Procedures to ratify the 2011 Revised Convention: Perspectives from UNESCO
The 2011 Revised Regional Convention

- **Adopted** at the **International Conference of States** to Examine and Adopt the Amendments to the 1983 Regional Convention on 25-26, November 2011 in Tokyo, Japan

- **Signed** by 8 member states: Armenia, Bangladesh, Cambodia, China, Lao PDR, Republic of Korea, Timor Leste, and Turkey

- Also signed by the Holy See

- **Ratification** by five member states is required for the revised convention to enter into force

- So far **Australia** and **China** have ratified the 2011 Revised Regional Convention
Signature and ratification, acceptance, approval or accession

- Open to all UNESCO Member States and the Holy See

- States may express their consent to be bound to this Convention by:
  - a signature without reservation as to ratification, acceptance, approval or accession;
  - a signature subject to ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, followed by ratification, acceptance, approval or accession; or
  - the deposit of an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.
May reserve the right not to apply

**Article X.6**

- Any State may, at the time of signature or when depositing its instrument of, ratification, acceptance, approval, or accession declare that it reserves the right not to apply, in whole or in part, one or more of the following Articles of this Convention:
  - **Article IV.7 and VI.3**: non-traditional modes
  - **Article V.1, V.2, and V.3**: recognition of partial studies
  - non-traditional modes
  - **Article VIII.4**: UNESCO Diploma Supplement and UNESCO/OECD Guidelines for Quality Provision of Cross-border Higher Education

- No other reservation can be made.
Thank you very much for your attention!