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**MEASURES TO PREVENT INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM WHICH ENDANGERS OR
TAKES INNOCENT HUMAN LIVES OR JEOPARDIZES FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS
AND STUDY OF THE UNDERLYING CAUSES OF THOSE FORMS OF TERRORISM
AND ACTS OF VIOLENCE WHICH LIE IN MISERY, FRUSTRATION,
GRIEVANCE AND DESPAIR AND WHICH CAUSE SOME PEOPLE TO SACRIFICE
HUMAN LIVES, INCLUDING THEIR OWN, IN AN ATTEMPT TO EFFECT
RADICAL CHANGES**

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 9 December 1985, the General Assembly adopted resolution 40/61 entitled "Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes". Operative paragraphs 1 to 15 of the resolution read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"1. Unequivocally condemns, as criminal, all acts, methods and practices of terrorism wherever and by whomever committed, including those which jeopardize friendly relations among States and their security;

"2. Deeply deplores the loss of innocent human lives which results from such acts of terrorism)

"3. Also deplores the pernicious impact of acts of international terrorism on relations of co-operation among States, including co-operation for development ;

"4. Appeals to all States that have not yet done so to consider becoming party to the existing international conventions relating to various aspects of international terrorism

"5. Invites all States to take all appropriate measures at the national level with a view to the speedy and final elimination of the problem of international terrorism, such as the harmonization of domestic legislation with existing international conventions, the fulfilment of assumed international obligations, and the prevention of the preparation and organization in their respective territories of acts directed against other States;

"6. Calls upon all States to fulfil their obligations under international law to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in other States, or acquiescing in activities within their territory directed towards the commission of such acts;

"7. Urges all States not to allow any circumstance to obstruct the application of appropriate law enforcement measures provided for in the relevant conventions to which they are party to persons who commit acts of international terrorism covered by those conventions;

"8. Also urges all States to co-operate with one another more closely, especially through the exchange of relevant information concerning the prevention and combating of terrorism, the apprehension and prosecution or extradition of the perpetrators of such acts, the conclusion of special

treaties and/or the incorporation into appropriate bilateral treaties of special clauses, in particular regarding the extradition or prosecution of terrorists;

"9. Further urges all States, unilaterally and in co-operation with other States, as well as relevant United Nations organs, to contribute to the progressive elimination of the causes underlying international terrorism and to pay special attention to all situations, including colonialism, racism and situations involving mass and flagrant violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms and those involving alien occupation, that may give rise to international terrorism and may endanger international peace and security;

"10. Calls upon all States to observe and implement the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism contained in its report to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session; 1/

"11. Also calls upon all States to take all appropriate measures, as recommended by the International Civil Aviation Organization and as set forth in relevant international conventions, to prevent terrorist attacks against civil aviation transport and other forms of public transport;

"12. Encourages the International Civil Aviation Organization to continue its efforts aimed at promoting universal acceptance of and strict compliance with the international air security conventions;

"13. Requests the International Maritime Organisation to study the problem of terrorism aboard or against ships with a view to making recommendations on appropriate measures;

"14. Requests the Secretary-General to follow up, as appropriate, the implementation of the present resolution and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-second session;

"15. Decides to include the item in the provisional agenda of its forty-second session.

"1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 37 (A/34/37) ."

2. In a note verbale dated 18 April 1986 the Secretary-General invited Governments of Member States to communicate to him views and comments concerning the implementation of the above resolution that could be used for the preparation of the report requested in paragraph 14 of resolution 40/61.

3. In a letter dated 13 February 1986, the Legal Counsel also invited specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as various regional organizations to communicate to him any information or other relevant material deemed to be appropriate for inclusion in the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General.

4. As at 10 August 1987, replies had been received from the Governments of Australia, Bahamas, Iraq, Japan and Oman. Replies had also been received from the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization, as well as from the Organization of American States.

5. The present report reproduces the replies received from the above-mentioned Governments and organizations.

6. Any additional replies that are received will be published in addenda to the present report.

II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

AUSTRALIA

(Original: English)

[16 April 1987]

1. Australia has watched with great concern the growing number, spread and violence of terrorist incidents in recent years. It thus welcomed the adoption by consensus of General Assembly resolution 40/61, hoping that it signalled a new maturity and commitment on the part of all members of the United Nations with respect to the elimination of acts of international terrorism.

2. Australia's unequivocal condemnation of international terrorism has long been a matter of public record. The Australian Government is committed to doing whatever it can to combat this problem and has already joined with others, in the United Nations and elsewhere, in efforts to prevent terrorism and to punish those responsible. In Australia's region, the South Pacific, there is a strong tradition of respect for democracy and self-determination, and a disdain for terrorism and violence. Australia is thus particularly determined to prevent the spread of terrorism in the South Pacific.

3. The Australian Government believes effective international co-operation to be the key to combating terrorism. It already has counter-terrorist links with a number of Governments and is currently examining ways of improving and expanding them. Australia has played a helpful role in the United Nations in the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organization in the search for ways to reduce the threat of international terrorism. As a member of the Security Council, Australia strongly supported the statement of its President of 9 October 1985 (S/17554) condemning terrorism in all its forms and co-sponsored resolution 579 (1985), which condemned unequivocally all forms of hostage-taking and abduction.

4. Australia is a party to all but two of the international conventions relating to acts of terrorism and fully intends also to accede to those as soon as the necessary domestic legislation is in place. The Australian Government shares the view that the success of those conventions depends in large part on their securing

the broadest possible measure of international support, and joins in urging those that have not yet done so to consider becoming a party to them. Equally, Australia has urged the effective implementation of such international conventions as already exist and have encouraged the adoption of others (e.g. the draft Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of (Maritime) Navigation; and a Canadian initiative, co-sponsored by Australia, to develop an instrument for the suppression of unlawful acts of violence at airports serving international civil aviation) that promise to fill gaps in the existing framework of international agreements.

5. Australia has been sternly critical of States implicated in acts of terrorism and has urged those States to terminate all support of international terrorist activities. The Government has continued at the same time to encourage the peaceful resolution of disputes between States and to urge Governments to confine their responses to terrorist provocations to actions permitted under international law.

6. The Australian Government recognizes the need for the international community to work jointly to solve as well as to prevent the problem of terrorism. While it can never accept any right of resort to terrorism in pursuit of political objectives, it is none the less well aware that there are legitimate causes for grievances among peoples in many parts of the world. If, then, the potential for future terrorist violence is to be significantly reduced, there must be a greater effort on the part of the international community to resolve the fundamental "root causes" of extremist violence. It may be unrealistic to expect that all sources of terrorism can be eliminated, but where there are legitimate grievances, these must be addressed. There is a need for more effective diplomacy and more imaginative solutions to the world's many complex problems.

7. Above all, efforts must be made to rebuild the confidence of States and others in diplomatic processes and meaningful negotiations as the best means to achieve change fairly, peacefully and sympathetically. For unless peaceful negotiations are seen as a real option, terrorist and other forms of international violence will continue, to the harm of us all.

BAHAMAS

[Original: English]

[20 August 1986]

As far as the problem of international terrorism is concerned, the Bahamas deplores the cruel acts inflicted upon innocent victims by terrorist organizations or States for their selfish ends. It will continue its co-operation bilaterally and internationally with States, and will work with law enforcement agencies for the apprehension, prosecution and extradition of the perpetrators of such acts.

[Original: English]

[13 October 1986]

1. The Bahamas has no laws that deal specifically with terrorism. Nevertheless, the Panel code (chap. 48) contains provisions that make offences those acts which are the hallmarks of terrorism, namely, kidnapping; murder; unlawful training; threats of death or grievous harm; violence against judges, magistrates, jurors, witnesses, counsels, etc. in legal proceedings; and causing damage to property, that is, arson, use of explosive matter with intent to cause damage and damage to building. Terrorists would therefore be meted under Bahamian law, the same kind of treatment meted to any common criminal.
2. The Bahamas has been fortunate, as there have been no recorded terrorist acts. However, at the recent Sixth Caribbean Central American Conference of the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) held in the Bahamas, it was decided that an INTERPOL Caribbean Telecommunications network would be of paramount importance against acts of terrorism.
3. The Bahamas is party to various extradition treaties that would facilitate the return of persons whose acts fall within the scope of the said treaties, and many acts associated with terrorism are covered by these treaties.
4. Further, the Explosive Act of 1968, the Explosive Substances (Illegal Use and Possession) Act (chap. 50), the Firearms Act of 1969 and the Hijacking Act of 1971 all cover various terrorist-oriented acts.
5. The Bahamas is as anxious as any country to curtail terrorism and, to this end, endeavours where feasible to bring its domestic legislation in line with various international conventions and treaties. It is felt at present that the various Acts mentioned above are sufficient to meet the exigency of terrorism.
6. The Bahamas deprecates the conditions that give rise to terrorism, and has always been vocal in its opposition to repressive régimes, for example, South Africa, which are breeding grounds for discontent, and its attendant problems such as terrorism.

