You have asked us to prepare a comprehensive collection of documents relating to the ratification by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (the UK) of the Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment and the Protocol to the Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment on matters specific to Aircraft Equipment (together the Cape Town Convention). The note does not cover the ratification/accession of any Crown Dependencies to the Cape Town Convention.

We accordingly set out below a summary of the UK’s ratification process together with [links to] the relevant documents.

1. The UK Government’s initial consideration of ratifying the Cape Town Convention began with the Department for Business Innovation & Skills (BIS) publishing a call for evidence on the Cape Town Convention on 30 July 2010 (URN 10/1032) (the call for evidence). The call for evidence closed on 8 October 2010.

2. On 24 February 2011¹, BIS published:
   (a) a summary of responses to the call for evidence (URN 11/539);
   (b) a full list of the responses to the call for evidence:

   On 6 December 2013, BIS published the UK Government’s response to the call for evidence stating that it had carefully considered the views of respondents and had decided to proceed with ratification (BIS/13/1252).

3. On 16 June 2014, BIS consulted the UK public and business on the UK’s options when ratifying the Cape Town Convention by publishing:
   (a) a consultation document (BIS/14/542) (the consultation).
   (b) an impact assessment of the UK’s ratification of the Cape Town Convention (BIS/15/560).

   The consultation closed on 11 August 2014.

4. On 16 July 2014, the European Union (Definition of Treaties) (Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment and Protocol thereto on matters specific to Aircraft Equipment) Order 2014 (the Order) was made by the Queen in Council. The Order designated the Cape Town Convention as an EU Treaty as defined in section 1(2) of the European Communities Act 1972, so permitting the UK to pass legislation ratifying the Cape Town Convention and bringing it into UK law. The draft of the Order had been considered by the Joint Committee on Statutory Instruments on 12 May 2014 and approved by the Lords on 14 May 2014. The Order came into effect on 17 July 2014.

5. On 5 March 2015, BIS published:

¹ The document is dated 2010 on its front cover.
(a) the UK Government’s response to the consultation and described the options that the UK Government would be selecting when ratifying the Cape Town Convention (BIS/15/123);

(b) a final impact assessment of the UK’s ratification of the Cape Town Convention (BIS/15/124).

(c) draft regulations to implement ratification of the Cape Town Convention and make the required changes to UK law (the proposed regulations) (BIS/15/125) for consultation;

(d) draft guidance on the proposed regulations (BIS/15/53).

The consultation on the proposed regulations closed on 15 March 2015.

6. The International Interests in Aircraft Equipment (Cape Town Convention) Regulations 2015 implementing the UK’s ratification of the Cape Town Convention were made on 23 March 2015 and laid before Parliament on 26 March 2015.

7. BIS published guidance on the Regulations on 21 September 2015.

8. The UK Government deposited its instrument of ratification and made the relevant declarations under the Cape Town Convention at the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law (UNIDROIT) on 27 July 2015. The Cape Town Convention entered into force in the UK on 1 November 2015.

9. The UK CAA published guidance on its website on 2 November 2015 regarding the procedures required for obtaining an IDERA for a UK registered aircraft, for deregistering an aircraft using an IDERA, for revoking an IDERA and for certifying a designee and removing a certified designee. http://www.caa.co.uk/default.aspx?catid=122&pagetype=90&pageid=17240