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MEASURES TO PREVENT INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM WHICH ENDANGERS OR TARES INNOCENT HUMAN LIVES OR JEOPARDIZES FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS AND STUDY OF THE UNDBRLYINQ 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, INCLUDINQ THEIR OWN, IN AN ATTEMPT TO EFFECT RADICAL CHANGES:

(a) REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-GENERAL;

(b) CONVENINQ, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE UNITED NATIONS, OF AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE TO DEFINE TERRORISM AND TO DIFFERENTIATE IT FROM THE STRUGGLE OF PEOPLES FOR NATIONAL LIBERATION

Report of the Secretary-General

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 7 December 1987, the General Assembly adopted resolution 42/159 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:

"(a) Report of the Secretary-General;

"(b) Convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to define terrorism and to differentiate it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation".

Paragraphs 1 to 15 of the resolution rrrd as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

"1. Once again unequivocally condemns, a8 criminal, all acts, method8 and practices of terrorism wherever and by whomever committed, including those which jeopardise friendly relations among States and their security;

"2. Deeply deplores the loss of human live8 which results from such • □♦□ □↗ terrorism;

"3. Also deplores the pernicious impact of acts of international terrorism oa relations of co-operation among States, iaoludiag oo-operation for development J

"4. Calls upon all States to fulfil their obligation8 under international law to refrain from organising, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist • atr in othrr States, or acquiescing in activities within their trrtitoty directed towards the commission ,f such acts;

"5. Urges all States to fulfil their obligations under international law and to take • ffretiw and resolute measures for the speedy and final • limination of international terrorism and, to that end?

"(a) To prevent the preparation and organisation *in* their *respective* territories, for commission within or outside their *territories,* of terrorist • ata and subversive acts directed • gaia8t other State8 and their citizens;

"(b) To ensure the apprehension *and* prosecution or extradition *of* perpetrators of terrorist acts;

"(c) To'sadeavour to conclude special agreements to that *effect* on a bilateral, regional and multilateral basis;

"(d) *To* co-operate with one another in exchanging relevant information concerning the prevention and combating of terrorism)

"(e) *To* harmoaiae their domestic legislation with th6 existing international convention8 on this subject to which they are parties,

"6. Appeals to all State8 that have not yet done so to consider becoming party *to* the international conventions relating to various aspects of international terrorism *referred* to in the preamble to the present resolution;

"7. Urges all States not to allow any circumstances 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, 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 situation8 involving ma88 and flagrant violation8 of human right8 and fundamental freedoms and those involving alien domination and occupation, that may give rise to international terrorism and may endanger international peace and security;

"9. Welcomes the efforts undertaken by the International Civil Aviation Organisation aimed at promoting universal acceptance *of* and strict compliance with international air-security conventions, and its *ongoing* work on a new instrument for the suppression *of* unlawful acts of violence at airports serving international civil aviation;

"10. Also welcomes the work undertaken by the International Maritime Organiaatioa on the problem of terrorism on board or against chips, and the initiative under way to draft instruments on the suppression *of* unlawful acts against the safety of maritime navigation and of fixed platforms on the Continental shelf;

"11. Requests the other relevant specialised aqencios and international organisations, in particular the Universal Postal Union, the World Tourism Organisation and the International Atomic Energy Agency, within their respective spheres *of* competence, to consider what further measures can usefully be taken to combat and eliminate terrorism)

"12. Requests the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on international terrorism in all its aspects and on ways and means of combating it, including, inter alia, the convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to deal with international terrorism in the light of the proposal referred to in the penultimate preambular paragraph of the present resolution;

"13. Further requests the Secretary-General to follow up, a8 appropriate, the implementation of the present resolution aud to submit a report in this respect to the General Assembly at its forty-fourth session;

"14. Considers that nothing in the present resolution could in any way prejudice the right to self-determination, freedom and independence, as derived from the Charter of the United Nations, of peoples forcibly deprived of that right referred to in the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, particularly peoples under colonial and racist régimes and foreign occupation *or* other forms of colonial, domination, nor, in accordance with the principles *of* the Charter and in conformity with the above-mentioned Declaration, the right of these peoples to struggle to this end and to seek and receive support)

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

2. In a note verbale dated 31 March 1998, the Secretary-Qeneral invited Governments of *Member* States to communicate to him views on international terrorism in all its aspects and on ways and means of combating it, including, inter alia, the convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to deal with international terrorism.

3. In a letter dated 31 March 1988, the Legal Counsel also invited specialised agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as various regional organisations, to communicate to him any information or other relevant material deemed to be appropriate for inclusion in the report of the Secretary-Qeneral requested *under* paragraph 13 of resolution 42/159.

4. As at 17 August 1989 replies had been received *from* the Governments of Botswana, Czechoslovakia, Israel, Mexico, Mongolia, *Norway,* Saudi Arabia, Spain (on behalf of the Twelve States *Members of* the European Community), Sweden, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. Replies had also been received from the International Civil Aviation Organisation, the Universal Postal Union, the International Maritime Organization, the World Tourism Organization the the International Atomic Energy Agency. A reply had also been received from the Council of Europe. A communication from the European Parliament transmitting a resolution on air safety (19 May 1988) had also been received, and it is available in the Codification Division of the *Office of* Legal Affairs.

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

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

II. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

BOTSWANA

[Original: English]

[11 November 1988]

1. For a very long time now police officers the world over feel uneasy about discussing terrorism mainly because the political motives always claimed by terrorists are not considered to be a legitimate subject for police investigations. Whereas the police have no difficulty in understanding the purely material motivations of burglars, swindlers and traffickers of every type or the passions underlying the dramas that occur in peoples' private lives, the irrational violence of terrorism defies analysis and is beyond the scope of the usual run of police work.

2. The traditional relatioaship between the policeman and the thief, that is, that of the hunter and his prey, is completely disrupted where terrorism is concerned by the appearance of a third aspect: public opinion, which is in fact the terrorist's primary audience. As public opinion has a symbiotic relationship with the mass media, it is from the media that the terrorist expects and usually receives the publicity and coverage without which his activities, despite their violent nature, would merely be run of the mill news items, making no impact on the public.

3. Terrorism constitutes a serious challenge to traditional police techniques as it represents a particularly elaborate and complex form of international crime. Terrorists pay no attention to national borders and their extreme mobility means that the police will have to react much more quickly and, most importantly, that they must fully co-operate with the police in other countries. Without co-operation, the work of the police and other law enforcement agencies will be very difficult.

4. Botswana is a peace-loving country and therefore does not have terrorist activities perpetrated by its own nationals., South Africa, which practises apartheid policy, launches terrorist attacks against innocent Botswana under the pretext of destroying ANC activists whom it alleges have bases in this country, an allegation which is completely false.

5. What is of paramount importance *is* the exchange of information by the relevant authorities on terrorist activities and their planned targets throughout the world.

6. The organisation that springs most readily to mind is the International Criminal Police Organisation - Interpol - whose current dynamic action in the area of terrorism is carried out within the context of resolutions adopted by its General Assembly at its sessions held in Luxembourg in 1984 and Washington, D.C. in 1985, respectively.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

[Original: English]

[15 June 1989]

Letter dated 15 June 1989 from the representatives of Czechoslovakia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[see document A/44/328]

ISRAEL

[Original: English]

[11 April 1989]

1. The elimination of international terrorism requires effective international co-operation, including a firm commitment against any form of compromise with terror. While General Assembly resolution 42/159 contains many positive elements, it has been rendered ineffective by the very sort of appeasement that it should have sought to prevent. In this respect it constitutes a significant regression from Assembly resolution 40/61.

2. Terrorism - the deliberate and systematic attack on civilians - cannot be justified under any circumstances: not under the banner of "national liberation" nor under any other banner. Terrorism remains a crime, whatever its motivation and purpose.

3. Resolution 42/159 attempts to legitimize and justify terrorism by distinguishing between "permitted" and "forbidden" terrorism. It also calls for the *convening,* under United Nations auspices, of an international conference "to define terrorism and to differentiate it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation".

4. It is a cynicai and false distinction that cannot accord with paragraph 1 of the resolution, which unequivocally condemns as criminal all acts, methods and practices of terrorism. Such a distinction, and surely any conference called to promote it, can only serve to undermine international efforts to eliminate terrorism. Hence it is not surprising that the author of the conference proposal is one of the world's leading architects of State-sponsored and other forms of terrorism.

MEXICO

[Original: Spanish]

[15 June 1988]

1. Terrorism, whose implications often extend beyond State &orders, has prompted the international community to adopt a number of measures in an attempt to cope with it. Such measures have ranged from decisions by international organizations and the conclusion of multilateral agreements to the establishment of international mechanisms concerning both co-operation and judicial repression.