IRAQ

[Original: Arabic]

[6 August 1986]

1. Iraq is a party to most of the international conventions relating to crimes of international terrorism and implements them faithfully. It condemns international terrorism as a crime, while, at the same time, it supports and assists liberation movements throughout the world, upholds the right of peoples to self-determination and independence and considers their struggle legitimate inasmuch as it relates directly to the issue at stake.

2. The States parties to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civilian Aviation, signed at Montreal, should hold meetings to discuss the measures that should be taken at airports and on board aircraft in order to prevent the occurrence of terrorist acts.

3. The International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL) should act in co-ordination with the States signatories to the conventions relating to terrorism for the adoption of the necessary measures to curb and suppress the activities of terrorist groups throughout the world.

4. At the level of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights, warnings should be sent to dictatorial régimes that exert inhuman pressures on their citizens and pursue social and economic policies that reduce a large portion of their citizens to such despair that young people in that category resort to acts of violence as a desperate means of solving their problems.

JAPAN

(Original: English)

(1% August 1987)

1. The Government of Japan evaluates highly the thrust of General Assembly resolution 40/61, which unequivocally condemns as criminal all acts, methods and practices of terrorism, and appreciates the significance of its ultimately having been adopted by consensus. Japan's basic position on the problem of international terrorism was articulated in its observation dated 25 May 1973, (see A/AC.160/1/Add.1, pp. 22-24). It is presenting its views at this time in the earnest hope that the constructive elements in resolution 40/61 will be followed up at the forty-second session of the General Assembly and rendered even more effective.

2. All States share the view that international terrorism has a harmful effect on the lives and property of innocent people and on peaceful and friendly relations among States; wide-ranging studies have been undertaken in many international forums to devise an effective means of coping with the problem. The United Nations, too, has been seized with this issue for many years, and while the very universality of the Organization has created various difficulties, the combined wisdom of Member States has made possible the achievement of concrete results. Japan is of the view that when the United Nations continues its consideration of this matter, it would be useful for it to carefully review the status of past efforts and strive to ensure that the constructive measures adopted thus far are duly implemented and, wherever possible, strengthened.

3. In order to eradicate the phenomenon of international terrorism, it is of course important that underlying regional problems be resolved and tensions eased. For its part, Japan, in close consultation with like-minded countries, is actively contributing to the creation of an environment conducive to the solution of these various problems, while at the same time vigorously supporting the activities of the United Nations in this regard.

4. In the light of the experiences of the international community in this area, it is apparent that a realistic and effective approach to pravonting international terrorism entails focueing on those criminal acts which are the form international terrorism most often assumes, and setting up a system of international co-operation that would deny sanctuary to perpetrators of terrorist acts by obliging States either to extradite them or to refer cases to the proper authorities for prosecution. In accordance with this approach, the internotronal community has adopted a number of important legal documents, including the five major conventions referred to in the third preambular paragraph of General Aocomby resolution 40/61. There is now unanimity of opinion in the international community on the need to work towards the consolidation of such a legal framework, and it is accordingly our urgent tack to anhonce the universal ity of each of these conventions and to secure faithful implementaion of the obligations incurred under them by all States parties.

5. In June of this year, having completed the necessary arrangements in its domestic laws, Japan ratified the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages and accoded to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protsctod Persona, including Diplomatic Agents; it has thus become a party to all five of the above-mentioned conventiono. The Government of Japan takes this opportunity to call upon those States which have not yet done so to seriously consdider becoming party to the conventions in order to strengthen the system of international co-operation that will ensure the uffective prevention of international terrorist acts and the punishment of offenders.

6. Moreover, from this viewpoint, Japan values highly the initiatives undertaken in Such forums as the International Civil Aviation Organization and the International Maritime Organizatfon to prepare new instruments. An active participant in those efforts, Japan atrongly hopes they will yield concroto results in the most appropriate forms.

7. It has always been Japan's position to respect the pr inciples of eyuol rights and self-&termination of peoples as embodied in the Charter of the United Nations. It sees no contradiction whatsoever between this position and the view that the offenders of those criminal acts which are characteriotic of international terrorism must be controlled, regardlees of their motivation9 and objectives. Indeed, States should be reminded of the fact that a balanced formula to this effect, worked out through years of negotistione, has already boon incorporated into several conventions.

8. On the basis of the above points, and in view of the ueefulnooo of legal and technical studies, Japan is convinced that it is the duty of Member States to continue to adressa the urgent issue of international terrorism in the forthcoming forty-second session of the General Assembly by further promoting the realistic approach that is embodied in resolution 40/61.

OMAN

[Original : Arabic]

[7 May 1986]

1. The Sultanate of Oman continues to consider all forms of terrorism to be incompatible with morality and humanitarian ideals, and to be a crime against humanity; its perpetrators must be punished. The Sultanate of Oman has therefore taken all possible measures to bring about the elimination of all forms of terrorism.

2. Oman has become a party to most of the international conventions relating to various aspects of the problem of terrorism, including the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963, and the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 23 September 1971. The Government of the Sultanate of Oman is currently studying some of the other international conventions on this subject with a view to taking appropriate action with respect to them.

3. Oman fulfils its commitments with regard both to its international treaty obligations and to United Nations resolutions relating to the elimination of international terrorism. It also expresses its willingness to co-operate in this matter on the basis of the terms of the wise policy established by His Majesty Sultan Qaboos bin Said, the Sultan of Oman. These were clearly set forth in the statement delivered by His Excellency the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and the Head of the delegation of Oman to the fortieth session of the General Assembly, as follows:

"Our world is witnessing increasing terrorism in the form of the kidnapping of individuals, the hijacking of aeroplanes, the bombing of civilian installations and the killing of innocent people. We deplore terrorism in all its forms; we find it contradictory to lofty human and moral ideals and contrary to the teachings of our religion, Islam, and other revealed religions. We belong to a nation that takes pride in its civilization, ideals, traditions, religion and human heritage, and we consider terrorism and violence to be a phenomenon that reflects ideological bankruptcy.

"We call for a commitment to the principles of right and justice to achieve the goals we seek, for reliance on legitimate means of defending ideologies and national interests and for respect for the differences that exist between individuals and peoples.

"We will support every international or regional effort to combat terrorism, in whatever form it may take, and we call upon all States to co-operate closely in confronting and combating this dangerous political disease.

"In spite of all the **difficult** problems and crises faced by our world today, we should not underestimate the progress achieved by the United Nations since its foundation. We still **have** hope that the United Nations will seek and find just and appropriate solutions for the different crises and problems that confront us.

"We appeal to all Members of this Organization to work together in this endeavour so that security and trust may prevail in our international community and confidence between States and peoples be strengthened."

4. It is worth noting that Oman helped significantly in bringing about the Sixth Committee's **adoption** by consensus of resolution 40/61, which was subsequently **adopted** by the General Assembly on 9 December 1985.

III. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM INTERNATIONAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

A. Specialized agencies

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]

[7 August 1987]

1. The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) took due note of paragraphs 11 and 12 of resolution 40/61. Since the adoption of that resolution, the following actions within the scope of competence of ICAO should be recorded.

2. The number of parties to the Tokyo Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (1963) **has** risen to 126; The Hague Convention for the Suppression of **Unlawful** Seizure of Aircraft (1970) **now has** 133 parties; the Montreal Convention for the Suppression of **Unlawful** Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1971) has at present also 153 parties. These Conventions now belong among the most widely-accepted unifications of **international** law and the Organization is aiming at their universal acceptance. The Council of ICAO and the Assembly **follow** the implementation of **these** Conventions in their practical application by States.

3. On 19 December 1985, the Council of ICAO adopted a new version of annex 17 to the Convention on International Civil Aviation entitled "Security - Safeguarding International Civil Aviation Against Acts of Unlawful Interference"; that annex contains specific standards and recommended practices aimed at safeguarding civil aviation operations against acts of **unlawful** interference; some parts of the annex became applicable on 19 May 1986 and one specific provision will become applicable on 19 December 1987. Under the **terms** of the annex, the contracting States are obliged to provide ICAO with all pertinent information concerning the security aspects of the **act** of unlawful interference as soon as practicable after the act is **perpetrated**.

4. On 25 June 1916, the Council adopted a resolution attached to which is a "model clause on aviation security" recommended to contracting States for insertion into bilateral agreements on air services; such bilateral agreements represent the main legal basis for international carriage of passengers, baggage, cargo and mail and this model clause would reaffirm that the obligation of States to each other to protect the security of civil aviation against acts of unlawful interference forms an integral part of such a bilateral agreement. Many States have already inserted a clause on aviation security into their bilateral agreements along the lines of that model clause.

5. The twenty-sixth session of the ICAO Assembly in September and October 1986 adopted unanimously resolution A26-7, entitled "Consolidated statement of continuing ICAO policies related to the safeguarding of international civil aviation against acts of unlawful interference". This resolution reaffirms the role of ICAO in the field of aviation security and strongly endorses the top priority that the Council is giving to the work in the field of aviation security. The resolution also determines that the Assembly will adopt at each session an updated consolidated statement of the continuing ICAO policies in this field; thus, the item of aviation security will be a regular item for each session of the Assembly. The resolution outlines general ICAO policy, refers to international conventions and other agreements concerning unlawful acts against the safety of civil aviation, to the enactment of national legislation and bilateral agreements, information to be submitted by States to the Council, etc.

