

MULTILATERAL CONVENTIONS RELATING TO INTERNATIONAL TERRORISM

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this paper is to examine the techniques employed by certain multilateral conventions in co-ordinating State action against international terrorism. The Conventions to be considered are the following:

- (i) Convention on offences and certain other acts committed on board aircraft, Tokyo, 14 September 1963 ("the Tokyo Convention").
- (ii) Convention for the suppression of unlawful seizure of aircraft, The Hague, 16 December 1970 ("the Hague Convention").
- (iii) Convention for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of civil aviation, Montreal, 23 September 1971 ("the Montreal Convention")
- (iv) Convention on the prevention and punishment of crimes against internationally protected persons, including diplomatic agents, New York, 14 December 1973 ("the Internationally Protected Persons Convention").
- (v) International Convention against the taking of hostages, New York, 17 December 1979 ("the Hostages Convention").

2. All of these Conventions have received widespread support from the international community. 124 States are currently parties to the Tokyo Convention. 130 States are currently parties to the Hague Convention. 130 States are currently parties to the Montreal Convention. 62 States are currently parties to the Internationally Protected Persons Convention. 25 States are currently parties to the Hostages Convention.

3. These Conventions have been adopted, in general, in response to particular events or developments in the field of international terrorism. As such activities increased during the 1960s and 1970s, it became essential for States to adopt a co-ordinated approach to counteract them. Aircraft being prime targets for international terrorism, it was natural that States should attempt to co-ordinate their approach to the prevention and punishment of such activities on board and in relation to aircraft. This was achieved by a series of Conventions. The first, the Tokyo Convention, deals with the extension of municipal criminal law and jurisdiction to activities on board aircraft and the rights and duties of contracting States in relation to such activities, their prevention and punishment. Although it contains certain limited provisions relating to hijacking it is left to the Hague Convention to deal with this in detail. A third convention, the Montreal Convention, was subsequently adopted in order to deal with sabotage and acts against the safety of civil aviation which were outside the scope of the Hague Convention. More recently, the vulnerability of persons such as Heads of State, Heads of Government, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and representatives of States or international organisations of an intergovernmental character, now described collectively as "internationally protected persons" led to the Internationally Protected Persons Convention of 1973. This has since been followed by the Hostages Convention of 1979

which is of much wider application and which was, in turn, a response to the dramatic increase in such activities and necessary to fill gaps left by the earlier Conventions. While there is inevitably a measure of overlap between the Conventions, the result has been the development of a coherent body of "treaty law" co-ordinating inter-State action against international terrorism in a most effective manner and commanding the support and active participation of a large number of States.

4. The Conventions are, in general, all concerned with international terrorism as opposed to criminal activities taking place within one State and lacking an international element. For example, the Hostages Convention has no application where the offence is committed within a single State, the hostage and the alleged offender are nationals of that State and the alleged offender is found in the territory of that State (Article 13). The application of each of these Conventions is considered in detail subsequently. An international element may be supplied, for example, by the nationality of the actor, the place where the offence was committed, the nationality of the victim, the State against which the act of terrorism is directed or the State of registration of the aircraft on which the activity takes place or against which the activity is directed. The existence of different rules of criminal law, jurisdiction and procedure in each municipal system makes a concerted approach to such international activities essential. Furthermore, the existence of efficient procedures for extradition and judicial assistance are indispensable. The framework to meet such needs is provided by these Conventions.

5. The Conventions under consideration, with the exception of the Tokyo Convention which deals in more general terms with the extension of municipal law to criminal activities on aircraft, adopt the general approach of describing a specific offence or offences and obliging each contracting State to make that conduct a criminal offence in its municipal law. The great advantage of this approach is that it ensures that the conduct in question is a criminal offence in the municipal law of a large number of States. As a result, there is a commendable uniformity of approach resulting from a standardisation of offences.

6. All of the Conventions impose obligations on contracting States to establish their jurisdiction in specified circumstances. The Tokyo Convention requires each contracting State to take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction as the State of registration over offences committed on board aircraft registered in such State. The other Conventions all require each contracting State to take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offence or offences to which that Convention relates in certain specified circumstances. It seems clear that these provisions are intended to relate to both the jurisdiction of a contracting State's courts and the ambit and territorial application of that State's law since both are required to render the conduct in question criminal and punishable in the municipal law of that State. The circumstances in which States are required to establish their jurisdictions under these various conventions are very wide indeed and provide examples not only of the more conventional bases on which States claim to exercise jurisdiction founded on territoriality or nationality but also on the more controversial grounds of passive personality or the security of the acting State. Widest of all is the requirement found in all conventions other than the Tokyo Convention that contracting States must take such measures as may be necessary to establish their jurisdiction over the offence or offences in question when the only connection with that State is that the alleged offender is present in its territory. The result is a requirement that each contracting State establish in its municipal law an offence or offences which may be committed by non-nationals abroad in circumstances which have no connection with that State. Given the numbers of States parties to some of these conventions, the effect is to establish criminal offences of something approaching universal jurisdiction. As a general rule, substantial coincidence of the criminal jurisdictions of States may be regarded as undesirable since this creates a potential source of conflict. It is suggested, however, that in the context of the fight against international terrorists the creation of overlapping criminal jurisdictions is desirable and necessary if such hostes humani generis are not to

escape justice. It must be emphasised, nevertheless, that very wide extensions of criminal law and jurisdiction of the type now under consideration render it all the more important that such action is co-ordinated in the manner which these conventions are intended to achieve.

7. A further consequence of the very wide extensions of criminal law and jurisdiction achieved by contracting States pursuant to the scheme of these Conventions is that it becomes all the more important to safeguard the interests of alleged offenders pending prosecution or extradition. As a result, each Convention includes provisions for the protection of alleged offenders.

8. Of central importance to the scheme of all of the Conventions under consideration, with the exception of the Tokyo Convention, is the obligation on each contracting State in whose territory an alleged offender is found to submit the case to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution if it does not extradite him. This obligation on a contracting State is expressed, in each case, to be "without exception whatsoever" and in the cases of the Hague, Montreal and Hostages Conventions is expressed to arise "whether or not the offence was committed in its territory". The authorities are required to take their decision in the same manner as in the case of any ordinary offence of a serious nature under the law of that State. The effect of these provisions is that whenever an alleged offender is found in the territory of a contracting State that State is bound either to extradite him or to submit the matter to its prosecuting authorities. As a result no alleged offender can find refuge in any of the States parties to these Conventions. The closer the international community comes to universal participation in these Conventions, the more difficult it will become for a terrorist to find a safe haven.

9. All of the Conventions under consideration, with the exception of the Tokyo Convention, include provisions which supplement existing arrangements between contracting States for the extradition of alleged offenders. This is achieved in the following ways:

- (i) The offences to which the Convention relates are deemed to be included as extraditable offences in any extradition treaty existing between contracting States.
- (ii) Contracting States undertake to include such offences as extraditable offences in every extradition treaty to be concluded between them.
- (iii) A contracting State which makes extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty may, at its option, if it receives a request for extradition from another contracting State with which it has no extradition treaty, consider the Convention as the legal basis for extradition in respect of the offence or offences to which it relates, subject to the conditions provided by the law of the requested State.
- (iv) Contracting States which do not make extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty are required to recognise the offence or offences to which the Convention relates as extraditable offences between themselves subject to the conditions provided by the law of the requested State.

10. All of the Conventions employ the technique of deeming the activities complained of to have occurred in a certain place or places for the purposes of extradition.

11. The refusal of States to extradite alleged offenders on the ground that the offence in question is a political offence causes considerable difficulties in the fight against international terrorism. The Conventions now under consideration, with the exception of the Tokyo Convention go some way to meeting this difficulty by allowing a State in whose

territory an alleged offender is found either to extradite him or to submit the case to its own prosecution authorities. As a result, there is no mandatory requirement of extradition. Certain of the Conventions go further in this regard. The Hostages Convention provides that a request for the extradition of an alleged offender, pursuant to that Convention, shall not be granted

if the requested State has substantial grounds for believing that the request for extradition has been made for the purpose of prosecuting or punishing a person on account of his race, religion, nationality, ethnic origin or political opinion or that his position may be prejudiced for any of those reasons or because communication with him by the appropriate authorities of State entitled to exercise rights of protection cannot be guaranteed (Article 9).

12. Both the Internationally Protected Persons Convention and the Hostages Convention expressly provide that they do not affect the application of treaties on asylum, in force at the date of the adoption of the Convention, as between States which are parties to those treaties.

13. It is suggested that the Conventions under consideration provide a very sound basis for the co-ordination of State activity in seeking to defeat international terrorism, an objective which is in the interest of all States and their nationals. These Conventions have already received widespread support from the international community. It is to be hoped that they will soon command universal support.

14. The provisions of the Conventions are considered in detail in the following sections.

Convention on offences and certain other acts committed on Board aircraft, Tokyo, 14 September 1963

15. The Tokyo Convention is based on a draft prepared by the International Civil Aviation Organisation. The Convention was adopted by an international conference at Tokyo on 14 September 1963 and it entered into force on 4 December 1969. 124 States are currently parties to the Tokyo Convention.

16. The Convention establishes a uniform approach to acts on board aircraft which are offences against criminal law and to acts on board aircraft which may or do jeopardise the safety of aircraft or of persons or property on board aircraft or which jeopardise good order and discipline on board aircraft. The first of these categories is based on the assumption that the criminal laws of one or more States extend to activities on board aircraft. What constitutes an offence within this category will vary according to the applicable law. The Convention, with the exception of Chapter III, applies to offences committed or acts done by a person on board an aircraft registered in a contracting State while the aircraft is in flight, on the surface of the high seas or on the surface of any area outside the territory of any State (Article 1(2)). The Convention does not apply to aircraft used in military, customs or police service (Article 1(4)).

