particular attention has been given to supporting developing countries and small island developing States (SIDS) to address the digital divide.

36. **Cooperation with United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)** in:

(a) Providing UNCTAD Rapid eTrade Readiness Assessments of Least Developed Countries for Jordan, Kenya and Tunisia, in the framework of the UNCTAD-coordinated “eTrade for all” initiative. UNCITRAL’s e-commerce texts are available on the eTrade for all website;¹⁹

(b) Finalising a project entitled “Leapfrogging Skills Development in E-Commerce in South-East Asia in the Framework of the 2030 Development Agenda”, carried out in the framework of the UNCTAD TrainForTrade Programme (see A/CN.9/1058, para. 48) and in cooperation with ESCAP and the World Bank; and

(c) Launching a UN-funded “TrainForTrade blended learning strategy to boost the digital economy and build capacity in African SIDS, the Caribbean and Asia and the Pacific”, to be implemented by UN entities and the WTO. This project will also encourage trade policies to foster digital economy development and enhance crisis responsiveness, and has three components, including legal aspects of e-commerce and digital identity for trade and development.

37. **Cooperation with the Pacific Islands Forum Secretariat** in a “Pacific Regional E-commerce Strategy and Roadmap” (Suva, 23 July 2021), supporting the adoption of UNCITRAL texts in PIFS member States.

38. The Secretariat also engaged in **awareness-raising, legislative advice and capacity-building** on the MLETR, in cooperation with the ICC Digital Standards Initiative and other partners that are actively promoting the adoption of that text, participating in the following events:

(a) Commonwealth Digital Connectivity Cluster Deep Dive Session “Digitizing Trade Facilitation/Paperless Trading: the regulatory and legislative framework for improving transparency and efficiency in the global trading system” (London, 11 May 2021);

(b) Webinar “La regulación de las transacciones electrónicas y el e-commerce en Paraguay: textos legales de la CNUDMI, experiencias internacionales e implementación local” organized by ICC Paraguay (Asunción, 18 June 2021);

(c) WTO Informal Working Group on MSMEs (Geneva, 24 June 2021);

¹⁹ Available at <https://etradeforall.org/dev-solution/uncitral-legal-texts-on-electronic-transactions-and-signatures/>.

(d) Webinar “El futuro Digital del Financiamiento del Comercio Exterior y las Cadenas de Suministro”, organised by ICC Mexico (Mexico City, 8 July 2021);

(e) ADB Knowledge Event “Digitizing Trade in the New Normal” (part of the “Bouncing Back Policy Actions for COVID-19 Economic Recovery (PACER) Dialogues”) (Manila, 3 August 2021). A related policy brief entitled “Enabling the Digital Transformation of Global Trade in the New Normal” is available;²⁰

(f) The webinar described in paragraph 24 above, co-organised with the Ministry of Trade and SME of Senegal, OIF, ICC and CPCCAF (Dakar, 28 September 2021);

(g) 2021 WCO TECH-CON “Technology in support of Customs in the Supply Chain”, organized by the World Customs Organisation (Brussels, 10 November 2021);

(h) G7 Working Group on Electronic Transferable Records (London, 15 November 2021, and Berlin, 30 March 2022);

(i) ECLAC distance learning course “Opportunities and challenges for MSMEs in cross-border e-commerce” (Port of Spain, 25 November 2021); and

(j) WCO East and Southern Africa (ESA) and West and Central Africa (WCA) Online Regional Experience-Sharing Workshop on Disruptive Technologies (Brussels, 19 January 2022).

39. Other e-commerce activities include participating in the following events:

(a) Second Fintech LAC Network Meeting “Fintech: a path towards recovery and financial inclusion”, organised by IDB (Washington, D.C., 9 April 2021);

(b) At the UNCITRAL – OHADA – OIF joint event reported in paragraph 22 above (Yaoundé, 11 May 2021);

(c) “UNCCA May Seminar 2021: Electronic commerce: past, present and future”, organised by the UNCITRAL National Coordination Committee of Australia (Canberra, 20 May 2021);

(d) “Virtual Knowledge Sharing (II) UNCITRAL Texts and International Trade in the Digital Era”, co-organised with the Electronic Transactions Development Agency of Thailand (Bangkok, 2 June 2021);

(e) Ukraine PKI Forum 2021 (Kiev, 12 October 2021);

(f) “International Symposium on Digital Economy: Cross-Border Trade Regulation and Online Dispute Settlement”, co-organized by MOFCOM, UNCITRAL, China Academy of Social Science, China Chamber of International Commerce and International Council for Commercial Arbitration (Beijing, 28–29 October 2021);

(g) “Time to Re-shape the Digital Society”, organized by the Centre de Recherche Information, Droit et Société – CRIDS of the Université Notre Dame de la Paix (Namur, Belgium 18 November 2021); and

(h) Webinar “Les enjeux du E-commerce sénégalais au niveau Mondial” (Dakar, 13 January 2022).