6. The twenty-sixth session of the ICAO Assembly also adopted by unanimity resolution A26-4, entitled "Development of an instrument for the suppression of unlawful acts of violence at airports serving international civil aviation"; this resolution noted the recent acts of terrorism committed at airports serving international civil aviation and decided that it was necessary to adopt legal provisions additional to those of international agreements in force to deter such acts. The resolution called upon the Council to include the subject of such draft instrument in the work programme of the Legal Committee as the subject of highest priority.

7. There was an immediate follow-up to the implementation of resolution A26-4; a Rapporteur of the Legal Committee studied the matter and prepared a draft instrument by December 1986; in January 1987, a special sub-committee of the Legal Committee further developed the matter and prepared draft provisions for a new instrument for the suppression of unlawful acts of violence at airports serving international civil aviation. A further study of this subject was undertaken by the Legal Committee at its twenty-sixth session (April-May 1987). The Committee decided that the new instrument should be drafted in the form of a Protocol supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation signed at Montreal on 23 September 1971. The Council of ICAO thereafter decided to convene an International (diplomatic) Conference on Air Law at Montreal from 9 to 24 February 1988 to consider, with a view to adoption, the draft prepared by the Legal Committee, which the Committee itself considered to be the final draft ready for presentation to States.

II. On 18 December 1986, the **Council** noted with abhorrence what appeared to be the emergence of a growing trend in acts of unlawful interference aimed at the total destruction in flight of civil aircraft in commercial service and the death of all on board. The Council called upon all contracting States, acting individually and in co-operation with one another, to take all possible steps to suppress acts of unlawful interference and to punish the perpetrators of any such acts. The Council **also** reaffirmed its determination to treat aviation security as an issue of top priority,

9. From 19 to 29 May 1987, the first meeting of the Aviation Security Panel was held at Montreal. The Panel was created by the Council of ICAO and its terms of reference include specific work with the objective of developing standards and recommended practices, procedures and guidance material related to the technical aspects of aviation security matters and of maintaining the Security Manual in an up-to-date condition.

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION

(Original: English)

[13 August 1987]

1. At its fifty-seventh session in November 1986, the IMO Council considered a proposal for the preparation and adoption, under the auspices of IMO, of a convention on the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of maritime navigation.

2. The Council agreed unanimously that the matter was appropriate for consideration within IMO and that it required urgent attention. The Council accordingly decided to establish an Ad Hoc Preparatory Committee with the mandate to prepare, on a priority basis, a draft convention on the matter (document C 57/D, paragraph 25(e). 2). The draft convention prepared by the Ad Hoc Preparatory Committee was to be submitted to the Legal Committee for its comments, if any, prior to a diplomatic conference which may be convened for the adoption of the convention. For this purpose, the Council approved an extraordinary session of the Legal Committee to be convened on 19 and 20 October 1987 (ibid. paragraph 25(a). 3).

3. At its fifty-eighth session, the Council noted that the Ad Hoc Preparatory Committee had concluded its work and had submitted a draft Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation as well as a draft Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf. In the light of the conclusions and recommendations of the Ad Hoc Preparatory Committee, the Council decided to convene a diplomatic conference to adopt the Convention and authorized the Secretary-General of IMO to make the necessary arrangements for the convening and holding of the diplomatic conference. The Council accepted with gratitude the invitation of the Government of Italy to host the diplomatic conference in Rome from 1 to 10 March 1988.

B. Other international intergovernmental organizations

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

[Original; English]

[18 December 1986]

Declaration of the European Conference of Ministers
responsible for combating terrorism

The Ministers of the member States of the Council of Europe taking part in the European Conference of Ministers responsible for combating terrorism, held in Strasbourg on 4 and 5 November 1986,

Deeply concerned at the upsurge in terrorist acts, which give rise to horror and revulsion;

Expressing their total and unanimous condemnation of such acts which endanger or destroy human lives;

Convinced that terrorism in whatever form constitutes a continued aggression against the democratic institutions of all member States of the Council of Europe and a constant threat to them;

Mindful of the adherence of the member States of the Council of Europe to the principles of parliamentary democracy and the rule of law, and of their commitment, under the Statute of the Council, to the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms;

Convinced of the need to combine measures at national level with reinforced international co-operation in order to counter terrorism more effectively;

Considering that terrorism has no justification whatsoever and resorts to particularly odious means for achieving its aims;

Noting that certain terrorist groups and those who sponsor them do not confine their actions to only one State;

Acknowledging the need for enhanced action based on improved internal security systems and, among others, on co-ordinated judicial and diplomatic measures;

I. REAFFIRM their will to fight against terrorism in all its manifestations including terrorism in which States are implicated in whatever manner;

II. STRESS the need further to analyse terrorism in all its forms as well as its links with organized international crime;

III. CALL on the member States of the Council of Europe to:

1. reinforce and develop bilateral and multilateral co-operation for combating terrorism;
2. improve extradition and mutual assistance procedures)
3. co-operate closely with a view to resolving conflicts of jurisdiction in cases where several States are concerned;
4. adopt a policy of firmness in response to terrorists' demands based on blackmail;
5. act firmly against terrorism involving abuse of diplomatic or consular privileges and immunities and terrorism directed against diplomatic or consular representatives;
6. consider applying the measures to counter terrorism involving abuse of diplomatic or consular privileges and immunities to acts of organized international Crime, such as drug or arms trafficking, involving such abuse;
7. endeavour to influence any State supporting or sponsoring terrorist acts to refrain from doing so and to abide by the rules of international law.

Resolution No. 1 concerning closer co-operation between the member States of the Council of Europe in all fields relating to the combat of terrorism

The Ministers of the member States of the Council of Europe taking part in the European Conference of Ministers responsible for combating terrorism, held in Strasbourg on 4 and 5 November 1986,

Considering that the aim of the Council of Europe is to achieve greater unity among its members;

Deeply deploring the resurgence and spread of terrorism;

Searing in mind the past initiatives of the Council of Europe, including the work of the Parliamentary Assembly, aimed at the suppression of terrorism;

Having regard to the existing co-operation between the member States of the Council of Europe in combating terrorism;

Convinced of the need further to develop and to strengthen such co-operation under the auspices of the Council of Europe;

Bearing in mind the importance of the media in promoting public awareness of the threat which terrorism presents to democracy;

Taking into account the deliberations of the Conference!

I. RECOMMEND to the member States of the Council of Europe:

- 1. to co-operate more closely in all fields relating to the combat of terrorism, wherever necessary, by:**
 - a. strengthening and extending existing co-operation between member States of the Council of Europe at the bilateral level or in the framework of groups of member States;**
 - b. developing existing contacts in order to increase efficiency of bilateral and multilateral co-operation;**
- 2. to avail themselves of any assistance which the Council of Europe may provide in establishing closer links of co-operation;**

II. RECOMMEND to the Committee of Ministers:

- 1. to entrust the closest Counsellors of the Ministers responsible for combating terrorism with a study of questions relating to the implementation of the Declaration and the Resolutions adopted at this Conference.**

The Counsellors should, in particular, study, with the support of the Secretary-General:

- a. questions relating to closer co-operation between the member States of the Council of Europe in the combat of terrorism;**
 - b. appropriate ways of impeding the movements of terrorists from one country to another, including questions of their entry and stay;**
 - c. the experience acquired by member States in the field of investigation, prosecution and punishment of acts of terrorism;**
 - d. existing national law, in particular in the penal field, and its application to terrorism, as well as the question of their progressive harmonisation;**
 - e. the possibility of co-operation between the member States of the Council of Europe and the member States of the European Community in their respective efforts to unite in the struggle against terrorism;**
 - f. the way in which those non-member States which share the common concern about international terrorism shall be kept informed of any development within the Council of Europe in this field;**
- 2. to examine the possibility of extending intergovernmental co-operation to States not members of the Council of Europe in the areas covered by the Resolutions of the present Conference;**
 - 3. to examine, in the light of relevant considerations at the national level and the work of the forthcoming Vienna Ministerial Conference on Mass Media Policy, the**

question of establishing contacts, at the appropriate level, with representatives of the media, with a view to discussing matters relating to the reporting of acts of terrorism and measures to prevent such acts.