17. Chapter II creates an obligation on a contracting State to take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over offences on board aircraft registered in that State (Articles 3(2)). The Convention does not exclude any criminal jurisdiction exercised in accordance with national law (Article 3(3)). However it provides that a contracting State which is not the State of registration may interfere with an aircraft in flight in order to exercise its criminal jurisdiction over an offence on board only in certain specified circumstances (Article 4).

18. Particular provision is made for joint air transport operating organisations and international operating agencies (Article 18)

19. Chapter III, which applies to activities on board an aircraft in flight in the airspace of the State of registration or over the high seas or any other area outside the territory of any State only if the last point of take-off or the next point of intended landing is situated in a State other than that of registration, or if the aircraft subsequently flies in the airspace of a State other than that of registration with the actor still on board, confers on the commander of the aircraft in specified circumstances special powers which may be summarised as follows:

- (1) A commander who has reasonable grounds to believe that a person has committed or is about to commit an offence on board the aircraft may impose upon that person reasonable measures, including restraint, which are necessary to protect the safety of the aircraft or persons or property therein, to maintain good order and discipline on board or to enable him to deliver that person to competent authorities or to disembark him (Articles 6,7).
- (11) The commander may disembark in the territory of any State in which the aircraft lands any person who he has reasonable grounds to believe has committed or is about to commit an act prejudicial to safety, provided that it is necessary to protect the safety of the aircraft or of persons or property therein or to maintain good order and discipline on board (Article 8).
- (111) The commander may deliver to the competent authorities of any contracting State in the territory of which the aircraft lands any person who he has reasonable cause to believe has committed on board the aircraft an act which, in his opinion, is a serious offence according to the law of the State of registration of the aircraft (Article 9). The aircraft commander, the crew, the passengers, the owner or operator of the aircraft and the person on whose behalf the flight was performed are not responsible in any legal proceedings in respect of actions taken in accordance with the Convention (Article 10).

20. Chapter IV deals in general terms with unlawful seizure of an aircraft in flight. It provides that when such an act is committed or is about to be committed contracting States are under a duty to take all appropriate measures to restore control of the aircraft to its lawful commander or to preserve his control of the aircraft. In such circumstances, the contracting State in which the aircraft lands is obliged to permit its passengers and crew to continue their journey as soon as practicable and to return the aircraft and its cargo to the persons lawfully entitled to possession (Article 11). Although rudimentary, these provisions foreshadow the more detailed treatment of hijacking in the Hague Convention.

21. The Convention makes detailed provisions in Chapter V and VI for the powers and duties of States. Contracting States are required to pay due regard to the safety and other interests of air navigation in taking any measures for investigation or arrest or otherwise exercising jurisdiction in connection with offences on board aircraft (Article 17). Contracting States are under a duty to allow the commander of an aircraft registered in another contracting State to disembark persons in accordance with the Convention (Article 12). Corresponding provision is made for taking delivery of persons whom the commander delivers in accordance with the provisions of the Convention (Article 13). A contracting State to whom a person is delivered must make a preliminary inquiry into the facts and, if satisfied that the circumstances so warrant, take custody or other measures to ensure the person's presence. The result of the preliminary inquiry and notice of whether it is proposed to exercise jurisdiction must be reported promptly to the State of registration of the aircraft, the State of nationality of the individual and, if it is considered advisable, any other interested State (Article 13).

22. The Convention makes further provisions for the powers and duties of States where a person has been disembarked or delivered, in accordance with the Convention, or where a

person has disembarked after having committed an act of unlawful seizure or having attempted to do so. Where such a person cannot continue his journey or does not desire to do so and the State of landing refuses to admit him, that State may if the person in question is not a national or permanent resident of that State, return him to the territory of the State of which he is a national or permanent resident or to the territory of the State in which he began his journey by air (Article 14(1)). A contracting State is not to be regarded as having admitted a person to its territory for the purpose of its law relating to entry or admission of persons simply because it has permitted his disembarkation or delivery or has taken custody or other measures contemplated by the Convention. Similarly the return of a person does not have that effect. Furthermore, the Convention provides that it does not affect the law of a contracting State relating to expulsion of persons from its territory (Article 14(2)). Such a person who desires to continue his journey shall be at liberty as soon as practicable to proceed to any destination of his choice, unless his presence is required by the law of the State of landing for the purpose of extradition or criminal proceedings (Article 15(1)). Finally, the State of landing is obliged to accord to such person treatment which is no less favourable for his protection and security than that accorded to nationals of that State in like circumstances (Article 15(2)).

23. The Convention includes certain limited provisions in respect of extradition. The Convention does not, of itself, create any obligation to grant extradition (Article 16(2)). Consequently, the rights and duties of contracting States with respect to extradition will be governed by such other agreements or arrangements as may exist among them in relation thereto. However, the Convention does provide that certain persons disembarked or delivered by the aircraft commander in accordance with the Convention are not at liberty to depart from the State of landing if their presence is required for the purpose of extradition proceedings (Article 15(1)) and that they may be detained in custody for such time as is reasonable to enable any extradition proceedings to be instituted (Article 13(2)). The Convention also provides that offences committed on aircraft registered in a contracting State shall be treated for the purpose of extradition as if they had been committed not only in the place where they have occurred but also in the territory of the State of registration of the aircraft (Article 16(1)). This provision can have effect only where an extradition treaty or arrangement exists between the requesting State and the State holding the person but in such a case it may have the useful result of extending its operation.

24. The International Civil Aviation Organisation is the depository of the Tokyo Convention. It is required to inform all member States of the United Nations and the Specialised Agencies of signatures, ratifications, accessions, reservations and denunciations (Article 26).

25. A contracting State may denounce the Convention by notification addressed to the International Civil Aviation Organisation. Denunciation takes effect six months after the date of receipt by the International Civil Aviation Organisation of the notification of denunciation (Article 23).

26. The Convention provides that any dispute between two or more contracting States concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention which cannot be settled through negotiation shall at the request of one of them be submitted to arbitration. If within six months from the date of the request for arbitration the Parties are unable to agree on the organisation of the arbitration, any one of those Parties may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice by request in conformity with the Statute of the Court (Article 24(1)). However, a contracting State may at the time of signature, ratification or accession enter a reservation declaring that it does not consider itself bound by Article 24(1). Such a reservation operates on a reciprocal basis (Article 24(2)). A contracting State may withdraw a reservation by notification to the International Civil Aviation Organisation (Article 24(3)).

27. No reservation may be made to the Tokyo Convention, with the single exception that reservations may be made to Article 24(1) as described above (Article 25).

28. The Tokyo Convention is open to accession at any time by any State Member of the United Nations or of any of the Specialised Agencies (Article 22(1)). The instrument of accession must be deposited with the depositary, the International Civil Aviation Organisation. The Convention enters into force for an acceding State on the ninetieth day after the date of deposit of its instrument of accession (Article 22(2)). The depositary, I.C.A.O., is required to inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of deposit of each instrument of accession (Article 26).

29. A complete list of ratifications, accessions and successions as at 30 May 1986 is set out in Appendix 1.

30. A table showing the participation by Commonwealth States in the Tokyo Convention as at 30 May 1986 appears as Appendix 2.

Convention for the suppression of unlawful seizure of aircraft, The Hague, 16 December 1970

31. Although the Tokyo Convention includes certain provisions relating to the unlawful seizure of aircraft these are general in their terms and limited in their effect and were insufficient to combat effectively hijacking which increased dramatically after 1967. A further international convention was urgently required to co-ordinate State action in deterring and punishing such conduct. The Hague Convention, which is based on a draft prepared by the International Civil Aviation Organisation goes a considerable way to meeting that requirement. The Convention was adopted by an international conference at The Hague on 16 December 1970 and it entered into force on 14 October 1971. 130 States are currently parties to the Hague Convention.

32. In the preamble to the Convention the contracting States express their grave concern at the occurrence of acts of unlawful seizure of aircraft, which jeopardize the safety of persons and property, seriously affect the operation of air services and undermine confidence in the safety of civil aviation. The preamble also refers to the urgent need to provide appropriate measures for the punishment of offenders, for the purpose of deterring such acts.

33. The approach adopted by the Hague Convention is entirely different from that employed in the Tokyo Convention. The Hague Convention begins by establishing an offence of hijacking (Article 1). It then imposes an obligation on contracting States to make the offence punishable by severe penalties (Article 2). Each contracting State is required to take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offence and any other act of violence against the passengers or crew of an aircraft, in certain defined circumstances (Article 4). Each contracting State, if satisfied that the circumstances so warrant, is under a duty to take an alleged offender into custody or to take other measures to secure his presence (Article 6). A contracting State in the territory of which an alleged offender is found is under a duty to submit the case to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution, if it does not extradite him (Article 7). The Convention also deals with questions of extradition (Article 8).

34. The Convention is intended to apply only to civil aircraft and provides that it shall not apply to aircraft used in military, customs or police services (Article 3(2)).

35. Generally, the Convention applies only if the place of take-off or the place of actual landing of the aircraft on board which the offence is committed is situated outside the territory of the State of registration of that aircraft (Article 3(3)). However, there are a number of exceptions to this general rule.