40. **Advising and assisting** in the enactment of UNCITRAL texts on electronic commerce with the following Governments:

(a) Kiribati, in drafting the Electronic Transactions Act;

(b) Belize, in reviewing and updating the Electronic Transactions Act;

²⁰ At <https://development.asia/policy-brief/enabling-digital-transformation-global-trade-new-normal>.

(c) Paraguay, in reviewing and adopting a law on electronic transactions and electronic transferable records (Asunción, 25 May 2021);

(d) Trinidad and Tobago, in considering options for a review of the Electronic Transactions Act and considering adoption of the ECC. Dedicated events were held on 9–10 August and 11 November 2021; and

(e) Papua New Guinea, in reviewing and adopting the Electronic Transactions Bill.

41. Following Secretariat support to the drafting process in this and prior periods, Belize, Kiribati, Paraguay and Papua New Guinea have adopted legislation based on UNCITRAL texts on electronic commerce during the reporting period, including by enacting the MLETR.

3. Insolvency

Relevance to Sustainable Development Goals 8, 10 and 17

42. The Secretariat seeks to expand the knowledge of UNCITRAL insolvency texts across various regions, including by promoting interregional and cross-legal tradition dialogue on domestic and cross-border insolvency matters, building capacity of the judiciary in developing countries to apply UNCITRAL insolvency texts and increasing awareness and understanding of UNCITRAL insolvency texts among insolvency practitioners. The main Secretariat activities include:

43. Institutional and substantive support to the Latin Euromerican G8 Insolvency and Restructuring Program, organized by IBAJUD (Instituto Brasileiro da Insolvência) – and IIDC – (Instituto Iberoamericano de Derecho Concursal) (online, October 2021–March 2022). This Program offers educational content and exchange of experiences and best practices on insolvency among eight Latin American and European countries: Brazil, Mexico, Colombia, Chile, France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal. National experts participated in country sessions, addressing legislation and case law from domestic and cross-border perspectives. It has allowed the Secretariat to raise awareness and build capacity to use, implement and interpret UNCITRAL insolvency texts in Europe and Latin America, and to include relevant materials in CLOUT and the updated Judicial Perspective.

44. Launch of the joint UNCITRAL-World Bank Group Judicial Capacity-Building Initiative on International Best Practices in the Area of Insolvency Law (online, 27–28 October 2021). This Initiative offers a platform for judges, in particular from developing countries, to exchange views and experiences and to be informed about the UNCITRAL Legislative Guide on Insolvency Law and the World Bank Principles for Effective Insolvency and Creditor/Debtor Regimes. The first session focused on avoidance proceedings and attracted more than 400 participants from 50 jurisdictions, mostly developing countries. The second session is expected in 2023.

45. Publication of the UNCITRAL Secretariat's Guidance Note on Enacting Two or More of the UNCITRAL Model Laws on Insolvency and the Consolidated Text of the UNCITRAL Model Laws on Cross-Border Insolvency, Recognition and Enforcement of Insolvency-related Judgments and Enterprise Group Insolvency (January 2022). The Secretariat prepared these materials in response to the Commission's request by the Commission and are available in the six official languages of the United Nations on the UNCITRAL website.²¹

46. In addition to the insolvency-related activities led by RCAP and described in A/CN.9/1098, the Secretariat regularly contributes to insolvency law periodicals²² and reviews enactments of insolvency model laws). Further, the UNCITRAL secretariat:

²¹ At <https://uncitral.un.org/en/texts/insolvency>.

²² See A/CN.9/1100.

(a) Presented at the Virtual Forum on Asian Insolvency Reform co-organized by the World Bank and INSOL (online, 13–14 September 2021);

(b) Provided comments on a draft best practice guide on MSE Insolvency in Asia as part of the external consultation group for phase 2 of the joint project between the Asian Business Law Institute (ABLI) and the International Insolvency Institute (III) to produce the “Asian Principles of Business Restructuring;”

(c) Supported various academic projects, including “EU International Insolvency Law and Third Countries – Which Ways Forward?”²³ that is planned to run through 2024 and culminate in academic writings that may inform future work in the area of insolvency law at the regional and international levels; and

(d) Provided guidance and other support to EBRD in its design of the business reorganization assessment methodology. Consequently, the UNCITRAL insolvency texts, in particular MLCBI, the Legislative Guide on Insolvency Law and the recently adopted Legislative Recommendations on Insolvency for Micro- and Small Enterprises (2021), were used as the basis for formulating benchmarks and indicators in the assessment. Its main report was published in January 2022,²⁴ and is used by the Secretariat in identifying needs for insolvency law reform and tailoring its support to reforms.

