

TRANSPOSITION NOTE FOR THE CONVENTION ON INTERNATIONAL INTERESTS IN MOBILE EQUIPMENT AND PROTOCOL THERETO ON MATTERS SPECIFIC TO AIRCRAFT EQUIPMENT

These Regulations implement the Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment and Protocol thereto on matters specific to Aircraft Equipment signed at Cape Town on 16 November 2001. The Convention and Protocol are together to be regarded as an EU Treaty as defined in section 1(2) of the European Communities Act 1972, by virtue of The European Union (Definition of Treaties) (Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment and Protocol thereto on matters specific to Aircraft Equipment) Order 2014.

These Regulations also implement EU Council Decision 2009/370/EC on the accession of the European Community to the Convention and Protocol.

They allow for:

- (i) recognition of an “*international interest*” (such as a mortgage or a lease) as created under the Convention and Protocol; and
- (ii) Remedies available to creditors if a default occurs where an international interest exists.

These Regulations cover the following types of aircraft equipment:

- aircraft which can carry at least eight people or 2750 kilograms of cargo or
- aircraft engines with thrust exceeding 1,750 pounds-force (7,800 N) or 550 horsepower (410 kW) or
- helicopters carrying 5 or more passengers

Light aircraft, such as those used by the general aviation community, are not covered by the Convention and Protocol. It does not include military, customs or police equipment.

The Convention and Protocol contain a number of optional provisions that Contracting States can decide whether or not they wish to adopt. For matters within the competence of the EU, these Regulations implement the optional provisions in accordance with EU Council Decision 2009/370/EC. Where these matters fall within the competence of the UK, the UK’s approach to the optional provisions can be found in the Government response to the consultation on options on implementation.

These Regulations do what is necessary to implement the Convention and Protocol, including making consequential changes to domestic legislation to ensure its coherence in the area to which they apply.

Article	Objectives	Implementation	Responsibility
Convention on international interests in mobile equipment			
Article 1 - Definitions	Article 1 defines terms commonly used in the Convention to avoid ambiguity as to the meaning of certain terms and save space within the Convention.	Regulation 5 implements Article 1.	Secretary of State
Article 2 – The international interest	Article 2 sets out some of the conditions for the creation of an international interest in mobile equipment.	Regulation 6 recognises international interests created under the Convention and Protocol under the laws of the United Kingdom, including Article 2 of the Convention.	Secretary of State
Article 3 – Sphere of application	Article 3 provides the connecting factors that must exist for the Convention to apply to a transaction.	Regulation 6 recognises international interests created under the Convention and Protocol under the laws of the	Secretary of State

		United Kingdom including Article 3 of the Convention.	
Article 4 – Where debtor is situated	Article 4 defines the term “where a debtor is situated” for the purpose of Article 3.	Regulation 6 recognises international interests created under the Convention and Protocol under the laws of the United Kingdom including Article 4 of the Convention.	Secretary of State
Articles 5(1), (2) – Interpretation	Articles 5(1) and 5(2) set out principles of interpretation applicable to the Convention.	No implementation necessary.	Secretary of State
Articles 5(3), (4) – Applicable law	Articles 5(3) and 5(4) define the applicable law for the purpose of Article 5(2).	The definition of “applicable law” in Regulation 5 implements Articles 5(3) and 5(4).	Secretary of State
Article 6 – Relationship between the Convention and the Protocol	Article 6 provides that the Convention and the Protocol shall be read and interpreted together as a single instrument and that the Protocol prevails in case of any inconsistency.	It is not necessary to implement Article 6 as the Regulations implement the Convention and Protocol in a single instrument.	
Article 7 – Formal Requirements	Article 7 sets out the formalities for an international interest.	Regulation 6 recognises international interests created under the Convention and Protocol under the laws of the United Kingdom including Article 7 of the Convention.	Secretary of State
Article 8 – Remedies of chargee	Article 8 set outs the remedies of a chargee.	Regulation 19 implements Articles 8(1), 8(2), 8(4), 8(5), 8(6) and 8(7). Article IX(3) of the Protocol provides that Article 8(3) of the Convention shall not apply to aircraft objects.	Secretary of State
Article 9 – Vesting of object in satisfaction; redemption	Article 9 sets out provisions for the vesting in the chargee of an object given in security in or towards secured obligations.	Regulation 20 implements Article 9.	Secretary of State
Article 10 – Remedies of conditional seller or lessor	Article 10 sets out the remedies of a conditional seller or lessor.	Regulation 21 implements Article 10.	Secretary of State
Article 11 – Meaning of default	Article 11 provides for the meaning of the term “default”	Regulation 18 implements Article 11.	Secretary of State
Article 12 – Additional remedies	Article 12 allows the creditor to exercise any additional remedies permitted by the applicable law.	Regulation 23 implements Article 12.	Secretary of State

