

APPENDIX for

Law and Culture:
A Theory of Comparative Variation
in Bona Fide Purchase Rules

Giuseppe Dari-Mattiacci* and Carmine Guerriero†

* Amsterdam Center for Law and Economics, University of Amsterdam. Email: gdarimat@uva.nl; homepage: <http://darimattiacci.acl.e.nl>; SSRN: <http://ssrn.com/author=333631>. G Dari-Mattiacci gratefully acknowledges the financial support by the Netherland Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO VIDI grant 016.075.332).

† Amsterdam Center for Law and Economics, University of Amsterdam; email: c.guerriero@uva.nl; homepage: <https://sites.google.com/site/carmineguerrieroshomepage>.

Table 1.A: Summary of Variables

	Variables	Definition and Sources	Summary Statistics
Pro-owner legal institutions:	<i>Property–Private:</i>	Years after which the good faith buyer definitively acquires ownership of a stolen movable good purchased within a private sale. Source: see text.	12.056 (12.765) [126]
	<i>Adverse–Possession:</i>	Years needed for adverse possession by any good faith possessor of a movable good. Source: see text.	11.306 (11.890) [126]
	<i>Property–Market:</i>	Years after which a good-faith buyer definitively acquires ownership of a stolen movable good purchased within a public market. Source: see text.	10.961 (12.677) [77]
	<i>Property–Professional:</i>	Years after which a good-faith buyer definitively acquires ownership of a stolen movable good purchased from a professional seller. Source: see text.	9.390 (12.068) [77]
	<i>Property–Auction:</i>	Years after which a good-faith buyer definitively acquires ownership of a stolen movable good purchased within an auction sale. Source: see text.	8.610 (12.066) [77]
	<i>Good-faith:</i>	Dummy equal to zero when good-faith is presumed and one otherwise. Source: see text.	0.273 (0.448) [77]
Culture and quality of public enforcement:	<i>Culture:</i>	First principal component extracted from the level of generalized trust and the importance of respect for other people self-reported to all the World Value Surveys and European Value Study up to the 2008. Source: Inglehart (2010).	0.012 (1.053) [77]
	<i>Enforcement:</i>	First principal component extracted from the number of police personnel and the number of professional judges per 100,000 inhabitants both averaged between 1973 and 2009. Source: United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems, all available waves.	0.041 (0.939) [77]
Self-Reliance:	<i>Self-reliance:</i>	Indicator variable which equals 3 if both <i>Pronoun-Drop</i> and <i>Pronoun-Diff</i> equal 1; 2 if either <i>Pronoun-Drop</i> or <i>Pronoun-Diff</i> equal 1, and 1 otherwise. Source: Kashima and Kashima (1998, 2005).	1.667 (0.749) [108]
	<i>Pronoun-Drop:</i>	1 if the language of the majority ethnic group allows dropping first-person pronoun, 0 otherwise. Sources: Kashima and Kashima (1998, 2005).	0.586 (0.496) [70]
	<i>Pronoun-Diff:</i>	1 if the language of the majority ethnic group has several second-person pronouns modulated according to the social distance between speakers. Sources: Kashima and Kashima (1998, 2005).	0.743 (0.440) [70]
Other controls:	<i>Common law:</i>	Normalised first principal component extracted from the following dummies coded for the year 2000: 1. <i>Case-Law</i> which equals 1 if the lawmaking institution was case law; 2. <i>Appeal-on-Law</i> , which equals 1 if only new evidence or issues of law can be reviewed or if there is no appeal and 0 if issues of both law and fact can be reviewed in appeal; 3. <i>Equity</i> , which is equal to 1 if judgment may be based on both law and equity grounds, and 0 when they must be on law only; 3. <i>Adversarial</i> , which equals 1 if the evidence gathering procedure is adversarial and 0 otherwise; 4. <i>Oral</i> , which has value one if the evidence is mostly submitted at oral hearings before the judge and zero otherwise. Source: Guerriero (2014).	0.343 (0.247) [93]
	<i>Democracy:</i>	Executive constraints from the POLITY IV data set averaged over all the available years. Source: Marshall and Jaggers (2010).	4.149 (1.828) [119]
	<i>Majoritarian:</i>	Dummy variable for electoral systems, equal to 1 if the lower house in a country is elected under plurality rule, 0 otherwise. Only legislative elections (lower house) are considered. Source: Blume and others, ‘The Economic Effects of Constitutions: Replicating—and Extending—Persson and Tabellini’ (2009) 139 Pub Choice 197.	0.116 (0.322) [86]
	<i>Protestantism:</i>	Protestants as a share of the whole population in 1980. Source: La Porta and others, ‘The Quality of Government’ (1999) 15 JL Econ and Org 222.	10.579 (19.745) [126]