Resolution No. 2 concerning adherence to international instruments

The Ministers of the member States of the Council of Europe taking part in the European Conference of Ministers responsible for combating terrorism, held in Strasbourg on 4 and 5 November 1986,

Considering that the aim of the Council of Europe is to achieve greater unity between its members;

Convinced that it is important further to develop and strengthen International co-operation in combating acts of terrorism as well as in assisting the victims of such acts;

Emphasizing that the principles laid down in the European Convention on Human Rights of 4 November 1950 must be respected when combating terrorism;

Considering the principle of "aut dedere aut iudicare" might enable the judicial authorities to combat terrorism more effectively and facilitate international co-operation;

Recognizing the Council of Europe's achievements in this field, particularly the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism of 27 January 1977, the Declaration on terrorism adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 23 November 1978 and Recommendation R (82) 1 of the Committee of Ministers to member States concerning international co-operation in the prosecution and punishment of acts of terrorism;

Taking note of Resolution No. 3 adopted by the 15th Conference of European Ministers of Justice (0010, June 1986);

Bearing in mind the work of the Parliamentary Assembly in the field of combating terrorism;

I. RECOMMEND to the member States which have not yet done so to consider the

possibility of becoming parties to the relevant European (1) and other international Conventions (2) ;

II. RECOMMEND to the member States party to these treaties to consider the possibility of withdrawing some or all of the reservations they may have made;

III. RECOMMEND to the member States to conclude, if necessary, bilateral agreements on extradition or to strengthen existing agreements by incorporating in them for the most serious crimes, such as acts of terrorism, the principle of "aut dedere aut iudicare" .

(1) In particular

- **the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism of 27 January 1977;**
- **the European Convention on Extradition of 13 December 1957, and its additional protocols;**
- **the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters of 20 April 1959, and its additional protocol;**
- **the European Convention on the International Validity of Criminal Judgements of 28 May 1970;**
- **the European Convention on the Transfer of Proceedings in Criminal Matters of 15 May 1972;**
- **the Convention on the Transfer of Sentenced Persons of 21 March 1983;**
- **the European Convention on the Compensation of the Victims of Violent Crimes of 24 November 1983.**

(2) In particular :

- **the Tokyo Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft of 14 September 1963;**
- **The Hague Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft of 16 December 1970;**
- **the Montreal Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation of 25 September 1971;**
- **the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents of 14 December 1973;**
- **the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages of 17 December 1979;**
- **the International Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials of 3 March 1980.**

Resolution No. 3 concerning co-operation in measures to counter terrorism involving abuse of diplomatic or consular privileges and immunities and terrorism directed at diplomatic or consular representatives

The Ministers of the member States of the Council of Europe taking part in the European Conference of Ministers responsible for combating terrorism, held in Strasbourg on 4 and 5 November 1986,

Deeply concerned at acts of terrorism involving abuse of diplomatic or consular privilege and immunities as well as those directed against diplomatic or consular representatives;

Convinced of the need to develop and strengthen co-operation in measures to counter these forms of terrorism;

HAVE RESOLVED as follows:

Member States will co-operate in measures to counter terrorism involving abuse of diplomatic or consular privilege and immunities and terrorism directed at diplomatic or consular representatives. To this end, they will:

- a. give the closest possible scrutiny to any notification of new members of diplomatic missions or consular posts in their country;
- b. co-operate in the exchange of information about members of diplomatic missions or consular posts considered as having connections with terrorism;
- c. consider not accepting as a diplomatic or consular representative any person with regard to whom they have, as receiving State or State of residence, concrete information implicating him in an act of terrorism;
- d. be ready to use their ability under Art. 11 of the Vienna Convention on diplomatic relations and Art. 20 of the Vienna Convention on consular relations to limit the size of diplomatic missions or consular posts in their country. In particular, they will bear in mind that when a member leaves a mission or post it cannot be assumed that that member can automatically be replaced;
- e. attach particular importance to the principle that the premises of a diplomatic mission or a consular post must not be used in a manner incompatible with the functions of the mission or post as laid down in the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic relations and consular relations or by other agreements in force between the two States concerned;
- f. endeavour to adopt an agreed position with regard to States which encourage these acts of terrorism. If one member of the Council of Europe suffers from such an act, the member States will consider what action in accordance with international and domestic law they might take jointly or individually to

respond to this and in particular to make clear to the offending State that such behaviour is unacceptable;

- g. facilitate exchanges of information among themselves on threats to diplomatic missions and consular posts located within their country. They also facilitate exchanges of information about the threat of terrorism against their diplomatic or consular representatives in third countries and about possible security measures to protect them;
- h. consult on the application of the Vienna Conventions on diplomatic and consular relations, with a view to adopting a common approach in their joint efforts to combat terrorism.

ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

[Original: Spanish]

[10 January 1986]

1. On 9 December 1985, a resolution entitled "Condemnation of Terrorist Methods and Practices" was adopted by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States; it read as follows:

The General Assembly,

"Taking into account the consideration given by the United Nations General Assembly at its fortieth session to the question of international terrorism,

"Deeply concerned by the escalation of terrorist acts of all kinds that endanger innocent human beings and cause the loss of lives, threaten fundamental freedoms, and gravely affront human dignity,

"Aware of the need to uphold and safeguard the basic rights of the individual, in conformity with the pertinent international instruments on human rights,

"Concerned by the fact that in recent years terrorism has taken forms that have become increasingly injurious to the international community,

"RESOLVES:

"1. To express its unequivocal support for the consideration given to the question of international terrorism by the United Nations General Assembly at its fortieth session;

"2. To deplore deeply the loss of innocent human lives which result from terrorist acts;

"3. To condemn unequivocally, as criminal, all acts, methods and practices of terrorism wherever and by whomever committed, including those that jeopardize friendly relations among States and their security;

"4. To urge all Member States to co-operate with one another more closely, especially through the exchange of relevant information concerning the prevention and combating of terrorism, apprehension and prosecution or extradition of the perpetrators of such acts, the conclusion of special treaties and/or the incorporation into appropriate bilateral treaties of special clauses, in particular regarding the extradition or prosecution of terrorists;

"5. To transmit this resolution to the President of the United Nations General Assembly and the Secretary-General of the United Nations so that the position of the American States may be duly noted."

ANNEX

**State, as at 28 July 1987, of signatures of, and ratifications of
Of accessions to, international conventions relating to various
aspects of the problem of international terror ism**

**A. Conventions in respect of which the Secretary-General
of the United Nations performs depository functions a/**

1. **Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against
Internationally Protected Persons including Diplomatic
Agents adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations
on 14 December 1973 (entered into force on 20 February 1977,
in accordance with article 17 (a))**

<u>Participant</u>	<u>Signature</u>	<u>Ratification, accession (a)</u>
Argentina		18 March 1982 a/
Australia	30 December 1974	20 June 1977
Austria		3 August 1977 a/
Bahamas		22 July 1986 a/
Bahamas		26 October 1979 a/
Bulgaria	27 June 1974	18 July 1974
Burundi		17 December 1980 a/
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	11 June 1974	5 February 1976
Canada	26 June 1974	4 August 1976
Chile		21 January 1977 a/
Costa Rica		2 November 1977 a/
Cyprus		24 December 1975 a/
Czechoslovakia	11 October 1974	30 June 1975
Denmark	10 May 1974	1 July 1975
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		1 December 1982 a/
Democratic Yemen		9 February 1987 a/
Dominican Republic		8 July 1977 a/
Ecuador	27 August 1974	12 March 1975
Egypt		25 June 1986 a/
El Salvador		8 August 1980 a/
Finland	10 May 1974	31 October 1978
Gabon		14 October 1981 a/
German Democratic Republic	23 May 1974	30 November 1976
Germany, Federal Republic of	15 August 1974	25 January 1977
Ghana		25 April 1975 a/

a/ TOE the text of reservations, declarations or communications accompanying the signatures, ratifications or accessions to the two conventions below, see Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General, document ST/LEG/SER.E/5 (Sales No. E.87.V.6 and Add.1 as well as its subsequent issues.

/...

<u>Participant</u>	<u>Signature</u>	<u>Ratification, accession (a)</u>
Greece		3 July 1984 a/
Guatemala	12 December 1974	18 January 1983
Haiti		25 August 1980 a/
Hungary	6 November 1974	26 March 1975
Iceland	10 May 1974	2 August 1977
India		11 April 1978 a/
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		12 July 1978 a/
Iraq		28 February 1978 a/
Israel		31 July 1980 a/
Italy	30 December 1974	30 August 1985
Jamaica		21 September 1978 a/
Japan		8 June 1987 a/
Jordan		18 December 1984 a/
Liberia		30 September 1975 a/
Malawi		14 March 1977 a/
Mexico		22 April 1980 a/
Mongolia	23 August 1974	8 August 1975
New Zealand		12 November 1985 a/
Nicaragua	29 October 1974	10 March 1975
Niger		17 June 1985 a/
Norway	10 May 1974	28 April 1980
Pakistan		29 March 1976 a/
Panama		17 June 1980 a/
Paraguay	25 October 1974	24 November 1975
Peru		25 April 1978 a/
Philippines		26 November 1976 a/
Poland	7 June 1974	14 December 1982
Republic of Korea		25 May 1983 a/
Romania	27 December 1974	15 August 1978
Rwanda	15 October 1974	29 November 1977
Seychelles		29 May 1980 a/
Spain		8 August 1985 a/
Sweden	10 May 1974	1 July 1975
Switzerland		5 March 1985 a/
Togo		30 December 1980 a/
Trinidad and Tobago		15 June 1979 a/
Tunisia	15 May 1974	21 January 1977
Turkey		11 June 1981 a/
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	18 June 1974	20 January 1976
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	7 June 1974	15 January 1976
United Kingdom	13 December 1974	2 May 1979
United States of America	28 December 1973	26 October 1976
Uruguay		13 June 1976 a/
Yugoslavia	17 December 1974	29 December 1976
Zaire		25 July 1977 a/