36. When any of the acts which constitute the offence of hijacking within Article 1(a) have occurred or are about to occur, contracting States are under a duty to take all appropriate measures to restore control of the aircraft to its lawful commander or to preserve his control of the aircraft (Article 9(1)). In such cases, any contracting State in which the aircraft or its passengers or crew are present must facilitate the continuation of the journey of the passengers and crew as soon as practicable and must, without delay, return the aircraft and its cargo to the persons lawfully entitled to possession (Article 9(2)).

37. A contracting State in the territory of which an alleged offender is present is required to make immediately a preliminary enquiry into the facts (Article 6(2)). Upon being satisfied that the circumstances so warrant, a contracting State in the territory of which the offender or the alleged offender is present must take him into custody or take other measures to ensure his presence (Article 6(1)). The custody or other measures must be as provided in the law of that State but may only be continued for such time as is necessary to enable any criminal or extradition proceedings to be instituted (Article 6(1)). Any person in custody pursuant to Article 6(1) must be assisted in communicating immediately with the nearest appropriate representative of the State of which he is a national (Article 6(3)). When a State takes a person into custody pursuant to Article 6, it must notify the fact that such person is in custody and the circumstances which warrant his detention to the State of registration of the aircraft, where the alleged offence took place on board an aircraft leased without crew to the State where the lessee has his principal place of business, or, if he has none, his permanent residence, the State of nationality, of the detained person, and, if it considers it advisable, any other interested States (Article 6(4)).

38. The offence of hijacking created by the Convention is committed by any person who on board an aircraft in flight unlawfully, by force or threat thereof, or by any other form of intimidation, seizes or exercises control of that aircraft or attempts to perform any act or is an accomplice of a person who performs or attempts to perform any such act (Article 1).

39. The Convention requires each contracting State to take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offence and any other act of violence against the passengers or committed by the alleged offender in connection with the offence in the following circumstances:

- (i) when the offence is committed on board an aircraft registered in that State (Article 4(1)(a));
- (ii) when the aircraft on board which the offence is committed lands in its territory with the alleged offender still on board (Article 4(1)(b));
- (iii) when the offence is committed on board an aircraft leased without crew to a lessee who has his principal place of business or, if the lessee has not such place of business, his permanent residence in that State (Article 4(1)(c));
- (iv) when the alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite him to any of the States mentioned in the preceding paragraphs (Article 4(2)).

The extension of the ambit of a State's criminal law and its criminal jurisdiction so as to include conduct in the circumstances described above in effect requires each contracting State to establish in its municipal law an offence of hijacking which, subject to certain exceptions, may be committed by any person on board any civil aircraft anywhere in the world. Such a result is achieved, for example, by the United Kingdom Hijacking Act 1971, section 1(1). The Convention does not exclude any criminal jurisdiction exercised in accordance with national law (Article 4(3)).

40. The Convention provides that the offence of hijacking shall be treated, for the purpose of extradition between contracting States, as if it had occurred not only in the place in which it occurred but also in the territories of the State of registration of the aircraft, the State in which the aircraft lands with the alleged offender still on board and, in the case of an aircraft leased without crew, the State in which the lessee has his principal place of business or, if he has none, his permanent residence (Article 8(4)). This provision is intended to overcome the difficulty that extradition treaties frequently provide that the offence in respect of which the return of the alleged offender is requested must have been committed in the territory of the State seeking his extradition.

41. The provisions dealing with extradition constitute a further exception to the general rule as to the scope of the Convention. These provisions apply whatever the place of take-off or the place of actual landing of the aircraft on board which the offence was allegedly committed, if the offender or the alleged offender is found in the territory of a State other than the State of registration of that aircraft (Article 3(5)).

42. There is a duty on contracting States to afford one another the greatest measure of assistance in connection with criminal proceedings brought in respect of the offence or other acts of violence against passengers or crew committed by the alleged offender in connection with the offence (Article 10(1)). However, this duty is without prejudice to any obligations arising under any other treaty relating to mutual assistance in criminal matters.

43. It should be noted that in the case of Articles 6,7,8, and 10 there is an exception to the general rule as to the application of the Convention. These provisions apply whatever the place of take-off or the place of actual landing of the aircraft, if the offender or the alleged offender is found in the territory of a State other than the State of registration of that aircraft (Article 3(5)).

44. Article 7 is of central importance to the scheme of the Convention. It provides that a contracting State in the territory of which the alleged offender is found shall, if it does not extradite him, be obliged without exception whatsoever and whether or not the offence was committed in its territory, to submit the case to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution. The authorities are required to take their decision in the same manner as in the case of any ordinary offence of a serious nature under the law of that State. The effect of this provision is that whenever an alleged offender is found in the territory of one of the States which are currently parties to the Hague Convention, the State is bound either to extradite him or to submit the matter to its prosecuting authorities. As a result, no hijacker can find refuge in any of the States parties to the Hague Convention. The provision does not impose an absolute obligation to prosecute in such circumstances. It would perhaps be unreasonable to require States to abandon their discretion whether or not to prosecute in such circumstances. Nevertheless the requirement that the decision be taken in the same manner as in the case of ordinary offences of a serious nature under the law of that State renders it probable that such persons will be prosecuted in the vast majority of cases.

45. Each contracting State is under a duty to report to the Council of I.C.A.O. as promptly as possible any relevant information in its possession concerning the circumstances in which a hijacking took place and the action taken to restore or preserve the control of the commander of the aircraft, to facilitate the continuation of the journey by the passengers and crew and to return the aircraft and its cargo to the persons lawfully entitled to possession. In addition, each contracting State is required to notify the Council of I.C.A.O. of any measures taken in relation to the offender or alleged offender, and, in particular, the results of any extradition proceedings or other legal proceedings (Article 11).

46. The Hague Convention acknowledges the problem created by imperfect or non-existent extradition arrangements and attempts to solve it by extending existing arrangements for

extradition and by providing a basis for new arrangements. The first method employed is to deem the offence of hijacking to be included as an extraditable offence in any extradition treaty existing between contracting States (Article 8(1)). In this way the provisions of one multilateral treaty serve to amend a number of bilateral treaties between States which are parties to the multilateral treaty. Secondly, contracting States undertake to include the offence of hijacking as an extraditable offence in every future extradition treaty to be concluded between them (Article 8(1)). Thirdly, the Hague Convention supplies a new legal basis for extradition by providing that if a contracting State which makes extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty receives a request for extradition from another contracting State with which it has no extradition treaty, it may, at its option, consider the Hague Convention as the legal basis for extradition in respect of the offence of hijacking (Article 8(2).) Fourthly, the Convention includes a comparable provision which applies to contracting States which do not make extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty. The Convention provides that such States shall recognise the offence as an extraditable offence between themselves subject to the conditions provided by the law of the requested State (Article 8(3)).

47. It must be emphasised that extradition of hijackers is not mandatory under the Hague Convention. The approach it adopts whereby a contracting State will generally have the choice of extraditing an alleged hijacker found in its territory or prosecuting him itself is a workable compromise which has already received the assent of a large majority of States.

48. The Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America are the Depositary Governments of the Hague Convention. The Depositary Governments are required to inform promptly all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession, the date of entry into force of the Convention and other notices (Article 13).

49. A contracting State may denounce the Convention by written notification to the Depositary Governments. Denunciation takes effect six months following the date on which notification is received by the Depositary Governments (Article 14).

50. The Convention provides that any dispute between two or more contracting States concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention which cannot be settled through negotiation, shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration. If within six months of the date of the request for arbitration the parties are unable to agree on the organization of the arbitration, any one of those parties may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice by request in conformity with the Statute of the Court (Article 12(1)). However, a contracting State may at the time of signature, ratification or accession enter a reservation declaring that it does not consider itself bound by Article 12(1). Such a reservation operates on a reciprocal basis (Article 12(2)). A contracting State may withdraw a reservation by notification to the Depositary Governments (Article 12(3)).

51. The Hague Convention is open to accession at any time by any State which did not sign the Convention before it came into force on 14th October 1971 (Article 12(1)). The instrument of accession must be deposited with the Depositary Governments, namely the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (Article 13(2)). The Convention enters into force for an acceding State thirty days following the date of deposit of its instrument of accession (Article 13(4)). The Depositary Governments are required promptly to inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of deposit of each instrument of accession (Article 13(5)).

52. Unlike the Tokyo Convention, the Hague Convention includes no prohibition on reservations.

53. A complete list of signatures, ratifications, accessions and successions as at 30 May 1986 is set out in Appendix 3.

54. A table showing the participation by Commonwealth States in the Hague Convention as at 30 May 1986 appears as Appendix 4.

Convention for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of civil aviation,
Montreal, 23 September 1971

55. The offence of hijacking created by the Hague Convention is severely limited in that it requires a seizure of or an exercise of control over an aircraft, or an attempt to perform either of these acts and may be committed only by a person or persons on board the aircraft which is the object of the activity. It does not include, for example, cases where force is applied from outside an aircraft or cases of sabotage. A further international Convention was required, therefore, to co-ordinate State action in relation to such activities which had become frequent occurrences. The Montreal Convention which is based on a draft prepared by the International Civil Aviation Organisation meets this requirement. The Convention was adopted by an international conference at Montreal on 23 September 1971 and entered into force on 26 January 1976. 130 States are currently parties to the Montreal Convention.

56. In the preamble to the Convention the contracting States express their grave concern at the occurrence of unlawful acts against the safety of civil aviation which jeopardize the safety of persons and property, seriously affect the operation of air services, and undermine confidence in the safety of civil aviation. The preamble also refers to the urgent need to provide appropriate measures for the punishment of offenders, for the purpose of deterring such acts.