47. As a result of these activities, the Secretariat has witnessed a growing demand worldwide for assessment of insolvency law frameworks and the relevance of UNCITRAL instruments in that respect. Taking a strategic approach to maximize impact of its initiatives, the Secretariat is organizing a panel discussion among stakeholders active in insolvency law reform on the last day of the fifty-fifth session of UNCITRAL (15 July 2022) to inform the Commission about lessons learned from recent inter-regional and multilingual experience, featuring assessment exercises and knowledge-sharing and the role that UNCITRAL legislative, guidance and reference materials and events play in that context.

4. MSMEs

Relevance to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 5, 8 and 9

48. The Secretariat has **raised awareness and promoted understanding** of the UNCITRAL Legislative Guide on Key Principles of a Business Registry and the draft legislative guide on an UNCITRAL Limited Liability Organization among governmental officials, judges and legal practitioners through speaking and providing materials at the following events:

(a) Unidroit Webinar, “Legal Structures of Agriculture Enterprises Project” (Rome, 16 April 2021); and

(b) Virtual annual Conference of the Corporate Registers Forum, for registrars and practitioners supporting business registry services from all regions (Uganda, 9–11 November 2021).

49. For information on forthcoming activities to support the use of UNCITRAL texts on MSMEs, see Section VI, [A/CN.9/1100](#).

5. Activities in procurement and infrastructure development

Public Procurement

Relevance to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16 and 17

50. In addition to the activities under the EBRD-UNCITRAL Initiative and in collaboration with CLDP, reported in paragraphs 17 and 29 above, the Secretariat has **raised awareness and promoted effective understanding of, adoption and use of**

²³ <https://www.eastlaw.uni-kiel.de/de/projekte/project-international-insolvency-law-1>.

²⁴ The report and its annexes is available at <https://ebrd-restructuring.com/business-reorganisation-questionnaire>.

the UNCITRAL Model Law on Public Procurement through presenting the Model Law at the following activities:

- (a) A celebration of the 25th/40th anniversary of the WTO Plurilateral Agreement on Government Procurement (GPA 2012), hosted by the WTO's Government Procurement and Competition Policy Group (Geneva, 5 August 2021);
- (b) An Open Contracting Partnership webinar on Red Flags for Integrity in Public Procurement and at the launch of the Open Contracting Legislative Guide on Public Procurement Reform (Washington, D.C., 11 August and 14 October 2021, respectively);
- (c) The Social Outcomes Conference 2021, at a roundtable session entitled "Transforming Public Procurement", hosted by the Government Outcomes Lab, University of Oxford (Oxford, United Kingdom, 9–10 September 2021);
- (d) An Advanced Global e-Workshop on Government Procurement (Geneva, 25 October 2021);
- (e) An OSCE online event, "Open Data in Action: Digital Tools and Platforms for Advancing the Anti-corruption Agenda", as part of the OSCE Anti-Corruption Week 2021 (Vienna, 8 December 2021);
- (f) Development of a "Rapid response guide: expedited procurement", and in updating guidance to article 9 of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (Vienna, desk-based, November–December 2021);
- (g) The launch of the World-Bank's Global Procurement Partnership (Washington, D.C., 15 January 2022);
- (h) A course, "E-procurement Management: how to procure goods, works and services in fragile, conflict-affected and emergency situations", organized by ITC ILO for the Islamic Development Bank (24 January 2022); and
- (i) The Global Procurement Summit, an annual conference organized by All India Management Association (AIMA), the World Bank, ADB, AIIB, UNIDO and Department of Expenditure, Government of India (New Delhi, March 7–8 2022).

51. The Secretariat also provided **legislative advice and assistance and capacity-building** through:

- (a) A series of Technical Dialogues on public procurement law reform in Brazil, in cooperation with the Interamerican Development Bank (Brasilia, 18 June and 27 August 2021);
- (b) Support to the Government of Lebanon, which has enacted the Model Law, on implementation and interpretation of the Model Law, in cooperation with the EBRD and Open Contracting Partnership (including presentations to Lebanese Parliament, the Institut des Finances Basil Fuleihan and with the Westminster Foundation for Democracy, on 4 November 2021, and desk-based assistance, October 2021–March 2022). The Public Procurement Law 244/2021, which is based on the UNCITRAL Model Law, was promulgated on 19 July 2021;
- (c) Advice to the Government of Ethiopia on implementing a legal framework for electronic procurement and developing a capacity-building programme (desk-based, starting January 2022, and ongoing);
- (d) Advice to the Government of Belize on use of the Model Law in public procurement law reform (desk-based, January 2022); and
- (e) Advice to the Presidential Secretariat in the Government of Sri Lanka, on implementation and use of electronic procurement and related tools, in coordination with the World Bank and the Open Contracting Partnership (desk-based, November 2021–March 2022).