Notes: 1. The first figure for each variable is the mean, whereas the second in brackets is the standard deviation;
2. Each statistic is calculated for the maximum available sample, except *Property–Market*, *Property–Professional*, *Property–Auction*, and *Good-faith*, which are all calculated for the sample used to obtain tables 3 to 7. The number of observations on which the two statistics are calculated is reported in square brackets.

Table 1.B: Summary of Variables

Variables	Definition and Sources	Summary Statistics
<i>Income:</i>	Natural logarithm of the real gross domestic product per capita relative to the USA at current prices. Source: Center for International Comparisons of Production, Income and Prices < https://pwt.sas.upenn.edu > accessed 23	3.443 (0.989) [77]
<i>Catholic:</i>	Percentage of the population that was Catholic in 1980. Source: La Porta and others (1999).	36.275 (38.595) [77]
<i>Muslim:</i>	Percentage of the population that was Muslim in 1980. Source: La Porta and others (1999).	11.729 (25.316) [77]
Other controls:		
<i>Pathogen-Load:</i>	Measure of the historical prevalence of seven different kinds of disease-causing pathogens, ie Leishmania, Trypanosoma, Malaria, Schistosoma, Filaria, Spirochetes, Leprosy. Source: R Murray and M Schaller, 'Historical Prevalence of Infectious Diseases Within 230 Geopolitical Regions: A Tool for Investigating Origins of Culture' (2010) 41 J Cross-Cultural Psych 99.	- 0.126 (0.602) [76]
<i>Corruption:</i>	Average corruption score between 1996 and 2010. Source: The World Bank Group, <i>The Worldwide Governance Indicators Project</i> < http://info.worldbank.org/governance/wgi/index.asp >	0.454 (1.090) [76]
<i>Conflicts:</i>	Share of the years between 1816, or the year of independence, and 1975 that a country was involved in an external military conflict. Source: Correlates of War < http://www.correlatesofwar.org > accessed 23 January 2015.	0.079 (0.136) [77]
<i>British-Colony:</i>	Dummy for ex-English colony. Source: La Porta and others (1999).	0.234 (0.426) [77]
<i>French-Colony:</i>	Dummy for ex-French colony Source: La Porta and others (1999).	0.026 (0.160) [77]

Notes: 1. The first figure for each variable is the mean, whereas the second in brackets is the standard deviation;
2. The statistics are calculated for the sample of 77 observations used to obtain tables 3 to 7. The number of observations on which the two statistics are calculated is reported in square brackets.

Table 2: Endogenous *Adverse-Possession* – Reduced Form

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	The dependent variable is:			
	<i>Adverse-Possession</i>	<i>Adverse-Possession</i>	<i>Adverse-Possession</i>	<i>Adverse-Possession</i>
<i>Self-Reliance</i>	7.542 (1.522)***	9.634 (1.458)***	7.351 (1.521)***	8.415 (1.636)***
<i>Common law</i>	1.481 (4.693)			
<i>Democracy</i>		- 0.712 (0.596)		
<i>Majoritarian</i>			- 5.256 (4.880)	
<i>Protestantism</i>				- 0.004 (0.059)
Estimation	OLS			
Number of observations	88	102	77	108
Adjusted R ²	0.22	0.30	0.25	0.25

Notes: 1. Standard errors in parentheses.
2. *** denotes significant at the 1% confidence level; **, 5%; *, 10%.
3. All specifications include a constant term.