2. In this regard, Mexico, wishing to find a more effective solution to the problem of international terrorism and mindful of the seriousness of that problem and the continuance of terrorist attacks, has ratified a number of multilateral instruments, among which the following may be cited:

(a) The 1963 Tokyo Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, ratified on 18 March 1969;

(b) The 1970 Hague Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, ratified on 19 July 1972;

(c) The 1971 Montreal Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (Mexico deposited its instrument of accession on 12 September 1974);

(d) The Convention to Prevent and Punish Acts of Terrorism Taking the Form of Crimes against Persons and Related Extortion that are of International Significance, signed in Washington, D.C., in 1971 and ratified on 17 March 1975;

(e) The Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crimes against Irternationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted at the United Nations in 1973 (Mexico deposited its instrument of accession on 22 April 1980);

(f) The International Convention against the *Taking* of Bostages, adopted by the General Assembly on 17 December 1979 (Mexico deposited its instrument of accession on 28 April 1987).

3. Furthermore, the Government of Mexico considers that terrorism is, in the terms of article 139 of the Penal Code for the Federal District (Common Matters) and the Republic (Federal Matters) an act of *violence* which causes alarm, fear or terror *among* the population of a State, and that its practice must be condemned forcefully and unequivocally.

4. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Government of Mexico believes that the basic problem which has arisen in tackling the question of terrorism is the lack of a single criterion determining the fundamental component elements of the definition of the term. Only the adoption of such a criterion would make it possible to establish mechanisms to help eliminate the practice of terrorism.

/...

5. In this connection, it should be recalled that it has often been stated that *terroriot* acts can in no case justify intervention by a State in the internal affairs of other States, impairment *of* the right of asylum, or *aation* detrimental to the objectives and human rights of members of legitimate national liberation movements.

6. On the basis *of* the foregoing, the Government of Mexico states that, *since there* is no clear, precise and universally valid concept of terrorism, that criminal act must be defined and punished by each State in aocordanoe with international treaties, its domestic legislation and general principles of international law, suah as non-intervention in internal affairs, the self-determination of peoples and non-limitation of the right *of* asylum, as embodied in conventional and customary international law.

MONGOLIA

[Original: Russian]

[13 September 1988]

1. The Government *of* the Mongolian People's Republic notes with great concern the recent increase in the *number* of terrorist acts which impair the normal development of international relations and endanger the lives of thousands of innocent people. Our position of principle in the struggle against international terrorism remains the unreserved condemnation of all forms and manifestations of terrorism for whatever motives. At the same time, tho Government of Mongolia opposes the identification of the national liberation struggle, and actions in support of it, with terrorism.

2. The prevention *of* terrorism and the struggle against its manifestations must be based on respect for the generally accepted norms of international law, in strict compliance with the Charter of the United Nations.

3. Mongolia actively supports the development of effective international co-operation to eliminate terrorism and its causes from international life once and far all,

4. Comprehensive measures must be taken at the international level that can reliably and effectively prevent and stop acts of terrorism. The participation of all States in this undertaking will help create the foundations for a comprehensive syc tern of international peace and security.

5. Mongolia stresses the great importance of the document (A/42/416) from seven socialist countries outlining fundamental princi‘es for international co-operation in the struggle against terrorism and containing constructive proposals for implementing them. Mongolia particularly stresses the fact that the struggle against terrorism must be waged on the basis of respect for the rights of each people to choose the form of its development independently and must not be used as a pretext for the. use *of* force in international relations or for exerting military, political or other pressure on sovereign States.

6. Mongolia supports ths drafting of new legal instruments to prevent terrorism in various areas, particularly within the framework of the International Civil Aviation Organisation and the International Maritime Organisation. In its view, the early completion of a draft international convention against mercenarism would be a substantial contribution on the part of the United Nations to the prevention and elimination of international terrorism.

7. At the international level, the final elimination of terrorism would be expedited *by* the convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to define terrorism and to differentiate this dangerous type of international crime from the struggle of peoples *for* national liberation.

8. Equally important in the effective struggle against international terrorism are substantive measures at the national level as one of the main ways to prevent acts of terrorism. The adoption by States, within the framework of their competence, of the necessary political, legislative and other measures would undoubtedly strengthen the international legal basis for the struggle against terrorism. Moreover, States that are still not *parties* to existing international conventions should accede to them and comply strictly with their provisions.

9. Mongolia is currently a party to moot of the existing international conventions on this subject, and its legislation provides severe penalties for acts of terrorism and violence.

10. The continuing arms race and the improvement of nuclear weapons, alotg with the increase in the quantity of highly enriched fissionable and other nuclear materials, are increasing the potential *danger* of the unlawful possession of those materials (by seizure or misappropriation) by individuals or groups and their use for terrorist purposes or for nuclear blackmail. 'In view of the absence of *a specific* instrument to prevent a potentially extremely dangerous form of terrorism, i.e., nuclear terrorism, Morgolia, at the most recent session of the General Assembly, put forward a proposal to take up the matter without delay. In the view of the Mongolian Government, this question could be considered within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency, to which the General Assembly in resolution 42/159 appealed, along with other bodies, to consider what further measured they could take within their respective spheres of competence to combat and eliminate terrorism.

NORWAY

[Original: English]

[15 June 1989]

1. The experience of the past indicates that definition problems are particularly difficult in the field *of terrorism.* Up till now it has not been possible to agree on a satisfactory legal definition of terrorism, although the general *notion* as such appears to bet clear enough for practical purposes.

2. The assumption that there is a need specifically to differentiate terrorism from efforts to bring about national liberation could be taken to imply that terrorist acts may be justified in certain cases.

3. *Norway* would not wish to support or strengthen any such inference by assuming ♦≈♏ ● rfrtonoe of a relationship between the struggle for independence *and* terrorist aatr and therefore holds the view that a conference as suggested would not serve the international community's interest in aombating terrorirm,

SAUDI *ARABIA*

[Original: *Arabia]*

[30 *May* 1988]

The Government *of* Saudi Arabia confirms its position in condemning and fighting terrorism in all its aspects and forma, differentiating it from the right of peoples in their legitimate national struggle, and supports the convening of *an* international conference under the auspices of the United Nations to define terrorirm asd differentiate it from the rights of people in their legitimate struggle, thur according to the text of paragraph 14 of General Assembly reoolution 42/159.

SPAIN

(On behalf of the Twelve States members of the European *Community)*

(Original1 English]

[11 April 1989]

1. The Twelve reaffirm their full support for General Assembly resolutions 40/61 of 9 December 1985 and 42/159 of 7 December 1987, in which the Assembly unequivocally condemned, as criminal, all acts, methods and practices of terrorism wherever and by whomever committed, The Twelve believe that those resolutions are major steps towards the improvement of international oo-operation to eliminate acts of terrorirm together with the underlying causes thereof. Those resolutions, *together* with Security Council resolution 679 (1985), are in full harmony with the view repeatedly stressed by the Twelve that however legitimate *a* cause may *be,* it *can* never justify resort to acts of terrorism, and that such acte damage whatever cause the perpetrator@ claim to be pursuing.

a. The Twleve wish to stress their commitment to aombat terrorism and their *readiness* to co-operate constructively with all States in this task. Such co-operation ehould focus on developing and implementing effective, concrete measure8 *against* terrorism as recommended *in* the resolutions mentioned above. In this contort it is essential that States live up to their oblfgatioao to refrain from instigating or supporting terrorist acts in other States, or encouraging or acquiescing to activities within their territory directed towards the commission of such acts. Strict compliance with this fundamental principle is central to effective co-operation among States.

3, The Twelve believe that in accordance with applicable law and through agreed international procedures, States should intensify their co-operation by exchanging the information neaeerary to strengthen the capability of Governments to prevent acts of terrorism and to apprehend and prosecute or extradite persons who have perpetrated or are euepected of having perpetrated such acts.

4. The Twelve wieh also to refer to paragraph 6 of General Assembly resolution 42/159, in whioh the Assembly appealed to all States that had not yet done so to consider beooming party to the international conventions relating to various aspects of terrorism, certain of which are contained in the fifth preambular paragraph of the same resolution. *Adherence* by States to these conventions is a means by whiah an important contribution can be made to the objectives of Qeneral Assembly resolutions 40151 *and* 42/159, one of the most significant of which is that there must be *no* safe haven for terrorists. The Twelve therefore note with apprsaiation the increased adherence to those conventions, *In* this context, they suggest that the Secretary-General should, when appropriate, take the initiative in asking all those States Members of the United Natione, which have not so far become party to one *or* more of the Conventions referred to, to consider adhering to them.

5, The Twelve emphasise that in accordance with the basic rule of international law, pacta sunt servanda every treaty in force is binding upon the parties to it *and* must be performed by them in good faith, This applies equally to the conventions relating to terrorism, and it is essential that States parties ensure that appropriate law enforcement measures are taken by them in connection with the offences addresoed ir. *these* conventions.

