



# General Assembly

Distr.: General  
21 July 2022

Original: English

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## Seventy-seventh session

Item 83 of the provisional agenda\*

### **Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives**

## **Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives**

### **Report of the Secretary-General**

#### *Summary*

A total of 15 States submitted reports, pursuant to paragraph 11 of General Assembly resolution [75/139](#), by the established deadline (see sect. II of the present report).

Nine views were received from States pursuant to paragraph 13 of resolution [75/139](#) (see sect. III).

Two additional States became participants to the instruments relevant to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives (see sect. IV) since the previous report on the topic ([A/75/168](#)).

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\* [A/77/150](#).



## I. Introduction

1. On 15 December 2020, the General Assembly adopted resolution [75/139](#), entitled “Consideration of effective measures to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives”. Paragraphs 11, 13 and 14 of the resolution read as follows:

“*The General Assembly,*

...

“11. *Urges:*

“(a) All States to report to the Secretary-General, in a concise and expeditious manner and in accordance with the guidelines prepared by the Secretary-General, serious violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives as well as missions and representatives with diplomatic status to international intergovernmental organizations;

“(b) The State in which the violation took place — and, to the extent possible, the State where the alleged offender is present — to report to the Secretary-General, in a concise and expeditious manner and in accordance with the guidelines prepared by the Secretary-General, on measures taken to bring the offender to justice and to communicate, in accordance with its laws, the final outcome of the proceedings against the offender, and to report on measures adopted with a view to preventing a repetition of such violations;

...

“13. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to invite States, in the circular note referred to in paragraph 12 (a) above, to inform him of their views with respect to any measures needed or already taken to enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives as well as missions and representatives with diplomatic status to international intergovernmental organizations;

“14. *Further requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its seventy-seventh session a report containing:

(a) Information on the state of ratification of and accessions to the instruments referred to in paragraph 9 above;

(b) A summary of the reports received and views expressed pursuant to paragraphs 11 and 13 above.”

2. By notes dated 17 December 2020 and 11 January 2022, the Secretary-General invited States to report to him pursuant to paragraphs 11 and 13 of resolution [75/139](#).

3. The present report has been prepared pursuant to paragraph 14 of resolution [75/139](#).

4. Section II of the report contains a summary of the reports received and the text of those reports relevant to paragraph 11 of the resolution, in chronological order of receipt.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> For the full text of the reports, see [https://www.un.org/en/ga/sixth/77/protection\\_of\\_diplomats.shtml](https://www.un.org/en/ga/sixth/77/protection_of_diplomats.shtml). During the period under review, the Secretary-General received another communication from Cuba regarding acts committed against diplomats and diplomatic premises, which was instead circulated as General Assembly document [A/75/979](#) as requested by Cuba.

5. Section III of the report contains the views expressed pursuant to paragraph 13 of the resolution, also in chronological order of receipt.

6. Section IV of the report contains information on the status of participation of States, as at 30 June 2022, in the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961, the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963, and the respective optional protocols thereto, as well as the 1973 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents.

## II. Reports received from States pursuant to paragraph 11 of resolution [75/139](#)

7. **The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela** (22 June 2020) reported the following information on an incident concerning its diplomatic and consular missions and representatives in the Plurinational State of Bolivia:<sup>2</sup>

On 19 June 2020, unauthorized individuals seized the premises of our diplomatic mission in La Paz, Plurinational State of Bolivia, which not only violates the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, but also sets a precedent of disrespect and disregard for international law.

Venezuela raised a strong protest with the Government of Bolivia and hopes that the latter will resume efforts to protect the premises, property, archives, items of value and other assets belonging to our country in its territory.

8. **The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela** (27 July 2020) reported the following information on an incident concerning its diplomatic and consular missions and representatives in Colombia:<sup>3</sup>

The Government of Venezuela strongly denounces and rejects the attack against the consular section of the Venezuelan Embassy in Bogotá and urges the competent Colombian authorities to strictly observe and enforce all the principles and rules of international law governing diplomatic and consular relations, including those relating to the inviolability of diplomatic premises, and to ensure the protection, security and safety of the missions within their jurisdiction.

The Venezuelan Government calls on the Government of Colombia to investigate the incident thoroughly with a view to bringing to justice those responsible for these criminal acts.

9. **Azerbaijan** (29 July 2020) submitted the following information on incidents concerning its diplomatic and consular missions and representatives in the following States:<sup>4</sup>

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Incident</i>
Sweden	15 July 2020	<p>A group of Armenian radical activists committed vandalism against the Embassy of Azerbaijan in Sweden. The entrance of the building was covered with insulting slogans.</p> <p>Besides, the vehicle of the diplomatic mission of Rwanda parked in front of the Embassy of Azerbaijan was mistakenly perceived to be the property of the Embassy and was painted with offensive language. The intruders have not yet been</p>

<sup>2</sup> Submitted pursuant to paragraph 11 (a) of resolution [73/205](#).

<sup>3</sup> Ibid.

<sup>4</sup> Ibid.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Incident</i>
		identified and the investigation is under way. Sweden made an ex gratia payment to remove the writings from the entrance of the Embassy.
Netherlands	16 July 2020	Members of the Garegin Nzhdeh Armenian Youth Association placed a banner reading “Azerbaijan terrorist State” in front of the Embassy of Azerbaijan in the Hague.
	17 July 2020	A poster reading “Stand with Armenia. Stop Azerbaijan.” was placed in front of the Embassy by the members of the local radical Armenian diaspora.
	18 July 2020	Members of the Armenian diaspora organized a demonstration in front of the Embassy. Some protestors wore T-shirts promoting the notorious Armenian terrorist organization Armenian Secret Army for the Liberation of Armenia. Consequently, local police authorities had to use force to stop the protest.  Following the demonstration, one of the Armenian protesters shared a message on social media reading “I could kill for this country.”, testifying to the aggressive nature of the demonstration.
Poland	16 July 2020	The Armenian-Polish Social Committee organized a demonstration in front of the Embassy of Azerbaijan in Warsaw. Members of the Azerbaijani community also gathered in front of the Embassy premises to show solidarity with the Embassy. Some Armenian demonstrators crossed towards the Muslim Azerbaijani demonstrators, thus instigating tension between the two sides.  After the demonstration, one Armenian demonstrator approached the Embassy of Azerbaijan carrying the Armenian flag and insulted the people of Azerbaijan. Local police officers did not prevent him from doing so, thus creating conditions conducive to the resumption of tension. The inactivity of the Polish police officers compelled two members of the Azerbaijani community to approach the Armenian instigator themselves to halt his actions. However, Polish police officers immediately detained them. The consular officer of the Embassy who tried to clarify the situation was pushed back roughly by a police officer. Another diplomat of the Embassy was brutally beaten by the police officers and handcuffed. He was later released following the persistent attempts of the Embassy officials.  The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Poland has failed so far to provide adequate remedy. Instead, the Office of the Prosecutor General of Poland has launched an investigation on the alleged violation of the immunity of the police officer.
Australia	18 July 2020	Four members of the Armenian Youth Federation placed a banner in the premises of the Embassy of Azerbaijan in Canberra.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Incident</i>
France	18 July 2020	In front of the Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan to the Council of Europe in Strasbourg, a member of the local Armenian diaspora left a box with an apricot inside and an Armenian flag on top and a soft toy monkey with the Azerbaijani flag on it.
	19 July 2020	Representatives of the local Armenian community gathered in front of the Embassy of Azerbaijan in Paris to hold an unsanctioned demonstration. Different hazardous objects were thrown at the premises of the Embassy, causing material damage. Three demonstrators were detained.
	22 July 2020	Another member of the local Armenian diaspora aggressively shouted slogans and threw an empty metal bottle at the premises of the Permanent Mission of Azerbaijan in Strasbourg.
United States of America	21 July 2020	Three unidentified persons attached a banner with the slogan “Azerbaijan = Terrorist State” to the front door of the Embassy of Azerbaijan in Washington, D.C., took a photo of the banner and left the scene.  The Embassy submitted all the materials related to the incident to the United States authorities for investigation.
	21 July 2020	Radical Armenian Dashnaks staged a protest with aggressive and provocative slogans in front of the Consulate General of Azerbaijan in Los Angeles.  In response to the protest, members of the Azerbaijani community in California marched out and raised slogans exposing Armenia’s aggression against Azerbaijan and its policy of ethnic cleansing.  Armenian radicals attacked Azerbaijani protesters and injured seven people, including a woman.  The Los Angeles Police Department is investigating the assaults against Azerbaijanis as hate crimes.
Belgium	22 July 2020	Members of the Armenian community of Belgium attacked the premises of the Embassy of Azerbaijan in Brussels during a demonstration. Sharp objects and various other tools were thrown at the premises of the Embassy, which caused serious damage to the Embassy building and severe injuries among the members of the Azerbaijani community standing inside the fences of the Embassy building to peacefully demonstrate solidarity with the Embassy. Staff members of the Embassy also received minor injuries. Some demonstrators even tried to penetrate the Embassy premises. The local police authorities detained 15 protesters. Investigations are still under way.

10. **Colombia** (12 August 2020) submitted information concerning the incident reported by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela on 27 July 2020:<sup>5</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Submitted pursuant to paragraph 11 (b) of resolution [73/205](#).

The competent authorities are conducting investigations into the events in question, including the verification or confirmation of versions to the effect that the officials of the consular section took the equipment and property themselves, owing to non-payment of their salaries.

Further, the National Police has been asked to reinforce surveillance at the above-mentioned premises.

11. **Iraq** (9 September 2020) submitted information on incidents concerning its diplomatic and consular missions and representatives in the following States:<sup>6</sup>

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Incident</i>
Republic of Korea		<p>No security has been provided for the building and residence of the Iraqi Ambassador in Seoul.</p> <p>Diplomats have been subjected to a full-body search in airports of the Republic of Korea.</p> <p>The VIP Hall is opened to the Ambassador only for the first arrival and final departure.</p> <p>Fines are imposed on cars of the Embassy and diplomatic staff.</p>
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	17 October 2017	<p>A group of demonstrators attacked the Embassy of Iraq in London and caused material damage to the building. The British authorities have not been able to apprehend the perpetrators. The police responded belatedly, giving the attackers enough time to storm the outer door of the Embassy. The United Kingdom diplomatic police has repeatedly been asked to provide permanent protection for the building when demonstrations are taking place, but the British side has stated several times that they do not have enough resources to do so.</p>
United States		<p>An individual attempted to set fire to the building of the Consulate General of Iraq in Detroit. The Consulate General has called on the competent United States authorities to increase and intensify protection of the consular building.</p>
Tunisia		<p>A Tunisian national posed as an Iraqi national to enter the Iraqi Embassy building. Another individual photographed the building.</p>
Germany		<p>A group of demonstrators attacked the consular building of the Consulate General of Iraq in Frankfurt and burned the Iraqi flag. The German judicial authorities then informed the Consulate that the case had been closed because the attackers had not been identified. The German police regularly patrols the perimeter of the mission and residence.</p>
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	25 April 2018	<p>A diplomatic official at the Iraqi Consulate in Ahvaz was beaten.</p> <p>The Iraqi Consul in Ahvaz has been subjected to constant and unprovoked harassment.</p>

<sup>6</sup> Submitted pursuant to paragraph 11 (a) of resolution [73/205](#).

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Incident</i>
		The Iranian telecommunications company disconnected the telephones of Iraqi consular officials in Ahvaz.
		The protection of the Iraqi consular building in Ahvaz has not been strengthened, despite many encroachments on the building and its staff and despite formal requests to that effect.
	18 December 2018	The Deputy Consul of Iraq in Mashhad was verbally assaulted in full view of the Iranian diplomatic police. The attacker said that he had obtained his personal phone number from the competent Iranian authorities.
	18 April 2019	At Mehrabad International Airport in Tehran, the Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps carried out a body search on the Iraqi Ambassador.
	25 June 2019	Without provocation, four traffic police officers in Ahvaz attacked an Iraqi diplomatic official driving an Iraqi mission car and attempted to remove its diplomatic number plates.
	15 September 2019	Iranian officials in the Iranian city of Ahvaz beat an Iraqi consular official and threatened him with a knife.
	17 November 2019	An unidentified group broke into the home of an Iraqi consular official in the Iranian city of Mashhad while he was out, ransacked the home and took his personal phone.
		A group of Iranian youths assaulted an Iraqi consular official and his family in the Iranian city of Kermanshah, addressing him with Arabic profanities.