52. Reflecting that outreach activities in the period after the Model Law was adopted have raised awareness of its benefits in all regions, Secretariat activities in this field

are increasingly focussed on legislative advice and assistance and capacity-building in the use of the Model Law, both as regards the use of the Model Law as a tool for comprehensive public procurement law reform and in the use of selected chapters and tools it offers (Ethiopia and Sri Lanka on e-procurement, for example). Most activities are carried out directly with the partner organizations noted above, and indirectly in that earlier interaction through these partnerships generated subsequent requests for assistance from States. The activities focussed on Eastern Europe, Africa and Latin America.

6. Public-private partnerships (PPPs)

Relevance to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15, 16 and 17

53. The Secretariat has continued to **promote broader adoption, use and uniform interpretation** of the revised Legislative Guide and revised Model Legislative Provisions on PPPs, through presentation of the UNCITRAL instruments on PPPs to:

(a) The Annual Congress of the World Association of PPP Units and Professionals (Geneva, 16 June 2021);

(b) The PPP-network of the Agence Française de Développement (AFD) during a webinar on The Importance of PPP Planning and Preparation Phase for PPP success (Paris, 28 January 2022); and

(c) The “International Colloquium on PPP Best Practices and UNCITRAL Standards in the Belt and Road Initiative” co-organized by UNCITRAL with Central University of Finance and Economics (CUFE) and Ministry of Commerce and Ministry of Finance of People’s Republic of China (Beijing, 8–9 April 2021).

54. The Secretariat participated in activities to provide **legislative advice and assistance and capacity-building** on the use of UNCITRAL PPPs texts, in supporting the development of a legal framework for PPPs in Togo (desk-based, July–October 2021).

7. Sale of goods

Relevance to Sustainable Development Goals 8, 12 and 16

55. The Secretariat has continued to **promote broader adoption, use and uniform interpretation** of the CISG, and of the Convention on the Limitation Period in the International Sale of Goods, as amended, and to **build capacity** in the use of these texts.

56. The Secretariat has delivered activities celebrating the fortieth anniversary of the CISG in 2020 (“CISG@40”) that were postponed due to logistical reasons. The CISG@40 activities pursue two main objectives: to encourage broader State participation; and to support capacity-building on the use and uniform interpretation of the Convention and of related UNCITRAL texts. A report on the CISG@40 activities will shortly be available on the UNCITRAL website.²⁵ Additional activities to those reported elsewhere include:²⁶

(a) “CISG@40 Celebration Conference” co-organized with CIETAC (Beijing, 25 June 2021), launching the publication “Application of the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods in Cases Administered by CIETAC; and

(b) Conference “The CISG@40: A Celebration” co-organized with the University of Pretoria Faculty of Law (Pretoria, 3 December 2021).²⁷

²⁵ At <https://uncitral.un.org/en/commission>, under 55th session.

²⁶ See A/CN.9/1057, para. 2(a) and (f) and A/CN.9/1098.

²⁷ As reported in A/CN.9/1056, Section II (a), Portugal became a party to the CISG on 23 September 2020.

57. The CISG@40 activities highlighted a strong demand for guidance on uniform contract law implementation and generated broad support for activities to increase awareness of the CISG, and promoting its use and uniform interpretation. A summary of the CISG@40 main findings, set out in full in the CISG@40 report noted above, is as follows:

(a) The events promoted increased awareness of the use of the CISG as an additional specialised international trade law tool both for contract negotiation and management, and for dispute resolution, demonstrating the ability to provide bespoke trade law services and evidence of how the CISG brings additional legal predictability across complex supply chains and can make them more resilient;

(b) The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact on the delivery of the CISG@40 events, which were mostly held online or in hybrid format. Recordings of several events are accessible through a dedicated webpage.²⁸ These recordings may be used in future training and awareness-raising activities; and

(c) The hybrid or online format allowed to reach a broader audience than the in-person format, the most popular event having more than 46,000 participants. On the other hand, the absence of in-person interaction may prevent closer engagement in follow up activities, especially with respect to promotion of the adoption of texts. Hence, the online format may be particularly effective in awareness-raising but needs to be complemented with face-to-face meetings when discussing follow up activities aimed at legislative action.