57. The approach adopted by the Montreal Convention is very similar to that of the Hague Convention and many of their provisions are in identical terms. The Montreal Convention begins by establishing a number of offences (Article 1). It then imposes an obligation on each contracting State to make the offences punishable by severe penalties. (Article 3.) Each contracting State is required to take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offence and any other act of violence against the passengers or crew of an aircraft in certain defined circumstances (Article 4). Each contracting State, if satisfied that the circumstances so warrant is under a duty to take an alleged offender into custody or to take other measures to secure his presence (Article 6). A contracting State in the territory of which the alleged offender is found is under a duty to submit the case to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution, if it does not extradite him (Article 7). The Convention also deals with questions of extradition (Article 8).

58. The Convention is intended to apply only to civil aircraft and provides that it shall not apply to aircraft used in military, customs or police services (Article 4(1)). This provision is identical to those contained in Article 1(4) of the Tokyo Convention and Article 3(2) of the Hague Convention.

59. Generally, the Convention applies only in the following cases:

- (i) The Convention applies if the place of take-off and the place of landing, actual or intended, of the aircraft is situated outside the territory of the State of registration of the aircraft or if the offence is committed in the territory of a State other than the State of registration of the aircraft (Article 4(2)). This provision is slightly wider than the comparable provision in the Hague Convention (Article 3(3)) in that it applies if either the actual or intended place of landing is situated outside the territory of the State of registration. The provision in the Montreal Convention would

also extend its application to conduct in relation to an aircraft passing through the airspace of another State while travelling between two points in the State of registration. If these requirements are satisfied it is, however, immaterial whether the aircraft was engaged on an international or a domestic flight.

- (11) The Convention applies if the offender or alleged offender is found in the territory of a State other than the State of registration of the aircraft (Article 4(3)). This is the case even if the places of take-off and landing, actual or intended, are situated in the State of registration of the aircraft and the offence is committed in the territory of the State of registration.

To these rules as to the applicability of the Convention there are two important exceptions:

- (i) In the case of the offence created by Article 1(1)(d) (destroying or damaging air navigation facilities) the Convention applies only if the air navigation facilities are used in international air navigation (Article 4(5)).
- (ii) Special provision is made for joint air transport operating organizations or international operating agencies which operate aircraft which are subject to joint or international registration. With respect to States which establish such organizations or agencies, the Convention does not apply, save in the case of the offence created by Article 1(1)(d) which is governed by the rule stated in the preceding paragraph, if the places of take-off and landing, actual or intended, are situated within the territory of the same State and that State is one which has established the organisation or agency. However the Convention will apply if the offender or alleged offender is subsequently found in the territory of a State other than that State (Article 4(4)).

60. The offences created by Article 1(1) of the Convention are committed by a person who unlawfully and intentionally:

- (a) performs an act of violence against a person on board an aircraft in flight if that act is likely to endanger the safety of that aircraft; or
- (b) destroys an aircraft in service or causes damage to such an aircraft which renders it incapable of flight or which is likely to endanger its safety in flight; or
- (c) places or causes to be placed on an aircraft in service, by any means whatsoever, a device or substance which is likely to destroy that aircraft or to cause damage to it which renders it incapable of flight, or to cause damage to it which is likely to endanger its safety in flight; or
- (d) destroys or damages air navigation facilities or interferes with their operation, if any such act is likely to endanger the safety of aircraft in flight; or
- (e) communicates information which he knows to be false, thereby endangering the safety of an aircraft in flight.

Any person who attempts to commit any of the offences commits an offence as does an accomplice of a person who commits or attempts to commit an offence (Article 2).

Each contracting State undertakes to make the offences punishable by severe penalties (Article 3).

61. Each contracting State is required to take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences in the following cases:

- (i) when the offence is committed in the territory of that State (Article 5(1)(a));
- (ii) when the offence is committed against or on board an aircraft registered in that State (Article 5(1)(b));
- (iii) when the Aircraft on board which the offence is committed lands in its territory with the alleged offender still on board (Article 5(1)(c));
- (iv) when the offence is committed against or on board an aircraft leased without crew to a lessee who has his principal place of business or if the lessee has no such place of business, his permanent residence, in that State (Article 5(1)(d)).

62. The Montreal Convention also imposes a duty on each contracting State to establish its jurisdiction over certain offences in the case where the alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite him to:

- (a) the State in whose territory the offence was committed; or
- (b) the State of registration of the aircraft; or
- (c) the State in which the aircraft on board which the offence was committed landed with the alleged offender still on board; or
- (d) the State where a person, to whom the aircraft on which the offence was committed was leased without crew, has his principal place of business or, if he has none, where he has his permanent residence (Article 5(2)).

The offences to which Article 5(2) relates do not include the offence created by Article 1(1)(d) (destruction of or damage to air navigation facilities or interference with their operation) or Article 1(1)(e) (communication of information known to be false).

The Convention does not exclude any criminal jurisdiction exercised in accordance with national law (Article 5(3)).

63. Contracting States are required, in accordance with international and national law, to endeavour to take all practicable measures for the purpose of preventing the offences (Article 10(1)). The duties of contracting States in relation to the onward journey of passengers and crew and in relation to the return of aircraft and cargo to those persons lawfully entitled to possession are identical to those under Article 9(2) of the Hague Convention (Article 10(2)).

64. The duties of contracting States in the matter of the custody of alleged offenders, preliminary inquiries, and communication with other States are very similar to those under the Hague Convention (Article 6).

65. A contracting State in whose territory the alleged offender is found shall, if it does not extradite him, be obliged without exception whatsoever and whether or not the offence was committed in its territory, to submit the case to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution (Article 7). This provision is identical to that in the Hague Convention.

66. Article 11 which governs mutual assistance in criminal proceedings is very similar to Article 10 of the Hague Convention.

67. The duties of contracting States in the matter of reporting to I.C.A.O. correspond exactly with those under the Hague Convention (Article 13).

68. A contracting State which has reason to believe that an offence within Article 1 will be committed is required to furnish any relevant material in its possession to those States which it believes are required to establish their jurisdiction over the intended offence in accordance with Article 5(1) (Article 12.)

69. Contracting States which establish joint air transport operating organisations or international operating agencies, which operate aircraft which are subject to joint or international registration are required to designate which State shall exercise the jurisdiction and shall have the attributes of the State of registration for the purpose of the Convention (Article 9). Notice of this designation must be given to I.C.A.O. which is required to communicate it to other contracting States.

70. The provisions of the Montreal Convention in relation to extradition (Article 8) are identical to those contained in Article 8 of the Hague Convention.

71. The Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America are the Depositary Governments of the Hague Convention. The Depositary Governments are required to inform promptly all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession, the date of entry into force of the Convention and other notices (Article 15(5)).

72. A contracting State may denounce the Convention by written notification to the Depositary Governments. Denunciation takes effect six months following the date on which notification is received by the Depositary Governments (Article 16).

73. The Convention provides that any dispute between two or more contracting States concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention which cannot be settled through negotiation, shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration. If within six months from the date of the request for arbitration the parties are unable to agree on the organisation of the arbitration, any one of those parties may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice by request in conformity with the Statute of the Court (Article 14(1)). However, a contracting State may at the time of signature, ratification or accession enter a reservation declaring that it does not consider itself bound by Article 14(1). Such a reservation operates on a reciprocal basis (Article 14(2)). A contracting State may withdraw a reservation by notification to the Depositary Governments (Article 14(3)).

74. The Montreal Convention is open to accession at any time by an State which did not sign the Convention before it came into force on 26 January 1976 (Article 15(1)). The instrument of accession must be deposited with the Depositary Governments, namely the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America (Article 15(2)). The Convention enters into force for an acceding State thirty days following the date of deposit of its instrument of accession (Article 13(4)).

75. Unlike the Tokyo Convention, the Montreal Convention includes no prohibition on reservations.

76. A complete list of signatures, ratifications, accessions and successions as at 30 May 1986 is set out in Appendix 5.

77. A table showing the participation by Commonwealth States in the Hague Convention as at 30 May 1986 appears as Appendix 6.

Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, New York, 14 December 1973

78. This Convention was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1973. It entered into force on 20 February 1977. 62 States are currently parties to the Convention.

79. In the preamble to the Convention the contracting States express their conviction that there is an urgent need to adopt appropriate and effective measures for the prevention and punishment of crimes against diplomatic agents and other internationally protected persons which jeopardize the safety of those persons and create a serious threat to the maintenance of normal international relations.

80. The approach adopted by the Convention is similar to that of the Hague and Montreal Conventions. It begins by defining internationally protected persons and establishing the offence to which the Convention relates (Article 1,2). States are obliged to make these offences punishable by appropriate penalties which take into account their grave nature. Each contracting State is obliged to take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences in specified circumstances (Article 3). Contracting States are obliged to co-operate in the prevention of such offences (Article 4) and in communicating information in relation to offences to assist in the apprehension of offenders (Article 5). Contracting States are obliged to take appropriate measures under internal law to ensure the presence of an alleged offender for the purpose of prosecution or extradition and to notify such measures (Article 6). A contracting State in whose territory an alleged offender is present is under a duty to submit the case to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution, if it does not extradite him (Article 7). The Convention also makes provision for extradition (Article 8) and judicial assistance (Article 10).

81. "Internationally protected person" is defined as:

- (i) a Head of State, including any member of a collegial body performing the functions of a Head of State under the constitution of the State concerned, a Head of Government or a Minister for Foreign Affairs, whenever any such person is in a foreign State, as well as members of his family who accompany him;
- (ii) any representative or official of a State or any official or other agent of an international organization of an intergovernmental character who, at the time when and in the place where a crime against him, his official premises, his private accommodation or his means of transport is committed, is entitled pursuant to international law to special protection from any attack on his person, freedom or dignity, as well as members of his family forming part of his household (Article 1).

