

Berlin/Germany, 23<sup>rd</sup> October 2015

To:

Mr. Jin Liquan

President-Designate

Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB)

9 Financial Street, Xicheng District

Beijing

China

Per email: [ESF\\_consultation@aiib.org](mailto:ESF_consultation@aiib.org)

## Consultation on AIIB Environmental and Social Framework (ESF)

### Submission

### Comments on the AIIB's Draft Environmental and Social Framework dated 3<sup>rd</sup> August 2015

## **The submitting institution**

The German Institute for Human Rights is the independent National Human Rights Institution in Germany. It is accredited according to the Paris Principles of the United Nations (A-status). The Institute's activities include the provision of advice on policy issues, human rights education, information and documentation, applied research on human rights issues and cooperation with international organizations. It is supported by the German Federal Ministry of Justice and Consumer Protection, the Federal Foreign Office, the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development and the Federal Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. The Institute was mandated to monitor the implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and established Monitoring Bodies for these purposes.

Since 2005, the Institute is cooperating with the German technical cooperation agency Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) in implementing human rights in development cooperation and advising the human rights desk of the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) on mainstreaming human rights, including in international processes such as the World Bank (WB) safeguard review, and the establishment of accountability mechanisms for bilateral development cooperation.

## **Contact:**

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## **Annexes**

- 1) Table: AIIB members and their ratification of the core Human Rights treaties and corresponding voting shares.
- 2) Table: AIIB members and their ratification of Conventions of the International Labour Organizations' conventions on Core Labour Standards.

Dear Mr. Jin Liqun,

It is our pleasure to submit comments concerning the draft Environmental and Social Framework (ESF) on behalf of the German Institute for Human Rights (GIHR). We congratulate the AIIB for its decision to establish social and environmental standards which future AIIB projects will be required to comply with and to do so before lending operations start. We hope that you will find the following comments useful in working towards that purpose.

### **1. Scope of this Submission**

This submission focusses on issues related to the overall framework for assessment, implementation and grievance and the added value a human rights-based approach would bring. The comments highlight some key concerns and areas of particular interest to the Institute's mission and are not meant to be exhaustive.

### **2. Positive aspects**

The GIHR notes that in many cases the AIIB draft goes beyond the World Bank's current proposed 2<sup>nd</sup> draft. It would like to highlight in particular the following positive aspects

- that the ESF is supposed to cover all bank operations (ESP Nr. 6),
- the requirement to engage an independent advisory panel in very complex and sensitive operations (ESP Nr. 21),
- the need for a resettlement plan prior to operations (ESP Nr. 25),
- the reference to international conventions and treaties (ESP Nr. 54).

### **3. Areas for further consideration and recommendations**

#### **a) The Consultation phase**

To date, consultations have only taken place online and in English, and they have been announced with a very short notice. The draft ESF is only available in English. While we acknowledge the wish to start operations as quickly as possible, we would like to emphasize that consultations can be used to establish links with communities potentially impacted by Bank operations and alleviate and prevent possible tensions.

**Therefore, we recommend**

- extending the consultation phase,
- translating the draft ESF into the main languages of the region in order to be accessible to those who might be impacted by AIIB-financed projects,
- holding consultations in person in the countries of the region, which are announced with sufficient lead time, reach out to those concerned including those in remote areas, are accessible physically and financially and take place in an open and repression-free atmosphere.

#### **b) The need for a complementary Information and Disclosure Policy**

Environmental and Social Standards are not implemented in isolation, but are dependent upon the availability of information to those impacted by projects and on an organisational setting which clearly assigns responsibilities.

While the draft ESF already gives some indications regarding disclosure (ESP Nr. 48), we understand that prospective shareholders of the AIIB are currently discussing or finalizing a full-fledged information and disclosure policy (IDC).

**We recommend that the future IDC**

- **establishes inter alia access to information as the rule and closure as the exception,**
- **establishes clear time lines for the disclosure of specific documents in advance of decision-taking,**
- **is submitted to consultations.**

#### **c) The need for a more explicit Environmental and Social Procedure**

The Environmental and Social Procedure doesn't specify which department within the future AIIB secretariat will be responsible for which step of the implementation of the ESF. Experience from other Banks shows that responsibility for decisions about financing on one hand and about non-compliance on the other need to be separated in order to minimize conflict of interests. In addition, in order to motivate staff to use their discretion adequately, the internal incentive structure needs to provide staff with a real possibility to reject applications without risking their advancement in the organisation.