Table 3: Endogenous Pro-Owner Legal Institutions – OLS

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	The dependent variable is:					
	<i>Property-Private</i>	<i>Adverse-Possession</i>	<i>Property-Market</i>	<i>Property-Professional</i>	<i>Property-Auction</i>	<i>Good-faith</i>
<i>Culture</i>	1.425 (1.286)	3.379 (1.165)***	1.928 (1.244)	1.619 (1.262)	2.910 (1.191)**	0.102 (0.047)**
<i>Enforcement</i>	-0.584 (1.754)	-4.135 (1.017)***	-1.321 (1.709)	-3.237 (1.037)***	-3.030 (1.033)***	-0.001 (0.057)
Estimation	OLS	OLS	OLS	OLS	OLS	Probit
R ²	0.02	0.20	0.03	0.08	0.11	
Pseudo R ²						0.06
Log pseudo-likelihood						-42.495
Number of observations	77	77	77	77	77	77

Notes: 1. All specifications include a constant term.

2. The entries are coefficients except in column (6), which reports marginal effects.

3. Robust standard errors in parentheses.

4. *** denotes significant at the 1% confidence level; **, 5%; *, 10%.

Table 4: Endogenous Pro-Owner Legal Institutions – 2SLS

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	The dependent variable is:					
	<i>Property-Private</i>	<i>Adverse-Possession</i>	<i>Property-Market</i>	<i>Property-Professional</i>	<i>Property-Auction</i>	<i>Good-faith</i>
<i>Culture</i>	8.202 (4.233)*	9.747 (4.510)**	11.467 (4.363)***	9.180 (4.690)**	8.584 (3.972)**	1.005 (0.603)*
<i>Enforcement</i>	-15.070 (7.244)**	-21.436 (6.870)***	-15.005 (7.944)*	-19.475 (7.918)**	-16.409 (6.798)**	-1.827 (1.109)*
	First Stage for <i>Culture</i>					
<i>Pronoun-Drop</i>	-1.100 (0.276)***	-1.100 (0.276)***	-1.100 (0.276)***	-1.100 (0.276)***	-1.100 (0.276)***	-1.100 (0.276)***
<i>Pronoun-Diff</i>	0.120 (0.347)	0.120 (0.347)	0.120 (0.347)	0.120 (0.347)	0.120 (0.347)	0.120 (0.347)
R ² in the first stage	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.24
	First Stage for <i>Enforcement</i>					
<i>Pronoun-Drop</i>	-0.348 (0.228)	-0.348 (0.228)	-0.348 (0.228)	-0.348 (0.228)	-0.348 (0.228)	-0.348 (0.228)
<i>Pronoun-Diff</i>	0.644 (0.198)***	0.644 (0.198)***	0.644 (0.198)***	0.644 (0.198)***	0.644 (0.198)***	0.644 (0.198)***
R ² in the first stage	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09
Estimation	2SLS	2SLS	2SLS	2SLS	2SLS	Two-step IV Probit
P-value of exogeneity test	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.03	
P-value of under-identification test	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
Number of observations	70	70	70	70	70	70

Notes: 1. All specifications include a constant term.

2. Robust standard errors in parentheses.

3. *** denotes significant at the 1% confidence level; **, 5%; *, 10%.

4. The null hypothesis of the exogeneity test is that *Culture* and *Enforcement* can be treated as exogenous.

5. The null hypothesis of the underidentification test is that the excluded instruments are uncorrelated with the endogenous regressors.

Table 5: Endogenous *Adverse-Possession* – OLS With Other Relevant Controls

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
The dependent variable is <i>Adverse-Possession</i>								
<i>Culture</i>	3.453 (1.289)***	2.886 (1.237)**	3.996 (1.231)***	2.045 (1.369)	1.850 (1.381)	3.814 (1.236)***	3.334 (1.246)***	3.154 (1.039)***
<i>Enforcement</i>	-4.090 (1.015)***	-4.231 (1.027)***	-3.750 (1.244)***	-5.180 (1.167)***	-4.753 (1.199)***	-4.088 (1.020)***	-4.117 (1.325)***	-2.317 (0.848)***
<i>Income</i>	-0.141 (1.744)							
<i>Catholic</i>		-0.078 (0.033)**						
<i>Muslim</i>		-0.027 (0.052)						
<i>Pathogen-Load</i>			2.060 (2.518)					
<i>Democracy</i>				1.712 (0.865)*				
<i>Corruption</i>					2.370 (1.351)*			
<i>Conflicts</i>						-11.165 (8.067)		
<i>Common law</i>							-2.472 (5.250)	
<i>British-Colony</i>								16.938 (2.565)***
<i>French-Colony</i>								-4.443 (1.347)***
Estimation	OLS							
R ²	0.20	0.26	0.20	0.25	0.23	0.22	0.20	0.58
Number of observations	77	77	76	73	76	77	65	77

Notes: 1. All specifications include a constant term.