12. **Greece** (21 October 2020) submitted information concerning the incident reported by Türkiye on 1 June 2018:<sup>7</sup>

The police conducted an investigation and the case was brought before the competent judicial authorities, with no criminal proceeding having been initiated. Ever since, Greece has reinforced the security measures for all diplomatic and consular missions of Türkiye in its territory, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Vienna Conventions.

13. **Cuba** (15 December 2020) reported the following incident concerning its diplomatic and consular missions and representatives in the United States:<sup>8</sup>

Since 24 November 2020, seven demonstrations have taken place in front of the premises of the Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations, which have been intensified.

These protests have increased in their levels of hostility. The racket, noise and provocations resulting from them have disturbed the tranquillity of the Mission, hindering the working environment and endangering the safety of its members.

The authorities in charge of the diplomatic security of the permanent missions have not always provided due protection to the Cuban Mission, despite

<sup>7</sup> Submitted pursuant to paragraph 10 (b) of resolution [71/145](#).

<sup>8</sup> Also circulated as General Assembly document [A/75/655](#) as requested by Cuba.

having been informed in a timely manner, even prior to the occurrence of these events.

Once again, the Mission would like to warn that the tolerance for such actions, the lack of appropriate response from the United States authorities and, consequently, the impunity with which these individuals operate could encourage a dangerous escalation of these actions that could lead to terrorist attacks against the Permanent Mission of Cuba or any other action that may pose a threat to the security of the Mission and the safety of its personnel.

In the past, these kinds of demonstrations have had serious connotations due to their violent nature, even causing physical injuries to Cuban diplomats. We also recalled that this same year the Cuban Embassy in Washington, D.C., was attacked with an assault rifle by a terrorist of Cuban origin.

The Mission has requested the United States Mission to take all necessary measures to ensure adequate protection for the Permanent Mission of Cuba and its personnel.

14. **The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela** (21 February 2021) reported the following information on an incident concerning its diplomatic and consular missions and representatives in Peru:

The Venezuelan Government strongly condemns and rejects the acts of violence perpetrated on 20 February 2021 in the vicinity of the Venezuelan Embassy in Lima, during which the Peruvian security forces took no action, in flagrant violation of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations.

In attempting to tear down the gates and storm the Venezuelan premises, violent groups caused material damage. Fortunately, the diplomatic and local staff working at the Venezuelan mission managed to take refuge, thus preventing the loss of human life.

The Venezuelan Government urges the competent Peruvian authorities to strictly observe and enforce all the principles and rules of international law governing diplomatic and consular relations and to ensure the protection, security and safety of the missions within their jurisdiction and calls on the Government of Peru to investigate the events in question thoroughly with a view to bringing to justice those responsible for these violent acts.

15. **Cuba** (3 August 2021) reported the following incident concerning its diplomatic and consular missions and representatives in the United States:<sup>9</sup>

Since November 2020, several demonstrations have taken place in front of the premises of the Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations.

The obstructions to accessing and exiting the Mission, verbal attacks and provocations resulting from the demonstrations have disturbed the tranquillity of the Mission, endangering the safety of its members and hindering the working environment.

More recently, on 29 July 2021, the Permanent Mission of Cuba called 911 twice to report that demonstrators were blocking the main door and to request protection. The police did not show up, and diplomatic security arrived one hour and 40 minutes after the demonstration began.

Instead of moving the demonstrators across from the Mission, as has been the practice in the past, the advice provided by the police was that, in order to

<sup>9</sup> Also circulated as General Assembly document [A/75/981](#) as requested by Cuba.



avoid a confrontation, no member of the Mission should leave or enter the building during the demonstrations, which is totally unacceptable. The staff of the Mission cannot be held hostage in their own building and prevented from conducting their daily activities.

The Mission once again urges the United States Mission to take all measures necessary to ensure adequate protection for the Permanent Mission of Cuba and its personnel.

Cuba holds the Government of the United States responsible for any incident that may occur against the Permanent Mission of Cuba or its personnel.

16. **Peru** (4 April 2022) submitted information concerning the incident reported by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela on 21 February 2021:

The premises of the consular section of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in Lima have external security provided by a permanent, 24-hour police presence, in 12-hour shifts, in constant communication with police headquarters.

Through information disseminated on social media, the Embassy Protection Division of the Peruvian National Police became aware of a call for a social protest that would be held on 20 February 2021 in front of the consular premises of Venezuela in Lima. The consular section had informed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that it was aware that a march on its premises had been planned for 27 February 2021.

In view of the situation, the Division strengthened the security of the consular premises of Venezuela in Lima.

According to police estimates, some 200 individuals attended the protest. No fatal accidents, wounds or personal injuries were recorded.

The police personnel compiled a police report in which the interior security officer of the consular premises stated that window panes on the second floor had been broken, but that he could not identify those responsible.

The investigation was conducted by the Provincial Criminal Prosecutor's Office. A diplomatic officer of the consular section of the Embassy of Venezuela attended virtually and endorsed the complaint but did not provide information that could lead to the identification of those responsible.

In the light of the documents and available information gathered by the police and prosecutors, the Office of the Public Prosecutor stated on 20 September 2021 that it would not formalize or proceed with the preliminary investigation, as no defendant had been identified. The consular section of the Embassy of Venezuela was informed of that decision.

In order to ensure that such situations do not recur, the Embassy Protection Division has strengthened the permanent police presence at the location and at the residence of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, including continuous mobile patrols in the area.

17. **The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela** (19 April 2022) reported the following information on an incident concerning its diplomatic and consular missions and representatives in Colombia:

On 18 April 2022, the Consulate of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela in Bogotá was once again vandalized and, on this occasion, even set on fire, demonstrating that it continues to lack the safety, security and protection that the receiving State must ensure in accordance with its international obligations,

in particular those arising from the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations.

The Venezuelan Government rejects and denounces this new attack, which joins a long list of hostile and unfriendly acts perpetrated by the Government of Colombia. In this case, it deliberately failed in its obligation to ensure the security and protection of all diplomatic premises in its territory, including Venezuelan diplomatic premises, regardless of the current status of diplomatic relations and including in the event of the severance of diplomatic ties, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the aforementioned Conventions.

The Venezuelan Government urges the Colombian authorities to strictly observe and enforce all the principles and rules of international law governing diplomatic and consular relations, including those relating to the inviolability of diplomatic premises and to ensure the protection, security and safety of the missions within their jurisdiction, and calls on the Government of Colombia to investigate the events in question thoroughly with a view to bringing to justice those responsible for these violent acts.

18. **Austria** (29 April 2022) reported the following incidents against diplomatic and consular missions and representatives in Austria and incidents against diplomatic and consular missions and representatives of Austria abroad:

In 2021, in connection with several demonstrations planned in the vicinity of foreign embassies in Vienna, Austria's security authorities carefully balanced the constitutional right of assembly with the duty of Austria as a host State to protect the mission premises under article 22 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations. In some instances, this balancing resulted in the prohibition or relocation of demonstrations when they, for example, risked impeding the unhindered access to the embassy or seriously affecting its working conditions. Similar considerations were applied to demonstrations in the vicinity of international negotiations between special missions in accordance with article 25 (2) of the Convention on Special Missions.

In March 2022, in view of the increasing risks to the safety and security of the Austrian Embassy and its staff in Kyiv resulting from the military aggression of the Russian Federation against Ukraine and attacks against the capital, the Austrian Government decided to relocate its Embassy staff. Thus, on 29 March 2022, pursuant to article 12 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, Austria notified Ukraine as the host State of its intention and requested permission to establish a second office forming part of the Austrian Embassy in the Ukrainian city of Uzhhorod. In addition, on 5 April 2022, Austria also formally notified the Russian Federation of the addresses and Global Positioning System (GPS) coordinates of all its diplomatic and consular premises in Ukraine enjoying inviolability according to the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations. Austria expressed its expectation that the armed forces of the Russian Federation would comply with all rules of international law applicable during armed conflict, respect the inviolability of these specially protected civilian objects of a neutral country and take all necessary measures to protect the premises from any attack or damage.

19. **Slovenia** (5 May 2022) reported the following incidents against diplomatic and consular missions and representatives in Slovenia and incidents against diplomatic and consular missions and representatives of Slovenia abroad:

In 2020 and 2021, there were isolated incidents of attempted burglaries of diplomats' residences, vandalism (graffiti) and threats by email and a few

incidents with political connotations in the form of vandalism. In the wake of terrorist attacks around the world, one mission has requested additional protection.

Diplomatic and consular missions report incidents to the Diplomatic Protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Slovenia or, in some cases, directly to the police or other competent security authority.

To prevent further violations, Slovenia strives for effective communication and close cooperation between diplomatic and consular missions and the Slovenian competent authorities.

On 1 March 2022, the Consulate of the Republic of Slovenia in Kharkiv, Ukraine, headed by an Honorary Consul, was severely damaged in an attack on nearby civilian facilities. On 4 March, Slovenia notified the Prosecutor of the International Criminal Court of the above attack pursuant to article 15 of the Rome Statute and provided evidence (photographs). On 13 March, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine communicated by a diplomatic note that, according to the Ministry of Defence of Ukraine, the premises of the Slovenian Consulate had been substantially damaged by Kalibr missiles at around 8 a.m. on 1 March. The missiles hit primarily the building of the Kharkiv State Regional Administration in the immediate vicinity of the Consulate two times. According to the diplomatic note, the Ukrainian side will submit the evidence relating to this incident together with its claims against the Russian Federation in the international courts. The incident is also being investigated by the Slovenian Special Prosecutor's Office.

In the past, Slovenian diplomatic and consular missions have faced a variety of security incidents, including protests outside diplomatic or consular premises, attempts at unauthorized entry, threatening calls and letters, protest signs about the political situation on or near mission buildings, visitors requiring more security attention because of their behaviour, and attempts to break into security systems. Some diplomatic or consular missions have received mail with suspicious contents and, on several occasions, attempts to hack into information technology systems have been identified.

20. **Cuba** (9 May 2022) reported the following incidents concerning its diplomatic and consular missions and representatives in the United States:

1. On 30 April 2020, Alexander Alazo, a United States citizen of Cuban origin, opened fire on the Embassy of the Republic of Cuba in the United States, in Washington, D.C., using a semi-automatic AK-47-style rifle. The diplomatic premises were hit by 32 bullets. Seven people were in the building at the time of the incident. Some shots went through the windows to the interior of the building, while others hit the exterior of the building, the façade, the perimeter fence and the statue of the national hero of Cuba, José Martí.

Two years on from these terrorist acts perpetrated against the diplomatic premises and representatives of Cuba, the courts of the United States of America have not yet tried the person responsible for the acts.

The United States has not given any guarantees or taken any security or legal action to prevent the recurrence of such acts of international terrorism.

2. On 15 September 2021, upon his arrival on a flight from Mexico, Ambassador Carlos Fernández de Cossío, who was at that time Director General for the United States and is now the Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs, was intercepted at John F. Kennedy International Airport in New York by an individual identified only as "Chris" and asked to discuss the health incidents of United States diplomats in Havana. The senior Cuban official suggested that

the individual request a meeting with the Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations to discuss the issue officially. The individual replied that the United States government agency to which he belonged did not operate in that manner and that it would opt to contact another person from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, pay that person a lot of money and get the information that way.

On 17 September 2021, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cuba sent diplomatic note No. 1616 to the Embassy of the United States in Havana, also transmitting a copy to the Department of State. The note expressed the strongest rejection of the aggressive and disrespectful action towards Ambassador Fernández de Cossío, who had travelled to New York as part of the delegation of the Republic of Cuba participating in the high-level segment of the General Assembly.

The United States authorities never responded to the note from the Republic of Cuba.

3. Since November 2020, demonstrations have taken place regularly outside the Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations. The following actions occurred during the demonstrations:

(a) The demonstrations have been led by the same individuals the whole time. They have occupied the space at the entrance to the Mission, preventing both Mission staff and visitors from entering the building;

(b) At times, the demonstrators have attempted to force their way into the Mission and threw stones from the area in front of the Mission;

(c) The demonstrators have made threats of physical violence against the Cuban diplomats;

(d) On multiple occasions, one or more demonstrators have followed the Mission's diplomatic staff to their homes, while insulting and threatening them;

(e) Demonstrators have also used loudspeakers and other sound amplification devices right at the entrance to the Mission, without authorization, in violation of United States law;

(f) Posters, graffiti and offensive propaganda have been placed on the façade of the Mission building;

(g) The door to the building has been physically blocked with a rope.