**We recommend**

- **to establish a clear organisational separation of functions for operations and for compliance in order to guarantee independent assessment of any non-compliance,**
- **establish incentives for rejecting loan applications and taking decisions of non-compliance,**
- **replace "the Bank" in the Environmental and Social Procedure with the respective function and title, before opening the ESF again to further consultations,**
- **to re-submit the revised procedure to consultations.**

#### **d) The need for clear language**

While we appreciate the conciseness of the draft ESF, we consider that some of the notions could gain by being fleshed out, in order to give clear orientation to staff and support them in implementing the ESF, and at the same time preventing misuse.

**Examples of notions to be clarified are (not exhaustive)**

- **Scope of application: ESP Nr. 6: "over a reasonable period of time", Nr. 9 "acceptable monitoring procedures"**
- **Assessment, ESP Nr. 22: "in a manner and a reasonable timeframe acceptable to AIIB".**

### e) Respecting the human rights obligations of its members

We have taken notice of recent statements made by AIIB's interim management that by establishing the AIIB, China aims to create a first-class multilateral development institution with 21st century governance. We consider that this is an opportunity for China to align the AIIB with recent recommendations made to China by international Human Rights bodies such as the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights<sup>1</sup> and the United Nations Independent Expert on foreign debt and human rights<sup>2</sup> to apply a human rights focus in its international lending policies, including ex ante human rights impact assessment, effective impact monitoring during implementation, and ensuring an accessible complaint mechanism.

The percentage of shares of the AIIB which are held by countries that have ratified at least 5 of the 10 Core Human Rights treaties (see Annex 2) is higher than 97% - compared to about only 82% at the World Bank.<sup>3</sup> The ratification of the International Labour Organisation's Core Labour Standards is also considerable (see Annex 3). All member states to those treaties have committed themselves to upholding these standards and regularly report about their implementation. The reference to human rights in the Vision (Nr. 7) could however be understood as limiting the scope of application of international human rights treaties, especially by referring to "these human rights" and to "local conditions". The Committee in Economic, Social and Cultural Rights has made it clear that

"while account must be taken of national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds, it is the duty of States, regardless of their political, economic or cultural systems, to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms. Thus, no one may invoke cultural diversity to infringe upon human rights guaranteed by international law, nor to limit their scope."<sup>4</sup>

**We therefore recommend to the AIIB**

- to include a reference to human rights which reflects the current status of human rights obligations of AIIB members,
- commit itself to not violating the human rights obligations of their clients or furthering them (*do no harm*)
- to establish impact assessments which are reflective of these obligations.

### f) Use of client/country systems

Ownership is a cornerstone of today's aid philosophy and is based on evidence: systems cannot improve if they are not being used. We interpret the existing provisions in the draft ESF (ESP Nr. 41 f.) as determining on a case-by-case basis whether the client meets AIIB's standards and the inclusion of "implementation practices". The Vision states in Nr. 11 the selectivity of this approach.

**While we strongly support the above mentioned aspects, we recommend**

- to explicitly include an equivalency test instead of requiring only "broad consistency with AIIB's standards".

<sup>1</sup> Concluding observations on the second periodic report of China, including Hong Kong, China and Macao, China, UN doc. E/C.12/CHN/CO/2, May 2014,

[http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/\\_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=E%2fC.12%2fCHN%2fCO%2f2&Lang=en](http://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/treatybodyexternal/Download.aspx?symbolno=E%2fC.12%2fCHN%2fCO%2f2&Lang=en)

<sup>2</sup> Press release "A human rights focus would upgrade China's international lending" - UN expert on foreign debt and human rights, July 2015, <http://www.ohchr.org/FR/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=16207&LangID=E#sthash.fVTn9eZ5.dpuf>

<sup>3</sup> See Annexes of GIHR submission to World Bank safeguards review process, [http://www.institut-fuer-](http://www.institut-fuer-menschenrechte.de/fileadmin/user_upload/PDF-)

[Dateien/Stellungnahmen/Submission\\_for\\_the\\_Review\\_of\\_the\\_World\\_Bank\\_s\\_Environmental\\_and\\_Social\\_Framework.pdf](http://www.institut-fuer-menschenrechte.de/fileadmin/user_upload/PDF-Dateien/Stellungnahmen/Submission_for_the_Review_of_the_World_Bank_s_Environmental_and_Social_Framework.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> UN, Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (2009b): General Comment No. 21, Right of Everyone to take part in cultural life (art. 15, para. 1 (a), of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights), UN Dok. E/C.12/GC/21, 21 December 2009. <http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cescr/docs/gc/E-C-12-GC-21.doc>

### **g) The grievance mechanism**

A grievance mechanism is a cornerstone of any Environmental and Social Safeguard System and of particular relevance for potentially impacted communities. ESP Nr. 51 states that the mechanism is currently being developed.