58. In addition to those held in the framework of CISG@40, the Secretariat has co-organized or participated in the following activities relating to international sale of goods law:

(a) “First Portuguese Conference on the International Sale of Goods”, organized by the University of Minho on the occasion of the entry into force of the CISG in Portugal (Braga, Portugal, 1 October 2021);

(b) Webinar “The Benefits of Legal Harmonization for Turkmenistan: A UNCITRAL Overview of the CISG and New York Convention”, co-organized by UNCITRAL RCAP, the International University of Humanities and Development, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkmenistan (Ashgabat, 16 November 2021);

(c) Webinar “CISG: Opportunities and Challenges for Indonesia”, co-hosted with the Permanent Mission of Indonesia to the United Nations in Vienna and the Transnational Business Law Department, Universitas Padjadjaran (Vienna–Bandung, Indonesia, 19 November 2021);

(d) Webinar “Alternative Dispute Resolution and International Sale of Goods: Time to Benefit from CISG?” jointly hosted with Bangladesh International Arbitration Centre (BIAC) (Dhaka, 10 March 2022); and

(e) Foro sobre la “Convención de las Naciones Unidas sobre los Contratos de Compraventa Internacional de Mercaderías” organizado por la Sociedad Venezolana de Derecho Mercantil y la Maestría en Derecho Internacional Privado y Comparado de la Universidad Central de Venezuela (Caracas, 22 March 2022).

8. Security interests

Relevance to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 8, 9 and 17

59. The Secretariat is continuing to coordinate with partners to support legislative reforms based on UNCITRAL texts in this field and to monitor the enactment and use of the UNCITRAL Model Law on Secured Transactions. At the launch event of the Joint Network for Coordinating and Supporting Secured Transactions Reform,²⁹ of which UNCITRAL, the World Bank, Unidroit, OAS and the Kozolchik National Law

²⁸ Available at <https://uncitral.un.org/cisg40events>.

²⁹ See Coordination Activities, A/CN.9/1107.

Center are founding members, ways to improve the secured transactions regimes of the Republic of Korea was discussed (“2022 International Conference on Ease of Doing Business”, Seoul, 3 December 2022).

9. UNCITRAL’s instruments on transparency in treaty-based international arbitration

Relevance to Sustainable Development Goals 1, 4, 8, 9, 10, 12 and 16

60. The Secretariat deploys a variety of approaches adopted to **raise awareness and promote effective understanding of, adoption and use of** the UNCITRAL Transparency Standards,³⁰ including dedicated events organized on the subject or through a presentation of the Transparency Standards delivered during events covering a broader range of instruments. In addition to the Secretariat’s ongoing cooperation with BMZ to promote the use of the UNCITRAL Transparency Standards in South-East Europe (see paragraph 15 above), the Secretariat took part in the following activities:³¹

(a) Booth at the virtual “Dachgeschoss” on the Transparency Registry, in display from 26 March to 1 April 2021 during the 28th Willem C. Vis International Commercial Arbitration Moot, (Online, Hong Kong, China, 26 March to 1 April 2021);

(b) A presentation of the Transparency Standards during the Investor-State Mediation Workshop for Government officials, organised by ICSID and ECT (Online, Manila 11 May 2021);

(c) A presentation of the Transparency Standards during the Workshop for IIAs negotiators, organised by Investment Climate Unit, IFC, World Bank Group (Online, Tunis-Washington, D.C., 19 May 2021);

(d) Consultative meeting on the UNCITRAL Transparency Standards in Africa, with Director and staff at the Directorate of Trade in Services, Investment, Intellectual Property Rights & Digital Trade, AfCFTA Secretariat, African Union Commission, (Addis Ababa, 31 May 2021);

(e) Consultative meeting on UNCITRAL Transparency Standards and UNCITRAL texts on arbitration and mediation with the Director General of Togo Invest Corporation, (Lomé, 2 June 2021);

(f) A presentation of the Transparency Standards during the roundtable on UNCITRAL work on reforming ISDS for Nigerian negotiators of international investment agreements including government officials from the Nigerian Investment Promotion Commission and the Ministry of Justice, organized by UNCITRAL secretariat, (Abuja, 10 June 2021);

(g) Podcast on Transparency in treaty-based investor State arbitration. 5th Episode: A talk with Ms. Sylvie Tabet, General Counsel and Director, Trade Law Bureau, Government of Canada, (Tokyo, 16 June 2021);

(h) A presentation of the Transparency Standards during the webinar on bilateral investment treaties on investor-State dispute settlement mechanism for government officials from the Pakistan Board of Investment, Ministry of Commerce, and Ministry of Justice,” (Islamabad 16 June 2021);

(i) A presentation of the Transparency Standards during the webinar for negotiators of IIAs and government lawyers from Burkina Faso to raise awareness of

³⁰ A/CN.9/1056 summarizes the information published in the Transparency Repository, which is funded by the European Commission, the OPEC Fund for International development and BMZ.