The authorities in charge of the diplomatic security of the permanent missions have not always provided due protection to the Cuban Mission, despite having been informed in a timely manner, even prior to the occurrence of these events.

On several occasions, the New York City Police Department has withdrawn protection when the aggressors arrived, refraining from intervening to enforce international law and the law of the United States itself.

The response of the United States authorities is inadequate, and the resulting impunity with which these individuals are acting could promote a dangerous escalation in their activities, which could lead to terrorist attacks against the Permanent Mission of Cuba or other actions that put the security and safety of the Mission and its staff at risk.

Cuba recalls that in the past, these kinds of demonstrations have had serious consequences, including the bombing of the Permanent Mission of Cuba in 1979, in which three people were injured, and the assassination of an official of the Permanent Mission of Cuba in 1980.

Cuba has requested the Mission of the United States to take all necessary measures to ensure adequate protection for the Permanent Mission of Cuba and its staff.

Cuba has also brought the events described above to the attention of the United Nations authorities.

These acts constitute flagrant and systematic violations of diplomatic immunity and of the protection of the security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and premises, which are universally accepted principles of international law, in particular in the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, to which the United States is a party.

21. **Finland** (13 May 2022) reported the following incidents against diplomatic and consular missions and representatives in Finland:

On 21 July 2020, a person trespassed on the yard of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Helsinki without touching anything and climbed over the fence on the opposite side of the yard. On 22 July, the same person trespassed on the area of the Embassy of the Republic of Poland in Helsinki by climbing over the fence. The person walked in the Embassy yard and climbed on the Embassy's roof. The suspect was identified and interrogated. He was given a fine for invasion of public premises.

On 25 February 2022, three petrol bombs were thrown into the area of the Consulate General of the Russian Federation in Turku. The criminal investigation is currently closed. The police have not received any camera surveillance material and the material already obtained has not been helpful in the criminal investigation. A technical investigation was conducted, but it did not help establish the identity of the suspect or suspects. On 27 February, the wall of the Consulate General of the Russian Federation in Turku was smeared with air balloons inflated with cow's blood. Two persons from the scene were apprehended. The case is being investigated as an act of criminal damage. The perpetrators have admitted to the act.

Between 25 February and 3 May 2022, several acts against the Embassy of the Russian Federation in Helsinki took place. The acts are under pretrial investigation. In some of the cases, it has not been possible to identify the perpetrator, while in others, the perpetrator has been identified and/or apprehended and interrogated. The offence designations include invasion of public premises, false report of a danger, criminal damage, violation of the Waste Act, defamation, attempted assault and petty criminal damage.

Between 5 and 6 March 2022, the Belarusian flag was stolen from the flagpole of the Embassy of the Republic of Belarus in Helsinki and a Ukrainian flag was attached next to the Embassy's buzzer. The criminal investigation has been suspended until the police receive further information on the suspect.

The Helsinki Police Department intensified the monitoring of the embassy area (especially the Embassy of the Russian Federation) in February 2022. In addition to the patrols that normally secure the diplomatic missions, supplementary patrols have been set up in the area. During demonstrations, the police have intensified the monitoring of public order and, especially, the security of the diplomatic missions.

The Finnish authorities wish to assure the Secretary-General that they take very seriously their duty to take all appropriate action to protect the premises of diplomatic missions against any intrusion or damage and to prevent any attack

on the person of the staff members of the missions. Finland also wishes to emphasize the importance of cooperation on security matters, not only at the international level but also at the national level, between the missions and the competent local authorities.

22. **Poland** (16 May 2022) reported the following incidents against diplomatic and consular missions and representatives in Poland and incidents against diplomatic and consular missions and representatives of Poland abroad:

**Serious violations in 2021 of the protection, security and safety of foreign diplomatic and consular missions and representatives located in the territory of the Republic of Poland**

On 24 January, a foreign citizen trespassed on the premises of the Embassy of the Republic of Georgia in Warsaw. A bill of indictment against the perpetrator was lodged with the court. As a result of the incident, the frequency of surveillance of the premises of the above-mentioned diplomatic mission was increased.

On 20 April, an incident against the Trade Representation of the Embassy of the Russian Federation in Warsaw occurred, in which the perpetrator damaged the property fence by pouring a flammable substance on it and then setting it on fire. The perpetrator of the act has been apprehended. As a result of the incident, the frequency of surveillance of the premises of the above-mentioned diplomatic representation was increased through the delegation of additional officers to carry out the 24-hour surveillance of the Trade Representation.

On 30 May, an unidentified perpetrator trespassed on the premises of the Embassy of the Republic of Georgia in Warsaw. As a result of the incident, the frequency of surveillance of the premises of the above-mentioned diplomatic mission was increased.

On 25 June, the presence of pyrotechnics (firecrackers) in a parcel addressed to the United States Embassy in Warsaw was reported. Police undertook relevant operational activities to identify the perpetrator.

On 28 December, a bottle containing a flammable substance was thrown into the building of the Embassy of the Republic of Türkiye in Warsaw. The perpetrator was apprehended and subject to proceedings. As a result of the incident, the surveillance of the premises of the above-mentioned diplomatic representation was increased through the delegation of additional officers to carry out the 24-hour surveillance of the Embassy.

**Serious violations of the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives of the Republic of Poland reported by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 2021**

- Four incidents in which a suspicious parcel was addressed to foreign missions of the Republic of Poland as well as the places of residence of Polish diplomatic or consular personnel
- Thirteen threats by a person conducting activities for a terrorist organization, an organization related to terrorist activities or a member of these organizations, or an organization regarding which there is a concern about the possibility of conducting such an activity or of a connection with international extremism, against foreign missions of the Republic of Poland or Polish citizens staying abroad;

- Five attacks on a foreign mission of the Republic of Poland or an employee of the Polish staff of a foreign mission in an area in which there is an armed conflict or which is threatened by extremist groups.

23. **Belgium** (17 May 2022) reported the following incidents against diplomatic and consular missions and representatives in Belgium and incidents against diplomatic and consular missions and representatives of Belgium abroad:

**Incidents against diplomatic and consular missions and representatives in Belgium, as well as the measures taken by the relevant authorities of Belgium**

<i>Country/organization</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Incident</i>
Burkina Faso	8 April 2020	Theft of a diplomat's vehicle with a diplomatic corps licence plate.
Türkiye	24 April 2020	Act of vandalism. Paint on the façade of the Mission to the European Union.
Cuba	15 June 2020	Attempted illegal entry into the Embassy compound. The individual was under the influence of drugs and was arrested by the police.
Greece		Embassy staff were harassed, threatened and insulted by an individual.
Bangladesh	11 July 2020	Burglary at a diplomat's private residence.
Azerbaijan	19 July 2020	Illegal entry into the inner compound of the Embassy. The flag was stolen and the flagpole broken.
Azerbaijan	23 July 2020	Incidents during a demonstration by the Armenian community in front of the Embassy. The Embassy of Azerbaijan had also authorized a gathering of Azerbaijani nationals in its compound. Despite a large police operation, the situation rapidly deteriorated, giving rise to clashes. The police took swift and decisive action, calling for additional reinforcements, driving back the demonstrators after projectiles were thrown and making sure that the Azerbaijani demonstrators could leave the Embassy compound safely. To prevent any incident, police officers accompanied them back to their cars in groups of five.
Spain	27 July 2020	Acts of vandalism. Graffiti on the walls of the Permanent Mission to the European Union.
Czechia	12 August 2020	Burglary at a diplomat's residence.
Djibouti	22 August 2020	Attempted illegal entry into the Embassy compound during a demonstration.
Türkiye	27 August 2020	Act of vandalism. Graffiti on the façade of the Mission to the European Union.

<i>Country/organization</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Incident</i>
Guinea	28 August and 2 September 2020	Threat. Audio message left on the Embassy's voicemail, referring to threats against Guinean diplomatic missions and consular posts in Europe. Further threats were made against mission staff, the Embassy and the Ambassador's residence.
Slovenia	28 August 2020	Physical attack against the spouse of a diplomat of the Permanent Mission to the European Union.
Norway	8 September 2020	Attack. Incident at a day-care centre involving the son of a diplomat of the permanent delegation to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).
Malta	12 September 2020	Attack against a diplomat of the Permanent Mission to the European Union.
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	15 September 2020	Acts of vandalism. Graffiti on the outer walls, video intercom and doorbell of the Embassy.
United States	17 September 2020	Attempted theft in a villa belonging to the Embassy.
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	17 and 20 September and 1 October 2020	Act of vandalism (graffiti).
North Macedonia	29 September 2020	Burglary at the residence of the chargé d'affaires of the permanent delegation to NATO.
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	8 October 2020	Attempted act of vandalism by an individual who fled the scene.
Guinea	24 October 2020	Embassy property damaged during a demonstration and staff threatened.
Guinea	26 and 27 October 2020	Act of vandalism.
Kyrgyzstan	28 October 2020	Theft of the Ambassador's car and an iPad.
Peru	28 October 2020	Theft of items belonging to a diplomat and damage to his car.
Guinea	9 November 2020	Illegal entry into the Embassy compound and threatening messages left on the entrance door. Additional security measures have been requested for the reopening of the Embassy.
China	21 November 2020	Burglary at the residence of a diplomat of the Mission to the European Union.
Belarus	6 December 2020	Act of vandalism against the Embassy building and a car with a diplomatic corps licence plate.
Peru	19 December 2020	Theft of a diplomat's phone after the diplomat witnessed and was a victim of an armed robbery in a store.
Romania	25 December 2020	Theft of 14 ordinary passports and one diplomatic passport inside the Embassy.



<i>Country/organization</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Incident</i>
Gabon	23 January 2021	Attempted break-in and theft at the Embassy.
Organization of African, Caribbean and Pacific States	10 February 2021	Attempted illegal entry into the unoccupied headquarters.
Greece	9 March 2021	Attempt to illegally enter the building of the Permanent Mission to the European Union and take photos.
Czechia	13 March 2021	Damage to the offices of the Honorary Consul during a riot.
Ireland	16 March 2021	Two individuals turned up at the residence of the Deputy Permanent Representative of the Permanent Mission to the European Union, impersonating the agents of a telecommunications company.
Italy	18 March 2021	Theft from a diplomat's car.
Cuba	17 April 2021	Threats. A disturbed individual took up position in front of the Embassy and made threats on social media networks.
Luxembourg	19 April 2021	Theft of computer equipment from the Ambassador's residence.
Türkiye	10 May 2021	A group of some 15 individuals wrote slogans on the pavement in front of the Embassy and attached a banner to its walls.
Algeria		Harassment and death threats against the Consul General by an Algerian national. A complaint has been filed by the Consul General.
Russian Federation	15 May 2021	Act of vandalism. An official car belonging to the Mission to the European Union was damaged while it was parked in a private garage.
Grenada	16 May 2021	Act of vandalism. Illegal entry into the private parking garage of the building where the Ambassador's residence is located. Approximately 10 to 12 vehicles were vandalized, including that of the Ambassador.
Cuba		Harassment and incitement to violence on Facebook by a disturbed individual.
Belarus	24 May 2021	Act of vandalism. An individual wrote graffiti and affixed posters on the Embassy building.
France	28 May 2021	Attempted illegal entry. An individual turned up at the entrance door of the Embassy and violently assaulted the official who opened the door.
Italy	1 June 2021	Attempted robbery of a diplomat of the Permanent Mission to the European Union.
Cameroon	14 June 2021	Illegal entry into the Embassy by activists.

<i>Country/organization</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Incident</i>
Italy	22 June 2021	Attempted burglary at a diplomat's residence.
State of Palestine	4 July 2021	Act of vandalism. Red paint was daubed on the façade of the Mission to the European Union and an insult was written on it in Arabic.
Türkiye	28 July 2021	Theft of a vehicle of the Mission to the European Union with a diplomatic corps licence plate opposite a diplomat's residence.
Bulgaria	3 August 2021	Theft at a diplomat's residence.
Belarus	8 August 2021	An individual set fire to the entrance door of the consular section of the Embassy.
Uganda		Cyberbullying directed at the Ambassador.
Pakistan	2 September 2021	Burglary at the residence of an administrative and technical staff member of the Embassy.
Ireland	7 September 2021	Burglary at the Ambassador's residence.
Bangladesh	10 September 2021	Theft of an official laptop computer from an Embassy car with a diplomatic corps licence plate.
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	12 September 2021	Acts of vandalism committed as part of a smear campaign. Posters and photos were affixed to the outer railings of the Embassy.
Belarus	1 October 2021	The Embassy received an email stating that a bomb had been placed on Mission premises. It was in fact a false alert.
Mali		Occupation of the official residence by squatters while work was being carried out.
Latvia	21 November 2021	Damage to an official car and to fixtures on the outer façade of the Embassy building during a demonstration against health measures.
Costa Rica	24 November 2021	Two individuals went to the dance academy where the daughter of the Ambassador is a student, pretending to be her parents and asking to see her. The girl had already left the class.
Poland	18 December 2021	Act of vandalism. A group of 80 people gathered to demonstrate in front of the Permanent Mission to the European Union. Stickers with slogans relating to the situation on the border between Poland and Belarus were affixed to the façade.
Kazakhstan	24 December 2021	Burglary at a diplomat's apartment.
Myanmar		Theft of a security camera from the Embassy by two individuals.
Cameroon	6 January 2022	Illegal entry into the Embassy and property damage disrupting the service.