**We recommend**

- that the mechanism be developed in accordance with the 8 criteria for non-judicial grievance mechanisms<sup>5</sup> developed by the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises: Legitimacy, Accessibility, Predictability, Equitability, Transparency, Rights-Compatibility, Dialogue and Engagement, Continuous Learning. These criteria encompass but are not limited to the following aspects:
  - Legitimacy: establishing a governance structure which is independent from management to inspire fairness and trust,
  - Accessibility: Eliminating obstacles such as “language, literacy, costs, physical location and fears of reprisal”, including through supporting measures,
  - Predictability: Establishment of clear and transparent procedures with defined actions and timeframes for each step in the process,
  - Equitability: Provision of non-biased advice and information on the process and consultation of affected parties during the process,
  - Transparency: Establishment and regular update of a public website/case register, next to other means of distributing information,
  - Rights-Compatibility: Alignment of process as well as outcomes with internationally agreed human rights treaties, including redress and compensation,
  - Dialogue and engagement: Establishment of a consultation and engagement for the design, performance, monitoring and evaluation of the grievance mechanism,
  - A source of continuous learning: mandating the grievance mechanism to analyse systemic issues beyond single cases and make recommendations to management,
- that the structure and procedure of the grievance mechanism is submitted to consultations.

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<sup>5</sup> Piloting principles for effective company/stakeholder grievance mechanisms: A report of lessons learned, UN doc A/HRC/17/31/Add.1, [www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Business/A-HRC-17-31-Add1.pdf](http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Business/A-HRC-17-31-Add1.pdf)

## Ratification of core Human Rights treaties by AIIB founding members and corresponding voting shares (HR treaty ratification status as of 02/2015)

AIIB members which have ratified at least 5 core human rights treaties: 97,22% voting shares.

AIIB members which have ratified less than 5 core human rights treaties: 0,94% voting shares