82. The offences to which the Convention relates are the international commission of:

- (i) a murder, kidnapping or other attack upon the person or liberty of an internationally protected person;
- (ii) a violent attack upon the official premises, the private accommodation or the means of transport of an internationally protected person likely to endanger his personal or liberty;

- (iii) a threat to commit any such attack;
- (iv) an attempt to commit any such attack;
- (v) an act constituting participation as an accomplice in any such attack (Article 2(1)).

Each contracting State is required to make in its internal law such activities a crime punishable by appropriate penalties which take account of their grave nature (Article 2(1),(2)). These provisions are expressed not to derogate from the other obligations of contracting States in international law (Article 2(3)).

83. Each contracting State is obliged to take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences in the following cases:

- (i) when the offence is committed in the territory of that State (Article 3(1)(a));
- (ii) when the offence is committed on board a ship or aircraft registered in that State (Article 3(1)(a));
- (iii) when the alleged offender is a national of that State (Article 3(1)(b));
- (iv) when the offence is committed against an internationally protected person who enjoys his status as such by virtue of functions which he exercises on behalf of that State (Article 3(1)(c));
- (v) when the alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite him to any of the States described above (Article 3(2));

84. Contracting States undertake to co-operate in the prevention of the offences in question, in particular by taking all practicable measures to prevent preparations in their respective territories for the commission of those offences and by exchanging information and co-ordinating the taking of administrative and other measures as appropriate to prevent the commission of those offences (Article 4). A contracting State in which a relevant offence has been committed is required, if it has reason to believe that an alleged offender has fled from its territory, to communicate to all other States concerned, directly or through the Secretary-General of the United Nations, all the pertinent facts regarding the offence and all available information regarding the identity of the alleged offender (Article 5(1)). A contracting State which has information concerning the victim and the circumstances of such an offence is required to endeavour to transmit it, under the conditions provided for in its internal law, fully and promptly to the contracting State on whose behalf he was exercising his functions (Article 5(2)).

85. If satisfied that the circumstances so warrant, a contracting State in whose territory an alleged offender is present is required to take the appropriate measures under its internal law so as to ensure his presence for the purpose of prosecution or extradition (Article 6(1)). The Convention makes detailed provision for notification of such measures and for the rights of the persons with respect to whom such measures are taken (Article 6(2)).

86. A contracting State in whose territory an alleged offender is present is obliged, if it does not extradite him, to submit the case without undue delay to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution through proceedings in accordance with the law of that State. This obligation is expressed to be "without exception whatsoever" (Article 7). These provisions, which closely resemble those of the Hague and Montreal Conventions are of central importance to the scheme of the Convention.

87. The Convention makes detailed provision in relation to extradition. Article 8 is in almost identical terms to the corresponding provisions of the Hague and Montreal Conventions.

Its effect may be summarised as follows:

- (i) The offences described in Article 2 are deemed to be included as extraditable offences in any extradition treaty existing between contracting States (Article 8(1)).
- (ii) Contracting States undertake to include such offences as extraditable offences in every future extradition treaty to be concluded between them (Article 8(1)).
- (iii) A contracting State which makes extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty and which receives a request for extradition from another contracting State with which it has no extradition treaty may, if it decided to extradite, consider this Convention as the legal basis for extradition in respect of those offences (Article 8(2)).
- (iv) Contracting States which do not make extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty are required to recognise these offences as extraditable offences between themselves subject to the procedural provisions and the other conditions of the law of the requested State (Article 8(3)).
- (v) The offences are to be treated, for the purpose of extradition between contracting States, as if it had been committed not only in the place in which it occurred but also in the territories of the States required to establish their jurisdiction in accordance with Article 3(1) (Article 8(4)).

88. Any person regarding whom proceedings are being carried out in connection with any of these offences is to be guaranteed fair treatment at all stages of the proceedings (Article 9).

89. Contracting States undertake to afford one another the greatest measure of assistance in connection with criminal proceedings brought in respect of these offences, including the supply of all evidence at their disposal necessary for the proceedings (Article 10).

90. The outcome of a prosecution must be communicated by the State where the prosecution takes place to the Secretary General of the United Nations who is required to communicate the information to the other contracting State (Article 11).

91. The Convention does not affect the application of treaties on asylum, in force at the date of adoption of the Convention, as between the States which are parties to those treaties. However, a party to this Convention may not invoke those treaties with respect to another State party to this Convention which is not a party to those treaties (Article 12).

92. The Convention makes provision for settlement of disputes (Article 13(1)). A reservation may be made to Article 13(1).

93. The Secretary General of the United Nations is the depositary of the Convention (Articles 15,16).

94. The Convention is open for accession by any State which did not sign the Convention before it came into force on 20 February 1977. The instrument of accession must be deposited with the Secretary General of the United Nations (Article 16). The Convention enters into force for each State now ratifying or acceding to the Convention on the thirtieth day after deposit of the instrument of ratification or accession (Article 17(2)).

Any contracting State may denounce the Convention by written notification to the Secretary General of the United Nations. Such denunciation will take effect six months following the date of its receipt (Article 18(2)).

95. A complete list of signatures, ratifications, accessions and successions as at 30 May 1986 is set out in Appendix 7. A table showing the participation of Commonwealth States in the Convention at that date appears as Appendix 8.

International Convention against the taking of hostages, New York, 17 December 1979

96. The Tokyo, Hague and Montreal Conventions deal with activities similar to hostage taking occurring in the context of civil aviation and the New York Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, 1973, deals with such activities in relation to those categories of persons. However, there was clearly a need for a further international convention governing hostage taking in a wider range of circumstances. The result is the International Convention against the taking of hostages, which was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17 December 1979. The Convention entered into force on 3 June 1983. 25 States are currently parties to the Convention.

97. In the preamble to the Convention the contracting States express the opinion that the taking of hostages is an offence of grave concern to the international community and refer to the urgent necessity of developing international co-operation in devising and adopting effective measures for the prevention, prosecution and punishment of all acts of taking of hostages as manifestations of international terrorism.

98. The scheme of the Convention is similar to that of the Hague and Montreal Conventions. It begins by establishing offences of hostage-taking (Article 1). It then imposes an obligation on contracting States to make the offences punishable by appropriate penalties which take into account their grave nature. Contracting States are obliged to take measures for the relief of hostages and for the return of property obtained as a result of hostage-taking (Article 3) and are required to co-operate in the prevention of the offences of hostage-taking (Article 4). Contracting States are obliged to take necessary measures to establish their jurisdiction over the offences when committed in specified circumstances (Article 5). The Convention makes provision for the custody of an alleged hostage-taker (Article 6). A contracting State in whose territory an alleged offender is found is under a duty to submit the case to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution, if it does not extradite him (Article 8). The Convention makes provision for extradition (Articles 9,10) and for judicial assistance (Article 11). Certain matters are excluded from the scope of the Convention and certain savings are made (Article 12 - 15).

99. The offence of hostage-taking is committed by any person who seizes or detains and threatens to kill, to injure or to continue to detain another person ("the hostage") in order to compel a third person, namely a State, an international intergovernmental organization, a natural or juridical person, or a group of persons, to do or abstain from doing any acts as an explicit or implicit condition for the release of the hostage. Any person who attempts to commit an act of hostage-taking or participates as an accomplice of anyone who commits or attempts to commit an act of hostage-taking likewise commits an offence (Article 1). It must be emphasised, however, that the Convention has no application where the offence is committed within a single State, the hostage and the alleged offender are nationals of that State and the alleged offender is found in the territory of that State (Article 13).

100. Each State party is required to make the offences punishable by appropriate penalties which take into account the grave nature of those offences (Article 2).

101. Each State party in whose territory the hostage is held is obliged to take all measures it considers appropriate to ease the situation of the hostage, in particular to secure his release and, thereafter, to facilitate his departure, when relevant (Article 3).

102. Contracting States are required to co-operate in the prevention of the offences, in particular by taking all practicable measures to prevent preparations in their respective territories for the commission of those offences and by exchanging information and co-ordinating the taking of administrative and other measures as appropriate to prevent the commission of those offences (Article 4).

103. The Convention requires each contracting State to take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences described by the Convention in the following circumstances:

- (i) when committed in its territory (Article 5(1)(a));
- (ii) when committed on board a ship or aircraft registered in that State (Article 5(1)(a));
- (iii) when committed by any of its nationals (Article 5(1)(b));
- (iv) when committed in order to compel that State to do or abstain from doing any act (Article 5(1)(c));
- (v) when the alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite him to any of the States described in Article 5(1) (i.e. cases (1) - (4), above and (6) and (7) below).

In addition, if a contracting State considers it appropriate, it may establish its jurisdiction over the offences described by the Convention in the following further circumstances:

- (vi) when committed by stateless persons who have their habitual residence in its territory (Article 5(1)(b));
- (vii) when the hostage is a national of that State (Article 5(1)(d)).

The Convention does not exclude any criminal jurisdiction exercised in accordance with internal law (Article 5(3)).

104. If satisfied that the circumstances so warrant, a contracting State in whose territory an alleged offender is present, is obliged to take him into custody or take other measures to ensure his presence for such time as is necessary to enable any criminal or extradition proceedings to be instituted (Article 6(1)). The Convention makes detailed provision for notification of custody or other measure and for the rights of any person in custody or subject to such measures (Articles 6(2)-(6),7).