³¹ Some of the activities organized during the LAC Day 2021 had also covered the topic of UNCITRAL Transparency Standards. See events listed in Section C., para. 2, (h), (j), (l), (m), (s), (v) and (x).

UNCITRAL work on reforming ISDS, and the ongoing legislative work on WGIII (Ouagadougou, 22 June 2021);

(j) A presentation of the Transparency Standards during the webinar for Nigerian negotiators of IIAs (representatives from the Nigerian Investment Promotion Commission, Ministry of Justice and external consultants) to raise awareness of UNCITRAL work on reforming ISDS, and the ongoing legislative work on WGIII (Abuja, 10 June 2021);

(k) A presentation of the Transparency Standards during the webinar for negotiators of IIAs and government lawyers from Mali to raise awareness of UNCITRAL work on reforming ISDS, including UNCITRAL existing texts on transparency and the ongoing legislative work on WGIII (Bamako, 6 September 2021)

(l) A presentation of the Transparency Standards during the webinar for negotiators of IIAs and government lawyers from Senegal to raise awareness of UNCITRAL work on reforming ISDS, and the ongoing legislative work on WGIII (Dakar, 5 October 2021)

(m) Roundtable on the Singapore Convention, transparency and other tools on arbitration/mediation, legal training on investment dispute resolution for government officials and practitioners representing a state in investment disputes, organized by the Legal Affairs Office, Energy Charter Secretariat, (Brussels, 21–23 September 2021);

(n) Webinar on UNCITRAL texts on Transparency in ISDS during 37th National Summit on Trade Law, organized by Universidad Externado de Colombia, the Medellin Chamber of Commerce and the Medellin Bar Association (Medellin, Colombia, 27 October 2021);

(o) A presentation of the Transparency Standards during the webinar on Sovereign State and the Protection of Foreign Investment, organized by the Italian Forum for Arbitration and ADR (arbit) (Rome, 10 November 2021);

(p) An introduction to UNCITRAL texts, including a dedicated segment on UNCITRAL Transparency Standards to members of the Academy of Justice of Azerbaijan, international legal practitioners, diplomats, researchers and students, (Baku, 23 February 2022);

(q) Presentation of the UNCITRAL Transparency Standards as part of the moot case, IX Moot Competition on International Investment Arbitration, organized by the American University Washington College of Law and Universidad Externado of Colombia, with the support of TDM, ICSID and the PCA (Washington, D.C., 7 March, 2022);

(r) Presentation of the UNCITRAL Transparency Registry to the Latin Euromerican G8 Insolvency and Restructuring Programme, with the participation of G8 leaders from Brazil, Chile, Colombia, France, Italy, Mexico, Portugal, and Spain and, (Vienna, 9 March 2022);

(s) Presentation of the UNCITRAL Transparency Standards in the opening ceremony of Shanghai Vis Pre-Moot 2022, organized by the East China University of Political Science and Law (ECUPL) and Shanghai University of Political Science and Law, with the support of the Shanghai International Arbitration Centre, (Online, Shanghai, 1 March 2022, Shanghai);

(t) A presentation of the Transparency Standards during the Fourth International Arbitration Conference "Impact of Arbitration on achieving satisfactory environment for investment", dedicated segment on ISDS Reform and the Rules on Transparency, (Doha, 22–23 March 2022); and

(u) The UNCITRAL Transparency Standards, presentation during the opening ceremony of the FDI Mediation Moot (Tokyo, 24 March 2022).

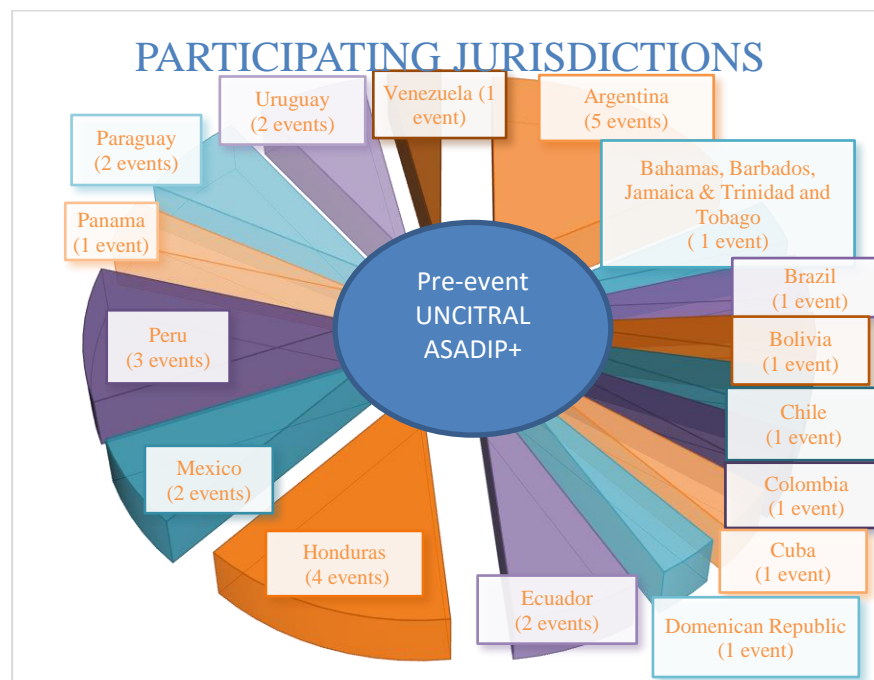
C. UNCITRAL Day in Latin America and the Caribbean