For further information on the core HR treaties please see: <a href="http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/Pages/TreatyBodies.aspx">http://www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/Pages/TreatyBodies.aspx</a> and <a href="https://treaties.un.org/Pages/Treaties.aspx?id=4&amp;subid=A&amp;lang=en">https://treaties.un.org/Pages/Treaties.aspx?id=4&amp;subid=A&amp;lang=en</a>	<a href="#">CERD (racial discrimination)</a>	<a href="#">CCPR (civil &amp; political rights)</a>	<a href="#">CESCR (economic social and cultural rights)</a>	<a href="#">CAT (torture)</a>	<a href="#">OPCAT (national preventive mechanism against torture)</a>	<a href="#">CEDAW (discrimination of women)</a>	<a href="#">CRC (rights of the child)</a>	<a href="#">CMW (migrant workers)</a>	<a href="#">CRPD (persons with disabilities)</a>	<a href="#">CPPED (enforced disappearance)</a>	Number of ratification of core human rights treaties	AIIB voting shares in %	
Australia	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	Australia	7	3,6912
Austria	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	Austria	9	0,5008
Azerbaijan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	Azerbaijan	9	0,2541
Bangladesh	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	Bangladesh	8	0,6605
Brazil	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	Brazil	9	3,1810
Brunei Darussalam	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	Brunei Darussalam	2	0,0524
Cambodia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	Cambodia	9	0,0623
China	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	China	6	29,7804
Denmark	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	Denmark	8	0,3695
Egypt	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	Egypt	8	0,6505
Finland	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	Finland	6	0,3103
France	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	France	9	3,3756
Georgia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	Georgia	8	0,0539
Germany	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	Germany	9	4,4842
Iceland	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	Iceland	6	0,0176
India	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	India	6	8,3673
Indonesia	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	Indonesia	8	3,3607
Iran	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	Iran	5	1,5808
Israel	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	Israel	7	0,7499
Italy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	Italy	8	2,5718
Jordan	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	Jordan	7	0,1192
Kazakhstan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	Kazakhstan	8	0,7293
Kuwait	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	Kuwait	7	0,5360
Kyrgyzstan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	Kyrgyzstan	8	0,0268
Lao People's DR.	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	Lao People's DR.	7	0,0430
Luxembourg	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	Luxembourg	8	0,0697
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	Malaysia	3	0,1095
Maldives	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	Maldives	8	0,0072
Malta	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	Malta	8	0,0136
Mongolia	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	Mongolia	7	0,0411
Myanmar	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	Myanmar	3	0,2645
Nepal	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	Nepal	7	0,0809
Netherlands	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	Netherlands	8	1,0313
New Zealand	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	New Zealand	8	0,4615
Norway	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	Norway	8	0,5506
Oman	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	Oman	4	0,2592
Pakistan	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	Pakistan	7	1,0341
Philippines	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	Philippines	9	0,9791
Poland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	Poland	8	0,8318
Portugal	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	Portugal	9	0,0650
Qatar	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	Qatar	5	0,6044
Rep. of Korea	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	Rep. of Korea	7	3,7388
Russian Fed.	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	Russian Fed.	7	6,5362
Saudi Arabia	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	Saudi Arabia	5	2,5446
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	Singapore	3	0,2500
South Africa	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	South Africa	6	0,5905
Spain	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	Spain	9	1,7615
Sri Lanka	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	Sri Lanka	7	0,2690
Sweden	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	Sweden	8	0,6300
Switzerland	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	Switzerland	8	0,7064
Tajikistan	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	Tajikistan	7	0,0309
Thailand	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	Thailand	7	1,4275
Turkey	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	Turkey	9	2,6099
UAE	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	UAE	5	1,1867
UK	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	UK	8	3,0547
Uzbekistan	1	1	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	Uzbekistan	6	0,2198
Viet Nam	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	Viet Nam	5	0,6633
<b>ratification among AIIB members</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>9</b>	unallocated shares	N/A	1,8486

less than 5 treaties: 0,936 %

5 treaties or more: 97,22 %

Unallocated 1,849 %

**ILO Membership, Ratification of ILO Core Labour Standards Convention and ICESCR of AIB founding members (ILO membership and ILO ratification status as of 02/2015)**