Article 13 – Relief pending final determination	Article 13 provides creditors with speedy relief pending final determination.	Regulation 25 implements the relief available to a creditor pending final determination of a claim under Article 13.	Secretary of State
Article 14 – Procedural requirements	Article 14 provides that remedies under the Convention are to be exercised in conformity with the procedural law of the place of exercise.	Regulation 48 implements Article 14.	Secretary of State
Article 15 – Derogation	Article 15 allows the parties to exclude or vary certain provisions of the Convention.	Regulation 9 implements Article 15.	Secretary of State
Article 16 – The International Registry	Article 16 provides for the establishment of the International Registry.	Regulation 10 and Schedule 3 recognise the International Registry.	Secretary of State
Article 17 – The Supervisory Authority and the Registrar	Article 17 provides for the establishment of the Supervisory Authority and appointment of the Registrar.	Regulation 12 and Schedule 4 recognise the Supervisory Authority. Regulation 11 and Schedule 3 recognise the Registrar.	Secretary of State
Article 18 – Registration requirements	Article 18 provides a framework for registration requirements.	Regulation 14(1) recognises interests registered in accordance with Articles 18 to 20 of the Convention.	Secretary of State
Article 19 – Validity and time of registration	Article 19 sets out requirements for the validity and time of registrations.	Regulation 14(1) recognises interests registered in accordance with Articles 18 to 20 of the Convention.	Secretary of State
Article 20 – Consent to registration	Article 20 states the person or persons by whom or with whose consent a registration may be effected.	Regulation 14(1) recognises interests registered in accordance with Articles 18 to 20 of the Convention.	Secretary of State
Article 21 – Duration of registration	Article 21 sets out rules for the duration of registrations.	Regulation 15(1) implements Article 21.	Secretary of State
Article 22 – Searches of registry	Article 22 sets out provisions relating to searches with the International Registry.	It is not necessary to implement Article 22 in the Regulations as this is an obligation of the International Registry.	
Article 23 – List of declarations and declared non-consensual rights or interests	Article 23 requires the Registrar to maintain a list of declarations, withdrawals of declarations and categories of non-consensual rights or interests.	It is not necessary to implement Article 23 in the Regulations as this is an obligation of the Registrar.	
Article 24 – Evidentiary value of certificates	Article 24 provides that a certificate issued by the International Registry is prima facie proof of the facts recited in the certificate.	Regulation 14(2) implements Article 24.	Secretary of State