105. A contracting State in whose territory an alleged offender is found is obliged, if it does not extradite him, to submit the case to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution, through proceedings in accordance with the laws of that State. This obligation is expressed to be "without exception whatsoever and whether or not the offence was committed in its territory". The authorities are required to take their decision in the same manner as in the case of any ordinary offence of a grave nature under the law of that State (Article 8(1)). These provisions, which closely resemble those of the Hague and Montreal Conventions, and in the Convention on Internationally Protected Persons are of central importance to the scheme of the Convention and are intended to ensure that an offender who is found in the

territory of a contracting State is brought to justice in one or other contracting State. The alleged offender is guaranteed fair treatment at all stages of the proceedings, including enjoyment of all the rights and guarantees provided by the law of the State in the territory of which he is present (Article 8(2)).

106. The Convention makes detailed provision in relation to extradition (Articles 9,10). Article 10 is in almost identical terms to the corresponding provisions of the Hague and Montreal Conventions and the Convention on Internationally Protected Persons. Its effect may be summarised as follows:

- (i) The offences described in Article 1 are deemed to be included as extraditable offences in any extradition treaty existing between contracting States. (Article 10(1))
- (ii) Contracting States undertake to include such offences as extraditable offences in every extradition treaty to be concluded between them (Article 10(1))
- (iii) A contracting State which makes extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty may at its option, if it receives a request for extradition from another State party with which it has no extradition treaty, consider this Convention as the legal basis for extradition in respect of the offences described in Article 1. Such extradition is required to be subject to the other conditions provided by the law of the requested State (Article 10(2));
- (iv) Contracting States which do not make extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty are required to recognise the offences described in Article 1 as extraditable offences between themselves subject to the conditions provided by the law of the requested State (Article 10(3));
- (v) The offences described in Article 1 are to be treated for the purpose of extradition between contracting States as if they had been committed not only in the place in which they occurred but also in the territories of the States required to establish their jurisdiction in accordance with Article 5(1).

The provisions of all extradition treaties and arrangements between contracting States are modified with respect to the offences described in Article 1 as between contracting States to the extent that they are incompatible with the Convention (Article 9(2)).

107. An important exception to the scheme of the Convention is created by Article 9 which provides that a request for the extradition of an alleged offender, pursuant to this Convention, shall not be granted if the requested State has substantial grounds for believing that the request for extradition has been made for the purpose of prosecuting or punishing a person on account of his race, religion, nationality, ethnic origin or political opinion or that his position may be prejudiced for any of those reasons or because communication with him by the appropriate authorities of State entitled to exercise rights of protection cannot be guaranteed. The Convention includes provisions for judicial assistance in criminal proceedings (Article 11).

108. An exception to the application of this Convention is created in the case of acts of hostage-taking committed in the course of armed conflicts as defined in the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Protocols thereto (Article 12).

109. The Convention provides that none of its provisions are to be construed as justifying the violation of the territorial integrity or political independence of a State in contravention of the Charter of the United Nations (Article 14).

110. The Convention does not affect the application of treaties on asylum, in force at the date of adoption of the Convention, as between the States which are parties to those treaties. However a party to this Convention may not invoke those treaties with respect to another State party to this Convention which is not a party to those treaties (Article 15).

111. The Convention makes provision for settlement of disputes (Article 16(1)). A reservation may be made to Article 16(1).

112. The Secretary General of the United Nations is the depositary of the Convention (Article 17).

113. The Convention is open for accession by any State which did not sign the Convention before it came into force on 3 June 1983. The instruments of accession must be deposited with the Secretary General of the United Nations (Article 17(3)). The Convention enters into force for each State now ratifying or acceding to the Convention on the thirtieth day after deposit of the instrument of ratification or accession (Article 18(2)).

114. Any contracting State may denounce this Convention by written notification to the Secretary General of the United Nations. Such denunciation will take effect one year following the date of its receipt (Article 19).

115. A complete list of signatures, ratification, accessions and successions as at 30 May 1986 is set out in Appendix 9. A table showing the participation of Commonwealth States in the Convention at that date appears as Appendix 10.

Convention on offences and certain other acts committed on board aircraft, Tokyo, 14 September 1963.

	<u>Actions</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Eff. Date</u>
Afganistan	Accession	15.04.1977	14.07.1977
Antigua & Barbuda	Accession	19.07.1985	17.10.1985
Argentina	Accession	23.07.1971	21.10.1971
Australia	Accession	22.06.1970	20.09.1970
Austria	Accession	07.02.1974	08.05.1974
Bahamas	Succession	15.05.1975	10.07.1973
Bahrain	Accession	09.02.1984	09.05.1984
	Reservation	09.02.1984	
	Reservation	09.02.1984	
Bangladesh	Accession	25.07.1978	23.10.1978
Barbados	Signature	25.06.1969	
	Ratification	04.04.1972	03.07.1972
Belgium	Signature	20.12.1968	
	Ratification	06.08.1970	04.11.1970
Bolivia	Accession	05.07.1979	03.10.1979
Botswana	Accession	16.01.1979	16.04.1979
Brazil	Signature	28.02.1969	
	Ratification	14.01.1970	14.04.1970
Burundi	Accession	14.07.1971	12.10.1971
Canada	Signature	04.11.1964	
	Ratification	07.11.1969	05.02.1970
Chad	Accession	30.06.1970	28.09.1970
Chile	Accession	24.01.1974	24.04.1974
China P R	Accession	14.11.1978	12.02.1979
	Reservation	14.11.1978	
	Declaration	14.11.1978	
Colombia	Signature	08.11.1968	
	Ratification	06.07.1973	04.10.1973
Congo Brazzaville	Signature	14.09.1963	
	Ratification	13.11.1978	11.02.1979
Costa Rica	Accession	24.10.1972	22.01.1973
Cyprus	Accession	31.05.1972	29.08.1972
Czechoslovakia	Accession	23.02.1984	23.05.1984
	Reservation	23.02.1984	
Denmark	Signature	21.11.1966	
	Ratification	17.01.1967	04.12.1969
Dominican Republic	Accession	03.12.1970	03.03.1971

	<u>Actions</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Eff. Date</u>
Ecuador	Signature	08.07.1969	
	Ratification	03.12.1969	03.03.1970
Egypt	Accession	12.02.1975	13.05.1975
	Reservation	12.02.1975	
El Salvador	Accession	13.02.1980	13.05.1980
Ethiopia	Accession	27.03.1979	25.06.1979
	Reservation	27.03.1979	
Fiji	Succession	18.01.1972	10.10.1970
Finland	Signature	24.10.1969	
	Ratification	02.04.1971	01.07.1971
France	Signature	11.07.1969	
	Ratification	11.09.1970	10.12.1970
Gabon	Accession	14.01.1970	14.04.1970
Gambia The	Accession	04.01.1979	04.04.1979
Germany F R	Signature	14.09.1963	
	Ratification	16.12.1969	16.03.1970
Ghana	Accession	02.01.1974	02.04.1974
Greece	Signature	21.10.1969	
	Ratification	31.05.1971	29.08.1971
Grenada	Accession	28.08.1978	26.11.1978
Guatemala	Signature	14.09.1963	
	Ratification	17.11.1970	15.02.1971
	Reservation	17.11.1970	
Guyana	Accession	20.12.1972	19.03.1973
Haiti	Accession	26.04.1984	25.07.1984
Hungary	Accession	03.12.1970	03.03.1971
	Reservation	03.12.1970	
Iceland	Accession	16.03.1970	14.06.1970
India	Accession	22.07.1975	20.10.1975
	Reservation	22.07.1975	
Indonesia	Signature	14.09.1963	
	Ratification	07.09.1976	06.12.1976
	Reservation	07.09.1976	
Iran	Accession	28.06.1976	29.09.1976
Iraq	Accession	15.05.1974	13.08.1974
	Declaration	15.05.1974	
Ireland Republic of	Signature	20.10.1964	
	Ratification	14.11.1975	12.02.1976
Israel	Signature	01.11.1968	
	Ratification	19.09.1969	18.12.1969
Italy	Signature	14.09.1963	
	Ratification	18.10.1968	04.12.1969
Ivory Coast	Accession	03.06.1970	01.09.1970

	<u>Actions</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Eff.Date</u>
Jamaica	Accession	16.09.1983	15.12.1983
Japan	Signature	14.09.1963	
	Ratification	26.05.1970	24.08.1970
Jordan	Accession	03.05.1973	01.08.1973
Kenya	Accession	22.06.1970	20.09.1970
Korea P D R	Accession	09.05.1983	07.08.1983
	Reservation	09.05.1983	
Korea Republic of	Signature	08.12.1965	
	Ratification	19.02.1971	20.05.1971
Kuwait	Accession	27.11.1979	25.02.1980
	Declaration	27.11.1979	
Laos	Accession	23.10.1972	21.01.1973
Lebanon	Accession	11.06.1974	09.09.1974
Lesotho	Accession	28.04.1972	27.07.1972
Liberia	Signature	14.09.1963	
Libya	Accession	21.06.1972	19.09.1972
Luxembourg	Accession	21.09.1972	20.12.1972
Malagasy Republic	Signature	02.12.1969	
	Ratification	02.12.1969	02.03.1970
Malawi	Accession	28.12.1972	28.03.1973
Malaysia	Accession	05.03.1985	03.06.1985
Mali	Accession	31.05.1971	29.08.1971
Mauritania	Accession	30.06.1977	28.09.1977
Mauritius	Accession	05.04.1983	04.07.1983
Mexico	Signature	24.12.1968	
	Ratification	18.03.1969	04.12.1969
Monaco	Accession	02.06.1983	31.08.1983
Morocco	Accession	21.10.1979	19.01.1976
	Reservation	21.10.1975	
Nauru	Accession	17.05.1984	15.08.1984
Nepal	Accession	15.01.1979	15.04.1979
Netherlands the	Signature	09.06.1967	
	Ratification	14.11.1969	12.02.1970
	Declaration	14.11.1969	
Netherlands Antilles	Extension	04.06.1974	02.09.1974
Suriname	Extension	04.06.1974	02.09.1974