6. The Twelve are convinced that the best way to combat terrorism is an approach that avoide generalities and focuses *on* specific acts *of* terrorism, This approach has been followed with success within universal organisations by the conclusion of a number of conventions. In the two years since the last consideration of this item by the general Assembly, this approach has been continued and developed with the conclusion of three *new* important instruments, namely tho Protocol on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving Internationrrl Civil Aviation, adopted in Montreal on 24 February 1988; the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, and the Protocol *for* the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, adopted in Rome on 10 March 1988.

7, The Twelve are of the opinion that this approach is the right one and that theee new instruments and others (for example in areas such as letter bombs, other booby-traps or marking of explosives) that might follow the same approach will be extremely helpful in the fight against terrorism.

8. The convening of an international conference to define terrorism and to differentiate it *from* the struggle of peoples for national liberation would depart from this approach and serve *no* useful purpose, Such an exercise would only contribute to perpetuate the false idea, which the Twelve have always opposed, that there is a link between terrorism end the exercise of the right to self-determination. No practical results can reasonably be expected from convening a conference such as the one proposed. While the main characteristics of terrorism are sufficiently *known,* defining terrorism presents insurmountable difficulties as

experience har shown. Attempts to agree on a definition arm not only bound to fail, but thry will run the risk of destroying *tho* achievemer's on this important and sensitive subject reached with ruoh diffioulty during th past few years. The Twelve are convinced thrt the negative consequences of holdi g ruah a conference would be overwhelming and therefore we rhould not embark upon such an exercise.

9. Most of the Twelve have over the part two decades bean badly affmated by terrorism. They continue to suffer from terrorlot attacks, a recent notable example being the bombing of Pan Am flight 103 on 21 December 1988. Xa order to combat ruah terrorism the Twelve have taken the lead in the fight against it by promoting and adhering to international conventions dealing with specific acts of terrorism and by practical measures and co-operation.

10. It is the view of the Twelve that any terrorist attack rhould be seen as an outrage against the international community. Consequently all States rhourd react by strengthening their co-operation in order to root out terrorism.

SWEDEN

[Original: English]

[12 April 1989]

1. Sweden is firmly resolved to continue the oombat against terrorism and considers that the upholding of rules laid down in international agreements in thio respect - within the framework of thr United Nations and outside it - is of paramount importance. Binding international agreements murt be rtriotly implemented. The principle of either prosecuting or ● rtraditiaq rhould be applied.

2. In the Swedish view further international legal and juridical work against terrorism rhould be concentrated on concrete and well defined areas where progress and unanimity can be ● rpooted.

3. The ● rprrimnoo of the part shows that definition problems are particularly difficu'', in the field of terrorism. The proposal of the Syrian *Arab* Republic for the "convening, under the ● rpiora of thr United Nations, of an international conference to define terrorism and to differentiate it from tho struggle of peoples for national liberation" illustrates this.

4. up until now, it har not been possible to find a satisfactory legal definition of terrorism, although the general notion as such appearc to be quite clear to most people. It would be an illusion to believe that an international *confarenco* could work out such a definition.

5. It is not evident what kind of relationship, if ▭■▭▭ ● xirtc between the aoaceptr of terrorism and struggle for national liberation. The idea to try to distinguish between the two might convey the idea that terrorist acts may be justified in special cases. This would undermine the principles *of* United Nations resolutions and other relevant doaumentr on international terrorirm. It can

therefore be assumed that the holding of ruoh a conference would not serve the interests of oombating international terrorism.

6. For these reasons Sweden does not favour *the* holding of *an* international conference on terrorism with a mandate as described in t e proposal.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

[Original: *Arabic]*

[22 July 1988]

1. The Syrian Arab Republic welcomed the adoption by the General Assembly at its forty-oocond session *of* resolution 42/159 with thr sole opposition of Israel and the *United* States of America.

a. This General Assembly resolution marks a step forward in expanding *and* promoting effective *co-operation* within a :ramework of international legality with a view to: (a) combating international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardises fundamental freedoms; (b) studying the underlying causes *of* those forms of terrorism and actc of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair; and (c) reaffirming thr right of peoples to rslf-determination and independence and the legitimacy of their struggle.

3. The importance of this resolution lies in its reaffirmation of basic principles *in* international law, chief among them being the inalienable right to self-determination and independence of all peoples under colonial and racist régimes and other forma of alien domination and foreign occupation. In this historic resolution, thr General Assembly has unequivocally • etabliohrd the legitimacy of the struggle of these peoples for the realisation of their aspirations and expectations in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the principles of international law *concerning* international relations and *co-operation among* States.

4. Following the initiative of the non-aligned countries, the General Assembly hao also taken a step forward towards establishing internationally agreed criteria to differentiate terrorism, which murt be condemned *and* resisted, from the struggle of peoples for national liberation, It did so in taking into account the proposal inaluded in its agenda to convene, under the auspices of the United *Nations, an* international conference to define terrorism *and to differentiate it* from the struggle of reoples for national liberation and in considering such an international conference as among the ways and means of combating international terrorism.

5. The Assembly requested the Secretary-General to seek the views of Member States on, inter alia, the convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to dsal with international terrorism and to differentiate it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation. It further decided to include item 126 of the agenda *of* its forty-second session in ths provisional agenda of its forty-fourth session,

6. The Syrian *Arab* Republic, which was the first to raise the matter of convening an international conference to differentiate terrorism from the struggle of peoples for national liberation and did so from an attitudr of responsibility and a desire to protect international legitimacy and reaffirm thr principles of international law, commends the Secretary-General for his promptness in undertaking to seek the views of States *on* thr convening of such a conference *and* wishes him success in his efforts to implement the maadatr ● atrurtrd to him under the terms of the resolution,

TURKEY

[Original: English]

[11 April 1989]

1. Terrorism, which has evolved into a truly global problem over the past two decades, seems moat likely to remain so for years to come. Terrorism is a *grave* violation of the basic human rights, that is, the right to life and the right to enjoy security under thr rule of law.

2. Just as terrorism kaowc no borders, the fight *against* this eaourge calls for international co-operation, which in turn can be reinforced by bilateral *and* regional co-operation. This has become all tho more necessary since terrorism poses a significant threat not only to individual countries, but also to world peace and stability by frequently constraining the orderly ooaduat of relations between States .

3. Thr present dimensions of international torroriom and the threat it poses for the international community necessitate a oo-ordinatrd and *oonorrted response* to combat all forms Of terrorism regardle[illegible] of its origin, causes and purposes.

4. Turkey believes in thr imperative of firmness in the strategy against terrorism. Concessions of any nature, whether *paying* ransom, releasing convicted terrorists from prison, alteration of policies or thr adoption of selective attitudes for thr purpose of ● oaommodrting terrorist demands, are sources *of* encouragement for terrorism.

5. Turkey has always vigorously urged other aountriro to be firm with terrorists, for It believes that a solid international front is ● arrntial to *overall* success. The elimination of terrorism requires oonrtant vigilance *and increasingly* effective international co-operation.

6. It should be notrd with satisfaction that the international legal régime against terrorism continues to improve. Turkey, for its part, has always supported thr development rnd rigorous ● pplioation of international conventions eleborated under thr auspices of the United Nations *and* related to various aspects of the problem of international terrorism.

7. Turkey's point of view *on* the idea of "the convening, under the auspices of the United Nations, of an international conference to define terrorism and to

differentiate it from the struggle of peoples for national liberation" is that, both subjects such a conference would cover are highly controversial. As regards the first subject, the insuperable difficulties inherent in finding an internationally recognised definition of terrorism should not be underestimated. In relation to the second subject, Turkey has unreservedly condemned, a8 criminal, all acts, methods and practices of terrorism, wherever and by whomever committed, including those whioh jeopardize friendly relations between States and their security, and believes that terrorism cannot be justified under *any* circumstances. Paot experienoe suggests that a consensus by the international community on the two subjects to be dealt with at such a conference still rests beyond the realm of possibility. Consequently, the convening of such *an* international conference would serve no other purpose than reviving controversies which have in the past obstructed a convergence of views and might thus lead to the weakening of the international community's determination and to a slackening in its efforts to combat terrorism,

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Origine l: Russian]

[17 August 1989]

1. The Ukrainian SSR unequivocally condemns international terrorism *in* all its forms and manifestations, wherever it is committed, whoever the perpetrator and whatever the motives. Terrorism is an evil which takes the lives of innocent people, destabilises international relations, creates new trouhie spot.6 and provokes international conflicts. The key to the complete eradication of international terrorism is to remove its underlying causes, improve the international climate a8 a whole and gain acceptance of the new political thinking in international relations,

2. The Ukrainian view of international terrorism as an abomination which must have no place in people's lives is reflected in many statements of our representative8 in various international *forums* devoted to this question,

3. The Ukrainian SSR call8 for the immediate release of all hostages and abducted persons, wherever and by whomever they are being held. The Security Council decision on this matter that was unanimously adopted on 31 July 1989 is a timely and responsible step. There can be no justification for any acts of terror or abduction, and even less so for execution of the persons involved. Acts of international terrorism do not solve any international problems, as recent international event8 have shown snd can only provoke vengeance and enmity and create an explosive and unpredictable situation.