2. **International Convention against the Taking of Hostages,
adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on
17 December 1979 (entered into force on 3 June 1983, in
accordance with article 18 (1))**

<u>Participant</u>	<u>Signature</u>	<u>Ratification, accession (a)</u>
Antigua and Barbuda		6 August 1986 a/
Australia	3 October 1980	22 August 1986
Bahamas		4 June 1981 a/
Barbados		Y March 1981 a/
Belgium	3 January 1980	
Bhutan		31 August 1981 a/
Bolivia	25 March 1980	
Byelorussian SSR		1 July 1987 a/
Canada	18 February 1980	4 December 1985
Chile	3 January 1980	12 November 1981
Dominica		Y September 1986 a/
Dominican Republic	12 August 1980	
Egypt	18 December 1980	2 October 1981
El Salvador	10 June 1980	12 February 1981
Finland	29 October 1980	14 April 1983
Gabon	29 February 1980	
Germany, Federal Republic of	18 December 1979	15 December 1980
Greece	18 March 1980	18 June 1981
Guatemala	30 April 1980	11 March 1983
Haiti	21 April 1980	
Honduras	11 June 1980	1 June 1981
Iceland		6 July 1981 a/
Iraq	14 October 1980	
Israel	19 November 1980	
Italy	18 April 1980	20 March 1986
Jamaica	27 February 1980	
Japan	22 December 1980	8 June 1987
Jordan		19 February 1986 a/
Kenya		8 December 1981 a/
Lesotho	17 April 1980	5 November 1980
Liberia	30 January 1980	
Luxembourg	18 December 1979	
Malawi		17 March 1986 a/
Mauritius	18 June 1980	17 October 1980
Mexico		28 April 1987 a/
Netherlands	18 December 1980	
New Zealand	24 December 1980	12 November 1985
Norway	18 December 1980	2 July 1981
Panama	24 January 1980	19 August 1982
Philippines	2 May 1980	14 October 1980
Portugal	16 June 1980	6 July 1984

<u>Participant</u>	<u>Signature</u>	<u>Ratification, accession (a)</u>
Republic of Korea		4 May 1983 a/
Senegal	2 June 1980	10 March 1987
Spain		26 March 1984 a/
Suriname	30 July 1980	5 November 1981
Sweden	25 February 1980	15 January 1981
Switzerland	18 July 1980	5 March 1985
Trinidad and Tobago		1 April 1981 a/
Togo	8 July 1980	25 July 1986
Uganda	10 November 1980	
Ukrainian SSR		19 June 1987 a/
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		11 June 1987 a/
United Kingdom	18 December 1979	22 December 1982
United States of America	21 December 1979	7 December 1984
Yugoslavia	29 December 1980	19 April 1985
Zaire	2 July 1980	

B. Conventions in respect of which the International Civil Aviation Organization or some Member States perform depositary functions a/

1. Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963 (entered into force on 4 December 1969, in accordance with article 21, paragraph (1))

<u>States</u>	<u>Date of signature</u>	<u>Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession</u>	<u>Effective date</u>
Afghanistan		15 April 1977	14 July 1977
Antigua and Barbuda		19 July 1985	17 October 1985
Argentina		23 July 1971	21 October 1971
Australia		22 June 1970	20 September 1970
Austria		7 February 1974	8 May 1974
Bahamas			10 July 1973 (1)
Bahrain		7 February 1984	7 May 1984 (2) (3)
Bangladesh		25 July 1978	23 October 1978
Barbados	25 June 1969	4 April 1972	3 July 1972
Belgium	20 December 1968	6 August 1970	4 November 1970
Bolivia		5 July 1979	3 October 1979
Botswana		16 January 1979	16 April 1979
Brazil	28 February 1969	14 January 1970	14 April 1970
Brunei Darussalam		23 May 1986	21 August 1986
Burkina Faso	14 September 1963	6 June 1969	4 December 1969
Burundi		14 July 1971	12 October 1971
Canada	4 November 1964	7 November 1969	5 February 1970
Chad		30 June 1970	28 September 1970
Chile		24 January 1974	24 April 1974
China		14 November 1978	12 February 1979 (2) (4)
Colombia	8 November 1968	6 July 1973	4 October 1973
Congo	14 September 1963	13 November 1978	11 February 1979
Costa Rica		24 October 1972	22 January 1973
Côte d'Ivoire		3 June 1970	1 September 1970
Cyprus		31 May 1972	29 August 1972
Czechoslovakia		23 February 1984	23 May 1984 (2)

a/ The information concerning these conventions is reproduced below as furnished on 28 July 1987 by the secretariat of the International Civil Aviation Organization, which indicated that the lists of signatures, ratifications of accessions concerning The Hague Convention of 1970 and the Montreal Convention of 1971 were based on information received from depositary States.

<u>States</u>	<u>Date of signature</u>	<u>Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession</u>	<u>Effective date</u>
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		9 May 1983	7 August 1983 (2)
Denmark	21 November 1966	17 January 1967	4 December 1969
Dominican Republic		3 December 1970	3 March 1971
Ecuador	8 July 1969	3 December 1969	3 March 1970
Egypt		12 February 1975	13 May 1975 (2)
El Salvador		13 February 1980	13 May 1980
Ethiopia		27 March 1979	25 June 1979 (2)
Fiji			10 October 1970 (5)
Finland	24 October 1969	2 April 1971	1 July 1971
France	11 July 1969	11 September 1970	10 December 1970
Gabon		14 January 1970	14 April 1970
Gambia		4 January 1979	4 April 1979
Germany, Federal Republic of	14 September 1963	16 December 1969	16 March 1970
Ghana		2 January 1974	2 April 1974
Greece	21 October 1969	31 May 1971	29 August 1971
Grenada		28 August 1978	26 November 1978
Guatemala	14 September 1963	17 November 1970	15 February 1971 (2)
Guyana		20 December 1972	19 March 1973
Haiti		26 April 1984	25 July 1984
Holy See	14 September 1963		
Honduras		8 April 1987	7 July 1987 (2)
Hungary		3 December 1970	3 March 1971 (2)
Iceland		16 March 1970	14 June 1970
India		22 July 1975	20 October 1975 (2)
Indonesia	14 September 1963	7 September 1976	6 December 1976 (2)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		20 June 1976	29 September 1976
Iraq		15 May 1974	13 August 1974 (6)
Ireland	20 October 1964	14 November 1975	12 February 1976
Israel	1 November 1968	19 September 1969	18 December 1969
Italy	14 September 1963	18 October 1968	4 December 1969
Jamaica		16 September 1983	15 December 1983
Japan	14 September 1963	26 May 1970	24 August 1970
Jordan		3 May 1973	1 August 1973
Kenya		22 June 1970	20 September 1970
Kuwait		27 November 1979	25 February 1980 (7)
Lao People's Democratic Republic		23 October 1972	21 January 1973
Lebanon		11 June 1974	9 September 1974
Lesotho		28 April 1972	27 July 1972
Liberia	14 September 1963		

<u>States</u>	<u>Date of signature</u>	<u>Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession</u>	<u>Effective date</u>
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		21 June 1972	19 September 1972
Luxembourg		21 September 1972	20 December 1972
Madagascar	2 December 1969	2 December 1969	2 March 1970
Malawi		28 December 1972	28 March 1973
Malaysia		5 March 1985	3 June 1985
Mali		31 May 1971	29 August 1971
Mauritania		30 June 1977	28 September 1977
Maritius		5 April 1983	4 July 1983
Mexico	24 December 1968	18 March 1969	4 December 1969
Manaco		2 June 1983	31 August 1983
Morocco		21 October 1975	19 January 1976 (8)
Nauru		17 May 1984	15 August 1984
Nepal		15 January 1979	15 April 1979
Netherlands	9 June 1967	14 November 1969	12 February 1970 (9)
New Zealand		12 February 1974	13 May 1974
N Acaragua		24 August 1973	22 November 1973
N iur	14 April 1969	27 June 1969	4 December 1969
Nigeria	29 June 1965	7 April 1970	6 July 1970
Norway	19 April 1966	17 January 1967	4 December 1967
Oman		9 February 1977	10 May 1977 (2) (10)
Pakistan	6 August 1965	11 September 1973	10 December 1973
Panama	14 September 1963	16 November 1970	14 February 1971
Papua Now Guinea		Y August 1971	16 September 1975 (2) (11)
Paraguay		12 May 1978	7 November 1971
Peru		26 November 1965	10 August 1978 (2)
Phi lippines	14 September 1963	19 March 1971	4 December 1969
Poland		25 November 1964	17 June 1971 (2)
Portugal	11 March 1964	6 August 1981	4 December 1969
Qatar		19 February 1971	5 December 1981
Republic of Korea	8 December 1965	15 February 1974	20 May 1971
Romania		17 May 1971	16 May 1974 (2)
Rwanda		31 October 1983	15 August 1971
Saint Lucia		21 November 1969	29 January 1984
Saudi Arabia	6 April 1967	Y March 1972	19 February 1970
Senegal	20 February 1964	4 January 1979	7 June 1972
Seychelles		9 November 1970	4 April 1979
Sierra Leone		1 March 1971	7 February 1971
S i ngapore		23 March 1982	30 May 1971
Solomon Islands		26 May 1972	7 July 1978 (12)
South Africa		1 October 1969	24 August 1972 (2)
Spa in	27 July 1964	10 May 1978	30 December 1969
Sri Lanka		10 September 1979	28 August 1978
Suriname		1.7 January 1967	25 November 1975 (13)
Sweden	14 September 1963		4 December 1969