<i>Country/organization</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Incident</i>
State of Palestine	22 February 2022	Physical and verbal aggression against a diplomat of the Mission to the European Union, on Mission premises, by a Palestinian national, who also threatened the driver of the Ambassador and Head of Mission of Palestine with a blunt object. The individual was taken by the police to the police station and then released. He returned to the Mission, outside which he injured another national, thinking that he was a Mission staff member. Threats have been made on social media against the diplomat who was initially attacked and members of his family.
Belarus	26 February 2022	Acts of vandalism. Green paint sprayed on the Embassy's entrance door
Russian Federation		Acts of vandalism during a demonstration in front of the Embassy.
Belarus		Acts of vandalism. In the space of a few days, paintballs and eggs were thrown at the façades of the Embassy premises. In addition, the walls of the Mission were painted in the colours of the Ukrainian flag. The Embassy is also receiving threats by email.
Belarus	11 March 2022	Acts of vandalism. Empty glass bottles were thrown at the façade of the Embassy building in the middle of the night.
Ukraine	23 March 2022	Two individuals were seen filming the official residence of the Mission to the European Union; they ran away after being spotted by the driver.

#### **Incidents against diplomatic missions and consular posts of Belgium abroad**

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Incident</i>
Philippines	5 February 2021	Death threats against a staff member of the Embassy.
Türkiye	May 2021	Violation of the privacy of staff members on Embassy premises.
Poland	May 2021	Illegal entry into the Embassy compound.
United States	May 2021	Theft of an Embassy service vehicle.
China	18 September 2021	Illegal entry into the Embassy compound. An individual jumped over the fence surrounding the Embassy grounds.
Democratic Republic of the Congo	23 September and 17 November 2021	Violent forced access to the consular services for Schengen countries by Congolese nationals on two occasions.
Mozambique	October 2021	Theft of a laptop computer of the diplomatic office intended for the transmission of restricted information.
Peru	April 2022	A diplomat's car was broken into and items were stolen.

24. **The Russian Federation** (17 May 2022) submitted the following information on incidents concerning its diplomatic and consular missions and representatives in the following States:

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Incident</i>
Ukraine	From 2018 to the present	More than 150 hostile acts have taken place outside the Embassy, the Consulates General in Lviv, Odessa and Kharkiv, the Russian Trade Mission and the Russian Centre for Science and Culture in Ukraine, with about 10,000 people participating. Protesters have blocked access to the premises of Russian diplomatic missions, lit flares and taken photographs and videos. These actions have put pressure on staff and their families and hindered the normal operation of the missions, including disruption of the reception of citizens by the consular section.
	13 January 2018	In Kyiv, extremists from the Black Committee group blocked the entrance gate to the premises of the Russian Centre for Science and Culture.
	17 February 2018	In Kyiv, about 50 members of the radical nationalist organization C14 broke down the front door of the Russian Centre for Science and Culture and stormed the building. In the exhibition hall and the stairwells, they wrote offensive inscriptions on the walls and destroyed information boards. They shouted anti-Russian slogans and threatened the Centre's staff with violence. They attempted to break down the door to an office on the fifth floor using special technical devices. The radicals' rampage ended with a public burning of the Russian flag.
	18 February 2018	In Kyiv, members of an organization of Ukrainian nationalists threw stones and eggs at the Russian Centre for Science and Culture building. They broke windows and glass doors and damaged the cladding of the building.
	27 February 2018	Nationalists from Pravy Sektor threw smoke bombs into the premises of the Consulate General in Odessa and poured paint on the perimeter fence of the consular facility.
	Night of 17–18 March 2018	Unidentified individuals painted nationalist symbols on the cars of diplomats at the Consulates General in Lviv and Kharkiv.
	18 March 2018	In Kyiv, about 500 members of the radical nationalist organizations Pravy Sektor, C14, Svoboda, Sokol and Legion Svobody lit fires in barrels, prevented Russian citizens from entering a polling station and shouted insults at them. They projected offensive videos onto the façade of the Embassy.
	9 May 2018	In Kyiv, radicals from the nationalist group C14 attacked the head of the Russian Centre for Science and Culture, K. P. Vorobyev, near the entrance to his residence, poured green paint and waste on him, threatened him with physical violence and obstructed his participation in Victory Day

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Incident</i>
		events. The diplomat sustained bodily injuries, including a burn to the face and trauma to the left eye.
	16 June 2018	About 120 members of the Young Patriots of Ukraine organized a rally in Kyiv. They attached posters to the Embassy fence and threw soccer balls at the Embassy premises.
	16 June 2018	Activists from the organization Automaidan Odessa carried out a hostile act outside the Consulate General in Odessa, demanding a boycott of the soccer World Cup in the Russian Federation. The hooligans covered soccer balls in paint and threw them over the fence into the premises of the Consulate General.
	10 July 2018	About 30 people from the radical organization National Corps picketed the Consulate General in Kharkiv. They attached anti-Russian leaflets to the fence of the Consulate General and shouted nationalist slogans.
	27 September 2018	In Kyiv, unidentified individuals threw smoke bombs at the premises of the Trade Mission, poured waste on four diplomatic cars belonging to the Embassy and the Russian Centre for Science and Culture, slashed the car tires and ripped off the licence plates. Anti-Russian slogans were painted on the sidewalk and on cars.
	25 November 2018	In Kyiv, 150 to 200 “veterans of the anti-terrorist operation” organized a picket near the Embassy, during which they shouted anti-Russian slogans, laid tires at the main entrance to the Embassy and threw flares at the building.
	Night of 25– 26 November 2018	In Kyiv, unidentified individuals set fire to a car belonging to a diplomatic staff member of the Embassy.
	25 November 2018	Radicals from the Odessa branches of Pravy Sektor and National Corps attached flags and the coat of arms of Ukraine to the outer side of the fence of the Consulate General in Odessa, painted anti-Russian slogans on the asphalt, detonated firecrackers and set off smoke bombs, one of which was thrown onto the roof of the Consulate.
	26 November 2018	An anti-Russian rally took place outside the Consulate General in Kharkiv. The participants poured paint on and threw stones at the Consulate building.
	15 January 2019	A rally was organized by radicals from Pravy Sektor outside the Consulate General in Odessa. They shouted anti-Russian slogans and lit flares, five of which were thrown into the premises of the Consulate General with the connivance of the National Guard of Ukraine and the local police.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Incident</i>
	11 May 2019	The Centre for Civil Liberties held a rally in Kyiv. Opposite the entrance to the Embassy, participants piled up earth in the shape of a grave and placed a cross on it, which obstructed the pedestrian and vehicular access to the Embassy.
	21 October 2019	Radicals held a rally in front of the Consulate General in Lviv to mark the anniversary of the 1933 murder of A. Mailov, a staff member of the Consulate General of the Soviet Union in Lviv, by Ukrainian nationalist M. Lemyk. They held placards with threats addressed, in particular, to the former Consul General of the Russian Federation in Lviv, O. Y. Astakhov, shouted anti-Russian slogans and set off smoke bombs.
	23 November 2019	In front of the Consulate General in Kharkiv, participants wearing symbols of the nationalist units National Militia, Fraikor, Azov, Association of Volunteers and the Georgian Legion shouted nationalist slogans and set off smoke bombs. They attached posters to the fence of the Consulate General.
	14 March 2020	In Kyiv, about 1,000 people shouted anti-Russian slogans outside the Embassy. They desecrated the Russian flag, lit flares and firecrackers and fired flare guns at the Embassy building.
	16 March 2020	A rally initiated by the organization Dobrovolets took place outside the Consulate General in Kharkiv. The participants attached posters with offensive slogans to the fence.
	12 June 2020	In Kyiv, with the connivance of the authorities, a number of Russophobic images were projected onto the façade of the Embassy building.
	28 July 2020	An anti-Russian rally initiated by Euromaidan and Democratic Axe took place outside the Consulate General in Kharkiv. The participants held placards with anti-Russian inscriptions and chanted nationalist slogans. They placed items obstructing passage at the entrance.
	28 August 2020	In Kyiv, during a rally of the Association of Wives and Mothers of Soldiers Participating in the Anti-terrorist Operation, about 150 participants shouted threats.
	7 October 2020	The Agency for the Promotion of Democracy and Freedom of Information held a rally in Kyiv. Offensive slogans were projected onto the Embassy façade. The participants shouted anti-Russian slogans and threats. A funeral wreath was attached to the main entrance of the Embassy.
	31 October 2020	The Consulate General in Kharkiv was picketed. The participants attached posters with anti-Russian slogans to the fence.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Incident</i>
	28 November 2020	Youths from National Corps set off smoke bombs and displayed threatening posters outside the Consulate General in Odessa.
	16 March 2021	In Kyiv, radicals put up posters with photos of seven Russian diplomats. Stickers with nationalist symbols were put on the official vehicles of Embassy staff.
	26 May 2021	The organization Ukrainian Social Initiative held a rally in Kyiv. The participants shouted anti-Russian slogans, blocked the entrance to the Embassy building and attached posters to the fence with threats and insults directed at the Russian leadership. They set fire to an installation that they had brought with them.
	30 June 2021	The Agency for the Promotion of Democracy and Freedom of Information organized a rally in Kyiv. The participants used powerful sound-amplifying equipment to play music in front of the Embassy entrance. They used a laser projector to project offensive images onto the façade of the building.
	6 August 2021	An intruder attempted to enter the premises of the Consulate General in Lviv. Officers of the National Guard of Ukraine did not detain the intruder.
	11 October 2021	An unidentified individual poured a red substance on the front door of the consular section in Odessa.
	21 October 2021	A rally of members of the far-right organization Fraikor took place outside the Consulate General in Kharkiv. The participants carried placards inscribed with threats and set off flares.
	4 November 2021	Anti-Russian picketers placed a wooden coffin with threatening inscriptions by the fence of the Consulate General in Odessa.
	24 December 2021	An unidentified individual threw a Molotov cocktail in the direction of the building of the Consulate General in Lviv, which hit the fence to the left of the entrance gate. The Consulate has received no official notification of the progress of the investigation.
	24 December 2021	An anti-Russian rally took place outside the Consulate General in Kharkiv. The participants pinned a defamatory message to the door of the building.
	26 January 2022	The organization Belarusian House in Ukraine organized an event outside the Embassy in Kyiv. The participants blocked the main entrance to the building and shouted Russophobic slogans and insults against the Russian leadership through a loudspeaker.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Incident</i>
Austria	26 April 2022	A group of hooligans, with the full connivance of the law enforcement authorities in Odessa, spray-painted nationalist slogans on the fence of the Consulate General of the Russian Federation. A sign bearing the name of the Russian diplomatic mission was dismantled.
	2 November 2018	An anonymous call with terrorist threats was made to the Ambassador's mobile phone, saying "Are you expecting a bomb?" in Russian.
	February–March 2022	The Russian Embassy and the Russian Ambassador received anonymous terrorist threats by phone and mail.
	24 February 2022	Four unidentified individuals threw raw eggs at the Embassy building and then fled.
	25 February 2022	An unidentified individual poured red paint on the front door of the Embassy's residential building.
	6 March 2022	In an act of vandalism at the Embassy, an unidentified individual poured red paint on the sign attached to the fence reading "Embassy of the Russian Federation". The culprit fled.
	7 March 2022	An unidentified man threw two tins of paint (yellow and blue) over the fence in the direction of the Embassy building. The culprit was detained by the police.
	7 April 2022	An unidentified man spray-painted on the Embassy fence an offensive inscription (including obscene words) directed at the Russian Federation.
Greece	22 March 2019	A hand grenade was detonated near a police post by the fence of the Embassy's consular section. Responsibility for the attack was claimed by the Mikhail Zhlobitsky cell of the anarchist group FAI/IRF (Informal Anarchist Federation/ International Revolutionary Front) Revenge Plot as a protest against the death of their leader in a Russian prison on 31 October 2018.
	26 February 2022	About 50 demonstrators blocked the main entrance to the premises of the Embassy for more than two hours, chanting slogans in support of Ukraine. The police allowed subsequent protests to take place at a distance of no less than 50 metres from the Embassy fence. General threats were also made against the Embassy by email. There have been cases on social media of Ukrainians in Greece calling for attacks on Russian diplomats and citizens.
Czechia	21–22 August 2019	An unidentified delinquent smashed an information board at the main entrance to the Embassy and threw a beer glass through the fence into the Embassy premises.
	8–9 August 2020	Unidentified individuals wrote obscene inscriptions about the President of the Russian Federation.