Article 25 – Discharge of registration	Article 25 sets out obligations for parties as regards discharge of registrations with the International Registry.	Regulation 15(2) and 15(3) implement Article 25.	Secretary of State
Article 26 – Access to the international registration facilities	Article 26 contains provisions relating to access to the registration and search facilities of the International Registry.	It is not necessary to implement Article 26 in the Regulations as this is an obligation of the International Registry.	
Article 27 – Supervisory Authority and Registrar; Legal personality; immunity	Article 27 provides for legal personality and immunity for the Supervisory Authority.	Schedules 3 and 4 of the Regulations implements Article 27(1), (4), (5) and (6). It is not necessary to implement 27(2) and (3) as the Supervisory Authority is not based in the UK.	Secretary of State
Article 28 – Liability and financial assurances	Article 28 provides for the liability of the Registrar and financial assurances for the liability of the Registrar.	It is not necessary to implement Article 28 in the Regulations as these are obligations of the Registrar.	
Article 29 – Priority of competing interests	Article 29 sets out priority rules governing a registered interest in relation to other registered interests and unregistered interests.	Regulation 16 implements Article 29 except 29(3) which is replaced by Article XIV of the Protocol.	Secretary of State
Article 30 – Effects of insolvency	Article 30 sets out the effects of insolvency on an international interest.	Regulation 36 implements Article 30.	Secretary of State
Article 31 – Effects of assignment	Article 31 sets out the effects of an assignment of an international interest.	Regulation 27 implements Article 31. Regulation 35 modifies Regulation 27 with respect to Scotland.	Secretary of State
Article 32 – Formal requirements of assignment	Article 32 sets out the formal requirements of an assignment of an international interest.	Regulation 28 implements Article 32. Regulation 35 modifies Regulation 28 with respect to Scotland.	Secretary of State
Article 33 – Debtor's duty to assignee	Article 33 sets out the conditions in which the debtor comes under a duty to make payment or give other performance to the assignee of an international interest.	Regulation 29 implements Article 33. Regulation 35 modifies Regulation 29 with respect to Scotland.	Secretary of State
Article 34 – Default remedies in respect of assignment by way of security	Article 34 provides remedies for the assignee by way of security of an international interest on the debtor's default.	Regulation 30 implements Article 34. Regulation 35 modifies Regulation 30 with respect to Scotland.	Secretary of State
Article 35 – Priority of competing assignments	Article 35 provides for priority of competing assignments of the same international interest.	Regulation 31 implements Article 35. Regulation 35 modifies Regulation 31 with respect to Scotland.	Secretary of State
Article 36 – Assignee's priority with respect to associated rights	Article 36 qualifies the priorities set out in Article 35.	Regulation 32 implements Article 36. Regulation 35 modifies Regulation 32 with respect to Scotland.	Secretary of State
Article 37 – Effect of assignor's insolvency	Article 37 applies the provisions of Article 30 to insolvency proceedings against the assignor.	Regulation 33 implements Article 37. Regulation 35 modifies Regulation 33 with respect to Scotland.	Secretary of State

Article 38 – Subrogation	Article 38 preserves rights of subrogation.	Regulation 34 implements Article 38. Regulation 35 modifies Regulation 37 with respect to Scotland.	Secretary of State
Article 39 – Rights having priority without registration	Article 39 allows a Contracting State to make a declaration to retain or restrict existing rights, including detention rights for the non-payment of the provision of public services, having priority without registration.	Regulation 17 implements a declaration under Article 39. The UK will submit a declaration regarding Article 39 to the depository for the treaty, Unidroit.	Secretary of State
Article 40 – Registrable non-consensual rights or interests	Article 40 allows a Contracting State to make a declaration to allow designated categories of non-consensual rights or interests to be registered as if they were international interests.	The UK has decided not to make a declaration under Article 40 of the Convention. Article 40 has not therefore been implemented in the Regulations.	
Article 41 – Sales and prospective sale	Article 41 enables outright buyers of equipment to obtain the benefit of the registration system and the priority secured by registration as set out in a relevant Protocol.	It is not necessary to implement Article 41 in the Regulations as it is an enabling provision for the Protocol.	
Article 42 – Choice of forum	Article 42 provides for choice of jurisdiction by the parties to a transaction.	Regulation 42 implements Article 42.	Secretary of State
Article 43 – Jurisdiction under Article 13	Article 43 provides for jurisdiction for remedies for judicial relief under Article 13.	Regulation 43 implements Article 43. This is in line with the EU Council Decision 2009/370/EC.	Secretary of State
Article 44 – Jurisdiction to make orders against the Registrar	Article 44 confers jurisdiction in relation to orders against the Registrar and persons who have failed to respond to a demand under Article 25.	It is not necessary to implement Article 44 as the Registrar is not based in the UK.	
Article 45 – Jurisdiction in respect of insolvency proceedings	Article 45 provides that the jurisdiction provisions of Articles 42-44 are not applicable to insolvency proceedings.	Regulation 45 implements Article 45.	Secretary of State
Article 45 bis – Relationship with the <i>United Nations Convention on the Assignment of Receivables in International Trade</i>	Article 45 bis provides that in the event of any inconsistency between the Convention and the United Nations Convention on the Assignment of Receivables in International Trade, the Convention will prevail.	The UK has not ratified the United Nations Convention on the Assignment of Receivables in International Trade and therefore it is not necessary to implement Article 45 bis.	