2. Robust standard errors in parentheses.

3. *** denotes significant at the 1% confidence level; **, 5%; *, 10%.

Table 6: Endogenous *Adverse-Possession* – 2SLS with Other Relevant Controls

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
The dependent variable is <i>Adverse-Possession</i>								
<i>Culture</i>	7.415 (8.091)	8.488 (4.945)*	-2.719 (14.868)	-1.288 (6.899)	15.994 (19.289)	11.473 (6.134)*	12.723 (7.009)*	5.502 (2.615)**
<i>Enforcement</i>	-23.488 (9.081)***	-19.179 (7.164)***	-28.780 (13.205)**	-21.766 (7.307)***	-23.779 (8.855)***	-24.255 (7.293)***	-37.867 (17.260)**	-9.125 (6.318)
<i>Income</i>	3.824 (7.040)							
<i>Catholic</i>		-0.066 (0.069)						
<i>Muslim</i>		-0.060 (0.096)						
<i>Pathogen-Load</i>			-22.958 (21.298)					
<i>Democracy</i>				5.432 (2.928)*				
<i>Corruption</i>					-3.951 (13.529)			
<i>Conflicts</i>						-22.075 (18.244)		
<i>Common-Law</i>							-31.733 (20.758)	
<i>British-Colony</i>								13.119 (4.196)***
<i>French-Colony</i>								-8.248 (3.674)**
Estimation	2SLS							
P-value of exogeneity test	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.52
P-value of underidentification test	0.02	0.01	0.21	0.06	0.13	0.01	0.08	0.06
Number of observations	70	70	69	66	69	70	63	70

Notes: 1. All specifications include a constant term.

2. Robust standard errors in parentheses.

3. *** denotes significant at the 1% confidence level; **, 5%; *, 10%.

4. While the endogenous variables are *Culture* and *Enforcement*, the excluded instruments are *Pronoun-Drop* and *Pronoun-Diff*.

5. The null hypothesis of the exogeneity test is that *Culture* and *Enforcement* can be treated as exogenous.

6. The null hypothesis of the underidentification test is that the excluded instruments are uncorrelated with the endogenous regressors.

Table 7: Endogenous *Adverse-Possession* – Semi-Reduced-Form

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
The dependent variable is <i>Adverse-Possession</i>								
<i>Pronoun-Drop</i>	-3.846 (5.152)	-6.690 (3.163)**	2.973 (7.677)	0.951 (4.703)	-2.317 (4.774)	-7.698 (3.676)**	-8.637 (5.598)	-4.158 (2.319)*
<i>Enforcement</i>	-24.525 (7.877)***	-13.070 (4.069)***	-25.912 (9.644)***	-18.628 (4.679)***	-19.225 (5.380)***	-16.771 (4.170)***	-26.939 (8.678)***	-5.965 (5.190)
<i>Income</i>	7.337 (3.255)**							
<i>Catholic</i>		-0.095 (0.044)**						
<i>Muslim</i>		-0.015 (0.099)						
<i>Pathogen-Load</i>			-18.653 (9.695)*					
<i>Democracy</i>				5.751 (2.383)**				
<i>Corruption</i>					3.951 (13.529)			
<i>Conflicts</i>						-5.748 (9.214)		
<i>Common law</i>							-30.978 (14.982)**	
<i>British-Colony</i>								13.500 (4.124)***
<i>French-Colony</i>								-7.085 (4.692)
Estimation	2SLS							
P-value of underidentification test	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02
Number of observations	82	82	81	78	81	82	72	82

- Notes: 1. All specifications include a constant term.
2. Robust standard errors in parentheses.
3. *** denotes significant at the 1% confidence level; **, 5%; *, 10%.
4. While the endogenous variable is *Enforcement*, the excluded instrument is *Pronoun-Diff*.
5. The null hypothesis of the underidentification test is that the excluded instrument is uncorrelated with the endogenous regressor.

List of Contributors

This study could not have been written without an army of national contributors who generously provided information on the law in force in the countries in our sample. We are deeply indebted to them for their effort and time.