4. Our representative8 actively participate in the preparation and adoption of measures designed to prevent and stop any acts of international terrorism and to punish the perpetrators of such acts. The Ukrainian SSR is a party to the most important universal international agreement8 in this area: the 1970 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure *of* Aircraft, the 1971 Convention for the

Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, the 1973 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents and the 1979 International Convention against the Taking of Hostages. The next step to help the international community in its efforts to combat terrorism was the accession of the Ukrainian SSR to the 1963 Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft.

5. Accession to these important instruments by all States that are still not parties to them and faithful compliance with their requirements would help create circumstances conducive to preventing international terrorism and make the struggle against it more effective.

6. This purpose would also be served by the preparation of new international legal agreements on the eradication of international terrorism, Representatives of the Ukrainian SSR made an important contribution to the preparation of the 1988 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the 1988 Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf.

7. The necessary measures have been taken at the national level in the Ukrainian SSR to prevent terrorism. Ukrainian legislation provides comprehensive political, legal and material guarantees to remove the causes of this evil. Exhaustive information on this question is set forth in document A/40/445/Add.1 of 20 September 1985. Since then, consequent upon the Ukrainian SSR's accession to the 1979 Convention against the Taking of Hostages, another article on the problem of combating terrorism, article 23, entitled "The taking of hostages", has been incorporated in the Ukrainian Criminal Code. This article provides heavy penalties - deprivation of liberty for a period of up to 15 years with confiscation of property (the longest period of deprivation of liberty prescribed by criminal law) for perpetrators of that crime.

8. There is no doubt that the co-operation of States in preventing and combating international terrorism must be undertaken in a constructive spirit on the basis of respect for the generally recognized principles and norms of modern international law, and of compliance with the Charter of the United Nations. Such co-operation is one of the most important prerequisites for strengthening the international security of States.

9. There is no justification for attributing terrorism committed by individuals to entire peoples and States. Attempts to eradicate it by resorting to violence and lawlessness can only lead to a new round of violence. Feelings must not be allowed to triumph over reason.

10. The Ukrainian SSR greatly values the contribution the United Nations has made and continues to make to the struggle against international terrorism. Another important step in this direction would be the expeditious conclusion of the convention against the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries being drafted within the Organisation - mercenaries being a weapon used by outside forces to carry out large-scale acts of sabotage, terror and violence.

11. In condemning acts *of* international terroriem, the Ukrainian SSR none the less recognizes the legitimacy of the national liberation struggles of peoples against colonialism, racism and other forma of colonial hegemony, a legitimacy deriving from the purposes and principles of the Charter *of* the United Nations, the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and a number of instruments on international humanitarian law,

12. An effective attack on international terrorism is possible only with the active and purposeful co-operation of all States and strict observance of the principle of the supremacy of international law. Such co-operation might be based inter alia on the following:

Unconditional condemnation and prosecution *of* terrorist activity, regardless of its motives;

Close co-operation *and* co-ordination of efforts in the struggle against international terrorism;

Strict conformity of any methods of combating international terrorism with the norms of modern international law;

Respect for the right of each people to choose the paths and *forms* of its development independently and without outside interference, and recognition of the right of all peoples to self-determination and the legitimacy of the struggle of the national liberation movenents;

Renunciation of the use or threat of the use of *force* in international relations;

Prevention of nuclear terrorism, centred on the deliberate destruction of atomic power stations, research reactors and other similar facilities;

Strengthening of trust among States;

Participation in existing international agreements and active co-operation in the conclusion *of* new ones;

Inevitability of punishment of persons guilty of committing acts of terrorism.

13. To intensify international efforts it would be useful to establish, under the auspices of the United Natione, a tribunal to investigate acts of international terrorism, as proposed in the article by M. S. Gorbachev entitled "Reality and safeguards for a secure world".

14. The Ukrainian SSR reaffirms its readiness to participate constructively in the efforts of the international community to eradicate international terrorism, an abomination that has no place in the modern world.

UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND

[Original : English]

[15 June 1989]

Letter dated 15 June 1989 from the representatives of Czechoslovakia and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[see document A/44/328]

III. REPLIES RECEIVED FROM INTERNATIONAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS*

A. Specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]

[28 April 1988]

1. An International Conference on Air Law was held at ICAO Headquarters at Montreal from 9 to 24 February 1988. As a result of its deliberations the Conference adopted by general consensus and without vote the Protocol for the *Suppression of* Unlawful Acts *of* Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, Done at Montreal on 23 September 1971.

2. The Protocol oupplements the Montreal Corvention of 1971 and, as between the parties to the Protocol, the Montreal Convention and the Protocol are to be read and interpreted together as one single instrument. The purpose of the Protocol is not to amend the basic principles of the Montreal Convention of 1971 but to add to its definition of the "offence" unlawful and intentional acts of violence against persons at an airport serving international civil aviation which cause or are likely to cause serious injury or death; similarly, destruction or serious damage to the facilities of such an airport, to an aircraft not in service located thereon or disruption of the services of the airport will constitute offences punishable by severe penalties; the qualifying element of such offences is the fact that such an act endangers or is likely to endanger safety at that airport. Furthermore, under the Protocol the Contracting States shall be obliged to establish jurisdiction over the offences defined in the Protocol not only in the case where the offence was

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* The documents referred to *in* the replies are available in the Codification Division of the Office of Legal Affairs,

committed in their territory but also *in* the case where the alleged *offender* is present in their territory and they do not extradite him to the State where the offence took place.

3. The Conference also adopted a resolution calling *on* all States to implement preventive security measures as required and recommended by ICAO and to conform with their responsibilities and obligations under the ICAO conventions and relevant General Assembly and Security Council resolutions' 1/

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

[Originals *French]*

[28 March 1989]

1. Terrorism has long been among the concerns of UPU because *of* the serious harm it does to our postal administrations in terms of loss of human life (employees and users); loss of money and valuables; damage to and even destruction of offices, equipment, installations and material; and discrediting of the postal service.

2. A number *of* studies, still in progress, have also been undertaken by some of our Restricted Unions and by UPU on the various forms of this scourge, including armed robbery of post offices and postal vehicles, and booby-trapped postal items with all their unfortunate and sometimes disastrous consequences'

3. UPU conducts its studies in co-operation with all other institutions concerned, including the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) and the International Air Transport Association (IATA), and in close collaboration with the postal administrations of member countries.

4. The subject of the first study, begun in 1970, was "Safety of money or valuables held or conveyed by the postal service' Handling-Safe Custody-Conveyancr (by vehicle or employee)". The second, dealing vith the safety measures defined i1 1970 by ICAO, was undertaken in 1972 on the topic "Safety of staff involved in handling items presumed to be dangerous (mail bombs)". In conducting this study, UPU focused on: measures to be taken against the use of booby-trapped mail; existing methods for detecting explosive devices; methods used for defusing; and the external appearance and packaging *of* these items.

5. The study in question was continued on the basis *of* decision C 56 of the 1974 Lausanne Congress and it6 conclusions, the subject of recommendation C 76 of the 1979 Rio de Janeiro Congress which prescribed a number of measures to be observed by postal administrations.

6. Other studies were undertaken on the basis of the decision6 of the 1974 Lausanne Congress. The subjects were: "Possible exchange of information about theft6 committed in the postal service" and "Security measures concerning the monetary articles services'.

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7. In its recommendation C 63 that Congress specifically advocated a number of measures covering in particular constructional an& technical protection measures *(air* and surface *traffic)* and security measures during the performance of postal operations at offices of exchange and airports.

8. General Assembly resolution 42/159 traces terrorism to misery, frustration, grievance and despair, compounds3 by drugs, racism and intolerance. This resolution provided our research body, the Consultative Council for Postal Studies (CCPS), an opportunity to renew the debate on terrorism at its October 1988 session. The lively debate was marked by CCPS decision 9/1988 charging the International Bureau with implementing the information, research and co-ordination measures deemed useful for finding the appropriate security measures to protect services an& users against terrorism.

9. In implementing the CCPS decision, and for reasons of effectiveness, the International Bureau will seek to enlist the help of all the competent international institutions that are prepared to co-operate. If necessary, the legal instruments of the Union will be emended to adapt them to social requirements. This is also the place to recall the two items already included in our draft study programme for the next five-year period, namely: "The security of post offices" and "The security of mail".