Article 46 – Relationship with the <i>UNIDROIT Convention on International Financial Leasing</i>	Article 46 provides that the Protocol may determine the relationship between the Convention and the UNIDROIT Convention on International Financial Leasing.	It is not necessary to implement Article 46 in the Regulations as it is an enabling provision for the Protocol.	
Article 47 – Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession	Article 47 sets out provisions relating to the signature, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession of the Convention.	It is not necessary to implement Article 47 as it outlines the formalities to sign, ratify, accept, approve or accede to the Convention.	
Article 48 – Regional Economic Integration Organisations	Article 48 enables Regional Economic Integration Organisations constituted by sovereign States (for example, the European Union) to sign, accept, approve or accede to the Convention.	It is not necessary to implement Article 48 as the UK is not a Regional Economic Integration Organisation.	
Article 49 – Entry into force	Article 49 sets out the circumstances in which the Convention will enter into force.	Regulation 2 sets out the date on which the Regulations will enter into force, which is consistent with the provisions of Article 49.	Secretary of State
Article 50 – Internal transactions	Article 50 allows a Contracting State to make a declaration that the Convention will not apply to transactions which are purely internal, that is where all parties and the object itself are situated in the same Contracting State at the time of conclusion of the contract.	The UK has decided not to make a declaration under Article 50 and therefore has not implemented Article 50.	
Article 51 – Future Protocols	Article 51 sets out provisions relating to future protocols.	It is not necessary to implement Article 51 as it allows the creation of new Protocols.	
Article 52 – Territorial units	Article 52 allows a Contracting State to make a declaration extending the Convention to all or any of its territorial units.	It is not necessary to implement this Article as the UK can extend ratification to the Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies by declaration to the depository, Unidroit.	Secretary of State
Article 53 – Determination of courts	Article 53 allows a Contracting State to declare the relevant court or courts which are to have jurisdiction under the Convention.	Regulation 44 specifies the courts which are to have jurisdiction under the Convention in the UK.	Secretary of State
Article 54(1) – Declaration regarding remedies	Article 54(1) allows a Contracting State to declare that a chargee may not grant a lease over an object situated in	The UK has decided not to make a declaration under Article 54(1) and therefore Article 54(1) has not been implemented in	Secretary of State

	the UK.	the Regulations. UK law already allows a chargee to grant the lease of an object situated in the UK, therefore no further implementation is necessary.	
Article 54(2) – Declaration regarding remedies	Article 54(2) requires the UK to declare to what extent extra-judicial remedies (also known as self-help remedies) will be available in the UK.	The UK has decided to make a declaration under Article 54(2) that remedies available to a creditor under the Convention which are not expressed to require application to the court do not require leave of the court. As the use of extra-judicial remedies is already permitted in the UK, no further implementation is necessary.	Secretary of State
Article 55 – Declarations regarding relief pending final determination	Article 55 allows a Contracting State to make a declaration that it will not apply the provisions of the Convention regarding interim remedies.	This matter is within the competence of the EU. EU Council Decision 2009/370/EC stated that Member States have transferred their competence to the EU as regards matters which affect Council Regulation (EC) No 44/2001 of 22 December 2000 (on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters). Regulation No 44/2001 has direct effect in the UK and is consistent with no declaration under Article 55. Existing UK law therefore is consistent with no declaration under Article 55 and no further implantation is necessary.	
Article 56 – Reservations and declarations	Article 56 sets out mechanics for Contracting States to make declarations under the Convention.	It is not necessary to implement Article 56 as this sets out the articles under which a Contracting State make a declaration.	
Article 57 – Subsequent declarations	Article 57 sets out mechanics for subsequent declarations by a Contracting State	It is not necessary to implement Article 57 as this sets out the procedure for making subsequent declarations under the Convention.	
Article 58 – Withdrawal of declarations	Article 58 set outs mechanics for the withdrawal of declarations by a Contracting State.	It is not necessary to implement Article 58 as this sets out the procedure to withdraw declarations under the Convention.	