<i>Country</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Incident</i>
	18 April 2021	Seven individuals vandalized the Embassy building. The fence of the Embassy and the road in front of the entrance were liberally covered with ketchup, symbolizing blood. The Czech police did not stop the protesters' actions and only checked their documents.
	23 April 2021	Unidentified individuals poured ketchup on the fence of the Consulate General of the Russian Federation in Brno and hung a poster on it with insults aimed at Russian citizens, as well as the leadership of Czechia and the Russian Federation.
	10 December 2021	During an unauthorized protest in front of the main entrance gate of the Embassy, a group of unidentified individuals started kicking balls over the fence into the Embassy premises and unfurled posters with an image of the Union of European Football Associations Champions League trophy and inscriptions in English reading "League of Champions of Aggression", "League of Champions of Occupation", "League of Champions of War" and "League of Champions of Hate".
	24 February 2022	Protesters carried out acts of vandalism, spattering and staining the Embassy fence with red paint, ketchup, tomatoes and chicken eggs and tearing down two of the Embassy's perimeter video cameras. One of the protesters who tried to climb over the metal fence of the police cordon was detained by Czech law enforcement officers.
	25 February 2022	One of the protesters outside the consular section poured faecal matter from a bucket onto the porch.  Unidentified individuals poured red paint on the fence post of the Russian Trade Mission in Prague and on the sign bearing the Mission's name.  Near one of the Embassy's residential buildings, unidentified individuals set off large firecrackers, some of which were attached to glass bottles, on the outer side of the fence of the residential area. Two burning charges hit a residential building.
	26 February 2022	At the main gate of the Embassy, protesters burned a Russian flag and threw chicken eggs, tomatoes and various plastic containers of red paint at the Embassy premises.  An email arrived at the Embassy informing it of an imminent terrorist attack on the Embassy using a drone.
	27 February 2022	Four men attempted to block the entry and exit of the Embassy and ran up to the official vehicles leaving and entering the Embassy premises and asked the driver to "come out and talk". Other protesters pasted anti-Russian signs on the Embassy fence, covered it with red paint, threw chicken eggs and pet waste at the premises and sprayed graffiti in the form of a swastika and offensive

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Incident</i>
		slogans on the fence wall. In the evening, two drones were detected flying over the Embassy.
	2 March 2022	<p>A member of Dekomunisti, a local anti-Russian social movement, vandalized the information board of the consular section, covering it with red paint.</p> <p>The Embassy received an email warning of an imminent explosion at the Embassy using a drone.</p> <p>Three firecrackers exploded in the parking lot in front of the Embassy service building.</p> <p>In the evening, a drone flew over the Embassy complex.</p>
	3 March 2022	<p>Two firecrackers exploded near the Embassy service building.</p> <p>A black plastic bag containing three Molotov cocktails was found near the fence a few metres from the entrance to the service building.</p> <p>One of the protesters threw balloons of red paint at the Embassy residential building.</p> <p>A quadcopter was seen flying over the Embassy premises.</p>
	18 March 2022	An unidentified man entered the office of the Federal Agency for Affairs of the Commonwealth of Independent States, the Diaspora and International Humanitarian Cooperation (Rossotrudnichestvo) and, without authorization, started filming the interior of the premises and the staff on his smartphone, asking provocative questions and calling for accountability for the “Russian aggression” in Ukraine. He physically attacked the commandant who tried to remove him.
	26 March 2022	Four activists from the anti-Russian social movement BekotitzN vandalized the entrance staircase of the consular section of the Embassy, pouring red paint on it. A police unit took away one of the protesters.
	6 April 2022	Unidentified individuals threw two bottles into the residential area of the Embassy complex, almost hitting the children of the staff who were playing on the lawn.
Romania	13 March 2020	Activists from the “Bessarabia is Romania” Romanian unionist movement vandalized a photo exhibition at the Russian Centre for Science and Culture in Bucharest.
	Since February 2022	The Embassy has been receiving daily phone and email threats of physical violence against its staff and illegal actions against Russian properties in the country.
	6 April 2022	A citizen of Romania tried to ram a car into the main gate of the Embassy. After the failed attempt, he set fire to a flammable liquid inside the car, which resulted in his death.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Incident</i>
Republic of Moldova	Summer of 2020	The Russian Embassy received multiple emails threatening to mine the building. Through cooperation with the Information and Security Service of the Republic of Moldova, it was established that the threats were false.
	11 August 2020	Under the pretext of a report of a fire in one of the buildings of the Embassy's consular section, paramedics, firefighters and carabinieri tried to enter the premises of the Russian diplomatic mission. The report of the fire was not confirmed, and representatives of the local authorities were not allowed into the diplomatic mission.
	Since 25 March 2022	There have been pickets against the special military operation in Ukraine near the main entrance to the Embassy of the Russian Federation in Chisinau; the picketers have engaged in offensive behaviour targeted at the Russian Federation and obstructed the work of the diplomatic mission.  Repeated appeals to the Republic of Moldova to comply strictly with its obligations under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961 and to ensure the normal functioning of the diplomatic mission have yielded no results.
Germany	25 August 2020	Unidentified individuals fired shots from an air rifle at the Consulate General building in Frankfurt. A window on the ground floor of the service building was shattered.
	21 April 2021	Two delinquents threw two smoke bombs into the premises of the Consulate General in Hamburg.
	24–27 February 2022	A video surveillance camera on the outer perimeter was smashed, the intercom at one of the entrances to the Consulate General in Munich was damaged, paint was poured over the signs and entrance gates, two panes of glass were broken and the façade cladding of the service building was partially damaged.
Denmark	2022	Unidentified individuals tore down the national flag of the Russian Federation from the façade of the Russian Centre for Science and Culture in Copenhagen and damaged the exterior of the Embassy school with paint.
Canada	February–April 2022	The Embassy in Ottawa regularly received threats against the Ambassador, the diplomatic staff and their families.
	24 February 2022	Aggressive individuals carried out hostile acts at the Russian diplomatic missions in Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto. The offenders blocked the entrances to the Russian Embassy in Ottawa and the Consulate General in Montreal. An official vehicle parked outside the Embassy was vandalized.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Incident</i>
United States	24 February 2022	An intruder posing as a visitor tried to attack staff of the Consulate General in Toronto near the service area. The commandant was injured. The suspect managed to escape, and video of the incident was handed over to the Canadian law enforcement authorities.
	25 April 2022	An unidentified man poured red paint on the steps at the main entrance of the Consulate General building in Toronto, and the words "Consulate of mass murderers. RF. Z" were painted in English on the glass doors in the foyer of the building and the public intercom.
	12 February 2022	Two messages threatening the President of the Russian Federation were sent to the email address of the consular section of the Embassy.
	22 February 2022	An anonymous letter containing threats against staff of the consular section was sent to the Embassy's mailbox.
	23 February 2022	The Embassy received an email threatening the life of the President of the Russian Federation.
	24 February 2022	An anonymous letter and phone call making direct threats to the security of the Embassy were received.  A man ran up to the gate of the consular section of the Embassy and poured paint on the Embassy sign, then fled.
	25 February 2022	The Embassy received eight emails containing direct threats against the President of the Russian Federation and Embassy staff.
	26 February 2022	A group of aggressive Americans and representatives of the Ukrainian diaspora picketed the entrance to the Embassy for four hours, posing serious threats to the safety of the staff.  Demonstrators attacked Embassy vehicles, obstructing their passage. They shouted obscene slogans and threatened the staff of the diplomatic mission with physical violence. Some tried to start a fight with the Embassy security guards.
	27 February 2022	Four people scattered self-tapping screws in front of the entrance to the Embassy. An unidentified individual then painted an offensive inscription in Ukrainian with an image of a trident on the wall of the Embassy.  A rally of 150 people took place outside the Embassy. Numerous emails and phone calls were received making direct threats against the leadership of the Russian Federation and the staff of the Embassy.
	28 February 2022	The Embassy received four emails containing direct threats against staff. The representative office of the Russian Federal Fisheries Agency and the office of the military attaché were vandalized.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Incident</i>
	3 March 2022	The Embassy received emails containing direct threats against the President of the Russian Federation.
	4 March 2022	The staff of the Consulate General in Houston received a large number of threatening phone calls and emails in connection with the situation in Ukraine.
	5 March 2022	Provocative acts were carried out against the representative office of the Russian Federal Fisheries Agency and the office of the military attaché. The Embassy received a barrage of phone calls and emails with insults and slurs against the leadership of the Russian Federation and the staff of the diplomatic mission.
	11 March 2022	The Embassy received two anonymous letters containing direct threats against staff.
	13 March 2022	The Embassy received an email containing direct threats against diplomats and their families.  An unidentified man poured paint on the Embassy sign at the entrance to the consular section and then fled.
	16 March 2022	Four unidentified individuals projected an image of the Ukrainian flag and the inscription “Stand with Ukraine”, as well as obscene language, onto the façade of the Embassy service building.
	17 March 2022	The Embassy received five emails containing direct threats against staff and their families.
	29 March 2022	The Embassy secretariat received a call threatening the Ambassador.
	5 April 2022	The Embassy received seven emails containing direct threats against the President of the Russian Federation and staff.
	7 April 2022	The Embassy received an email threatening to carry out a series of terrorist acts against Russian diplomatic missions in the United States and their staff.
	19 April 2022	A message was received about the mining of the premises of the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation to the United Nations in the Bronx.
	21 April 2022	During a demonstration across the street from the residence of the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations in Manhattan, anti-Russian slogans and insults were heard and an image of the Ukrainian flag was projected onto the façade of the residence.
Switzerland	22 and 24 February 2022	The Embassy received email threats against staff and vehicles.
	26–27 February 2022	Unidentified individuals threw stones and eggs at a freestanding building of the consular section of the Embassy. The building was damaged and a window was broken.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Incident</i>
Ireland	5 March 2022	Unidentified individuals damaged two official vehicles of the diplomatic mission.
	7 March 2022	The Embassy received 14 letters containing an unidentified powder. One of the letters contained a life-threatening message addressed to the Russian Ambassador to Switzerland and his family.
	15 April 2022	The Embassy doctor's car was damaged at his residence.
	Since 24 February 2022	An aggressive crowd has been gathering every day at the Embassy gates, blocking the entry and exit of the premises. Acts of vandalism have been carried out during the demonstrations.
	3 March 2022	Several cars of the Embassy, including that of the Ambassador, were attacked by protesters, causing significant material damage.
Lithuania	7 March 2022	A truck drove up to the Embassy, reversed and rammed the gate, knocking it down, and stopped 1 metre into the mission premises. The Irish police officers took no action to stop the truck. The driver was detained and arrested by the police officer present. In the evening, Irish police officers cordoned off the area at the entrance to the Embassy and set up a large barrier and metal fences. According to the police, the incident is being investigated and the arrested man will be charged.
	24 February 2022	A Russian diplomat was physically assaulted as he was leaving the Embassy. An unidentified Lithuanian citizen kicked him in the shin and punched him in the head, after which he tried to flee but was detained by local police. A pretrial investigation has begun in Lithuania. Criminal proceedings were instituted on 11 March 2022 by the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation in connection with the attack on the diplomat, on the basis of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.
	February and March 2022	During the rallies and protests in the immediate vicinity of the Russian Embassy in Lithuania, there were increasingly frequent acts of hooliganism, during which the exteriors of buildings and fences were damaged.
France	Since 24 February 2022	Four unlawful acts have been committed against the Russian Centre for Science and Culture building in Paris, including the throwing of containers of paint and attempted arson using a Molotov cocktail.
	25 February 2022	There was an attempt to plant leaflets on the Embassy premises, and numerous threatening phone calls and emails have been received on a daily basis.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Incident</i>
Finland	9 March 2022	The concierge of a neighbouring residential building took the initiative to hand over to the management of the Russian Centre for Science and Culture surveillance video footage of four unidentified individuals moving about on the roof of the neighbouring building on 7 March 2022 from 11.30 a.m. to 11.40 a.m. and examining the approaches to the roof of the Centre.
	23 March 2022	With the assistance of the local mayor's office, a column with two projectors was set up 30 metres from the residence of the Russian Ambassador in Deauville to project the Ukrainian flag onto the Russian-owned building at night.
	25 February 2022	Unidentified individuals threw three Molotov cocktails towards the Russian Consulate General in Turku, starting a fire on the outer side of the fence. The police launched an investigation into the incident.
	26 February 2022	The Russian Embassy in Tallinn was vandalized. Eggs were thrown at the entrance to the consular section and the video surveillance camera and intercom were broken.
	26 February 2022	Two unidentified individuals in Tallinn insulted the Ambassador's driver, who was in an official vehicle, and threatened him and other Embassy staff with physical violence.
	3 March 2022	A delinquent vandalized the Russian Embassy building. A pane of glass in the main building was broken, and material damage, including to a historic stained glass window, was caused.
	19 March 2022	Unidentified individuals tore down the Russian flag from the chancery of the consular section of the Russian Embassy in Tartu.
	24 March 2022	A delinquent poured red paint over the front sign at the entrance to the Embassy and part of the historic façade.
	3–4 April 2022	Delinquents threw a container of dye at the Embassy building in Tallinn, damaging the historic façade of the building.
	10 April 2022	A delinquent threw an egg at the window of the Embassy building in Tallinn.
Estonia	11 April 2022	In Tallinn, cars belonging to the Russian Embassy that were parked in the street were vandalized. The perpetrators sprayed construction foam on the exterior of the cars.
	13 April 2022	Pickets and rallies were held outside the Embassy without prior notice to the Embassy. The protesters prevented free access to the Embassy.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Incident</i>
		The police officers did not allow the Embassy staff to remove all the anti-Russian posters and stickers, including those using profanity and Nazi symbols, from the metal barriers.
Poland	26 February 2022	Unidentified individuals threw containers of paint at the fences of the Embassy and the Embassy school, damaging large parts of the walls of the buildings. An unidentified man fired metal pellets from a slingshot at the Embassy building, damaging the windows of the staff apartments.
	9, 14, 18 and 19 March 2022	The Embassy received emails and phone calls with terrorist threats and threats of physical violence against staff of the diplomatic mission, including the Russian Ambassador to Poland.
	28 March 2022	Unidentified individuals threw containers of paint at the Embassy fence from the outside, staining the entrance gate to the premises, the wall of the outbuilding at the gate and the sign reading “Embassy of the Russian Federation”.
	29–30 March 2022	An unidentified individual threw a container of paint at the Embassy premises.
	30–31 March 2022	Unidentified individuals threw containers of paint at the exterior walls of the Embassy school, staining large areas of the building’s walls.
	9 May 2022	<p>During the wreath-laying ceremony at the monument at the Soviet Military Cemetery in Warsaw, unidentified Polish and Ukrainian speakers attacked the Embassy delegation led by the Ambassador, S. V. Andreev, covering the Russian diplomats in a red liquid substance. The Ambassador’s car was damaged during the scuffle and the monument was vandalized.</p> <p>On the same day, unidentified delinquents attacked the Embassy school. The building was doused with paint and four intruders entered the school premises through the fence.</p>
Slovenia	26 February 2022	An unidentified individual threw a container of paint over the fence of the Russian Embassy, staining the wall of the building and one of the official vehicles parked on the premises. The police have instituted criminal proceedings in the case.
United Kingdom	26 February 2022	<p>Demonstrators protesting in front of the Russian Embassy in the United Kingdom poured paint on the building. In addition to the grille at the Embassy exit, the sign on the residence of the Russian Ambassador was also daubed with paint. An unidentified individual cycling past the Embassy threw a tin of paint at the wall of the building.</p> <p>The Embassy has also received numerous offensive and threatening phone calls.</p>