	<u>Actions</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Eff. Date</u>
New Zealand	Accession	12.02.1974	13.05.1974
Nicaragua	Accession	24.08.1973	22.11.1973
Niger	Signature Ratification	14.04.1969 27.06.1969	04.12.1969
Nigeria	Signature Ratification	29.06.1965 07.04.1970	06.07.1970
Norway	Signature Ratification	19.04.1966 17.01.1967	04.12.1969
Oman	Accession Declaration Reservation	09.02.1977 09.02.1977 09.02.1977	10.05.1977
Pakistan	Signature Ratification	06.08.1965 11.09.1973	10.12.1973
Panama	Signature Ratification	14.09.1963 16.11.1970	14.02.1971
Papua New Guinea	Succession Reservation	06.11.1975 06.11.1975	16.09.1975
Paraguay	Accession	09.08.1971	07.11.1971
Peru	Accession Reservation	12.05.1978 12.05.1978	10.08.1978
Phillippines	Signature Ratification	14.09.1963 26.11.1965	04.12.1969
Poland	Accession Reservation	19.03.1971 19.03.1971	17.06.1971
Portugal	Signature Ratification	11.03.1964 25.11.1964	04.12.1969
Qatar	Accession	06.08.1981	05.12.1981
Romania	Accession Reservation	15.02.1974 15.02.1974	16.05.1974
Rwanda	Accession	17.05.1971	15.08.1971
Saudi Arabia	Signature Ratification	06.04.1967 21.11.1969	19.02.1970
Senegal	Signature Ratification	20.02.1964 09.03.1972	07.06.1972
Seychelles	Accession	04.01.1979	04.04.1979
Sierra Leone	Accession	09.11.1970	07.02.1971
Singapore	Accession	01.03.1971	30.05.1971
Solomon Islands	Succession	23.03.1982	07.07.1978
South Africa	Accession Reservation	26.05.1972 26.05.1972	24.08.1972
Spain	Signature Ratification	27.07.1964 01.10.1969	30.12.1969

	<u>Actions</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Eff. Date</u>
Sri Lanka	Accession	30.05.1978	28.08.1978
St. Lucia	Accession	31.10.1983	29.01.1984
Suriname	Succession	10.09.1979	25.11.1975
Sweden	Signature	14.09.1963	
	Ratification	17.01.1967	04.12.1969
Switzerland	Signature	31.10.1969	
	Ratification	21.12.1970	21.02.1970
Syria	Accession	31.07.1980	29.10.1980
	Reservation	31.07.1980	
Tanzania	Accession	12.08.1983	10.11.1983
Thailand	Accession	06.03.1972	04.06.1972
Togo	Accession	26.07.1971	24.10.1971
Trinidad & Tobago	Accession	09.02.1972	09.05.1972
Tunisia	Accession	25.02.1975	26.05.1975
	Reservation	25.02.1975	
Turkey	Accession	17.12.1975	16.03.1976
Uganda	Accession	25.06.1982	23.09.1982
United Arab Emirates	Accession	16.04.1981	15.07.1981
	Reservation	16.04.1981	
Anguilla	Extension	01.12.1982	01.12.1982
United Kingdom	Signature	14.09.1963	
	Ratification	29.11.1968	04.12.1969
	Declaration	29.11.1968	
United States of America	Signature	14.09.1963	
	Ratification	05.09.1969	04.12.1969
Upper Volta	Signature	14.09.1963	
	Ratification	06.06.1969	04.12.1969
Uruguay	Accession	26.01.1977	26.04.1977
	Reservation	26.01.1977	
Vatican City	Signature	14.09.1963	
Venezuela	Signature	13.03.1964	
	Ratification	04.02.1983	05.05.1983
	Reservation	04.02.1983	
Vietnam	Accession	10.10.1979	08.01.1980
	Reservation	10.10.1979	
Yugoslavia	Signature	14.09.1963	
	Ratification	12.02.1971	13.05.1971
Zaire	Accession	20.07.1977	18.10.1977
Zambia	Accession	14.09.1971	13.12.1971

NOTE: A number of states have made reservations or declarations

Convention on offences and certain other acts committed on board aircraft,
Tokyo, 14 September 1963: Participation of Commonwealth States.

	<u>Signature</u>	<u>Ratification accession or succession</u>	<u>Effective date</u>
Antigua and Barbuda		19.07.1985(b)	17.10.1985
Australia		22.06.1970(b)	20.09.1970
Bahamas		15.05.1975(c)	10.07.1973
Bangladesh		25.07.1978(b)	23.10.1978
Barbados	25.06.1969	04.04.1972(a)	03.07.1972
Belize			
Botswana		16.01.1979(b)	16.04.1979
Brunei Darussalam			
Canada	04.11.1964	07.11.1969(a)	05.02.1970
Cyprus		31.05.1972(b)	29.08.1972
Dominica			
Fiji		18.01.1972(c)	10.10.1970
The Gambia		04.01.1979(b)	04.04.1979
Ghana		02.01.1974(b)	02.04.1974
Grenada		28.08.1978(b)	26.11.1978
Guyana		20.12.1972(b)	19.03.1973
India		22.07.1975(b)(d)	20.10.1975
Jamaica		16.09.1983(b)	15.12.1983
Kenya		22.06.1970(b)	20.09.1980
Kiribati			
Lesotho		28.04.1972(b)	27.07.1972
Malawi		28.12.1972(b)	28.03.1973
Malaysia		05.03.1985(b)	03.06.1985
Maldives			
Malta			
Mauritius		05.04.1983(b)	04.07.1983
Nauru		17.05.1984(b)	15.08.1984
New Zealand		12.02.1974(b)	13.05.1974
Nigeria	29.06.1965	07.04.1970(a)	06.07.1970

	<u>Signature</u>	<u>Ratification accession or succession</u>	<u>Effective date</u>
Papua New Guinea		06.11.1975(c)(d)	16.09.1975
St Christopher - Nevis			
St Lucia		31.10.1983(b)	29.01.1984
St Vincent and the Grenadines			
Seychelles		04.01.1979(b)	04.04.1979
Sierra Leone		09.11.1970(b)	07.02.1971
Singapore		01.03.1971(b)	30.05.1971
Solomon Islands		23.03.1982(c)	07.07.1978
Sri Lanka		30.05.1978(b)	28.08.1978
Swaziland			
Tanzania		12.08.1983(b)	10.11.1983
Tonga			
Trinidad and Tobago		09.02.1972(b)	09.05.1972
Tuvalu			
Uganda		25.06.1982(b)	23.09.1982
United Kingdom	14.09.1963	29.11.1968(a)(e)	04.12.1969
Vanuatu			
Western Samoa			
Zambia		20.07.1977(b)	13.12.1971
Zimbabwe			

(a) Ratification

(b) Accession

(c) Succession

(d) Subject to reservation

(e) Subject to declaration

Convention for the suppression of unlawful seizure of aircraft, The Hague,
16 September 1970

	Signature at			Ratification / Accession (a) / Succession (s)		
	London	Moscow	Washington	London	Moscow	Washington
United Kingdom	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	22.12.1971	22.12.1971	22.12.1971
Soviet Union	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	24.09.1971	24.09.1971	24.09.1971
USA	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	21.09.1971	23.09.1971	14.09.1971
Afghanistan	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	16.12.1970		29.08.1979	
Albania						
Algeria						
Angola						
Antigua & Barbuda				22.07.1985a		
Argentina	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	21.09.1972	20.09.1972	11.09.1972
Australia	15.06.1971	15.06.1971	15.06.1971	09.11.1972	09.11.1972	09.11.1972
Austria	28.04.1971	28.04.1971	28.04.1971	11.02.1974	11.02.1974	11.02.1974
Bahamas				11.08.1976s	30.08.1976s	13.08.1976s
Baharain				20.02.1984a		
Bangladesh						28.06.1978a
Barbados	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	02.04.1973		
Belgium	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	24.08.1973	24.08.1973	24.08.1973
Belize						
Benin			05.05.1971			13.03.1972
Bhutan						
Bolivia						18.07.1979a
Botswana						28.12.1978a
Brazil	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	14.01.1972	14.01.1972	14.01.1972
Brunei						
Bulgaria	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	26.05.1971	23.02.1972	19.05.1971
Burkina						
Burma						
Burundi		17.02.1971				
Byelorussia S R	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	16.12.1970		30.12.1971	

