

CIVIL JURISDICTION ACT 2001

Chapter 28

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AN ACT

to make further provision about the civil jurisdiction of courts in the Island; about the recognition and enforcement of judgments given in the Island or elsewhere; about the civil law; about legal practitioners; and for connected purposes.

WE, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Council and Keys of the said Isle, do humbly beseech your Majesty that it may be enacted, and be it enacted, by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Council and Keys in Tynwald assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows (that is to say):—

PART 1

CIVIL JURISDICTION OF THE HIGH COURT

1. Interim relief.

After section 56 of the High Court Act 1991¹ insert —

"Jurisdiction in certain proceedings

56A. Interim relief and protective measures in cases of doubtful jurisdiction.

P1982/27/24

(1) Any power of the High Court to grant interim relief pending trial or pending the determination of an appeal shall extend to a case where the issue to be tried, or which is the subject of the appeal, relates to the jurisdiction of the High Court to entertain the proceedings.

¹ 1991 c.12

(2) Subsection (1) shall not be construed as restricting any power to grant interim relief or protective measures which the High Court may have apart from this section.

56B Interim relief in the absence of substantive proceedings.

P1982/27/25

(1) The High Court shall have power to grant interim relief where proceedings have been or are to be commenced in a country or territory outside the Island.

(2) On an application for any interim relief under subsection (1) the High Court may refuse to grant that relief if, in the opinion of the Court, the fact that it has no jurisdiction apart from this section in relation to the subject-matter of the proceedings in question makes it inexpedient for the Court to grant it.

(3) In this section "interim relief" means interim relief of any kind which the High Court has power to grant in proceedings relating to matters within its jurisdiction, other than —

- (a) a warrant for the arrest of property; or
- (b) provision for obtaining evidence."

2. Admiralty proceedings : security in case of stay on jurisdictional grounds, etc.

In Schedule 1 to the High Court Act 1991, after paragraph 8 insert —

"8A. (1) Where the High Court stays or dismisses Admiralty proceedings on the ground that the dispute in question should be submitted to arbitration or to the determination of the courts of another country or territory, the High Court may, if in those proceedings property has been arrested or bail or other security has been given to prevent or obtain release from arrest -

- (a) order that the property arrested be retained as security for the satisfaction of any award or judgment which —
 - (i) is given in respect of the dispute in the arbitration or legal proceedings in favour of which those proceedings are stayed or dismissed; and
 - (ii) is enforceable in the Island; or
- (b) order that the stay or dismissal of those proceedings be conditional on the provision of equivalent security for the satisfaction of any such award or judgment.

(2) Where the High Court makes an order under sub-paragraph (1), it may attach such conditions to the order as it thinks fit, in particular conditions with respect to the institution or prosecution of the relevant arbitration or legal proceedings.

(3) Subject to any provision made by rules of court and to any necessary modifications, the same law and practice shall apply in relation to property retained in pursuance of an order made by the High Court under sub-paragraph (1) as would apply if it were held for the purposes of proceedings in that Court."

3. Certain steps not to amount to submission to jurisdiction of overseas court.

P1982/27/33

(1) Subsection (2) shall have effect for the purposes of determining whether a judgment given by a court of a country or territory outside the Island should be recognised or enforced in the Island.

(2) The person against whom the judgment was given shall not be regarded as having submitted to the jurisdiction of that court by reason only of the fact that he appeared (conditionally or otherwise) in the proceedings for all or any one or more of the following purposes, namely —

- (a) to contest the jurisdiction of that court;
- (b) to ask that court to dismiss or stay the proceedings on the ground that the dispute in question should be submitted to arbitration or to the determination of the courts of another country;
- (c) to protect, or obtain the release of, property seized or threatened with seizure in the proceedings.

PART 2

AMENDMENTS RELATING TO OVERSEAS JUDGMENTS etc.

4. Amendment of Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement) (Isle of Man) Act 1968.

P1982/27/Sch.10

(1) The Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement)(Isle of Man) Act 1968² is amended in accordance with this section.

(2) In section 1 of that Act —

(a) for subsections (1) and (2) substitute —

"(1) The Council of Ministers may by order direct —

- (a) that this Part of this Act shall extend to a country outside the Isle of Man;
- (b) that such courts of that country as are specified in the order shall be recognised courts of that country for the purposes of this Part; and
- (c) that judgments of any such recognised court, or such judgments of any class so specified, shall, if within subsection (2), be judgments to which this Part applies.