Besa Tauzi, Boga & Associates (Albania); António Vicente Marques and Cláudia Veloso, AVM-Advogados (Angola); Martín Bensadon, Marval O'Farrell & Marval (Argentina); Armen Melkumyan, Prudence CJSC (Armenia); Michael Back, Freehills (Australia); Wolfgang Faber, University of Salzburg (Austria); Rashid Aliyev, Baker & McKenzie, Baku, CIS Limited (Azerbaijan); Saifuddin Mahmood, Hassan Radhi & Associates (Bahrain); Al Amin Rahman and Sabrina Zarin, FM Associates (Bangladesh); Amina Khatoon, Doulah & Doulah (Bangladesh); Aliksandr Danilevich, Belarusian State University (Belarus); Sergei Makarchuk, Law Firm CHSH Cerha Hempel Spiegelfield Hlawati, Minsk Office (Belarus); Caroline Cauffman, Maastricht University and University of Antwerp (Belgium); Tania Moody, Barrow & Williams (Belize); Mario Kempff and Patricio Rojas, CR & F Rojas Abogados (Bolivia); Meliha Powlakić and Darja Softić Kadenić, University of Sarajevo (Bosnia and Herzegovina); Rafael Gagliardi and Newton Marzagão, Demarest & Almeida Advogados (Brazil); Dimitar Stoimenov, Peterka & Partners Law Firm (Bulgaria); Camille Razalison and Adrien Rangira, John W Fooks & Co (Burkina Faso and Ivory Coast); Jehny Ramiandrisoa and Adrien Rangira, John W Fooks & Co (Burundi); Nimrod E Mkono, Gilbert LP Nyatanyi, Lambert Nigarura, and René-Claude Madebari, Mkono & Co. Burundi (Burundi); Eddy Ratianarivo and Adrien Rangira, John W Fooks & Co (Cameroon); Matías Ignacio De Marchena Vicuña, Claro y Cía (Chile); Elliott Youchun Chen, Beijing Jun Ze Jun Law Offices, Shenzhen (China); Jie Chen, Jun He Law

Offices (China); Ernesto Rengifo García, Universidad Externado de Colombia and Garrido & Rengifo Abogados (Colombia); Adrián Álvarez Orellana, Consortium Laclé& Gutiérrez (Costa Rica); Eduardo Calderon, Adriana Castro and Manuel Santos, BLP Abogados (Costa Rica); Hano Ernst, University of Zagreb (Croatia); Tatjana Josipovic, University of Zagreb (Croatia); Stéphanie Laulhé Shaelou, University of Central Lancashire (Cyprus); Michaela Zuklínová, Charles University (Czech Republic); Arnauld Kayembe Tabu, University of Kinshasa and Kayembe Tabu Law Office Kinshasa (DRC) (Democratic Republic of Congo); Bukayafwa Deo Gratias, MBM-Conseil SCA (Democratic Republic of Congo); Francois Butedi, SADC-CNGO (Democratic Republic of Congo); Phebe Mavungu Clément, University of the Witwatersrand (Democratic Republic of Congo); Ole Borch, Bech-Bruun (Denmark); Tobias Vieth, Danders & More (Denmark); Laura Bobea Escoto, Medina & Rizek, Abogados (Dominican Republic); Pablo Ortiz-Garcia and Luis Marin-Tobar, Perez Bustamante & Ponce (Ecuador); Roque Albuja, Quevedo & Ponce (Ecuador); Ahmed El-Gammal and Nihal Madkour, Shalakany Law Office (Egypt); Monica Machuca, Aczalaw (El Salvador); Kai Kullerkupp, University of Tartu (Estonia); Liina Linsi and Monika Tamm, Lawin (Estonia); Molla Mengistu, School of Law, Addis Ababa University (Ethiopia); Muradu A Srur, Addis Ababa University, School of Law (Ethiopia); Jarmo Tuomisto, University of Turku (Finland); Sophie Tavergnier and Philippe Xavier-Bender, Gide Loyrette Nouel (France); David Kakabadze, Georgian Legal Partnership (Georgia); Vanessa Pickenpack and Klaus Guenther, Oppenhoff & Partners (Germany); Ellen Bannerman, Bruce-Lyle, Bannerman & Associates (Ghana); Norma Dawson, Queen's University Belfast (Great Britain and Northern Ireland); Ben McFarlane, University College London (Great Britain, Hong Kong and Malaysia); Alexandra Economou, Drakopoulos Law Firm (Greece); Cristóbal Fernández and María