<u>States</u>	<u>Date of signature</u>	<u>Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession</u>	<u>Effective date</u>
Switzerland	31 October 1969	21 December 1970	21 March 1971
Syrian Arab Republic		31 July 1980	29 October 1980 (2)
Thailand		6 March 1972	4 June 1972
Togo		26 July 1971	24 October 1971
Trinidad and Tobago		9 February 1972	9 May 1972
Tunisia		25 February 1975	26 May 1975 (2)
Turkey		17 December 1975	16 March 1976
Uganda		25 June 1982	23 September 1982
United Arab Emirates		16 April 1981	15 July 1981 (14)
United Kingdom	14 September 1963	29 November 1968	4 December 1969 (15)
United Republic of Tanzania		12 August 1983	10 November 1983
United States	14 September 1963	5 September 1969	4 December 1969
Uruguay		26 January 1977	26 April 1977
Venezuela	13 March 1964	4 February 1983	5 May 1983 (2)
Viet Nam		10 October 1979	8 January 1980 (2)
Yemen		26 September 1986	25 December 1986 (2)
Yugoslavia	14 September 1963	12 February 1971	13 May 1971
Zaire		20 July 1977	18 October 1977
Zambia		14 September 1971	13 December 1971

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- (1) Declaration dated 15 May 1975 by Bahamas that it considers itself to be bound to the said Convention by virtue of the ratification of the United Kingdom pursuant to customary international law. The Commonwealth of the Bahamas attained independence on 10 July 1973.
 - (2) Reservation: Does not consider itself bound by Article 24, paragraph 1, of the Convention.
 - (3) Reservation: "The accession of the State of Bahrain to the Convention shall not be considered or interpreted as recognition of 'Israel' either generally or implicitly under the Convention."
 - (4) The Instrument of Accession contains the following statement: "The Chinese Government declares illegal and null and void the signature and ratification by the Chiang clique usurping the name of China in regard to the above-mentioned Convention."
 - (5) Declaration dated 18 January 1972 by Fiji that it succeeded, upon independence, (whereof the date was 10 October 1970) to the rights and obligations of the United Kingdom in respect of this Convention.

(continued)

- (6) Accession by the Republic of Iraq to the Convention shall, however, in no way signify recognition of Israel or entry into any relations with it.
- (7) It is understood that the accession to the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, done at Tokyo, 1963, does not mean in any way recognition of Israel by the State of Kuwait. Furthermore, no treaty relation will arise between the State of Kuwait and Israel.
- (8) "In case of a dispute, all recourse must be made to the International Court of Justice on the basis of the unanimous consent of the parties concerned."
- (9) Declaration: "... the Convention, with respect to the Kingdom of the Netherlands, shall not enter into force for Suriname and/or the Netherlands Antilles until the ninetieth day after the date on which the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands will have notified the International Civil Aviation Organization that in Suriname and/or in the Netherlands Antilles the necessary steps for giving effect to the provisions of the above-mentioned Convention have been taken".

Note 1: On 4 June 1974, a Declaration dated 10 May 1974 was deposited with the International Civil Aviation Organization by the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands stating that the necessary steps for giving effect to the provisions of the Convention had been taken in regard to making the Convention applicable to Suriname and the Netherlands Antilles. Accordingly, the Convention took effect for Suriname and the Netherlands Antilles on 2 September 1974. (See also footnote 13.)

Note 2: By a Note dated 30 December 1985, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands informed the International Civil Aviation Organization that, as of 1 January 1986, the Convention was applicable to the Netherlands Antilles (without Aruba) and to Aruba.

- (10) The accession by the Government of the Sultanate of Oman to the Convention does not mean or imply, and shall not be interpreted as, recognition of Israel generally or in the context of this Convention.
- (11) Declaration dated 6 November 1975 by Papua New Guinea that "it desires to be treated as a party in its own right to the said Convention", which entered into force for Australia on 20 September 1970, and had applied to the Territory of Papua and Trust Territory of New Guinea, Papua New Guinea attained independence on 16 September 1975.
- (12) The Solomon Islands attained independence on 7 July 1978; the Instrument of Succession was deposited on 23 March 1982.

(continued)

- (13) **The Instrument of Succession was deposited with ICAO on 10 September 1979. Prior to that date, the provisions of the Convention applied to Suriname by virtue of a declaration dated 10 May 1974 by the Government of the Kingdom Of the Netherlands. The Republic of Suriname attained independence on 25 November 1975. (See also footnote 9, note 1.)**
- (14) **Reservation: "In accepting the said Convention, the Government of the United Arab Emirates takes the view that its acceptance of the said Convention does not in any way imply its recognition of Israel, nor does it oblige to apply the provisions of the Convention in respect of the said Country,"**
- (15) **Declaration: ". . . the provisions of the Convention shall not apply in regard to Southern Rhodesia unless and until the Government of the United Kingdom informs the International Civil Aviation Organization that they are in a position to ensure that the obligations imposed by the Convention in respect of that territory can be fully implemented".**

Note: On 1 December 1982, a Declaration dated 12 November 1982 was deposited with the International Civil Aviation Organization stating that the provisions of the Convention shall extend to Anguilla. Accordingly, the Convention takes effect for Anguilla on 1 December 1982.

2. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed at the Hague on 16 December 1970 (entered into force on 14 October 1971)

States	<u>Date of signature</u>	<u>Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession</u>
Afghanistan	16 December 1970	29 August 1979
Antigua and Barbuda		22 July 1985
Argentina	16 December 1970	11 September 1972 (1)
Australia	15 June 1971	9 November 1972
Austria	28 April 1971	11 February 1974
Bahamas		13 August 1976
Bahrain		20 February 1984 (2)
Bangladesh		28 June 1978
Barbados	16 December 1970	2 April 1973
Belgium	16 December 1970	24 August 1973
Benin	5 May 1971	13 March 1972
Bolivia		18 July 1979
Botswana		28 December 1978
Brazil	16 December 1970	14 January 1972 (2)
Brunei Darussalam		16 April 1986
Bulgaria	16 December 1970	19 May 1971 (2)
Burundi	17 February 1971	
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	16 December 1970	30 December 1971 (2)
Canada	16 December 1970	20 June 1972
Cape Verde		20 October 1977
Chad	27 September 1971	12 July 1972
Chile	4 June 1971	2 February 1972
China		10 September 1980 (2) (3)
Colombia	16 December 1970	3 July 1973
Costa Rica	16 December 1970	9 July 1971
Côte d'Ivoire		9 January 1973
Cyprus		5 July 1972
Czechoslovakia	16 December 1970	6 April 1972 (2)
Democratic Kampuchea	16 December 1970	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		28 April 1983
Denmark	16 December 1970	17 October 1972 (4)
Dominican Republic	29 June 1971	22 June 1978
Ecuador	19 March 1971	14 June 1971
Egypt		28 February 1975 (2)
El Salvador	16 December 1970	16 January 1973
Equatorial Guinea	4 June 1971	
Ethiopia	16 December 1970	26 March 1979
Fiji	5 October 1971	27 July 1972
Finland	2 January 1971	15 December 1971
France	16 December 1970	18 September 1972