(2) Subject to subsection (2A), a judgment of a recognised court is within this subsection if —

² XX p.452

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- (a) it is either final and conclusive as between the judgment debtor and the judgment creditor or requires the former to make an interim payment to the latter; and
- (b) there is payable under it a sum of money, not being a sum payable in respect of taxes or other charges of a like nature or in respect of a fine or other penalty; and
- (c) it is given after the coming into force of the order which made that court a recognised court.

(2A) The following judgments of a recognised court are not within subsection (2) —

- (a) a judgment given by that court on appeal from a court which is not a recognised court;
- (b) a judgment or other instrument which is regarded for the purposes of its enforcement as a judgment of that court but which was given or made in another country;
- (c) a judgment given by that court in proceedings founded on a judgment of a court in another country and having as their object the enforcement of that judgment.";

(b) at the end add —

"(4) Any order made under this section before its amendment by the Civil Jurisdiction Act 2001 which deems any court of a country outside the Isle of Man to be a superior court of that country for the purposes of this Part shall have effect from the time of that amendment as if it provided for that court to be a recognised court of that country for those purposes, and for any final and conclusive judgment of that court, if within subsection (2), to be a judgment to which this Part applies."

(3) In section 8(1) of that Act, the word "superior" is repealed.

(4) For section 9 of that Act substitute —

"9. Provision for issue of copies of, and certificates in connection with, Isle of Man judgments.

(1) Rules of court under section 25 of the High Court Act 1991 may make provision for enabling any judgment creditor wishing to secure the enforcement in a country outside the Isle of Man to which Part I applies of a judgment to which this subsection applies, to obtain, subject to any conditions specified in the rules —

- (a) a copy of the judgment; and
- (b) a certificate giving particulars relating to the judgment and the proceedings in which it was given.

(2) Subsection (1) applies to any judgment under which a sum of money is payable, not being a sum payable in respect of taxes or other charges of a like nature or in respect of a fine or other penalty."

(5) After section 9 of that Act insert —

"9A. Arbitration awards.

The provisions of this Act, except sections 1(4) and 6, shall apply as they apply to a judgment, in relation to an award in proceedings on an arbitration which has, in pursuance of the law in force in the place where it is made, become enforceable in the same manner as a judgment given by a court in that place."

(6) In section 10(1) of that Act, after the definition of "appeal" insert —

""country" includes territory;".

5. Judgments, awards and obligations expressed in foreign currency.

P1977/38/4

(1) In relation to judgments and awards registered after this subsection comes into operation, the following enactments (which require the conversion to Isle of Man or United Kingdom currency as at the date of registration of the judgments and awards to which they relate) are repealed —

- (a) section 2(3) of the Judgments (Reciprocal Enforcement) (Isle of Man) Act 1968; and
- (b) section 1(3) of the Arbitration (International Investment Disputes) Act 1983³.

(2) In relation to bills of exchange drawn after this subsection comes into operation, section 57(2) (measure of damages for bills dishonoured abroad), and section 72(4) (rate of exchange) of the Bills of Exchange Act 1883⁴ are repealed.

PART 3

MISCELLANEOUS

6. Repeal of Aliens Restriction Act 1948.

The Aliens Restriction Act 1948⁵, which prevents certain persons becoming members of juries and of the civil service, is repealed.

7. Deemsters, etc.

- (1) In section 3 of the High Court Act 1991 —
 - (a) after subsection (3) insert —

³ 1983 c.16

⁴ V p.310

⁵ XVII p.185

"(3A) Where —

- (a) the person holding the office of First Deemster is absent, or is otherwise unable to act on account of illness or for any other cause whatsoever, or
- (b) the office of First Deemster is vacant,

the functions which attach to the offices of First Deemster and the Clerk of the Rolls shall be exercised by the Second Deemster."

(b) after subsection (7) insert —

"(7A) The Governor may, if he thinks fit, appoint deputy Deemsters to hold office for such period and subject to such conditions as the Governor may specify, and such appointees shall have all the status and jurisdiction of a judge of the High Court.";

(c) in subsection (8), for "acting judges of the High Court" substitute "acting Deemsters".