de la Concepción Villeda, Mayora & Mayora, S.C. (Guatemala); Juan José Alcerro Milla, Carolina Aguirre Larios and Melissa Amaya Pastrana, Aguilar Castillo Love (Honduras); Gabor Fejes, Oppenheim and Partners Freshfields Bruckhaus Deringer (Hungary); Ciccu Mukhopadhaya and Surjendu Das, Amarchand Mangaldas and Suresh A. Shroff and Company, New Delhi (India); Nafis Adwani, Ali Budiardjo, Nugroho, Reksodiputro (Indonesia); Behrooz Akhlaghi, Shahrzad Majdameli, Encyeh Seyed Sadr, Camellia Abdolsamad, Ali Shahabi, Seyed Iman Mohamadian, Dr. Behrooz Akhlaghi & Associates (Iran); Caterina Gardiner, National University of Ireland, Galway (Ireland); Amnon Lehavi, Radzyner School of Law, Interdisciplinary Center (IDC) Herzliya (Israel); Alessio Greco, Istituto Mediterraneo per i Trapianti e Terapie ad Alta Specializzazione (Italy); Courtney B. Smith, Foga Daley, Attorneys at law (Jamaica); Hiroo Atsumi, Atsumi & Sakai (Japan); Bassam Abu-Rumman, Ali Sharif Zubi Advocates & Legal Consultants (Jordan); Dariya Saginova, Grata Law Firm (Kazakhstan); Saule Massalina, Salans law firm (Kazakhstan); Valikhan Shaikenov, Aequitas Law Firm (Kazakhstan); Peter Gachuhi, Kaplan and Stratton Advocates (Kenya); Atdhe Dika and Vegim Kraja, Kalo & Associates Law Firm (Kosovo); Al Noor, Al -Twaijri and Partners Law Firm (Kuwait); Babitskaya Elena Viktorovna, Veritas Law Agency Limited Liability Company (Kyrgyz Republic); Kanat Seidaliev, Grata Law Firm (Kyrgyz Republic); Nurlan Alymbaev, Law Firm Alymbaev (Kyrgyz Republic); Julija Kolomijceva, bnt Klauberg Krauklis Zab (Latvia); Tiisetso Sello-Mafatle, Sello-Mafatle Attorneys (Lesotho); Jaunius Gumbis, Lawin Lideika, Petrauskas, Valiūnas and partners (Lithuania); Simas Gudynas, Lawin Lideika, Petrauskas, Valiūnas and partners (Lithuania); Alex Schmitt, Bonn Schmitt Steichen (Luxembourg); Nenad Gavrilovic, Faculty of Law 'Iustinianus Primus', Skopje, University 'Ss Cyril and Methodius' (Macedonia); Fatima Diarra, Cabinet d'Avocats