		ILO Core Labour Standards Conventions and the number of their ratifications in brackets. The conventions are (see <a href="http://ilo.org/global/standards/introduction-to-international-labour-standards/conventions-and-recommendations/lang-en/index.htm">http://ilo.org/global/standards/introduction-to-international-labour-standards/conventions-and-recommendations/lang-en/index.htm</a> ): Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87) Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98) Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105) Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182) Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100) Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)									
AIB founding members	ILO Member States (185 in total): <u>obligation to respect, protect and fulfill freedom of association qua ILO membership</u>	Conv. 87 (153 in total)	Conv. 98 (164 in total)	Conv. 29 (177 in total)	Conv. 105 (174 in total)	Conv. 100 (171 in total)	Conv. 111 (172 in total)	Conv. 138 (167 in total)	Conv. 182 (179 in total)	States Parties to the ICESCR (International Covenant of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights) (162 in total)	
Australia	Australia	1973	1973	1932	1960	1974	1973		2006	Australia	
Austria	Austria	1950	1951	1960	1958	1953	1973	2000	2001	Austria	
Azerbaijan	Azerbaijan	1992	1992	1992	2000	1992	1992	1992	2004	Azerbaijan	
Bangladesh	Bangladesh	1972	1972	1972	1972	1998	1972		2001	Bangladesh	
Brazil	Brazil		1952	1957	1965	1957	1965	2001	2000	Brazil	
Brunei Darussalam	Brunei Darussalam							2011	2008		
Cambodia	Cambodia	1999	1999	1969	1999	1999	1999	1999	2006	Cambodia	
China	China					1990	2006	1999	2002	China	
Denmark	Denmark	1951	1955	1932	1958	1960	1960	1997	2000	Denmark	
Egypt	Egypt	1957	1954	1955	1958	1960	1960	1999	2002	Egypt	
Finland	Finland	1950	1951	1936	1960	1963	1970	1976	2000	Finland	
France	France	1951	1951	1937	1969	1953	1981	1990	2001	France	
Georgia	Georgia	1999	1993	1993	1996	1993	1993	1996	2002	Georgia	
Germany	Germany	1957	1956	1956	1959	1956	1961	1976	2002	Germany	
Iceland	Iceland	1950	1952	1958	1960	1958	1963	1999	2000	Iceland	
India	India			1954	2000	1958	1960			India	
Indonesia	Indonesia	1998	1957	1950	1999	1958	1999	1999	2000	Indonesia	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	Iran (Islamic Republic of)			1957	1959	1972	1964		2002	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	
Israel	Israel	1957	1957	1955	1958	1965	1959	1979	2005	Israel	
Italy	Italy	1958	1958	1934	1968	1956	1963	1981	2000	Italy	
Jordan	Jordan		1968	1966	1958	1966	1963	1998	2000	Jordan	
Kazakhstan	Kazakhstan	2000	2001	2001	2001	2001	1999	2001	2003	Kazakhstan	
Korea (Republic of)	Korea (Republic of)					1997	1998	1999	2001	Korea (Republic of)	
Kuwait	Kuwait	1961	2007	1968	1961		1966	1999	2000	Kuwait	
Kyrgyz Republic	Kyrgyzstan	1992	1992	1992	1999	1992	1992	1992	2004	Kyrgyzstan	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Lao People's Democratic Republic			1964		2008	2008	2005	2005	Lao People's Democratic Republic	
Luxembourg	Luxembourg	1958	1958	1964	1964	1967	2001	1977	2001	Luxembourg	
Malaysia	Malaysia		1961	1957		1997		1997	2000		
Maldives	Maldives	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	2013	Maldives	
Malta	Malta	1965	1965	1965	1965	1988	1968	1988	2001	Malta	
Mongolia	Mongolia	1969	1969	2005	2005	1969	1969	2002	2001	Mongolia	
Myanmar	Myanmar	1955		1955					2013		
Nepal	Nepal		1996	2002	2007	1976	1974	1997	2002	Nepal	
Netherlands	Netherlands	1950	1993	1933	1959	1971	1973	1976	2002	Netherlands	
New Zealand	New Zealand		2003	1938	1968	1983	1983		2001	New Zealand	
Norway	Norway	1949	1955	1932	1958	1959	1959	1980	2000	Norway	
Oman	Oman			1998	2005			2005	2001		
Pakistan	Pakistan	1951	1952	1957	1960	2001	1961	2006	2001	Pakistan	
Philippines	Philippines	1953	1953	2005	1960	1953	1960	1998	2000	Philippines	
Poland	Poland	1957	1957	1958	1958	1954	1961	1978	2002	Poland	
Portugal	Portugal	1977	1964	1956	1959	1967	1959	1998	2000	Portugal	
Qatar	Qatar			1998	2007		1976	2006	2000		
Russian Federation	Russian Federation	1956	1956	1956	1998	1956	1961	1979	2003	Russian Federation	
Saudi Arabia	Saudi Arabia			1978	1978	1978	1978	2014	2001		
Singapore	Singapore		1965	1965		2002		2005	2001		
South Africa	South Africa	1996	1996	1997	1997	2000	1997	2000	2000	South Africa*	
Spain	Spain	1977	1977	1932	1967	1967	1967	1977	2001	Spain	
Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka	1995	1972	1950	2003	1993	1998	2000	2001	Sri Lanka	
Sweden	Sweden	1949	1950	1931	1958	1962	1962	1990	2001	Sweden	
Switzerland	Switzerland	1975	1999	1940	1958	1972	1961	1999	2000	Switzerland	
Tajikistan	Tajikistan	1993	1993	1993	1999	1993	1993	1993	2005	Tajikistan	
Thailand	Thailand			1969	1969	1999		2004	2001	Thailand	
Turkey	Turkey	1993	1952	1998	1961	1967	1967	1998	2001	Turkey	
United Arab Emirates	United Arab Emirates			1982	1997	1997	2001	1998	2001		
United Kingdom	United Kingdom	1949	1950	1931	1957	1971	1999	2000	2000	United Kingdom	
Uzbekistan	Uzbekistan		1992	1992	1997	1992	1992	2009	2008	Uzbekistan	
Vietnam	Vietnam			2007		1997	1997	2003	2000	Vietnam	

[\*signed but not ratified]