(2) In section 3 of the Interpretation Act 1976 [c. 20], for the definition of "Deemster" substitute —

"Deemster" means the First Deemster or the Second Deemster, and includes a Deputy Deemster or Acting Deemster;

"Deemsters" means the First Deemster and the Second Deemster;"

(3) Any person who, immediately before the commencement of this section, held office as an acting judge of the High Court shall continue in office as an acting Deemster for such period and in accordance with such conditions as are specified in his or her appointment.

(4) In section 21(7) of the Advocates Act 1976⁶, after "acting Deemster" insert "or a deputy Deemster".

- (5) In section 15(1) of the High Court Act 1991, at the end add "or
 - (c) a person nominated by the First Deemster".

8. Alternative dispute resolution by mediation.

After section 17 of the High Court Act 1991 insert —

Mediation

17A. Application of sections 17B to 17D.

(1) Sections 17B to 17D apply where, in accordance with rules of court, any proceedings or any matters arising out of the proceedings are referred to mediation.

(2) Sections 17B to 17D do not apply in respect of proceedings and matters referred to mediation before the commencement of this section.

⁶ 1976 c.27

17B. Privilege in mediation sessions.

(1) The same privilege with respect to defamation as exists with respect to judicial proceedings and a document produced in judicial proceedings exists with respect to a publication —

- (a) made at a mediation session; or
- (b) of a document or other material sent to or produced to a mediator, or sent to or produced at the High Court or at the Isle of Man Courts of Justice, for the purpose of enabling a mediation session to be arranged; or
- (c) as provided by section 17C.

(2) Evidence of anything said or of any admission made in a mediation session is not admissible in any proceedings before any court, tribunal or body.

(3) A document prepared for the purposes of, or in the course of, or as a result of, a mediation session, or a copy of such a document, is not admissible in evidence in any proceedings before any court, tribunal or body.

(4) Subsections (2) and (3) do not apply with respect to any evidence or document —

- (a) if the persons in attendance at, or identified during, the mediation session and, in the case of a document, all persons identified in the document, consent to the admission of the evidence or document; or
- (b) in proceedings instituted with respect to any act or omission in connection with which a disclosure has been made under section 17C.

(5) In this section "mediation session" includes any steps taken in the course of making arrangements for the session or in the course of the follow-up of a session.

17C. Limitations on disclosure of information by mediator.

A mediator may disclose information obtained in connection with the administration or implementation of a reference for mediation only in one or more of the following circumstances —

- (a) with the consent of the person from whom the information was obtained;
- (b) in connection with the administration or implementation of a reference for mediation;
- (c) if there are reasonable grounds to believe that the disclosure is necessary to prevent or minimise the danger of injury to any person or damage to any property;
- (d) if the disclosure is reasonably required for the purpose of referring any party or parties to a mediation session

to any person, agency, organisation or other body and the disclosure is made with the consent of the parties to the mediation session for the purpose of aiding in the resolution of the dispute between those parties or assisting the parties in any other manner;

- (e) in accordance with a requirement imposed by or under an enactment or the common law.

17D. Protection of mediators.

(1) No action shall lie against a mediator in respect of any act or omission of his which is done or omitted for the purposes of a mediation if the act or omission was done in good faith for the purposes of the mediation.

(2) If any action is brought in circumstances in which this section provides that no action shall lie, the High Court may, on the application of the defendant and upon an affidavit of the facts, set aside the proceedings in the action, with or without costs, as the Court thinks fit."

9. Law applicable to contracts

(1) The Contracts (Applicable Law) Act 1992⁷ is amended in accordance with this section.

(2) In section 1 of that Act —

(a) after paragraph (c) insert —

"(d) "the Funchal Convention" means the Convention on the accession of the Kingdom of Spain and the Portuguese Republic to the Rome Convention and the Brussels Protocol, with adjustments made to the Rome Convention by the Luxembourg Convention, signed by the United Kingdom in Funchal on 18th May 1992;

(e) "the 1996 Accession Convention" means the Convention on the accession of the Republic of Austria, the Republic of Finland and the Kingdom of Sweden to the Rome Convention and the Brussels Protocol, with the adjustments made to the Rome Convention by the Luxembourg Convention and the Funchal Convention, signed by the United Kingdom in Brussels on 29 November 1996;"

(b) for "the Rome Convention, the Luxembourg Convention and the Brussels Protocol" substitute "those Conventions and that Protocol".