Article 59 – Denunciations	Article 59 allows a Contracting State to withdraw from the Convention.	It is not necessary to implement Article 59 as this sets out the procedure to denunciate the Convention.	
Article 60 – Transitional provisions	Article 60 sets out provisions regarding pre-existing rights and interests.	The UK will not make a declaration under Article 60, therefore the Convention will not apply to pre-existing rights. Regulation 51 clarifies that the Regulations do not apply to pre-existing interests.	
Article 61 – Review Conferences, amendments and related matters	Article 61 sets out the machinery for keeping the Convention under review.	It is not necessary to implement Article 61 as this sets out the procedure to review and amend the Convention.	
Article 62 – Depository and its functions	Article 62 set out provisions relating to the Depository and the obligations of the Depository in relation to the Convention.	It is not necessary to implement Article 62 as this concerns obligations of the depository.	
Protocol on matters specific to Aircraft Equipment			
I – Defined terms	Article I defines terms commonly used in the Protocol to avoid ambiguity as to the meaning of certain terms and save space within the Protocol.	Regulation 5 implements Article I.	Secretary of State
II – Application of Convention as regards aircraft objects	Article II provides that the Convention will apply to aircraft objects.	Regulation 6 recognises international interests in relation to aircraft objects.	Secretary of State
III – Application of Convention to sales	Article III applies certain provisions of the Convention to sales.	Regulation 38 implements Article III.	Secretary of State
IV(1) – Sphere of application	Article IV(1) provides that the Convention will apply to a helicopter or to an airframe pertaining to an aircraft, registered in an aircraft register of a Contracting State.	Regulation 8(1) implements Article IV(1).	Secretary of State
IV(2) – Sphere of application	Article IV(2) defines an “internal transaction” for the purpose of Article 1 of the Convention.	Implementation in Regulation 5 and definition of “registered interest”.	Secretary of State
IV(3) – Sphere of application	Article IV(3) allows the parties to exclude the application of Article XI and derogate from any of the provisions of the	Regulation 9 implements Article IV(3).	Secretary of State

	Protocol except Article IX(2)-(4).		
V – Formalities, effects and registration of contracts of sale	Article V sets out the formalities for contracts of sale.	Regulation 39 implements Article V(1). Regulation 40 implements Article V(2). Regulation 41 implements Article V(3).	Secretary of State
VI – Representative capacities	Article VI recognises that persons may enter into agreements or sales, and register an international interest or sale of an aircraft object in a representative capacity (for example, as an agent or trustee).	Regulation 49 implements Article VI.	Secretary of State
VII – Description of aircraft objects	Article VII specifies the elements necessary to satisfy the requirements of the Convention and Protocol as to identifiability of an aircraft object.	Regulation 7 implements Article VII.	Secretary of State
VIII – Choice of law	Article VIII allows a Contracting State to make a declaration as to choice of law.	This matter is within the competence of the EU. EU Council Decision 2009/370/EC stated that Member States have transferred their competence to the EU as regards matters which affect Regulation (EC) No. 593/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 17 June 2008 (on the law applicable to contractual obligations) (Rome I). Regulation (EC) No. 593/2008 has direct effect in the UK and is consistent with a declaration under Article VIII. Existing UK law therefore is consistent with a declaration under Article VIII and so no further implementation is necessary.	
IX – Modification of default remedies provisions	Article IX provides additional remedies to the chargee of an aircraft object and sets out mechanics for enforcement of those remedies.	Regulation 22 implements Articles IX(1), (2), (5) and (6). Regulation 24 implements Article IX(3). Regulation 19(5) implements Article IX(4).	Secretary of State
X – Modification of provisions regarding relief pending final	Article X allows a Contracting State to make declarations to	It is not necessary to implement Article X(1) as this allows Contracting	Secretary of State