Relevance to Sustainable Development Goals 8, 10 and 17

61. The Commission has welcomed the expansion of the UNCITRAL Day to Latin America and Caribbean in 2020.³²

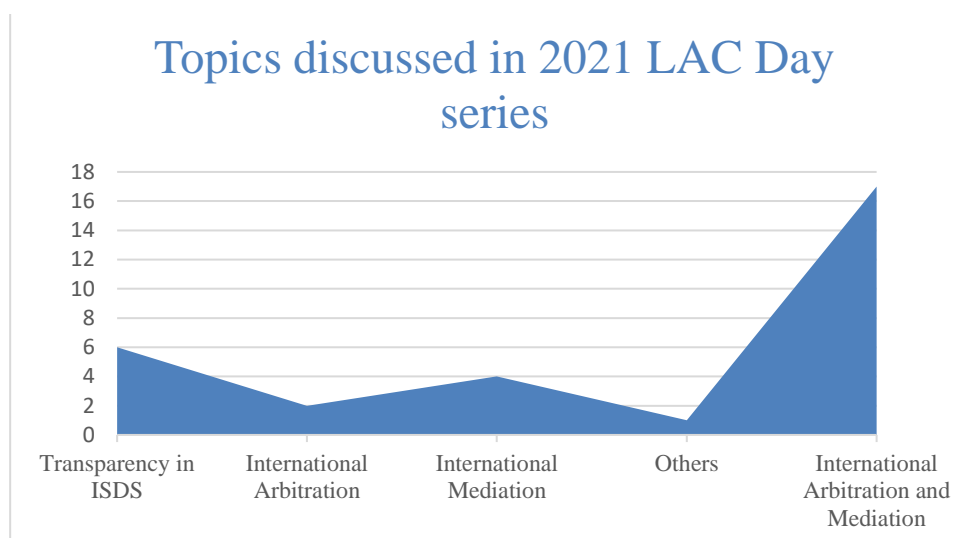
62. The second “UNCITRAL LAC Day” in 2021 involved 27 universities and institutions from 20 jurisdictions in 30 online events, among which, 15 organized UNCITRAL Day events for the second consecutive year, and others (Cuba, Bahamas, Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad and Tobago) participated for the first time.

63. The number of events per jurisdiction is shown below.



64. The second edition focussed on aspects of UNCITRAL’s recent texts on international mediation and arbitration, as shown in the following graphic.

³² [A/76/17](#), paras. 289–290 and 308–315. For a discussion of UNCITRAL Asia Pacific Day 2021, see UNCITRAL regional presence – Activities of the UNCITRAL Regional Centre for Asia and the Pacific, [A/CN.9/1098](#).



Note: More than one subject area may be covered in any given event. Events also covered e-commerce, CISG, international transport of goods and security interests.

65. A pre-event launched UNCITRAL LAC Day 2021 in Guatemala City on 21 October 2021, organized with the American Society of International Private Law (ASADIP) and with the support of the Organization of American States (OAS); the Central American Mechanism for the Settlement of Trade Disputes; and the technical support of the Center of Studies for the Economic Integration at the Secretariat for Central American Economic Integration (SIECA).

66. UNCITRAL LAC Day 2021 was supported by these organizations, States in the region and by the Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA), The International Centre for Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID); the Secretariat of the Mercosur Permanent Review Tribunal (TPR), Centres on Conciliation and Arbitration within Chamber of Commerce, and professional bodies amongst others. The series has strengthened collaboration with these international and regional organizations, and so will provide greater opportunities to engage in technical assistance and related activities in the Latin American and Caribbean region.