<i>Country</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Incident</i>
Belgium	27 February 2022	A sign at the entrance to the Consulate General of the Russian Federation in Antwerp was covered with red paint.
Iceland	27 February 2022	<p>An unidentified individual broke the gate of the consular section of the Embassy.</p> <p>The walls of the consular section of the Embassy have been covered with indelible red paint several times. The fence of the consular section building has been repeatedly painted yellow and blue, and dolls and soft toys painted red and photographs of dead children printed from the Internet have been hung on it. The sign at the entrance to the consular section has been regularly covered with red paint, offensive inscriptions have been painted on it and on the sidewalk in front of the entrance, and garbage has periodically been thrown into the premises of the consular section. Paint has been poured on one of the Embassy's official vehicles.</p>
	14–15 April 2022	During the night of 14 to 15 April 2022, an unidentified man, clearly not of sound mind, banged for half an hour with an iron rebar on the metal fence surrounding the official residential building of the Embassy's consular section and threw over the fence various objects left outside by anti-Russian protesters the day before. The police patrol did not arrive until half an hour later. The citizen (presumably Icelandic) managed to move a considerable distance away from the building. He was detained and taken to the police station, where he was interviewed.
Latvia	28 February 2022	Delinquents threw eggs at the fence of the Ambassador's residence.
	28 February 2022	One of the protesters at the Russian Consulate General in Liepaja threw a stone at a window on the ground floor of the building and an unidentified citizen poured paint on the sign bearing the address of the Consulate General and on part of the stone fence.
	2 March 2022	Unidentified individuals poured paint on the Embassy fence posts. An employee of the Embassy was attacked.
	8 March 2022	Installations and posters with offensive images of the President of the Russian Federation, Vladimir Putin, were placed on the façade of the Pauls Stradins Museum of the History of Medicine (opposite the main entrance to the diplomatic mission).
	12 April 2022	<p>The entrance to the consular section of the Embassy was doused with paint.</p> <p>Unidentified vehicles have repeatedly tried to cause accidents involving official Embassy vehicles. Several cars were involved in one of these attempts, which shows that the actions were coordinated.</p>

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Incident</i>
		All of these outrages took place without any action being taken by the local authorities.
Bulgaria	Since late February 2022	Russian diplomatic missions in Bulgaria have been receiving anonymous messages through social media and email threatening physical harm to staff and their families. In April 2022, the sign reading “Embassy of the Russian Federation in the Republic of Bulgaria” at the entrance gate of the facility was covered with red paint.
Cyprus	March 2022	During an anti-Russian demonstration in Limassol, a pro-Ukrainian activist tore down a Russian flag from the flagpole at the Honorary Consulate of the Russian Federation and damaged the video intercom at the gate. The police who were present observed what was happening.
Italy	2 March 2022	Anti-Russian slogans were painted on the fence of the Russian Consulate General building in Genoa.
	11 April 2022	A similar act of vandalism was carried out at the Russian Embassy building in Rome: red paint was poured on the front door. The culprit was detained by the law enforcement authorities on the spot.
Netherlands	3 March 2022	A backpack containing a gas cylinder wrapped in a cloth soaked with flammable liquid was thrown at the premises of the consular section of the Embassy in The Hague. The device did not work. The police arrived and cordoned off the scene and removed the backpack for examination. An investigation has been launched.
	3 March 2022	The Russian Ambassador, military attaché and three senior diplomats of the Embassy received letters containing white powder. The police laboratory determined that it was flour.
Slovakia	18 March 2022	Unidentified individuals doused the façade of the Russian Centre for Science and Culture with paint.
	30 April–1 May 2022	There was an illegal entry into the Embassy premises. The offender was detained by the duty commandant service and handed over to the Slovak police.

25. In addition, **the Russian Federation** (17 May 2022) submitted the following information on an incident in Kosovo:

Serbia (Autonomous Province of Kosovo)

On 28 May 2019, police controlled by Pristina illegally detained M. A. Krasnoshchekov, a member of the United Nations mission with diplomatic status and a Russian citizen, using violence and causing harm to his health. Three years after the crime, the perpetrators, despite the existence of a large amount of objective evidence, have still not been brought to justice.<sup>10</sup>

<sup>10</sup> References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

26. **The Islamic Republic of Iran** (18 May 2022, revised on 20 June and 25 July 2022) submitted the following information on incidents concerning its diplomatic and consular missions and representatives in the following States:

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Incident</i>
Sweden	19 August 2019	Participants in a meeting with the Minister for Foreign Affairs at the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Stockholm were attacked, with a number of individuals sustaining injuries. Vehicles of the Embassy and of visitors as well as the car convoy of the Foreign Minister were damaged.
	19 September 2019	During a violent gathering held by outlawed groups in front of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the entrance of the Embassy as well as the vehicles of the staff incurred damage.
	13 October 2019	The consular section of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran was attacked with incendiary materials while approximately 70 clients (some with their children) and staff were present in the building. No one was physically injured.
	27 June 2020	The Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran was attacked by protesters throwing stones, causing material damage.
	3 March 2021	Two Molotov cocktails were thrown onto the roof of the consular section of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran.
	18 June 2021	During the thirteenth round of national presidential elections, demonstrators created a corridor and assaulted voters entering the Gothenburg constituency.
	15 and 22 July 2021	Demonstrators shattered the Consulate door and the main door of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran while chanting slogans, insulting staff and committing acts of vandalism using spray paint to mar its wall.
Germany	25 July 2020	Two members of an outlawed group vandalized the entrance windows of the Consulate General of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Frankfurt with slogans. No report on a police investigation was announced.
	15 September 2020	A masked person vandalized the Consulate General building of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Frankfurt with red spray paint, resulting in damage to its windows and doorbell. No report on a police investigation was announced.
	5 and 26 November and 3 December 2021	An individual vandalized the building of the Consulate General of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Frankfurt by throwing a large number of eggs at it, smearing the building's façade and causing fear among consular clients and pedestrians. Follow-ups have led to the filing of a lawsuit against the culprit in court. No result has yet been announced regarding reimbursement.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Incident</i>
	28 December 2021	An assailant vandalized and destroyed the Goethe and Hafiz statues in front of the Consulate General of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Frankfurt. No result has been announced thus far regarding the identification or arrest of the culprit.
United Kingdom	21 March 2022	A group of assailants attacked the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in London, causing significant damage to the Embassy building.
Afghanistan	11 April 2022	A group of provoked and organized protesters attacked the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Kabul while chanting slogans, which turned aggressive and violent, posing a significant risk to the vicinity's building and people.
	11 April 2022	A group of protesters with the same characteristics attacked the Consulate General of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Herat, setting the Consulate gate on fire and causing significant damage to the premises.