determination	modify provisions regarding relief pending final determination.	<p>States to declare they will adopt all, some or none of the provisions in Article X.</p> <p>The UK has decided not to define the word speedy as there is no evidence that the courts in the UK are slow in providing interim relief.</p> <p>Regulation 25(1)(e) implements Article X(3).</p> <p>Regulation 20(7) implements Article X(4).</p> <p>Regulation 9(2) implements Article X(5).</p> <p>The UK has decided not to make a declaration under Article X(6) and therefore it is not necessary to implement Article X(6).</p> <p>The UK is not implementing Articles X(2) or X(6) and therefore it is not necessary to implement Article X(7).</p>	
XI – Remedies on insolvency	Article XI allows a Contracting State to make a declaration to apply a special insolvency regime to govern the creditor's rights where the debtor becomes subject to insolvency proceedings.	<p>EU Council Decision 2009/370/EC stated the EU will not make a declaration under this provision and that Member States keep their competence concerning the rules of substantive law as regards insolvency. Member States are not therefore able to make a declaration under Article XI; however Member States may amend their national insolvency laws to have the same effect as if a declaration had been made.</p> <p>The UK has decided to change national law so as to be consistent with a declaration under Alternative A. Regulation 37 implements changes in national law consistent with a declaration to apply Alternative A under Article XI.</p>	Secretary of State
XII – Insolvency assistance	Article XII allows a Contracting State to make a declaration	This matter is within the competence of the EU. EU Council Decision	Secretary of State

	requiring courts of the Contracting State to cooperate to the maximum extent possible with foreign courts and foreign insolvency administrators in carrying out the provisions of Article XI.	2009/370/EC stated that Member States have transferred their competence to the EU as regards matters which affect Council Regulation (EC) No 1346/2000 of 29 May 2000 (insolvency proceedings). Regulation (EC) No. 1346/2000 has direct effect in the UK and is consistent with a declaration under Article XII. Existing UK law therefore is consistent with a declaration under Article XII and therefore no further implementation is necessary.	
XIII – De-registration and export request authorisation	Article XIII allows a Contracting State to make a declaration in relation to deregistration and export request authorisations.	The UK has decided to make a declaration under Article XIII. Regulation 22 implements Article XIII.	Secretary of State
XIV – Modification of priority provisions	Article XIV extends the general priority rules in Article 29(1) of the Convention to a sale registered in accordance with the Protocol.	Regulations 16(3), (5) and (6) implement Article XIV.	Secretary of State
XV – Modification of assignment provisions	Article XV modifies the assignment provisions so as to require the debtor's consent to an assignment.	Regulation 29(1)(c) implements Article XV.	Secretary of State
XVI – Debtor provisions	Article XVI provides for rights of quiet possession for a debtor.	Regulation 26 implements Article XVI.	Secretary of State
XVII – The Supervisory Authority and the Registrar	Regulation XVII sets out provisions relating to the Supervisory Authority and the Registrar.	It is not necessary to implement Article XVIII as neither the Registrar nor Supervisory Authority are based in the UK.	
XVIII – First regulations	Article XVIII makes provision for the first regulations to be made by the Supervisory Authority	It is not necessary to implement Article XVIII as the first regulations have already been made by the Supervisory Authority.	
XIX – Designated entry points	Article XIX implements Article 18(5) of the Convention for aircraft objects. This allows Contracting States to make a declaration designating an entity as the entry point.	The UK has decided not to make a declaration under Article XIX and therefore it is not necessary to implement Article XIX.	
XX – Additional modifications to Registry provisions	Article XX makes additional modifications to provisions of the Convention covering the Registry.	It is not necessary to implement Article XX as this contains obligations for the International Registry and its users.	
XXI – Modification of jurisdiction	Article XXI provides that the court of a Contracting	This matter is within the competence of the EU.	