10. At the regional level, certain Restricted Unions are taking action to meet the concerns and recommendations of UPU:

(a) CEPT (the European Conference of Postal and Telecommunication Administrations) has taken a special interest in the security of buildings and fraud in the financial services;

(b) NPU (the Nordic Postal Union) has established a "Security Inspectors" corps,

(c) PUAS (the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain), in August 1988, organised a symposium on postal security. On the basis of the colloquium's recommendations it established a "Permanent Committee" on security measures.

11. At the national level, each postal administration is working actively to guarantee the security of its services in close collaboration with other competent national services, such as the police, gendarmerie, army, customs, etc. It should also be stressed that the postal services responsible for security in certain countries, and their national police forces, are collaborating with INTERPOL to combat major criminal acts directed against or involving international postal services.

12. These, In summary, are the measures under way and programmed by UPU in respect of international terrorism as well as measures with the same purpose taken at the regional and national levels.

13. UPU also helps combat the illicit transport of narcotics by post. For example, in October 1988 tho International Bureau organised, for the countries of Asia and the Pacific, a training course for postal employees on modern techniques

for detecting drugs, with the financial and technical assistance of the United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control, the Customs Co-operation Council and INTERPOL, and the logistic! support of the postal authorities of Thailand, the hoet country. The International Bureau plans to renew this training activi.y in the ne.r tuture in other *regions.*

INTERNATIONAL MARITIME ORGANIZATION

[Original: English]

[2 November 1988]

1. The General Assembly, in paragraph 10 of its resolution 421159, welcomed the work undertaken by IMO "on the problem of terrorism on board or against ships, and the initiative under way to draft *instruments* on the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of maritime navigation and of fixed platforms *on* the continental shelf".

2. Discussions in IMO culminated in the convening of a diplomatic conference in March 1988. The Conference adopted two treaty instruments, namely (a) the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and (b) the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf,

3. The two instruments were adopted and opened for signature on 10 March 1988, So far, 30 States have signed the Convention, with reservation as *to* ratification, and 28 States have signed the Protocol, also with reservation as to ratification. The Convention establishes a number *of* offences against ships, crews, passengers or the safe navigation of ships and requires Contracting States to establish jurisdiction *for* the prosecution of persons who are alleged to have committed these offences or alternatively to extradite such persons to other Contracting States with jurisdiction in accordance with the terms of the Convention. The protocol, which is supplementary to the Convention, establishes an equivalent régime *in* respect of offences committed against the safety of fixed platforms located in the cont inental shelf,

4. The Convention is to enter into force 90 days foiiowing the date on which 15 States have expressed their consent to be bound by the Convention, and tne Protocol is to enter into force 90 days following the date on which three Contracting States to the Convention have expressed their consent to be bound by the Protocol.

5. In addition to the adoption of the Convention and Protocol, IMO has taken other measures for the prevention of unlawful acts which threaten the safety of ships and the security of their passengers and crews. By resolution A.584 (14) adopted *on* 20 November 1985, the Assembly of IMO, inter alia, called on Governments to review and, as necessary, to strengthen port and on-board security. The Assembly also directed the Maritime Safety Committee (MSC) of the Organization to develop detailed and practical technical measures, including both shoreside and shipboard measures, which could be employed by Governments, port authorities,

shipowners, shipmasters and crews to ensure the security of passengers and crew8 on board ships, taking note of the related work done by ICAO in the field of air transport, In aocordanae *with* this resolution, the MSC adopted in September 1966 "Measures to Prevent Unlawful Acts Against Passengers and Crewe on Board Ships". In *general,* the Measures call on Governments to take action to prevent unauthorised access to ships and port facilities; to prevent unauthorised dangerous device8 from being introduced on board ships; to ensure that personnel responsible for security are adequately trained; to conduct security surveys; and to encourage the prompt, efficient exchange of information, Implamentation of the Measures by Governments, concerned organizations and interested parties is being kept under review by the Assembly *and* the MSC. The latest review of the Measures took place at the session of the MSC which was held from 24 to 28 Oatobrr 1988.

WORLDTOURISMORGANIZATION

[Original: English]

[11 May 1989]

1. United Nation8 General Assembly *resolution* 42/159 wae laot discussed at *the* seventh session of WTO's General Aaaembly (Madrid, 22 September-l October 1987), which emphasized that for tourism, terroriem is harmful *not* only because of the victims it claims but also because *of* its negative impact on potential travellers and the damage donv to tourist plants (passenger tranoport, airports, terminals, hotels, congress facilities etc.), Additionally, terroriem addr to the overall cost of travel because of the high expenditure which must be incurred by Qovernments and the private sector *for* safety requirements.

2. Following the discussion in it8 General Assembly, WTO embarked upon a tourist security and protection programme that addressee the problem of terrorism in the following projects in the current biennium 1988-1989:

(a) Preparation *of* draft general rules (recommended measures) *governing* tourist protection and security. In addition to the existing international conventions which focus on *dealing with* terrorists and other perpetrators of criminal act8 *in* passenger transport, this document guts an emphasis on safety measures for all tourists regardless of mode of transport and assistance which should be provided to tourist8 who become victims of such acts;

(b) Standard8 and recommended practices with regard to security and protection of tourist6 and tourist facilities in various tourism sectors. The security situation will be reviewed thoroughly sector by sector in' order to drew up appropriate norms relating, inter alia, to prevention of terrorism;

(c) Advice to traveller8 *on* personal safety. This involve8 the preparation of a brochure on tourist safety that will include cautions against terrorism, among other matters, and be disseminated w'dely through governmental and private sector members of WTO.

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3. In carrying out these projects, WTO will count on the co-operation of other intergovernmental organisations, including ICAO, IMO, WHO and INTERPOL, as well as specialised non-governmental bodies, based on the wide-ranging membership formula of its recently authorised Committee of Experts on Security and Protection of Tourists,

INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

[Original: English]

[10 April 1989)

1. The General Conference of the IAEA, at it8 twenty-seventh session (1983), adopted a resolution on the protection of nuclear installations devoted to peaceful purposes against armed attackc (GC(XXVII)/RES/407).

2. In the resolution, the General Conference declared that all armed attacks against nuclear installations devoted to peaceful purpose8 should be explicitly prohibited, urged all Member State8 to make, individually and through competent international organs, every possible effort for the adoption of binding international rule8 prohibiting armed attacks against any nuclear installation devoted to peaceful purposes, and requested the Director General to keep the Qeneral Conference informed of developments in this area.

3. At it8 twenty-ninth session (1985), the General Conference of the IAEA adopted resolution GC(XXIX)/RES/444 on the same subject, in which it expressed its appreciation for the steps already taken by the Qeneral Aeeembly of the United Nations and the Committee on Diearmament in an area that the IAEA considered of fundamental importance for the promotion of peace and international co-operation, the development of peaceful uses of atomic energy and the fulfilment of the objective8 enshrined in the Statute of the IAEA, considered that any armed attack on and threat against nuclear facilities devoted to peaceful purposes constituted a violation of the principles of the United Nations Charter, international law and the Statute of ths Agency, and affirmed, inter alia, the readiness of the IAEA to assist the competent international organs, if they so requested, in any technical and safeguard8 aspects of the matter.

4. At its thirty-first session (1987) the Qeneral Conference of the IAEA again adopted a resolution on thia subject (GC(XXXI)/RES/475) by which it Authorised the Director General to aaeiat the work of the Conference on Disarmament and other competent international organs, at their request, by undertaking studies within the technical competence and atatutory responsibilities of the Agency, and reqt .sted the Director General to keep the Board and the General Conference informed about the progress in this regard.

5. Following RES/475, the Agency informed the Conference on Disarmament of it.8 readiness to assist the work of the Conference if 80 requested.

6. The General Conference (1988) at its thirty-xoaond session requested (GC(XXXII)/OR.311) the Director General to include in the provisional agenda for the following regular session *an* item entitled "Prohibition *of* all armed attacks against nuclear installations devoted to peaceful purposes whether under conrtruotion or in operation" with a view to its bring considered in 1989 (thirty-third session) in aonjunation with the item entitled "Measures to strengthen international co-operation in nuclear safety *and* radiological protection".

7. Furthermore, the IAEA Board of Governors in 1997, in addition to its discussions on the topic "Prohibition of *armed* attaoko on nualoar facilities" also discussed the topic "Prevention of terrorist actions againrt nuclear facilities" (GC(XXXI)/816, annex 2, appendix 7). With regard to the prevention of terrorist actions againrt nuclear installationa, it was felt that physical protection of nuclear inotallationc and nualoar material was a national responsibility of States, but that international co-operation in the area aould be useful. The Agency already had come ● xgerirnao in that area - through its *work* on tho formulation of recommendations *In* the physical protection of nuclear material (INFCIRC/222/Rev.1) and in its involvement in the drafting of the Convention *on* the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.

8. In the light of these considerations a group of experts has been convened in 1989 to review the IAEA's physical protection guidelines.