27. **Sweden** (18 May 2022) submitted the following information on incidents concerning diplomatic and consular missions and representatives in Sweden:

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Incident</i>
United States	3 February 2020	Several perpetrators trespassed on the property at the permanent residence of the Ambassador of the United States of America to Sweden on two occasions during the same day. The perpetrators tried to steal copper being used in the reconstruction of the property's roof. The perpetrators were caught by the guard and left without the copper. An investigation was initiated.
	7 July 2021	A perpetrator armed with a knife trespassed on the property of the Embassy of the United States of America in Stockholm during night-time. The perpetrator was arrested, the knife was seized and an investigation was initiated.
China	10 February 2020	The sign to the consular reception area of the Embassy of China in Stockholm was vandalized and carved with an "X" mark.
	20 December 2020	The façade of the Chinese Consulate General in Gothenburg was vandalized by one or several unknown perpetrators. The Embassy Security Police was informed.
	8 January 2021	Three diplomatic cars belonging to the Consulate General of China were damaged. Another car's diplomatic plate was stolen. New diplomatic licence plates were ordered for the cars and the police authorities were informed.
South Africa	10 February 2020	An unknown perpetrator broke into the Embassy of South Africa in Stockholm and stole eight keys to the office in the Embassy. An investigation was initiated.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Incident</i>
Zimbabwe	23 April 2020	A perpetrator stole the national flag of the Embassy of Zimbabwe in Stockholm. An investigation was never initiated owing to lack of evidence.
Peru	5 May 2020	One or several unknown perpetrators broke into a diplomatic car and stole equipment belonging to the Embassy of Peru in Stockholm. An investigation was never opened owing to lack of evidence.
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	27 June 2020	A man spray-painted the façade of the building of the Embassy of the Islamic Republic of Iran in Stockholm during a demonstration. The perpetrator was identified and an investigation was initiated.
	2 July 2021	Violent protests and harassment by demonstration groups against the voters in the presidential election of the Islamic Republic of Iran took place in Gothenburg and Stockholm.
Azerbaijan	15 July 2020	One or several unknown perpetrators scribbled the words “No war”, “Aliyev criminal” and “Stop Aliyev” on the façade of the building of the Embassy of Azerbaijan in Stockholm and on a car with diplomatic plates. An investigation was never opened owing to lack of evidence.
Afghanistan	6 November 2020	A diplomat at the Embassy of Afghanistan in Stockholm was threatened by a man who said that he would hit her if he did not get the document he requested about his divorce. The man was identified and a police report was filed.
	21 January 2021	On two different occasions, at the Consulate, a perpetrator threatened to assault and kill a staff member of the Embassy of Afghanistan. The perpetrator was identified and an investigation was initiated by the police.
Portugal	26 November 2020	A man called the Embassy of Portugal in Stockholm and threatened the staff. A police investigation was initiated.
	3 December 2020	A perpetrator threatened the personnel at the Embassy of Portugal in an email. The security police was informed and a police investigation was initiated.
Syrian Arab Republic	26 January 2021	Diplomatic plates belonging to the car of a diplomat at the Embassy of the Syrian Arab Republic in Stockholm were stolen. An investigation was never initiated owing to lack of evidence.
Morocco	28 June 2021	A man demolished two cars belonging to the Embassy of Morocco in Stockholm and burned the Moroccan flag on the stairs at the entrance of the Embassy. The perpetrator was sentenced to eight months’ prison.
Lithuania	22 July 2021	A man threw an electric scooter through the window of the front door of the Embassy of Lithuania in Stockholm and threatened the Embassy staff. The perpetrator was arrested by the police and an investigation was initiated.

28. In addition, **Sweden** (18 May 2022) submitted the following information on an incident concerning the representation of Kosovo in Sweden:

15 July 2020. Two diplomatic registration plates were stolen from a car belonging to the Embassy of Kosovo in Stockholm by an unknown perpetrator. A police report was filed.<sup>11</sup>

29. **Colombia** (19 May 2022) submitted information concerning the incident reported by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela on 19 April 2022:

Following the unilateral severance of diplomatic and consular relations with Colombia announced by Venezuela on 23 February 2019, the Venezuelan premises in Colombia were left empty, and no diplomatic or consular activities are currently being conducted there.

The premises belonging to the Venezuelan State have not received any maintenance or upkeep, which the Venezuelan State is responsible for, as owner of the properties. This has led to the deterioration of the premises of the consular section in Bogotá, and several complaints about damage have been filed by owners of neighbouring properties and local residents.

Following the severance of diplomatic and consular relations, Venezuela ceased to comply with its lease payment obligations in respect of its leased buildings, which has caused harm to the owners of the buildings, who are not receiving lease payments and cannot access the buildings to prevent their deterioration.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, and in accordance with the inviolability of consular and diplomatic premises, the Colombian authorities have, through the diplomatic channel, repeatedly informed the Venezuelan Government of the situation at the consular premises in Bogotá. The authorities have also transmitted petitions submitted by individuals concerning the cessation of payments due under civil obligations.

Colombia considers that, in view of the difficulties that have arisen as a result of the severance of diplomatic and consular relations, its work to protect the above-mentioned premises must be met by a commitment from the Venezuelan Government to fulfil its obligations as owner and lessee.

Colombia requests Venezuela to assume its responsibilities with regard to the properties that housed its premises, in particular by duly fulfilling its lease obligations in respect of the owners of the properties, which are not the responsibility of the Government of Colombia. For its part, Colombia, pursuant to article 27 (a) of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, will continue to strengthen its protection of the premises of foreign missions, through its diplomatic police service.

30. **Norway** (23 May 2022) submitted information on the following incidents concerning diplomatic and consular missions and representatives in Norway:

2018

Three instances of vandalism against the Iranian Embassy of Oslo. The vandalism consisted of tagging of political slogans on the outer wall of the chancery. Two individuals were sentenced to prison for 45 days in accordance with section 351 of the Norwegian Criminal Code.

<sup>11</sup> References to Kosovo shall be understood to be in the context of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999).

2020

A private individual vandalized equipment at the entry to the chancery of the Turkish Embassy. The offender was penalized with a fine.

2021

The tagging of a political slogan on the outer wall of the chancery of the Iranian Embassy was reported and investigated.

The Myanmar Embassy received letters containing threats. The Embassy security office of the Norwegian police followed up with threat assessments with a view to preventing a repetition of such violations.

31. **The Philippines** (24 May 2022) submitted information on the following incidents concerning diplomatic and consular missions and representatives in the Philippines:

- (a) Incidents of theft and robbery in diplomatic missions and residences;
- (b) Demonstrations in front of the Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands;
- (c) Cases of intrusions into diplomatic mission properties by a real estate developer and agents of a government agency;
- (d) Fire causing property damages to the Embassy of the Russian Federation;
- (e) Apprehension and custody of two diplomats for alleged violation of guidelines on the mandatory wearing of face masks and for reportedly committing offences such as alarm and scandal, disobedience in respect to a person in authority, resisting arrest, and obstruction of justice.

Regarding (a) and (b) above, the Philippine National Police investigated the incidents of crime and increased the security personnel presence outside the premises of the diplomatic missions and residences.

Regarding (c), the Philippine Department of Foreign Affairs facilitated discussions with the developer and the government agency for the resolution and/or reparation of damage to the diplomatic premises.

Regarding (d), the employees of the Embassy were promptly evacuated and attended to. Finally, regarding (e), the Philippine Department of Foreign Affairs made representations with law enforcement authorities and facilitated the release of the diplomats. Investigation is ongoing on the cause of the fire and to establish the facts leading to the apprehension and custody and the alleged mistreatment of the diplomats.

32. **The Russian Federation** (1 June 2022) submitted information concerning the incident reported by Slovenia on 5 May 2022:

General Assembly resolution [75/139](#) deals with acts of violence against diplomatic and consular missions and representatives. Meanwhile, as stipulated in the report of the Permanent Mission of Slovenia to the United Nations (see para. 19 above), “the Consulate of the Republic of Slovenia ... was severely damaged in an attack on nearby civilian facilities ... The missiles hit primarily the building of the Kharkiv State Regional Administration in the immediate vicinity of the Consulate.”. Thus, the report does not suggest that the Slovenian Consulate in Kharkiv was the target of an alleged missile attack.

The Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation therefore fails to see how the provisions of General Assembly resolution [75/139](#) could be relevant to

the situation with the Slovenian Consulate in Kharkiv. In any case, in accordance with the resolution, it is the State in which the respective violations took place that should be responding to the issues raised in the report by Slovenia. In this particular case, that State is Ukraine.

The Armed Forces of the Russian Federation do not target objects of civilian infrastructure, including those of diplomatic missions. Russian high-precision weapons allow the delivery of accurate strikes, thus avoiding casualties among civilians.

### **III. Views expressed by States pursuant to paragraph 13 of resolution [75/139](#)**

#### **33. Qatar (28 April 2021)**

The relevant authorities in Qatar have taken all necessary measures to ensure and enhance the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives as well as missions and representatives with diplomatic status to international intergovernmental organizations operating in Qatar, in accordance with the provisions of international law. There have been no incidents or breaches of the inviolability of diplomatic and consular missions and their staff under the provisions of resolution [75/139](#).

#### **34. Slovenia (5 May 2022)**

Slovenia is committed to the comprehensive protection of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives. On the one hand, it is necessary that the receiving State ensure respect for privileges and immunities. On the other, persons enjoying such privileges and immunities are obliged to respect the regulations of the receiving State and maintain high standards of conduct. Complementarity in terms of offering and receiving reduces the number of violations and enables diplomatic and consular missions and their representatives around the world to complete their mission.

#### **35. Cuba (9 May 2022)**

Cuba notes with concern and unequivocally condemns violent acts committed against diplomatic and consular missions and their representatives, which have a negative impact on cooperative relations among States and are flagrant violations of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, of 1973.

Cuba urges thorough observance, implementation and enforcement of all the principles and norms of international law governing the inviolability of the premises of diplomatic and consular missions and permanent diplomatic missions to international organizations.

Cuba has paid and will continue to pay particular attention to the protection, security and safety of the diplomatic missions and representatives accredited in its territory, as a sign of its commitment to the relevant norms of international law in force.

Cuban criminal law establishes severe penalties for acts against the security and safety of diplomatic missions and representatives and provides particular protection for the inviolability of diplomatic officials and for the immovable property associated with their activities.



The premises of diplomatic missions accredited to the Republic of Cuba and the residences of diplomatic agents are inviolable, including by the authorities in charge of investigating criminal acts.

Similarly, special missions, consular missions and missions of international organizations accredited to the Republic of Cuba enjoy the inviolability recognized in the international treaties in force for the country.

Certain provisions illustrate that national legislation is in line with the relevant international instruments to which Cuba is a party.

36. **Malaysia** (13 May 2022)

Malaysia is committed to fulfilling its obligations as contained in the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, which entered into force in Malaysia on 9 December 1965 and 1 November 1991, respectively.

In Malaysia, diplomatic privileges and immunities are governed by the following laws:

- Diplomatic Privileges (Vienna Convention) Act 1966 [*Act 636*]
- Foreign Representatives (Privileges and Immunities) Act 1967 [*Act 541*]
- Consular Relations (Vienna Convention) Act 1999 [*Act 595*]
- International Organizations (Privileges and Immunities) Act 1992 [*Act 485*]
- United Nations (Privileges and Immunities) Regulations 2012 [*P.U. (A) 279/2012*]
- Specialized Agencies (Privileges and Immunities) Regulations 2012 [*P.U. (A) 280/2012*].

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Malaysia acts as the focal point in overseeing the security measures for the foreign diplomatic and consular missions in Malaysia, in consultation and coordination with the relevant authorities.

The Royal Malaysia Police is responsible for the protection, security and safety of foreign embassies and missions in Malaysia and works closely with the respective embassies and missions to ensure that adequate levels of protection and security are provided.

To date, Malaysia has provided the necessary protection, security and safety to foreign missions and their representatives as well as the duly accredited representatives of recognized international intergovernmental organizations as required by relevant international treaties to which Malaysia is a party.

37. **Ecuador** (16 May 2022)

The Ceremonial and Protocol Directorate, in conjunction with the Judicial Council, the Office of the Public Defender, the Office of the Attorney General, the Ministry of the Interior and the National Police, have prepared a draft text of the inter-agency protocol for the handling of incidents involving officials of diplomatic missions accredited to Ecuador. The document is designed to establish a suitable and timely mechanism that would enable immediate action to be taken in the event of an incident that involves or imperils the security of officials of diplomatic missions accredited to Ecuador.

The constitutional mandate set out in article 226, concerning the duty of all public entities operating under a State power to coordinate actions in the

fulfilment of their purposes and to ensure the enjoyment and exercise of the rights recognized in the Constitution, requires that when officials of diplomatic missions accredited to Ecuador are involved in the commission of a crime, a misdemeanour or any other incident, a protocol be established, to allow the institutions to which said protocol applies to take immediate action, while fully respecting the diplomatic immunity enjoyed by the diplomatic officials.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility is responsible for coordinating the delivery of information to that end to the Integrated Security Service ECU-911, which is responsible for overall coordination with the first response entities at the national level.

The final text of the inter-agency protocol for the handling of incidents involving officials of diplomatic missions accredited to Ecuador has been agreed with all the competent institutions and has been validated and approved by the Office for the Coordination of Legal Advisory Services of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, but is yet to be signed by the aforementioned institutions.

38. **Belgium** (17 May 2022)

Security arrangements for diplomatic missions and consular posts are based on the threat analysis conducted by the Coordination Unit for Threat Analysis. The Unit determines a threat level for every diplomatic mission in Belgium. The threat level allows the Crisis Centre of the Ministry of the Interior to ask the police to make specific security arrangements adapted to each mission. The Crisis Centre holds a monthly meeting attended by the Protocol Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to review the security arrangements for the various diplomatic missions in Belgium.

Diplomatic missions and consular posts that have a security problem contact the Protocol Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. For each incident, the standard procedure is applied. This consists of informing the competent authorities, primarily the Crisis Centre of the Ministry of the Interior, so that the appropriate security measures can be taken by the relevant police district. The mission in question then always receives an acknowledgement from the Protocol Directorate, setting out the appropriate course of action to be taken.