Sim (Mali); Jotham Scerri-Diacono, Ganado Advocates (Malta); Vincent Chong Leung, Juristconsult Chambers, cabinet d'avocats (Mauritius); Héctor Calatayud Izquierdo, Basham, Ringe y Correa (Mexico); Octavian Cazac and Vladimir Palamarciuc, Turcan Cazac Law Firm (Moldova); Nergui Enkhsetseg, Anand & Batzaya Advocates (Mongolia); Neda Iovic, University of Donja Gorica (Montenegro); Zohra Hasnaoui and Ahmad Hussein, Hasnaoui Law Firm AGIP (Abu-Ghazaleh Intellectual Property - Morocco) (Morocco); Carlos de Sousa E Brito, Carlos de Sousa E Brito & Associados (Mozambique); Win Win Aye and Khin Wint Maw, Kelvin Chia Yangon Limited (Myanmar); Willem Bodenstein and Mike Bottger, Lorentz Angula Incorporated (Namibia); Arthur Salomons, University of Amsterdam (Netherlands); Roger Tennant Fenton, Southern Cross Chambers (New Zealand); Minerva Bellorin R., Diogenes E, Velasquez V, and Mazziel A Rivera Núñez, Aczalaw (Nicaragua); Lydia Rosoanirina and Adrien Rangira, John W Ffooks & Co (Niger); Joseph Eimunjeze, Udo Udoma & Belo-Osagie (Nigeria); Jan-Ove Færstad, University of Bergen (Norway); Alastair R. Neale and Ruqaya Al Khanbashi, Jihad Al Taie Law Office (Oman); Zaid Al Khattab, Talala Abu Ghazaleh & Co (Oman); Ahsan Zahir Rizvi, Rizvi, Isa, Afridi & Angell (Pakistan); Ivette E Martínez, Patton Moreno & Asvat (Panama); Ramon Varela, Morgan & Morgan (Panama); Esteban Burt, Peroni Sosa Tellechea Burt & Narvaja (Paraguay); Manuel Villa-García Noriega, Estudio Olaechea S Civil de RL (Perù); Eduardo de los Angeles, Romulo Mabanta Buenaventura Sayoc & de los Angeles (Philippines); Jerzy Andrzej Pisuliński and Michal Kucka, Jagiellonian University in Cracow (Poland); Margarida Costa Andrade, University of Coimbra (Portugal); Monica Jardim, University of Coimbra (Portugal); Thelma Rivera, Goldman, Antonetti & Córdova, PSC (Puerto Rico); Ejan Mackaay, Université de Montréal (Quebec, Canada); Cristina Bolea and Vlad Peligrad, Clifford Chance Badea SCA (Romania); Magdalena

Raducanu, Salans Moore si Asociatii SCPA (Romania); Sergey Strembelev and Natalia Dialektova, Egorov Puginsky Afanasiev & Partners Law Offices (Russia); Vannissa Rakotonirina and Adrien Rangira, John W Ffooks & Co (Rwanda and Senegal); Stephen Matthews and Abdullah Al Saab, The Law Office of Mohammed S Al-Rasheed (Saudi Arabia); Andrew Steven, University of Edinburgh (Scotland, UK); Nataša Lalatović Đorđević, Moravčević Vojnović and partners in cooperation with Schoenherr (Serbia); Žarko S. Borovčanin, Jankovic, Popovic & Mitic od (Serbia); Oredola Martyn, Clas Legal (Sierra Leone); Yi-Ling Teo, Gateway Law Corporation (Singapore); Katarína Čechová, Čechová & Partners (Slovak Republic); Tomaz Kerestes, University of Maribor (Slovenia); Athol Gordon, Bowman Gilfillan Attorneys (South Africa); Chun-Wook Hyun, Kim & Chang (South Korea); Carlos Díez Soto, Technical University of Cartagena, and Isabel González Pacanowska, University of Murcia (Spain); John Wilson, John Wilson Partners, Attorneys at Law & Notaries Public (Sri Lanka); Martin Lilja, Salzburg University (Sweden); Bénédict Foëx, University of Geneva (Switzerland); Deema Abu Zulaikha, Tag-Legal Syria (Syria); Horace Chen, Tsar & Tsai Law Firm (Taiwan); Kamanga Wilbert Kapinga, CRB Africa Legal (Tanzania); Cynthia M Pornavalai, Tilleke & Gibbins (Thailand); Phisit Dejchaiyasak, Weerawong, Chinnavat and Peangpanor Limited (Thailand); Stephen A Singh, Johnson, Camacho and Singh (Trinidad and Tobago); Issam Mokni, Ferchiou & Associés (Tunisia); Yesim Atamer, Ece Bas, Başak Başoğlu, Meliha Sermin Paksoy, and Pinar Yazici, Istanbul Bilgi University (Turkey); Emmanuel Kasimbazi, Makerere University (Uganda); Oleg Boichuk, Magisters (Ukraine); Rami Abdellatif and Mohammed Kamran, Al Tamimi Advocates & Legal Consultants (United Arab Emirates); Steven Walt, University of Virginia School of Law (United States); Pedro J Montano, Universidad de la República and Scelza & Montano (Uruguay); Juan Enrique Aigster

and José Alberto Ramírez, Hoet Pelaez Castillo & Duque Abogados (Venezuela); Dang The Duc and Tuong Tran, Indochine Council (Vietnam); Sydney Chisenga, Corpus Legal practitioners (Zambia); Peter Lloyd, Gill, Godlonton & Gerrans (Zimbabwe).