<u>States</u>	<u>Date of signature</u>	<u>Data of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession</u>
Gabon	16 December 1970	14 July 1971
Gambia	18 May 1971	28 November 1978
German Democratic Republic	4 January 1971	3 June 1971
Germany, Federal Republic of	16 December 1970	11 October 1974
Ghana	16 December 1970	12 December 1973
Groeco	16 December 1970	20 September 1973
Grenada		10 August 1978
Guatemala	16 December 1970	16 May 1979 (2)
Guinea		2 May 1984
Guinea-Bissau		20 August 1976
Guyana		21 December 1972
Haiti		9 May 1984
Honduras		13 April 1987
Hungary	16 December 1970	13 August 1971 (2)
Iceland		29 June 1973
India	14 July 1971	12 November 1982 (2)
Indonesia	16 December 1970	27 August 1976 (2)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	16 December 1970	25 January 1972
Iraq	22 February 1971	3 December 1971
Ireland		24 November 1975
Israel	16 December 1970	16 August 1971
Italy	16 December 1970	19 February 1974
Jamaica	16 December 1970	15 September 1983
Japan	16 December 1970	19 April 1971
Jordan	1 June 1971	18 November 1971
Kenya		11 January 1977
Kuwait	21 July 1971	25 May 1979 (S)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	16 February 1971	
Lebanon		10 August 1973
Lesotho		27 July 1978
Liberia		1 February 1982
Libyan Arab Jamahir iya		4 October 1978 (6)
Liechtenstein	24 August 1972	
Luxembourg	16 December 1970	22 November 1978
Madagascar		18 November 1986
Malawi		21 December 1972 (2)
Malaysia	16 December 1970	4 May 1985
Mali		29 September 1971
Mauritania		1 November 1978
Mauritius		25 April 1983
Mexico	16 December 1970	19 July 1972
Monaco		3 June 1983
Mongolia	18 January 1971	8 October 1971
Morocco		24 October 1975 (7)

<u>States</u>	<u>Date of signature</u>	<u>Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession</u>
Nauru		17 May 1984
Nepal		19 January 1979
Netherlands	16 December 1970	27 August 1973 (8)
New Zealand	15 September 1971	12 February 1974
Nicaragua		6 November 1973
Niger	19 February 1971	15 October 1971
Nigeria		3 July 1973
Norway	9 March 1971	23 August 1971
Oman		2 February 1977 (2) (9)
Pakistan	12 August 1971	28 November 1973
Panama	16 December 1970	10 March 1972
Papua New Guinea		15 December 1975 (2)
Paraguay	30 July 1971	4 February 1972
Peru		28 April 1978 (2)
Philippines	16 December 1970	26 March 1973
Poland	16 December 1970	21 March 1972 (2)
Portugal	16 December 1970	27 November 1972
Qatar		26 August 1981 (2)
Republic of Korea		18 January 1973 (10)
Romania	13 October 1971	10 July 1972 (2)
Rwanda	16 December 1970	
Saint Lucia		8 November 1981
Saudi Arabia		14 June 1974 (2) (11)
Senegal	10 May 1971	8 February 1978
Seychelles		29 December 1974
Sierra Leone	19 July 1971	13 November 1974
Singapore	8 September 1971	12 April 1978
South Africa	16 December 1970	30 May 1972 (2)
Spain	16 March 1971	30 October 1972
Sri Lanka		2 June 1978
Sudan		18 January 1979
Suriname		25 November 1975 (12)
Sweden	16 December 1970	7 July 1971
Switzerland	16 December 1970	14 September 1971
Syrian Arab Republic		10 July 1980 (2)
Thailand	16 December 1970	16 May 1978
Togo		9 February 1979
Tonga		21 February 1977
Trinidad and Tobago	16 December 1970	31 January 1972
Tunisia		2 December 1981 (2)
Turkey	16 December 1970	17 April 1973
Uganda		27 March 1972
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	16 December 1970	21 February 1972 (2)
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	16 December 1970	24 September 1971 (2)

<u>States</u>	<u>Date of signature</u>	<u>Date Of deposit of instrument of ratification or acceeion</u>
United Arab Enirates		10 April 1981 (13)
United Kingdom	16 December 1970	22 December 1971 (14)
United Republic of Tanzania		9 August 1983
United States of America	16 December 1970	14 September 1971
Uruguay		12 January 1977
Venezuela	16 December 1370	7 July 1983
Viet Nam		17 September 1979 (2)
Yemen		29 September 1986
Yugoslavia	16 December 1970	2 October 1972
Zaire		6 July 1977
Zambia		3 March 1387

- (1) The instrument of ratification by Argentina contains a declaration which, in translation, reads: "The application of this Convention to territories the sovereignty of which may be disputed among two or more States, whether parties to the Convention or not may not be interpreted as altsration, renunciation or waiver of the posi tion upheld by each up to the present time."
- (2) Reservation mad8 with respect to paragraph 1 of Article 12 of the Convention.
- (3) The instrument of acceeion by the Government of the People's Republic of China contains the following declaration; "The Chinese Government declares illegal and null and void the signature and ratification of the above-mentioned Convention by the Taiwan authorities in the name of China."
- (4) Until a later decision, the Convention will not be applied to the Faroe Islands or to Greenland.

Note: A notification was received by the Government of the united Kingdom from the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark that, with effect from 1 Yune 1980, Denmark withdraws its reservation, mode in the following terms upon ratification, in respect of Greenland8

"Sous la r&serve que jusqu'à décision ultérieure la Convention ne s'appliquera pas aux Iles Féroé et au Groënland."

- (5) Ratification by Kuwait was accompanied by an Understanding etating that ratification of the Convention does not mean in any way recognition of Israel by the State of Kuwait. Fur thermore, no treaty relations will ariee between the State of Kuwait and Israel.
- (6) The inetrumnt of accession deposited by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya contains a disclaimer regarding recognition of Israel.

(continued)

- (7) "In case of a dispute, all recourse must be made to the International Court of Justice on the basis of the unanimous consent of the parties concerned."
- (8) The Convention cannot enter into force for the Netherlands Antilles until thirty days after the date, on which the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands shall have notified the depositary Governments that the necessary measures to give effect to the provisions of the Convention have been taken in the Netherlands Antilles.

Note 1: On 11 June 1974, a declaration was deposited with the Government of the United States of America by the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands stating that in the interim the measures required to implement the provisions of the Convention have been taken in the Netherlands Antilles and, consequently, the Convention will enter into force for the Netherlands Antilles on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit of this declaration.

Note By a Note dated 9 January 1966 the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands informed the Government of the United States of America that as of 1 January 1966 the Convention is applicable to the Netherlands Antilles (without Aruba) and to Aruba.

- (9) Accession of the said Convention by the Government of the Sultanate of Oman does not mean or imply, and shall not be interpreted as recognition of Israel generally or in the context of this Convention.
- (10) The accession by the Government of the Republic of Korea to the present Convention does not, in any way, mean or imply the recognition of any territory or régime that has not been recognized by the Government of the Republic of Korea as a State or Government.
- (11) Approval by Saudi Arabia does not mean and could not be interpreted as recognition of Israel generally or in the context of this Convention.
- (12) Notification of succession to the Convention was deposited with the Government of the United States of America on 27 October 1978, by virtue of the extension of the Convention to Suriname by the Kingdom of the Netherlands prior to independence. The Republic of Suriname attained independence on 25 November 1975.
- (13) "In accepting the said Convention, the Government of the United Arab Emirates takes the view that its acceptance of the said Convention does not in any way imply its recognition of Israel, nor does it oblige to apply the provisions of the Convention in respect of the said Country."
- (14) The Convention is ratified "in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Territories under territorial sovereignty of the United Kingdom as well as the British Solomon Islands Protectorate".

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3. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the
Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on
23 September 1971 (entered into force on 26 January 1973)

<u>States</u>	<u>Date of signature</u>	<u>Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession</u>
Antigua and Barbuda		22 July 1995
Argentina	23 September 1971	26 November 1973
Australia	12 October 1972	12 July 1973
Austria	13 November 1972	11 February 1974
Dahama s		27 December 1984
Bahrain		20 February 1984 (1)
Bangladesh		26 June 1976
Barbados	23 September 1971	6 August 1976
Belgium	23 September 1971	13 August 1976
Bolivia		18 July 1979
Botswana	12 October 1972	28 December 1978
Brazil	23 September 1971	24 July 1972 (1)
Brunei Darussalam		16 April 1986
Bulgaria	23 September 1971	28 March 1973 (1)
Burundi	6 March 1972	
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	23 September 1971	31 January 1973 (1)
Cameroon		11 July 1973 (2)
Canada	23 September 1971	19 June 1972
Cape Verde		20 October 1977
Chad	23 September 1971	12 July 1972
Chile		28 February 1974
China		10 September 1980 (1) (3)
Colombia		4 December 1974
Congo	23 September 1971	
Costa Rica	23 September 1971	21 September 1973
Côte d'Ivoire		9 January 1973
Cyprus	28 November 1972	15 August 1973
Czechoslovakia	23 September 1971	10 August 1973 (1)
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		13 August 1980
Denmark	17 October 1972	17 January 1973 (4)
Dominican Republic	31 May 1972	28 November 1973
Ecuador		12 January 1977
Egypt	24 November 1972	20 May 1975 (1)
El Salvador		25 September 1979
Ethiopia	23 September 1971	26 March 1979 (1)
Fiji	21 August 1972	5 March 1973
"inland"		13 July 1973
France		30 June 1976 (1)
Gabon	24 November 1971	29 June 1976
Gambia		28 November 1978