9. Within its sphere of competence, the IAEA continues to discuss the matter addressed by the General Assembly in its resolution 42/159.

B. Other international intergovernmental organizations

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

[Original: English]

[14 April 1989]

1. Following the European Conference of Ministers responsible in the 21 member States of the Council of Europe for combating terrorism (Strasbourg, 4 and 5 November 1986), a group of Ministers' Counorllors was set up to study the questions relating to the implementation of the resolutions adopted at the Ministorial Conference.

2. During its first meetings, the group focused its attention on a survey of national anti-tertorict legislation as well as on terrorism involving abuse of diplomatic or consular privileges and immunities.

3. During subsequent meetings, the group outlined a programme of items to be studied in depth and to that effect a *committee* was set *up by* the *European* Committee *on* Crime Problems with a mandate to study nstional penal laws and procedurrx as applied to acts of terrorism as well as the quention of possible harmonisation measures.

4. Finally, the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism has now barn ratified by 20 of the 22 member States of the Couaoil, the ● xooptloar being Malta (signed in 1986) and San Marino.

Notes

1/ By a communication dated 5 April 1988, the President of thr Couaoil of thr ICAO transmitted also the text of the resolution adopted by the Council on 26 March 1988. See also document A/44/398-S/20736 containing a letter dated 10 July 1989 from the President of the Couaoil of the ICAO to the Secretary-General.

ANNEX

State, as at 15 August 1989, of signatures of, and ratifications of or accessions to, international conventions relating to various aspects of the problem of international terrorism

A. Conventions in respect of which the Secretary-General of the United Nations performs depositary 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))

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession
Argentina		18 March 1982 a/
Australia	30 December 1974	20 June 1977
Austria		3 August 1977 a/
Bahamas		22 July 1986 a/
Barbados		26 October 1979 a/
Bhutan		16 January 1989 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/
China		5 Auguet 1987 a/
Corta Rica		2 November 1977 a/
Cyprus		24 December 1975 a/
Czechoslovakia	11 Oatobar 1974	30 June 1975
Denmark	10 May 1974	1 July 1975
Democratic People's Republic of Koran		1 December 1982 a/
Democratic *Yomrn*		9 February 1987 a/
Dominican Republic		8 July 1977 a/
Ecuador	27 August 1974	12 March 1975
Egypt		25 June 1986 a/
31 Salvador		8 Auguet 1900 a/
Finland	10 May 1974	31 October 1978

a/ For the text of reservations, declarations or communications accompanying thn signatures, ratifications or accessions to the two conventions below, see Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General, document ST/LEG/SER.E/7 (Sales No, E.89.V.3 *and* Add.1 as well as its subsequent issues),

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession
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/
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/
Kuwait		1 March 1989 a/
Liberia		30 September 1975 a/
Malawi		14 March 1977 a/
Mexico		22 April 1980 a/
Mongolia	23 August 1974	8 August 1975
Netherlands		6 December 1988 a/
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
Oman		22 March 1988 a/
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/
Syrian Arab Republic		25 April 1988 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/

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	18 June 1974	20 January 1976
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	7 June 1974	15 January 1976
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	13 December 1974	2 May 1979
United States of America	28 December 1973	26 October 1976
Uruguay		13 June 1978 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 (i))

Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession
Antigua and Barbuda		6 August 1986 a/
Austria	3 October 1980	22 August 1986
Bahamas		4 June 1981 a/
Barbados		9 March 1981 a/
Belgium	3 January 1980	
Bhutan		31 August 1981 a/
Bolivia	25 March 1980	
Brunei Darussalam		18 October 1988 a/
Bulgaria		10 March 1988 a/
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic		1 July 1987 a/
Cameroon		9 March 1988 a/
Canada	18 February 1980	4 December 1985
Chile	3 January 1980	12 November 1981
Czechoslovakia		27 January 1988 a/
Denmark		11 August 1987 a/
Dominica		9 September 1986 a/
Dominican Republic	12 August 1980	
Ecuador		2 May 1988 a/
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	
German Democratic Republic		2 May 1988 a/
Germany, Federal Republic of	18 December 1979	15 December 1980
Ghana		10 November 1987 a/
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
Hungary		2 September 1987 a/
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/
Kuwait		6 February 1989 a/
Lesotho	17 April 1980	5 November 1980
Liberia	30 January 1980	

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Participant	Signature	Ratification, accession
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	December 1980	12 November 1985
Norway	18 December 1980	2 July 1981
Oman		22 July 1988 a/
Panama	24 January 1980	19 August 1982
Philippines	2 May 1980	14 October 1980
Portugal	16 June 1980	6 July 1984
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
Tut key		15 August 1989 a/
Uganda	10 November 1980	
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic		19 June 1987 a/
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics		11 June 1987 a/
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	18 December 1979	22 December 1982
United States of America	21 December 1979	7 December 1984
Venezuela		13 December 1988
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 depository 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))

States	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession	Effective date
Afghanistan		15 April 1977	14 July 1977
Antigua and Barbuda		19 July 1965	17 October 1965
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		9 February 1984	!I 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
Bhutan		25 January 1969	25 April 1989
Bolivia		5 July 1979	3 October 1979
Botswana		16 January lQ79	16 April 1979
Brazil	28 February 1969	14 January 1970	14 April 1970
Brunei Darussalsm		23 May 1986	21 August 1986
Burkina Faso	14 September 1963	6 June 1969	4 December 1969
Burundi		14 July 1971	12 October 197[illegible]
Byelorussfan Soviet Socialist Republic	3 February 1988		3 May 1988 (2) (4)
Cameroon	24 March 1988		22 June 1986
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) (5)
Colombia	8 November 1968	6 July 1973	4 October 1973
Congo	14 September 1963	13 November 1978	11 February 1979

a/ The information concerning these conventions is reproduced below as furnished on 4 August 1989 by the secretariat of the International Civil Aviation Organisation.

States	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession	Effective date
Coeta Rica		24 October 1972	22 January 1973
Côte d' Ivoire		3 June 1970	1 September 1970
Cyprus		31 May 1972	29 August 1972
Caechoelovakia		23 February 1984	23 May 1984 (2)
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	28 June 1974 (2)
Fiji			10 October 1970 (6)
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
German Democratic Republic		10 January 1989	10 April 1989 (2)
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)		28 June 1976	29 September 1976
Iraq		15 May 1974	13 August 1974 (7)
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'

States	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession	Effective date
Kuwait		27 November 1979	25 February 1980 (8)
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		
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
Maldives		26 September 1987	27 December 1987
Mali		31 May 1971	29 August 1971
Marshall Islands		15 May 1989	13 August 1989
Mauritania		30 June 1977	28 September 1977
Mauritius		5 April 1983	4 July 1983
Mexico	24 December 1968	18 March 1969	4 December 1969
Monaco		2 June 1963	31 August 1983
Morocco		21 October 1975	19 January 1976 (9)
Nauru		17 May 1984	15 August 1984
Nepal		15 January 1979	15 April 1979
Netherlands	9 June 1967	14 November 1969	12 February 1970 (10)
New Zealand		12 February 1974	13 May 1974
Nicaragua		24 August 1973	22 November 1973
Niger	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 1969
Oman		9 February 1977	10 May 1977 (2) (11)
Pakistan	6 August 1965	11 September 1973	10 December 1973
Panama	14 September 1963	16 November 1970	14 February 1971
Papua New Guinea			16 September 1975 (2) (12)
Paraguay		9 August 1971	7 November 1971
Peru		12 May 1976	10 August 1978 (2)
Philippines	14 September 1963	26 November 1965	4 December 1969
Poland		19 March 1971	17 June 1971 (2)
Portugal	11 March 1964	25 November 1964	4 December 1969
Qatar		6 August 1981	5 December 1981
Republic of Korea	8 December 1965	19 February 1971	20 May 1971
Romania		15 February 1974	16 May 1974 (2)
Rwanda		17 May 1971	15 August 1971
Saint Lucia		31 October 1963	29 January 1984

States	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession	Effective date
Saudi Arabia	6 April 1967	21 November 1969	19 February 1970
Senegal	20 February 1964	9 March 1972	7 June 1972
Seychelles		4 January 1979	4 April 1979
Sierra Leone		9 November 1970	7 February 1971
Singapore		1 March 1971	30 May 1971
Solomon Islands		23 March 1982	7 July 1978 (13)
South Africa		26 May 1972	24 August 1972 (2)
Spain	27 July 1964	1 October 1969	30 December 1969
Sri Lanka		30 May 1978	28 August 1978
Suriname		10 September 1979	25 November 1975 (14)
Sweden	14 September 1963	17 January 1967	4 December 1969
Switzerland	31 October 1969	21 December 1970	21 March 1971
Syrian Arab Republic		31 July 1980	29 Oatober 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
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic		29 February 1988	29 May 1988 (2) (15)
Union ot Soviet Socialist Republics		3 February 1988	3 May 1988 (2) (16)
United Arab Emirates		16 April 1981	15 July 1981 (17)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	14 September 1963	29 November 1968	4 December 1969 (18)
United Republ ic of Tanzania		12 August 1983	10 November 1983
United States of America	14 September 1963	5 September 1969	4 December 1969
Uruguay		26 January 1977	26 April 1977
Vanuatu		31 January 1989	1 May 1989
Veneauela	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

States	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession	Effective date
Zaire		20 July 1977	18 October 1977
Zambia		14 September 1971	13 December 1971
Zimbabwe		8 March 1989	6 June 1989

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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: Doee 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) Declaration dated 17 December 1987 by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic that "the accession by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft does not affect its rights and obligations under agreements in force on the suppression of acts of unlawful interference with civil Aviation, to which it is a Party".