(3) In section 2(4) of that Act —

⁷ 1992 c.2

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- (a) for "Schedules 1, 2 and 3" substitute "Schedules 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5";
- (b) at the end add "and
 - (d) the Funchal Convention; and
 - (e) the 1996 Accession Convention".
- (4) In section 4 of that Act, for "Governor in Council" wherever occurring, substitute "Council of Ministers".
- (5) In Schedule 1 to that Act —
 - (a) omit Article 22.2;
 - (b) omit Article 27;
 - (c) omit the second sentence in Article 30.3;
 - (d) in Article 31(d), omit ", 27";
 - (e) for the Protocol substitute —

"PROTOCOL

The High Contracting Parties have agreed upon the following provision which shall be annexed to the Convention:

Notwithstanding the provisions of the Convention, Denmark, Sweden and Finland may retain national provisions concerning the law applicable to questions relating to the carriage of goods by sea and may amend such provisions without following the procedure provided for in article 23 of the Convention of Rome. The national provisions applicable in this respect are the following :

- in Denmark, paragraphs 252 and 321(3) and (4) of the "Sølov" (maritime law);
- in Sweden, Chapter 13, Article 2(1) and (2), and Chapter 14, Article 1(3), of "sjölagen" (maritime law);
- in Finland, Chapter 13, Article 2(1) and (2), and Chapter 14, Article 1(3), of "merilaki"/"sjölagen" (maritime law)."
- (6) In Schedule 3, in paragraph (a) of Article 2 —
 - (a) after the entry relating to Netherlands insert —
 - "— in Austria :
 - the Oberste Gerichtshof, the Verwaltungsgerichtshof and the Verfassungsgerichtshof";
 - (b) after the entry relating to Portugal insert —
 - "— in Finland :
 - korkein oikeus/högsta domstolen, korkein hallinto-oikeus/högsta förvaltningsdomstolen, markkinatuomioistuim/marknadsdomstolen and työtuomioistuim/arbetsdomstolen,
 - in Sweden :
 - Högsta domstolen, Regeringsrätten, Arbetsdomstolen and Marknadsdomstolen,".
- (7) After Schedule 3 of that Act add the Schedules set out in the Schedule to this Act.

10. Leave to appeal.

After section 19 of the High Court Act 1991 insert —

"19A. Leave to appeal.

P1999/22/54

(1) Rules of court may provide that any right of appeal to the Appeal Division may be exercised only with leave.

(2) For the purposes of subsection (1) rules of court may make provision as to —

- (a) the classes of case in which a right of appeal may be exercised only with leave;
- (b) the judge or court which may give leave for the purposes of this section;
- (c) any consideration to be taken into account in deciding whether leave should be given; and
- (d) any requirements to be satisfied before leave is given.

(3) No appeal may be made against a decision of a judge or court under this section to give or refuse permission (but this subsection does not affect any right under rules of court to make further application for permission to the same or another judge or court).

(4) For the purposes of this section, a right of appeal includes —

- (a) a right to make an application to have a case stated for the opinion of the Appeal Division;
- (b) the right to make an application for a new trial; and
- (c) the right to make an application to set aside a verdict, finding or judgment in any cause or matter in the Civil Divisions which has been tried, or in which any issue has been tried, by a jury.

(5) This section does not apply to a right of appeal in any cause or matter in respect of which any other Act makes specific provision for leave to appeal."

11. Rules of court.

For subsection (4) of section 25 of the High Court Act 1991 substitute

—
"(4) Rules of court shall be laid before Tynwald as soon as practicable after they are made, and if Tynwald at the sitting at which the regulations are laid or at the next following sitting resolves that they shall be annulled, they shall cease to have effect."

12. Registration of legal practitioners.

In the Legal Practitioners Registration Act 1986⁸ —

- (a) in section 2(2), for "First Deemster" substitute "Chief Registrar";
- (b) in section 3 —
 - (i) after subsection (2) insert —

"(2A) Where an application for renewal of registration is made before that registration expires, the registration shall continue in force until the application is either —

 - (a) determined; or
 - (b) withdrawn.";
 - (ii) in subsection (3), for "First Deemster" substitute "Chief Registrar";
- (c) after section 4 insert —

"4A. Right of review.