<u>States</u>	<u>Date of signature</u>	<u>Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession</u>
German Democratic Republic	6 March 1972	9 June 1972
Germany, Federal Republic of	23 September 1971	3 February 1978
Ghana		12 December 1973
Greece	9 February 1972	15 January 1974
Grenada		10 August 1978
Guatemala	9 May 1972	19 October 1978 (1)
Guinea		2 May 1984
Guinea-Bissau		20 August 1976
Guyana		21 December 1972
Haiti	6 January 1972	9 May 1984
Honduras		33 April 1967
Hungary	23 September 1971	27 December 1972 (1)
Ice land		29 June 1973
India	11 December 1972	12 November 1982
Indonesia		27 August 1976 (1)
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		10 July 1973
Iraq		10 September 1974
Ireland		12 October 1976
Israel	23 September 1971	30 June 1972
Italy	23 September 1971	19 February 1974
Jamaica	23 September 1971	15 September 1993
Japan		12 June 1974
Jordan	2 May 1972	13 February 1973
Kenya		11 January 1977
Kuwait		27 November 1979 (5)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1 November 1972	
Lebanon		23 December 1977
Lesotho		27 July 1978
Liberia		1 February 1982
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		19 February 1974
Luxembourg	29 November 1971	18 May 1982
Madagascar		18 November 1986
Malawi		21 December 1972 (1)
Malaysia		4 May 1985
Mali		24 August 1972
Mauritania		1 November 1978
Mauritius		25 April 1983
Mexico	25 January 1973	12 September 1974
Monaco		3 June 1983
Mongolia	18 February 1972	14 September 1972 (1)
Morocco		24 October 1975 (6)
Nauru		17 May 1984
Nepal		19 January 1979
Netherlands	23 September 1971	27 August 1973 (7)
New Zealand	26 September 1972	12 February 1974

<u>States</u>	<u>Date of signature</u>	<u>Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession</u>
Nicaragua	22 December 1972	6 November 1973
Niger	6 March 1972	1 September 1972
Nigeria		3 July 1973
Norway		1 August 1973
Oman		2 February 1977 (1) (8)
Pakistan		24 January 1974
Panama	18 January 1972	24 April 1972
Papua New Guinea		15 December 1975 (1)
Paraguay	23 January 1973	5 March 1974
Peru		28 April 1978 (1)
Philippines	23 September 1971	26 March 1973
Poland	23 September 1971	28 January 1975 (1)
Portugal	23 September 1971	15 January 1973
Qatar		26 August 1981 (1)
Republic of Korea		2 August 1973 (9)
Romania	10 July 1972	15 August 1975 (1)
Rwanda	26 June 1972	
Saint Lucia		8 November 1983
Saudi Arabia		14 June 1974 (1) (10)
Senegal	23 September 1971	3 February 1978
Seychelles		29 December 1978
Sierra Leone		20 September 1979
Singapore	21 November 1972	12 April 1978
Solomon Islands		7 July 1978 (11)
South Africa	23 September 1971	30 May 1972 (1)
Spain	15 February 1972	30 October 1972
Sri Lanka		2 June 1978
Sudan		18 January 1979
Suriname		25 November 1975 (12)
Sweden		10 July 1973
Switzerland	23 September 1971	17 January 1978
Syrian Arab Republic		10 July 1980 (1)
Thailand		16 May 1978
Togo		9 February 1979
Tonga		21 February 1977
Trinidad and Tobago	9 February 1972	9 February 1972
Tunisia		2 December 1981 (1)
Turkey	5 July 1972	23 December 1975
Uganda		19 July 1982
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	23 September 1971	26 January 1973 (1)
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	23 September 1971	19 February 1973 (1)
United Arab Emirates		10 April 1981 (13)
United Kingdom	23 September 1971	25 October 1973 (14)

<u>States</u>	<u>Date of Signature</u>	<u>Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession</u>
United Republic of Taneania		9 August 1993
United States of America	23 September 1971	1 November 1972
Uruguay		12 January 1977
Veneauela	23 September 1971	21 November 1983 (15)
Viet Nam		17 September 1979
Yemen	23 October 1972	29 September 1996
Yugoslavia	23 September 1971	2 October 1972
Zaire		6 July 1977
Zambia		3 March 1987

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- (1) Reservation made with respect to paragraph 1 of article 14 of the Convention.
 - (2) "In accordance with the provisions of the Convention of 23 September 1971, for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts directed against the Security of Civil Aviation, the Government of the United Republic of Cameroon declares that in view of the fact that it does not have any relations with South Africa and Portugal, it has no obligation toward these two countries with regard to the implementation of the stipulations of the Convention."
 - (3) The Instrument of Accession by the Government of the People's Republic of China contains the following declaration; "The Chinese Government declares illegal and null and void the signature and ratification of the above-mentioned Convention by the Taiwan authorities in the name of China."
 - (4) Until a later decision, the Convention will not be applied to the Faroe Islands or to Greenland.

Note: A notification was received by the Government of the United Kingdom from the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark that, with effect from 1 June 1980, Denmark withdraws its reservation, made in the following terms upon ratification, in respect of Greenland:

"Sous la réserve que jusqu'à décision ultérieure la Convention ne s'appliquera pas aux Ile Féroé et au Groënland."

- (5) It is understood that accession to the Convention for the suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, done at Montreal, 1971, does not mean in any way recognition of Israel by the State of Kuwait. Furthermore, no treaty relation will arise between the State of Kuwait and Israel.
- (6) "In case of a dispute, all recourse must be made to the International Court of Justice on the basis of the unanimous consent of the parties concerned."

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- (7) **The Convention cannot enter into force for the Netherlands Antilles until thirty days after the date on which the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands shall have notified the depositary Governments that the necessary measures to give effect to the provisions of the Convention have been taken in the Netherlands Antilles.**

Note 1: On 11 June 1974, a declaration was deposited with the Government of the United States of America by the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands stating that in the interim the measures required to implement the provisions of the Convention had been taken in the Netherlands Antilles and, consequently, the Convention would enter into force for the Netherlands Antilles on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit of this declaration.

Note 2: Note dated 9 January 1986, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands informed the Government of the United States of America that as at 1 January 1986 the Convention was applicable to the Netherlands Antilles (without Aruba) and to Aruba.

- (8) **Accession to the said Convention by the Government of the Sultanate of Oman does not mean or imply, and shall not be interpreted as recognition of Israel generally or in the context of this Convention.**
- (9) **The accession by the Government of the Republic of Korea to the present Convention does not in any way mean or imply the recognition of any territory or régime that has not been recognized by the Government of the Republic of Korea as a State or Government.**
- (10) **Approval by Saudi Arabia does not mean and could not be interpreted as recognition of Israel generally or in the context of this Convention.**
- (11) **The Solomon Islands attained independence on 7 July 1978; the Instrument of Succession was deposited on 13 April 1982.**
- (12) **Notification of Succession to the Convention was deposited with the Government of the United States of America on 27 October 1978, by virtue of the extension of the Convention to Suriname by the Kingdom of the Netherlands prior to independence. The Republic of Suriname attained independence on 25 November 1975.**
- (13) **"In accepting the said Convention, the Government of the United Arab Emirates takes the view that its acceptance of the said Convention does not in any way imply its recognition of Israel, nor does it oblige to apply the provisions of the Convention in respect of the said Country."**

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- (14) The Convention is ratified *in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Territories under territorial sovereignty of the United Kingdom as well as the British Solomon Islands Protectorate".
- (15) The Instrument of Ratification by the Government of Venezuela contains the following reservation regarding articles 4, 7 and 8 of the Convention:
"Venezuela will take into consideration clearly political motives and the circumstances under which offences described in Article 1 of this Convention are committed, in refusing to extradite or prosecute an offender, unless financial extortion or injury to the crew, passengers, or other persons has occurred."

The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made the following declaration in a Note dated 6 August 1985 to the Department of State of the Government of the United States:

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland do not regard as valid the reservation made by the Government of the Republic of Venezuela insofar as it purports to limit the obligation under Article 7 of the Convention to submit the case against an offender to the competent authorities of the State for the purpose of prosecution."

With reference to the above declaration by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Government of Venezuela, in a Note dated 21 November 1985, informed the Department of State of the Government of the United States of the following:

"The reserve made by the Government of Venezuela to Articles 4, 7 and 8 of the Convention is based on the fact that the principle of asylum is contemplated in Article 116 of the Constitution of the Republic of Venezuela. Article 116 reads:

'The Republic grants asylum to any person subject to persecution or which finds itself in danger, for political reasons, within the conditions and requirements established by the laws and norms of international law.'

It is for this reason that the Government of Venezuela considers that in order to protect this right, which would be diminished by the application without limits of the said articles, it was necessary to request the formulation of the declaration contemplated in Art. 2 of the Law approving the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Security (sic) of Civil Aviation."

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The Government of Italy made the following declaration in a Note dated 21 November 1985 to the Department of State of the Government of the United States:

"The Government of Italy does not consider **as** valid the reservation formulated by the Government of the Republic of Venezuela due **to** the fact that it may be considered **as** aiming to limit the obligation under Article 7 of the Convention to submit the **case** against an offender to the competent authorities of the State for **the** purpose of **prosecution.**"