(5) 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 nrme of China in regard to the above-mentioned Convention".

(6) 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.

(7) 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.

(8) 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,

(9) "In case of a dispute, all recourse must be made to the International Court of Justice on the basis of the unanimous consent of tha partioo concerned."

(continued)

(10) Declaration: ".. . thr Convrntion, with respect to the Kingdom of the Netherlands, shall not enter into force for Suriname and/or the Netherlands Antilles until thr ninetieth day after the date on which thr Government of thr Kingdom of thr Netherlands will have notified the International Civil Aviation Organisation that in Suriname and/or in the Nothorlandr Antilles thr necessary steps for giving effect to the provirionr of the abovr-mentioned Convent ion have boon taken".

Note 1: On 4 Juno 1974, a Doolaration doted 10 May 1974 was deposited with the International Civil Aviation Organisation by tha Government of the Kingdom of the Nothorlandr stating that thr necessary steps for giving effect to the provirionr of the Convention had *boon* taken in regard to making thr Convention applicable to Suriname and the Netherlands Antilles. Accordingly, the Convention ♦□□& ● ffaot for Suriname and the Netherlands Antilles on 2 September 1974. (See alro footnoto 13.)

Note 2: By A Note dated 30 December 1985, the Government of the Kingdom of the Nothorlandr informed the International Civil Aviation Organisation that, as of 1 January 1986, the Convention war applicable to the Netherlands Antilles (without Aruba) and *to* Aruba,

(11) The accession by thr Government of thr Sultanate of Oman to the *Convention* door not mean or imply, and rhall not be interpreted as, recognition *of* Israel generally or in the context of thir Convention.

(12) Declaration datrd 6 November 1975 by Papua Now Guinea that "it desires to be treated as a party in its own right to the raid Convention", which entered into force for Australia on 20 September 1970, and had applied to the Territory of Papua and Trurt Territory of Now Guinea. Papua Now Guinea attained independence on 16 September 1975.

(13) The Solomon Islands attained independence *on 7* July 1978; the Instrument of Succession was deposited on 23 March 1982.

(14) Thr Instrument of Succession was deposited with ICAO on 10 September 197J. Prior to that date, the provirionr of the Convention applied to Suriname by virtue of a declaration datrd 10 May 1974 by thr Government of the Kingdom of! the Nothorlandr. Thr Republic of Suriname attainrd independence *on* 25 November 1975. (See also footnoto 9, note 1.)

(15) Declaration dated 13 January 1988 by *tho* Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic thrt "the ● aaoorion of the Ukrainian Soviet Sooialirt Republic to the Convention on Offences *and* Certain Othrr Acts Committed on Board Aircraft does not affect its rights and obligations under bilateral and multilateral agreements in *force* on the suppression of acts of unlawful interference with civil aviation, to which it is a Party".

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(continued)

(16) Doalaration dated 4 December 1987 by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics that "the accession of the Union of Soviet Soaialirt Republics to tho Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Airaraft do68 not affect it8 rights and obligations under bilateral and multilateral agreements in force on thr suppression of aatr ot unlawful interference with civil aviation, to whiah it is a Party".

(17) Reservation: "In accepting the raid Convention, thr Government of the United Arab Emirates taker the view that its acceptance ot the raid Convention does not in Any way imply its recognition of Israel, nor door it oblige to apply *the* provisions ot the Convention in respect ot the said Country."

(18) Declaration: "... the provisions of the Convention shall not apply in regard to Southern Rhodesia unless and until the Government of thr United Kingdom intormr the International Civil Aviation Organisation *that* they are in *A* position to • nauro that the obligations imposed by thr Convention in respect of that territory can be fully implemented".

Note: *On* 1 December 1982, a Declaration dated 12 November 1982 war deposited with the International Civil Aviation Organisation stating that the provisions of the *Convrntion* rhall • xtond 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	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession
Afghanistan	16 December 1970	29 August 1979
Antigua and Barbuda		22 July 1985
Argentina	16 December 1970	11 September 1972 (1)
Australia	lb 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
Bhutan		28 December 1988
Bolivia		18 July 1979
Botswana		28 December 1978
Brasil	16 December 1970	14 January 1972 (2)
Brunei Darussalam		16 April 1986
Bulgaria	16 December 1970	19 May 1971 (a)
Burkina Faso		19 Oatobrr 1987
Burundi	17 February 1971	
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	16 December 1970	30 December 1971 (2)
Cameroon		14 April 1986
Canada	16 December 1970	20 June 3972
Cape Verde		20 Oatobor 1977
Chad	27 September 1971	12 July 1972
Chile	4 June 1971	2 February 1972
China		10 September 1960 (2) (3)
Colombia	16 December 1970	3 July 1973
Costa Rica	16 December 1970	9 July 3971
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 Juno 1971	22 June 1976
Ecuador	19 March 1971	14 June 1971
Egypt		28 February 1975 (2)
El Salvador	16 December 1970	16 January 1973

States	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession
Equatorial Guinea	4 June 1971	
Ethiopia	16 December 1970	26 March 1979
Fiji	5 October 1971	27 July 1972
Finland	8 January 1971	15 December 1971
France	16 December 1970	18 September 2972
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	15 December 1970	12 December 1973
Greece	16 December 1970	20 September 1973
Grenada		10 August 1978
Guatemala	16 December 1970	16 day 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	9 June 1971	18 November 1971
Kenya		11 January 1977
Kuwait	21 July 1971	25 May 1979 (5)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	16 February 1971	
Lebanon		10 August 1973
Lesotho		27 July 1978
Liberia		1 February 1982
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		4 October 1978 (6)
Liechtenstein	24 August 1971	
Luxembourg	16 December 1970	22 November 1978
Madagascar		18 November 1986
Malawi		21 December 1972 (2)
Malaysia	16 December 1970	4 May 1985
Maldives		1 September 1987
Mali		29 September 1971

States	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession
Marshall Islands		31 May 1989
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)
Nauru		17 May 1984
Nepal		19 January 1979
Netherlands	16 December 1970	27 August 1973 (8)
Now 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 1983
Saudi Arabia		14 June 1974 (2) (11)
Senegal	10 May 1971	8 February 1978
Seychelles		29 December 1978
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)
Thai land	16 December 1970	16 May 1978
Togo		9 February 1979
Tonga		21 February 1977

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States	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession
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)
United Arab Emirates		10 April 1981 (13)
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	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
Vanuatu		22 February 1989
Venezuela	16 December 1970	7 July 1983
VietNam		17 September 1979 (2)
Yemen		29 September 1986
Yugoslavia	16 December 1970	2 October 1972
Zaire		6 July 1977
Zambia		3 March 1987
Zimbabwe		6 February 1989

(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 alteration, renunciation or waiver *of* the position upheld by each up to the present time".

(2) Reservation made with respect to paragraph 1 of article 12 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.

(continued)

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 Iles Féroé et au Groënland."

(5) Ratification by Kuwait was accompanied by an Understanding stating that ratification of the Convention does not mean in any way recognition of Israel by the State of Kuwait. Furthermore, no treaty relations will arise between the State of Kuwait and Israel.

(6) The instrument of accession deposited by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya contains a disclaimer regarding recognition of Israel.

(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 1986 the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands informed the Government of the United States of America that as of 1 January 1986 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, an any way, mean or imply the recognition of any territory or régime that has not been recognised by the Government of the Republic of Korea as a State or Government.

(continued)

(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 reepect of the said Country."

(14) The Convention is ratified "in reepect 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".