- (1) A person who has —
 - (a) been refused registration under section 2; or
 - (b) has had his registration revoked under section 3,has a right to have the decision reviewed by the First Deemster.
- (2) An application for a review must —
 - (a) be in writing;
 - (b) give particulars of the decision which the applicant wants to be reviewed;
 - (c) include any material or representations that the applicant wants to be taken into account in the review;
 - (d) give an address to which notices can be sent; and
 - (e) be delivered to the Isle of Man Courts of Justice within 1 month after the applicant is given notice of the original decision.
- (3) The First Deemster may confirm, vary or reverse the decision under review.
- (4) A person who is aggrieved by a decision of the First Deemster under subsection (3) may appeal against the decision to the Staff of Government Division in the same manner as in appeals from the Civil Divisions.

⁸ 1986 c.15

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(5) The Staff of Government Division shall treat an appeal under subsection (4) in all respects as if it were an appeal from the Civil Divisions and all enactments relating to such appeals shall apply with the necessary modifications."

13. Short title and commencement

(1) This Act may be cited as the Civil Jurisdiction Act 2001.

(2) This Act shall come into operation on such day as the Council of Ministers may by order appoint and different days may be so appointed for different provisions and for different purposes.

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Section 9(7)

SCHEDULE

NEW SCHEDULES 4 AND 5 INSERTED INTO THE CONTRACTS (APPLICABLE LAW)
ACT 1992

"Section 2

SCHEDULE 4

THE FUNCHAL CONVENTION

The High Contracting Parties to the Treaty establishing the European Economic Community.

Considering that the Kingdom of Spain and the Portuguese Republic, in becoming Members of the Community, undertook to accede to the Convention on the law applicable to contractual obligations, opened for signature in Rome on 19th June 1980.

Have decided to conclude this Convention, and to this end have designated as their plenipotentiaries:

(Designation of plenipotentiaries)

Who, meeting within the Council, having exchanged their full powers, found in good and due form.

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

The Kingdom of Spain and the Portuguese Republic hereby accede to the Convention on the law applicable to contractual obligations, opened for signature in Rome on 19th June 1980.

Article 2

The Convention on the law applicable to contractual obligations is hereby amended as follows:

- (1) Article 22(2), Article 27 and the second sentence of Article 30(3) shall be deleted.
- (2) The reference to Article 27 in Article 31(d) shall be deleted.

Article 3

The Secretary-General of the Council of the European Communities shall transmit a certified copy of the Convention on the law applicable to contractual obligations in the Danish, Dutch, English, French, German, Greek, Irish and Italian languages to the Governments of the Kingdom of Spain and the Portuguese Republic.

Article 4

This Convention shall be ratified by the Signatory States. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the Council of the European Communities.

Article 5

This Convention shall enter into force, as between the States which have ratified it, on the first day of the third month following deposit of the last instrument of ratification by the Kingdom of Spain or the Portuguese Republic and by one State which has ratified the Convention on the law applicable to contractual obligations.

This Convention shall enter into force for each Contracting State which subsequently ratifies it on the first day of the third month following that of deposit of its instrument of ratification.

Article 6

The Secretary-General of the Council of the European Communities shall notify the Signatory States of:

- (a) the deposit of each instrument of ratification;

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- (b) the dates of entry into force of this Convention for the Contracting States.

Article 7

This Convention, drawn up in a single original in the Danish, Dutch, English, French, German, Greek, Irish, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish languages, all ten texts being equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the General Secretariat of the Council of the European Communities. The Secretary-General shall transmit a certified copy to the Government of each Signatory State.

Section 2

SCHEDULE 5

THE 1996 ACCESSION CONVENTION

The High Contracting Parties to the Treaty establishing the European Community.

Considering that the Republic of Austria, the Republic of Finland and the Kingdom of Sweden, in becoming Members of the European Union, undertook to accede to the Convention on the Law applicable to Contractual Obligations, opened for signature in Rome on 19th June 1980, and to the First and Second Protocols on its interpretation by the Court of Justice, have agreed as follows:

TITLE I

General Provisions

ARTICLE 1

The Republic of Austria, the Republic of Finland and the Kingdom of Sweden hereby accede to:

- (a) the Convention on the Law applicable to Contractual Obligations, opened for signature in Rome on 19th June 1980, hereinafter referred to as "the Convention of 1980", as it stands following incorporation of all the adjustments and amendments made thereto by:
- the Convention signed in Luxembourg on 10th April 1984, hereinafter referred to as "the Convention of 1984", on the accession of the Hellenic Republic to the Convention on the Law applicable to Contractual Obligations;
 - the Convention signed in Funchal on 18th May 1992, hereinafter referred to as "the Convention of 1992", on the accession of the Kingdom of Spain and the Portuguese Republic to the Convention on the Law applicable to Contractual Obligations;
- (b) the First Protocol, signed on 19th December 1988, hereinafter referred to as "the First Protocol of 1988", on the interpretation by the Court of Justice of the European Communities of the Convention on the Law applicable to Contractual Obligations;
- (c) the Second Protocol, signed on 19th December 1988, hereinafter referred to as "the Second Protocol of 1988", conferring on the Court of Justice of the European Communities certain powers to interpret the Convention on the Law applicable to Contractual Obligations.

TITLE II

Adjustments to the Protocol annexed to the Convention of 1980

ARTICLE 2

The Protocol annexed to the Convention of 1980 is hereby replaced by the following:

"Notwithstanding the provisions of the Convention, Denmark, Sweden and Finland may retain national provisions concerning the law applicable to questions relating to the carriage of goods by sea and may amend such provisions without following the procedure provided for in Article 23 of the Convention of Rome. The national provisions applicable in this respect are the following:

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- in Denmark, paragraphs 252 and 321(3) and (4) of the "Sølov" (maritime law);
- in Sweden, Chapter 13, Article 2(1) and (2), and Chapter 14, Article 1(3), of "sjölagen" (maritime law);
- in Finland, Chapter 13, Article 2(1) and (2), and Chapter 14, Article 1(3), of "merilaki"/"sjölagen" (maritime law)."

TITLE III

Adjustments to the First Protocol of 1988

ARTICLE 3

The following indents shall be inserted in Article 2(a) of the First Protocol of 1988:

- (a) between the tenth and eleventh indents:
 - "— in Austria:
the Oberste Gerichtshof, the Verwaltungsgerichtshof and the Verfassungsgerichtshof,"
- (b) between the eleventh and twelfth indents:
 - "— in Finland:
Korkein oikeus/högsta domstolen, korkein hallinto-oikeus/högsta förvaltningsdomstolen, markkinstuomioistuim/marknadsdomstolen and työtuomioistuim/arbetsdomstolen,
 - in Sweden:
Högsta domstolen, Regeringsrätten, Arbetsdomstolen and Marknadsdomstolen,".

TITLE IV

Final Provisions

ARTICLE 4

1. The Secretary-General of the Council of the European Union shall transmit a certified copy of the Convention of 1980, the Convention of 1984, the First Protocol of 1988, the Second Protocol of 1988 and the Convention of 1992 in the Danish, Dutch, English, French, German, Greek, Irish, Italian, Spanish and Portuguese languages to the Governments of the Republic of Austria, the Republic of Finland and the Kingdom of Sweden.

2. The text of the Convention of 1980, the Convention of 1984, the First Protocol of 1988, the Second Protocol of 1988 and the Convention of 1992 in the Finnish and Swedish languages shall be authentic under the same conditions as the other texts of the Convention of 1980, the Convention of 1984, the First Protocol of 1988, the Second Protocol of 1988 and the Convention of 1992.

ARTICLE 5

This Convention shall be ratified by the Signatory States. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the Council of the European Union.

ARTICLE 6

1. This Convention shall enter into force, as between the States which have ratified it, on the first day of the third month following the deposit of the last instrument of ratification by the Republic of Austria, the Republic of Finland or the Kingdom of Sweden and by one Contracting State which has ratified the Convention on the Law applicable to Contractual Obligations.

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2. This Convention shall enter into force for each Contracting State which subsequently ratifies it on the first day of the third month following the deposit of its instrument of ratification.

ARTICLE 7

The Secretary-General of the Council of the European Union shall notify the Signatory States of:

- (a) the deposit of each instrument of ratification;
- (b) the dates of entry into force of this Convention for the Contracting States.

ARTICLE 8

This Convention, drawn up in a single original in the Danish, Dutch, English, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Irish, Italian, Portuguese, Spanish and Swedish languages, all twelve texts being equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the General Secretariat of the Council of the European Union. The Secretary-General shall transmit a certified copy to the Government of each Signatory State."