In addition, whenever the situation so requires, diplomatic missions are immediately invited to file a complaint, if they wish to do so, and are encouraged to send a copy of the report to the Protocol Directorate. That report is then duly transmitted to the competent authorities. The missions are free to learn the outcome of their complaint by asking the police directly, going through a lawyer or asking the Protocol Directorate.

39. **El Salvador** (18 May 2022)

As a State party to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations and the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, El Salvador recognizes the importance of fulfilling the commitments assumed under those instruments.

El Salvador considers it especially important to prevent attacks against the peace and dignity of diplomatic and consular staff and of the premises of diplomatic and consular missions and accredited missions to international organizations.

El Salvador has set up mechanisms, involving the Directorate-General of Protocol and Honours of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the National Civil Police, through the Division of Protection of Dignitaries, which give it the capacity to meet the requests made by accredited missions and their

representatives in El Salvador, including through ongoing measures to protect mission premises.

In addition, the aforementioned Directorate-General of Protocol and Honours has reported to the National Civil Police all illegal acts affecting diplomatic and consular missions and representatives, so that such acts can be investigated and the necessary legal action taken by the competent authorities. As a result, to date there have been no serious violations of the protection, security and safety of accredited diplomatic and consular missions or representatives in El Salvador.

The security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions is always under threat. For example, in 2021, the facilities infrastructure of the office of the Consulate General of El Salvador in Manhattan was damaged when a user attacked its building.

El Salvador appreciates the readiness with which the local authorities responded to all those unfortunate incidents. Nonetheless, in accordance with the applicable conventions, measures to maintain and enhance the protection of missions and accredited diplomatic and consular representatives in their territories must be strengthened.

Furthermore, El Salvador recognizes the challenge currently posed by emerging risks and threats to security and safety, such as the risks generated by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic and the fact that the technological infrastructure of diplomatic and consular mission premises is increasingly exposed to evolving cybersecurity attacks.

El Salvador recognizes the importance of continued compliance with its obligations under the two Vienna Conventions, so as to enable diplomatic and consular missions and their representatives to efficiently carry out their functions in relation to the protection and defence of the nationals of their sending States.

40. **Norway** (23 May 2022)

Section 184 of the Norwegian Criminal Code, which prohibits violation in respect of the missions and representatives of foreign States, was amended to include violations in respect of the missions and representatives of international intergovernmental organizations as well as violations in respect of family members of the representatives of foreign States and international intergovernmental organizations.

41. **The Philippines** (24 May 2022)

The Philippines is cognizant of its obligations under the Conventions with regard to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives. In particular, the Philippines upholds its special duty to take all appropriate steps to protect the premises of the mission against any intrusion or damage and to prevent any disturbance of the peace of the mission or impairment of its dignity and to take all appropriate steps to prevent any attack on the person, freedom and dignity of a diplomatic agent.

In compliance with its international obligations to uphold the inviolability of diplomatic premises as well as to protect diplomatic agents in its territory, the Philippine Government has established a specific unit under the Philippine National Police, namely, the Police Security and Protection Group, mandated to secure and protect national government officials, members of the diplomatic corps and visiting foreign dignitaries in the country. Requests for the deployment of the Police Security and Protection Group to the embassy or

consular premises are sent to the Department of Foreign Affairs and considered by its Intelligence and Security Unit.

The Police Security and Protection Group specifically caters to the security and protection needs of the members of the diplomatic corps. In addition to deployment of permanent and round-the-clock guards at the premises, the Police Security and Protection Group is equipped with specific training to effectively enhance the security of the persons of diplomatic agents and thwart unwanted incidents against them.

#### **IV. Status of participation in international conventions pertaining to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives as at 30 June 2022**

42. Each instrument listed below is represented in tables 1 and 2 by the letter shown on the left in the list.

- A. Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961 (signed at Vienna on 18 April 1961; entered into force on 24 April 1964, in accordance with article 51);
- B. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations concerning Acquisition of Nationality of 1961 (signed at Vienna on 18 April 1961; entered into force on 24 April 1964, in accordance with article VI);
- C. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes of 1961 (signed at Vienna on 18 April 1961; entered into force on 24 April 1964, in accordance with article VIII);
- D. Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963 (signed at Vienna on 24 April 1963; entered into force on 19 March 1967, in accordance with article 77);
- E. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations concerning Acquisition of Nationality of 1963 (signed at Vienna on 24 April 1963; entered into force on 19 March 1967, in accordance with article VI);
- F. Optional Protocol to the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations concerning the Compulsory Settlement of Disputes of 1963 (signed at Vienna on 24 April 1963; entered into force on 19 March 1967, in accordance with article VIII);
- G. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, of 1973 (adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December 1973; entered into force on 20 February 1977, in accordance with article 17).

Table 1  
**Total participation in international conventions pertaining to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives**

<i>Signature, succession to signature</i>						
A	B	C	D	E	F	G
60	18	28	48	19	38	25

  

<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>						
A	B	C	D	E	F	G
193	51	70	182	41	52	180

Table 2  
**Status of participation in international conventions pertaining to the protection, security and safety of diplomatic and consular missions and representatives**

<i>State</i>	<i>Signature, succession to signature</i>							<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Afghanistan								A						G
Albania	A							A			D			G
Algeria								A			D			G
Andorra								A			D			G
Angola								A			D			
Antigua and Barbuda								A			D			G
Argentina	A	B		D		F		A	B		D			G
Armenia								A			D			G
Australia	A			D			G	A		C	D		F	G
Austria	A		C	D		F		A		C	D		F	G
Azerbaijan								A			D			G
Bahamas								A		C	D			G
Bahrain								A			D			G
Bangladesh								A			D			G
Barbados								A			D			G
Belarus	A						G	A			D			G
Belgium	A		C	D		F		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Belize								A			D			G
Benin				D		F		A			D			G
Bhutan								A			D			G
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)				D				A			D			G
Bosnia and Herzegovina					E	F		A	B	C	D			G
Botswana								A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Brazil	A			D	E			A			D			G
Brunei Darussalam								A			D			G
Bulgaria	A						G	A		C	D	E	F	G
Burkina Faso				D		F		A			D		F	G

State	Signature, succession to signature							Ratification, accession or succession						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Burundi								A						G
Cabo Verde								A			D			G
Cambodia								A	B	C	D			G
Cameroon				D	E	F		A			D			G
Canada	A						G	A			D			G
Central African Republic	A	B	C	D		F		A	B	C				G
Chad								A						
Chile	A			D		F		A			D			G
China								A			D			G
Colombia	A		C	D	E	F		A			D			G
Comoros								A						G
Congo				D	E	F		A						
Cook Islands														
Costa Rica	A			D				A		C	D			G
Côte d'Ivoire				D		F		A						G
Croatia								A			D			G
Cuba	A			D				A			D			G
Cyprus								A			D			G
Czechia								A			D			G
Democratic People's Republic of Korea								A			D			G
Democratic Republic of the Congo	A			D	E	F		A	B	C	D			G
Denmark	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Djibouti								A			D			G
Dominica								A		C	D			G
Dominican Republic	A	B	C	D	E	F		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Ecuador	A		C	D			G	A		C	D			G
Egypt								A	B		D	E		G
El Salvador								A			D			G
Equatorial Guinea								A		C	D			G
Eritrea								A			D			
Estonia								A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Eswatini								A			D			G
Ethiopia								A						G
Fiji								A		C	D			G
Finland	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
France	A		C	D		F		A		C	D		F	G
Gabon				D		F		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Gambia								A			D			
Georgia								A			D			G
Germany	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Ghana	A	B	C	D	E	F		A			D	E		G
Greece	A							A			D			G

State	Signature, succession to signature							Ratification, accession or succession						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Grenada								A			D			G
Guatemala	A						G	A			D			G
Guinea								A	B	C	D			G
Guinea-Bissau								A						G
Guyana								A			D			G
Haiti								A			D			G
Holy See	A			D				A			D			G
Honduras								A			D			G
Hungary	A						G	A		C	D		F	G
Iceland							G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
India								A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Indonesia								A	B		D	E		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	A	B	C	D				A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Iraq	A	B	C					A	B	C	D	E		G
Ireland	A		C	D		F		A			D			G
Israel	A		C	D				A						G
Italy	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Jamaica								A			D			G
Japan	A		C					A		C	D		F	G
Jordan								A			D			G
Kazakhstan								A			D			G
Kenya								A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Kiribati								A			D			G
Kuwait				D	E	F		A		C	D			G
Kyrgyzstan								A			D			G
Lao People's Democratic Republic								A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Latvia								A			D			G
Lebanon	A	B	C	D		F		A			D			G
Lesotho								A			D			G
Liberia	A			D	E	F		A	B	C	D			G
Libya								A	B		D			G
Liechtenstein	A		C	D		F		A		C	D		F	G
Lithuania								A		C	D		F	G
Luxembourg	A		C	D		F		A		C	D		F	G
Madagascar								A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Malawi								A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Malaysia								A	B	C	D			G
Maldives								A			D			G
Mali								A			D			G
Malta								A		C	D			G
Marshall Islands								A			D			G
Mauritania								A			D			G

State	Signature, succession to signature							Ratification, accession or succession						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Mauritius								A		C	D		F	G
Mexico	A			D				A			D		F	G
Micronesia (Federated States of)								A			D			G
Monaco								A			D			G
Mongolia							G	A			D			G
Montenegro					E	F		A	B	C	D			G
Morocco								A	B		D	E		G
Mozambique								A			D			G
Myanmar								A	B		D			G
Namibia								A			D			G
Nauru								A		C	D	E		G
Nepal								A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Netherlands								A	B	C	D	E	F	G
New Zealand	A		C					A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Nicaragua							G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Niger				D		F		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Nigeria	A							A			D			G
Niue														G
North Macedonia								A	B	C	D			G
Norway	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Oman								A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Pakistan	A							A		C	D		F	G
Palau														G
Panama	A			D	E	F		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Papua New Guinea								A			D			G
Paraguay							G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Peru				D		F		A			D		F	G
Philippines	A	B	C	D		F		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Poland	A			D			G	A			D			G
Portugal								A			D			G
Qatar								A			D			G
Republic of Korea	A	B	C					A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Republic of Moldova								A			D			G
Romania	A						G	A		C	D		F	G
Russian Federation	A						G	A			D			G
Rwanda							G	A			D			G
Saint Kitts and Nevis								A			D			G
Saint Lucia								A			D			G
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines								A			D			G
Samoa								A			D			
San Marino	A							A						G
Sao Tome and Principe								A			D			G



State	Signature, succession to signature							Ratification, accession or succession						
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Saudi Arabia								A			D			G
Senegal	A	B						A			D	E	F	G
Serbia					E	F		A	B	C	D			G
Seychelles								A		C	D		F	G
Sierra Leone								A			D			G
Singapore								A			D			G
Slovakia								A		C	D		F	G
Slovenia								A		C	D			G
Solomon Islands								A			D			
Somalia								A			D			
South Africa	A							A			D			G
South Sudan														
Spain								A		C	D		F	G
Sri Lanka	A							A	B	C	D			G
State of Palestine								A		C	D		F	G
Sudan								A			D			G
Suriname								A	B	C	D	E	F	
Sweden	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Switzerland	A		C	D		F		A	B	C	D	E	F	G
Syrian Arab Republic								A			D			G
Tajikistan								A			D			G
Thailand	A	B						A	B		D	E		G
Timor-Leste								A			D			
Togo								A			D			G
Tonga								A			D			G
Trinidad and Tobago								A			D			G
Tunisia							G	A	B		D	E		G
Türkiye								A			D			G
Turkmenistan								A			D			G
Tuvalu								A			D			
Uganda								A			D			G
Ukraine	A						G	A			D			G
United Arab Emirates								A			D			G
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	A		C	D		F	G	A		C	D		F	G
United Republic of Tanzania	A	B	C					A	B	C	D			
United States of America	A			D			G	A			D			G
Uruguay	A			D		F		A			D			G
Uzbekistan								A			D			G
Vanuatu								A			D			
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	A			D				A			D			G
Viet Nam								A			D	E	F	G

<i>State</i>	<i>Signature, succession to signature</i>							<i>Ratification, accession or succession</i>						
	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>	<i>D</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>G</i>
Yemen								A			D			G
Zambia								A			D			G
Zimbabwe								A			D			