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)

States	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession
Antigua and Barbuda		22 July 1985
Argentina	23 September 1971	26 November 1973
Australia	12 October 1972	12 July 1973
Austria	13 November 1972	11 February 1974
Bahamas		27 December 1984
Bahrain		20 February 1984 (1)
Bangladesh		28 June 1978
Barbados	23 September 1971	6 August 1976
Belgium	23 September 1971	13 August 1976
Bhutan		28 Lecember 1988
Bolivia		18 July 1979
Botswana	12 October 1972	28 Decembe r 1978
Brazil	23 September 1971	24 July 1972 (1)
Brunei Darussalam		16 April 1986
Bulgaria	23 September 1971	28 March 1973 (1)
Burkina Faso		19 October 1982
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 197 1	21 September 1973
Côte d'Ivoire		9 January 1973
Cyprus	18 November 1972	15 August 197,
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	2b 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
Finland		13 July 1973

States	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession
France		30 June 1976 (1)
Gabon	24 November 1971	29 June 1976
Gambia		28 November 1978
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		13 April 1987
Hungary	23 September 1971	27 December 1972 (1)
Iceland		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 1983
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
Maldives		1 September 1987
Mali		24 August 1972
Marshall Islands		31 Map 1989
Mauritania		1 November 1978
Mauritius		25 April 1983
Mexico	25 January 1973	12 September 1974
Monaco		3 June 1983

States	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession
Mongolia	18 February 1972	14 September 1972 (1)
Morocco		24 October 1975 (6)
Nsuru		17 May 1984
Nepal		19 January 1979
Netherlands	23 September 1971	27 August 1973 (7)
New Zealand	26 September 1972	12 February 1974
Nicaragua	22 December 1972	6 November 1973
Niger	6 March 1972	1 September 1972
Nigeria		3 July 1973
Norway		1 August 1973
man		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	6 March 1974
Peru		28 April 1978 (1)
Philippines	23 September 1971	16 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 1976
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 1976
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 1961 (1)
Turkey	5 July 197:	23 December 1975
Uganda		19 July 1962

States	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratificati or accession
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 of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	23 September 1971	25 October 1973 (14)
United Republic of Tanzania		9 August 1983
United States of America	23 September 1971	1 November 1972
Uruguay		12 January 1977
Venezuela	23 September 1971	21 November 1983 (15)
Viet Nam		17 September 1979
Yemen	23 October 1972	29 September 1986
Yugoslavia	23 September 1971	2 October 1972
Zaire		6 July 1977
Zambia		3 March 1987
Zimbabwe		6 February 1989

(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 1989, 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."

(continued)

(5) It is understood that accession to the Convention for thr Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, done at Montreal, 1971, doer not morn in any way recognition of Israel by the State of Kuwait. Furthermore, no treaty relation will arise between thr State of Kuwait *and* Israel.

(6) "In case *of* a dispute, all recourse murt be made to the International Court of Justice on thr basis of the unanimour consent of the parties concerned."

(7) The Convention aaaaot • ntor into force for the Nothorlandr Antillrr until thirty dayr after the date on which the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands shall have notified the depositary Governments that thr necessary measures to give effect to thr provisions of thr Convention hava 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 boon taken in the Netherlands Antillor and, consequently, the Convention would enter into force for the Netherlands Antilles on the thirtieth day *after* thr date of deposit of thir declaration.

Note 2: By a Note dated 9 January 1986, thr Government of the Kingdom of the Nothorlandr informed the Government of the United States of America that as at 1 January 1985 the Convention war applicable to the Netherlands Antilles (without *Aruba)* and to *Aruba,*

(8) Accession to the said Convention by the Government of the Sultanate of Oman door not mean or imply, and rhall not be interpreted as recognition of Israe generally or in the context of thir 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 trrrltor or régime that ham not been recognized by the Government of the Republic of Korea as a State of 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 Inotrument of Succession *war* deposited on 13 April 1962,

(12) Notification of Succession to tho 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 Netherlanc

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prior to independence. The Republic of Suriname attained indrpendenae on 25 November 1975.

(13) "In accepting the raid Convention, the Government of the United Arab Emirates takes the view that its acceptance of the raid Convention doer act in any wry imply its recognition of Israel, nor *door* it oblige to apply the provisions of the Convention in respect of the raid 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 am 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 motiver and the circumstances under which offences described in Article 1 of this Convantion are committed, in refusing to extradite or prosecute an offender, unless financial extortion or injury to tho crew, passengers, or other persons har occur red."

The Government of the United Kingdom *of* Great Britain and Northern Irrland made the following declaration in a Note dated 6 August 1955 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 thr 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 thr State for the purpose of prosecution."

With reference to the above declaration by the Government of thr 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 thr Government of the United States of the followinga

"The reserve made by thr Government of Veneauela to Articles 4, 7 and 8 of the Convention is bared 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.'

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

The Qovernmrnt of Italy made the following declaration in a Note dated II November 1085 to the Department of State of the Government of the United States|

"The Government of Italy door not consider as valid the reservation formulated by the Government of the Republic of Veneruela due to the faot that it may be considered as riming to limit the obligation under Article 7 of the Conventlon to submit the case against an offender to the competent ● uthorltior of thr Stat8 for the purpose of prosecution."

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4. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988 (entered into force on 6 August 1989)

States	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession
Argentina	24 February 1988	
Austria	4 July 1989	
Belgium	15 March 1989	
Brazil	24 February 1988	
Bulgaria	24 February 1988	
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	24 February 1988	1 May 1989
Cameroon	23 November 1988	
Canada	24 February 1988	
Chile	24 February 1988	
China	24 February 1988	
Congo	13 April 1989	
Costa Rica	24 February 1988	
Côte d' Ivoire	21 March 1988	
Czechoslovakia	24 February 1988	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	11 April 1989	
Denmark	24 February 1988	
Egypt	24 February 1988	
Ethiopia	24 February 1988	
Finland	16 November 1988	
France (1)	29 March 1988	
Gabon	20 September 1988	
German Democratic Republic	24 February 1988	31 January 1989
Germany, Federal Republic of	24 February 1988	
Ghana	24 February 1988	
Hungary	24 February 1988	7 September 1988
Iceland	24 February 1988	
Ireland	29 July 1988	
Indonesia	24 February 1988	
Israel	24 February 1988	
Italy	24 February 1988	
Jamaica	24 February 1988	
Jordan	30 September 1988	
Kuwait	24 February 1986	8 March 1989
Lebanon	24 February 1988	
Liberia	24 February 1988	
Luxembourg	18 May 1989	

States	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification or accession
Malawi	24 February 1988	
Malaysia	24 February 1908	30 May 1989
Marshall Islands	23 June 1988	
Mauritius	28 June 1989	
Mexico	24 February 1988	
Morocco	8 July 1988	
Netherlands (2)	13 April 1988	
New *Zealand*	11 April 1989	
Niger	24 February 1988	
Norway	24 February 1988	
Pakistan	24 February 1988	
Peru	24 February 1988	7 June 1989
Philippines	25 January 1989	
Poland	24 February 1988	
Portugal	24 February 1988	
Republic of Korea	24 February 1988	
Romania	24 February 1988	
Saint Vincent and the *Grenadine6*	1 December 1988	
Saudi Arabia	24 February 1988	21 February 1909
Senegal	24 February 1988	
Spain	3 March 1989	
Sri Lanka	28 October 1988	
Sweden	24 February 1988	
Switzerland	24 February 1988	
Togo	24 October 1988	
Turkey	24 February 1980	7 July 1989
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	24 February 1988	
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	24 February 1988	31 March 1989
United Arab Emirates	24 February 1988	9 March 1989
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	26 October 1988	
United States of America	24 February 1988	
Venezuela	24 February 1988	
Yugoslavia	24 February 1988	
Zaire	24 February 1988	

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(1) The Government of France made the following declaration at the time of signature of the Protocol:

"The French Republic recalls the declaration made at the time of its accession to the Convention for the Suppression of! Unlawful Acts against the Safety of

Civil Aviation of 23 September 1971, *when* it stated that; 'In accordance with Article 14, paragraph 2, the *French* Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of that Article under which any dispute between two or more Contracting States concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention which cannot be settled through negotiation, shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration. If within sin months from the date of the request for arbitration the Parties are unable to agree on the organisation *of* the arbitration, any one *of* those Parties may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice by request in conformity with the Statute of the Court.'

The above declaration is appllaable to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation of 23 September 1971."

(2) The Government of the Netherlands made the following interpretative statement at the time of signature *of* the Protocol:

"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands hereby declares that, in the light of the preamble, it understands the provisions laid down in Articles II and III of the Protocol to *signify* the following8

> only those acts which, in view of the nature of the weapons used and the place where they are committed, cause or are likely to cause incidental lose of life or serious injury among the general public or users of international civil aviation in particular, shall be classed as acts *of* violence within the meaning of the new paragraph 1 bis (a), as contained in Article II of the Protocol;
>
> only those acts which, in view of the damage which they cause to buildings or aircraft at the airport or their disruption *of* the *services* provided by the airport, endanger or are likely to endanger the safe operation of the airport in relation to international civil aviation, shall be classed as acts of violence within the meaning of the new paragraph 1 bis (b), as contained in Article II of the Protocol."