provisions	State also has jurisdiction where the object is a helicopter, or an airframe pertaining to an aircraft, for which that State is the State of registry.	EU Council Decision 2009/370/EC stated that Member States have transferred their competence to the EU as regards matters which affect Council Regulation (EC) No 44/2001 of 22 December 2000 (on jurisdiction and the recognition and enforcement of judgments in civil and commercial matters). Regulation No 44/2001 has direct effect in the UK. Existing UK law therefore is consistent with Article XXI and no further implementation is necessary.	
XXII – Waivers of sovereign immunity	Article XXII makes it clear that a waiver of immunity which meets the requirements of Article XXII is binding.	Regulation 46 implements Article XXII.	Secretary of State
XXIII – Relationship with the <i>Convention on the International Recognition of Rights in Aircraft</i>	Article XXIII provides that the Convention and the Protocol supersede the Convention on the International Recognition of Rights in Aircraft (the Geneva Convention) as regards matters within its scope.	The UK has not ratified the Geneva Convention and therefore it is not necessary to implement Article XXIII.	
XXIV – Relationship with the <i>Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to the Precautionary Attachment of Aircraft</i>	Article XXIV provides that the Convention will supersede the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to the Precautionary Attachment of Aircraft (Rome Convention).	The UK has not ratified or acceded, to the Rome Convention and it is not therefore necessary to implement Article XXIV.	
XXV – Relationship with the <i>UNIDROIT Convention on International Financial Leasing</i>	Article XXV provides that the Convention supersedes the UNIDROIT Convention on International Financial Leasing as it relates to aircraft objects.	The UK has not ratified the UNIDROIT Convention on International Financial Leasing and therefore it is not necessary to implement Article XXV.	
XXVI – Signature, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession	Article XXVI sets out provisions relating to the signature, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession of the Protocol.	It is not necessary to implement Article XXVI as this sets out the procedure to sign, ratify, accept, approve or accede to the treaty.	
XXVII – Regional Economic Integration Organisations	Article XXVII enables Regional Economic Integration Organisations constituted by sovereign States (for example, the European Community) to sign, accept, approve or accede to the Protocol.	It is not necessary to implement Article XXVII as the UK is not a Regional Economic Integration Organisation.	

XXVIII – Entry into force	Article XXVIII sets out the circumstances in which the Protocol will enter into force.	Regulation 2 sets out the date on which the Regulations will enter into force, which is consistent with Article XXVIII.	Secretary of State
XXIX – Territorial units	Article XXIX allows a Contracting State to make a declaration extending the Protocol to all or any of its territorial units.	It is not necessary to implement this Article as the UK can extend ratification to the Overseas Territories and Crown Dependencies by declaration to the depository, Unidroit.	
XXX – Declarations relating to certain provisions	Article XXX(1) allows a Contracting State to declare that it will apply any one or more of Article VIII, XII, XIII, X, XI and XXI.	It is not necessary to implement Article XXX as this allows the UK to make declarations under the articles listed.	
XXXI – Declarations under the Convention	Article XXXI makes it clear that declarations under the Convention relating to certain provisions apply to the Protocol.	It is not necessary to implement Article XXXI as this clarifies the link between the Convention and Protocol. The UK regulations implement the Convention and Protocol in a single instrument.	
XXXII – Reservations and declarations	Article XXXII sets out mechanics for Contracting States to make declarations under the Protocol.	It is not necessary to implement Article XXXII as this sets out how Contracting States can make declarations.	
XXXIII – Subsequent declarations	Article XXXIII sets out mechanics for subsequent declarations by a Contracting State	It is not necessary to implement Article XXXIII as this concerns the process for Contracting States to make subsequent declarations.	
XXXIV – Withdrawal of declarations	Article XXXIV set outs mechanics for the withdrawal of declarations by a Contracting State	It is not necessary to implement Article XXXIV as this sets out the process to withdraw declarations made by a Contracting State.	
XXXV – Denunciations	Article XXXV allows a Contracting State to withdraw from the Protocol.	It is not necessary to implement Article XXXV.	
XXXVI – Review Conferences, amendments and related matters	Article XXXVI sets out the machinery for keeping the Protocol under review.	It is not necessary to implement Article XXXVI as this sets out the process to review and amend the Protocol.	
XXXVII – Depository and its functions	Article XXXVII set out provisions relating to the Depository and the obligations of the Depository in relation to the Protocol.	It is not necessary to implement Article XXXVII as this concerns the obligations of the depository.	