67. UNCITRAL LAC Day 2021 events were held at:

(a) Faculty of Law and Social Sciences, Universidad Nacional de Paraguay (UNA), with the support of the Secretariat of Mercosur Permanent Review Tribunal (TPR) (Asuncion, 1–2 November 2021);

(b) Division on international relations, Faculty of Law, University of Buenos Aires (UBA) (Buenos Aires, 3 November 2021);

(c) Faculty of Legal Sciences, Universidad del Salvador (USAL) (Buenos Aires, 4 November 2021);

(d) Program on Legal Studies, CEMA University jointly with the Spanish Civil and Trade Arbitration Center (CIMA) (Buenos Aires, 4 November 2021);

(e) National University of Mexico (UNAM) in collaboration with the Legal Advisor Office, Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Mexico (Mexico, 9–10 November 2021);

(f) Faculties of Legal Sciences, Universidad Javeriana and Universidad Externado (Bogota, 11 November 2021);

(g) Faculty of Law, Universidad de las Americas (UDLA), in collaboration with the Instituto Ecuatoriano de Arbitraje (Quito, 11 November 2021);

(h) Universidad del Centro Educativo Latinoamericano (UCEL), in collaboration with Arbitraje Alumni, Women Way in Arbitration, Argentinian Young

Arbitration Practitioners (AYAP) and XIV International Arbitration Competition (Buenos Aires, 15 November 2021);

(i) School of Law, Pontificia Universidad Catolica Madre y Maestra (Santo Domingo, 17 November 2021);

(j) Institute of International Studies, Pontificia Universidad Catolica (PUCP), (Lima, 18 November 2021);

(k) Faculty of Law, University of Montevideo (UM) (Montevideo, 18 November 2021);

(l) Faculty of Law and Political Science, University of Panama, with Government Ministries, the Judiciary, National Bar Association, Panama Conciliation and Arbitration Center, the Spanish Club of Arbitration-Panama Chapter, and the Association of International Private and Comparative Law (Panama, 18 November 2021);

(m) Law Programme, Universidad del Valle (UNIVALLE), with the Conciliation and Arbitration Center, the National Chamber of Commerce and the Cochabamba Chamber of Commerce, Industries and Services (Cochabamba, La Paz, Sucre and Trinidad, 25 November 2021);

(n) Faculty of Law, University of West Indies, with the Caribbean Branch of the Chartered Institute of Arbitration (CIArb) (Barbados, 26 November 2021);

(o) Universidad Nacional de Jose C. Paz (UNPAZ) (Buenos Aires, 29 November 2021);

(p) College of Jurisprudence, University San Francisco de Quito (USFQ) (Quito, 2 December 2021);

(q) Master in Trade Law Program, Faculty of Legal Science, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Honduras (UNAH) (Tegucigalpa, 2, 7–9 December 2021);

(r) Faculty of Law and Political Sciences, University Nacional Mayor de San Marcos (UNMSM) (Lima, 2 December 2021);

(s) Faculty of Law, Universidad de la Republica (UDELAR) (Montevideo, 6 December 2021);

(t) School of Law and Post Graduated Program in Law, Federal University Espirito Santo and University Federal de Minas Gerais (Espirito Santo, Brazil, 8 December 2021);

(u) Faculty of Law, Universidad of La Havana, in collaboration with the Cuban Court of International Commercial Arbitration (La Havana, 8 December 2021);

(v) Catholic University Andres Bello (UCAB) and University Monteavila in collaboration with ASADIP (Caracas, 9 December 2021);

(w) Faculty of Law, University of Chile, with the Under Secretary for International Economic Relations, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Chile (Santiago, 14 December 2021); and

(x) Faculty of Law, Universidad Peruana de Ciencias Aplicadas (UPC), in collaboration with the Arbitration Centers of AmCham and the Chamber of Commerce of Lima (Lima, 10 December 2021).

68. A keen interest in UNCITRAL Days is reflected in the increasing number of participating institutions and students and young lawyers. The 2020 edition is estimated to have reached a global audience of approximately 2,500; while the 2021 reached approximately 4,500 (and the events remain open to online viewing, further increasing their connection possibilities). It is also reflected the expansion of UNCITRAL Day across regions: an inaugural UNCITRAL Day in Africa will be held in 2022 and reported to the Commission at its fifty-sixth session.

69. These events have raised awareness of UNCITRAL instruments and of the importance of harmonization in international commercial law in the next generations of legal thinkers and policymakers, and increased requests for technical assistance and related support in the participating regions.³³ Full reports of the UNCITRAL Day events in RCAP and Latin America and the Caribbean are available on the UNCITRAL website.³⁴

³³ See, further, A/CN.9/1100.

³⁴ At <https://uncitral.un.org/en/commission>, under 55th session.