	Signature at			Ratification / Accession (a) / Succession (s)		
	London	Moscow	Washington	London	Moscow	Washington
Cambodia	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	16.12.1970			
Cameroon						
Canada	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	19.06.1972	23.06.1972	20.06.1972
Cape Verde					20.10.1977a	
Central African Rep.						
Chad			27.09.1971	12.07.1972a	17.08.1972a	12.07.1972
Chile	04.06.1971			02.02.1972		
China, P R						10.09.1980a
China, R of Taiwan	16.12.1970		16.12.1970			27.07.1972
Colombia	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	16.12.1970			03.07.1973
Comoros Islands						
Congo, P R						
Costa Rica	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	16.12.1970			09.07.1971
Cuba						
Cyprus				06.06.1972a	08.06.1972a	05.07.1972a
Czechoslovakia	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	06.04.1972	06.04.1972	06.04.1972
Denmark	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	17.10.1972	17.10.1972	17.10.1972
Djibouti						
Dominica						
Dominican Rep			29.06.1971			22.06.1978
Ecuador			19.03.1971			14.06.1971
Egypt						28.02.1975a
El Salvador	16.12.1972	16.12.1972	16.12.1972			17.01.1973
Equatorial Guinea			04.06.1971			
Ethiopia	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	09.04.1979a	20.04.1979a	26.03.1979
Fiji	05.10.1971			14.08.1972	29.08.1972	27.07.1972
Finland	08.01.1971	08.01.1971	08.01.1971	15.12.1971	15.12.1971	15.12.1971
France	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	18.09.1972	18.09.1972	18.09.1972

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	Signature at			Ratification / Accession (a) / Succession (s)		
	London	Moscow	Washington	London	Moscow	Washington
Gabon	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	14.07.1971		
German Dem. Rep.		04.01.1971			03.06.1971	
F R Germany	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	11.10.1974		11.10.1974
Ghana	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	16.12.1970			12.12.1973
Greece	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	20.09.1973		
Grenada						10.08.1978a
Guatemala	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	16.12.1970			16.05.1979
Guinea						02.05.1984a
Guinea-Bissau					20.08.1976a	
Guyana						21.12.1972a
Haiti						09.05.1984a
Holy See						
Honduras						
Hungary	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	13.08.1971	13.08.1971	13.08.1971
Iceland				29.06.1973a	29.06.1973a	19.06.1973a
India	14.07.1971	14.07.1971	14.07.1971	12.11.1982	25.11.1982	12.11.1982
Indonesia	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	16.12.1970			27.08.1976
Iran	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	25.01.1972	02.02.1972	25.01.1972
Iraq	30.03.1971	22.02.1971		04.01.1972	30.12.1971	
Ireland, Rep of				24.11.1975a		
Israel	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	16.08.1971	16.08.1971	16.08.1971
Italy	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	19.02.1974	19.02.1974	19.02.1974
Ivory Coast						09.01.1973a
Jamaica	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	16.12.1970			16.09.1983
Japan	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	19.04.1971	19.04.1971	19.04.1971
Jordan	24.06.1971	25.05.1971	09.06.1971	01.12.1971	16.11.1971	18.11.1971
Kenya						11.01.1977a
Kiribati						
Korea, P D R					28.04.1983a	
Korea. Rep of						18.01.1973
Kuwait	13.07.1971	28.06.1971	21.07.1971	29.05.1979	06.06.1979	25.05.1979

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	Signature at			Ratification / Accession (a) / Succession (s)		
	London	Moscow	Washington	London	Moscow	Washington
Laos	16.02.1971	22.02.1971	16.02.1971			
Lebanon					10.08.1973a	05.06.1974a
Lesotho	12.10.1971					27.07.1978a
Liberia						01.02.1982a
Libya						04.10.1978a
Liechtenstein	24.08.1971	24.08.1971	24.08.1971			
Luxembourg	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	22.11.1978		22.11.1978
Madagascar						
Malawi						21.12.1972a
Malaysia	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	04.05.1985	04.05.1985	04.05.1985
Maldives						21.12.1972a
Mali					17.08.1971a	29.09.1971a
Malta						
Mauritania						01.11.1978a
Mauritius						25.04.1983a
Mexico	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	19.07.1972	19.07.1972	19.07.1972
Monaco				03.06.1983a		
Mongolia		18.01.1971			08.10.1971	
Morocco						24.19.1975a
Mozambique						
Namibia						
Nauru						17.05.1984a
Nepal				11.01.1979a	22.02.1979a	10.01.1979a
Netherlands	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	27.08.1973	27.08.1973	27.08.1973
New Zealand	15.09.1971	15.09.1971	15.09.1971	12.01.1974	12.01.1974	12.01.1974
Nicaragua						06.11.1973a
Niger			19.02.1971			15.10.1971
Nigeria				09.07.1973a	20.07.1973a	03.07.1973a
Norway	09.03.1971	09.03.1971	09.03.1971	23.08.1971	23.08.1971	23.08.1971
Oman				02.02.1977		
Pakistan			12.08.1971	29.11.1973		
Panama	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	16.12.1970			10.03.1972

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	Signature at			Ratification / Accession (a) / Succession (s)		
	London	Moscow	Washington	London	Moscow	Washington
Papua New Guinea				04.12.1975s	17.01.1976s	15.12.1975s
Paraguay			30.07.1971			04.02.1972
Peru				08.08.1978a	12.07.1978a	28.04.1978a
Philippines	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	16.12.1970			26.03.1973
Poland	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	21.03.1972	21.03.1972	21.03.1972
Portugal	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	27.11.1972		
Qatar						26.08.1981a
Romania	13.10.1971	13.10.1971	13.10.1971	10.07.1972	10.07.1972	10.07.1972
Rwanda	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	16.12.1970			
San Marino						
Sao Tome & Principe						
Saudi Arabia						14.06.1974a
Senegal			10.05.1971	03.02.1978a		
Seychelles				29.12.1978a		
Sierra Leone	19.07.1971	20.07.1971	19.07.1971	13.11.1974		
Singapore	08.09.1971	08.09.1971	08.09.1971	12.04.1978		12.04.1978
Solomon Islands						
Somali D R						
South Africa	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	16.12.1970			30.05.1972
Spain			16.03.1971			30.10.1972
Sri Lanka				30.05.1978a	29.06.1978a	02.06.1978a
St. Kitts & Nevis						
St. Lucia						08.11.1983a
St. Vincent & Grenadines						
Sudan						18.01.1979a
Suriname						27.10.1978s

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	Signature at			Ratification / Accession (a) / Succession (s)		
	London	Moscow	Washington	London	Moscow	Washington
Swaziland						
Sweden	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	07.07.1971	07.07.1971	07.07.1971
Switzerland	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	14.09.1971	14.09.1971	14.09.1971
Syria						10.07.1980a
Tanzania						09.08.1983a
Thailand	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	16.05.1978	16.05.1978	16.05.1978
The Gambia	18.05.1971	21.05.1971				28.11.1978
Togo						09.02.1979a
Tonga				21.02.1977a		
Trinidad & Tobago	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	31.01.1972		
Tunisia				16.11.1981a	14.01.1982a	02.12.1981a
Turkey	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	17.04.1973		
Tuvalu						
Uganda				27.03.1972a		
Ukraine	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	16.12.1970		21.02.1972	
United Arab Emirates				14.04.1981a		
Uruguay						21.01.1977a
Venezuela	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	16.12.1970			07.07.1983
Vietnam, Soc. Rep.					17.09.1979a	
Western Samoa						
Yemen Arab Republic						
Yemen, P D R						
Yugoslavia	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	16.12.1970	02.10.1972	02.10.1972	02.10.1972
Zaire						06.07.1977a
Zambia						
Zimbabwe						

NOTE: A number of states have made reservations or declarations.

Convention for the suppression of unlawful seizure of aircraft, The Hague,
16 December 1970: Participation of Commonwealth States.

	<u>Signature</u>	<u>Ratification accession or succession</u>
Antigua and Barbuda		22.07.1985(b)
Australia	15.06.1971	09.11.1972(a)
Bahamas		11.08.1976(c)
Bangladesh		28.06.1978(b)
Barbados	16.12.1970	02.04.1973(a)
Belize		
Botswana		28.12.1978(b)
Brunei Darussalam		
Canada	16.12.1970	19.06.1972(a)
Cyprus		06.06.1972(b)
Dominica		
Fiji	05.10.1971	27.07.1972(a)
The Gambia	18.05.1971	28.11.1978(a)
Ghana	16.12.1970	12.12.1973(a)
Grenada		10.08.1978(b)
Guyana		21.12.1972(b)
India	14.07.1971	12.11.1982(a)
Jamaica	16.12.1970	16.09.1983(a)
Kenya		11.01.1977(b)
Kiribati		
Lesotho	12.10.1971	27.07.1978(a)
Malawi		21.12.1972(b)
Malaysia	16.12.1970	04.05.1985(a)
Maldives		21.12.1972(b)
Malta		
Mauritius		25.04.1983(b)
Nauru		17.05.1984(b)

	<u>Signature</u>	<u>Ratification accession or succession</u>
New Zealand	15.09.1971	12.01.1974(a)
Nigeria		03.07.1973(b)
Papua New Guinea		04.12.1975(c)
St Christopher - Nevis		
St Lucia		08.11.1983(b)
St Vincent and the Grenadines		
Seychelles		29.12.1978(b)
Sierra Leone	19.07.1971	13.11.1974(a)
Singapore	08.09.1971	12.04.1978(a)
Solomon Islands		
Sri Lanka		30.05.1978(b)
Swaziland		
Tanzania		09.08.1983(b)
Tonga		03.01.1974(b)
Trinidad and Tobago	16.12.1970	31.01.1972(a)
Tuvalu		
Uganda		27.03.1972(b)
United Kingdom	16.12.1970	22.12.1971(a)
Vanuatu		
Western Samoa		
Zambia		
Zimbabwe		

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- (a) Ratification
(b) Accession
(c) Succession

Convention for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of civil aviation,
montreal, 23 September 1971

Signed at Montreal - M	Signature at			Ratification / Accession (a) / Succession (s)		
	London	Moscow	Washington	London	Moscow	Washington
UK M				25.10.1973	25.10.1973	25.10.1973
Soviet Union M				19.02.1973	19.02.1973	19.02.1973
USA M				15.11.1972	22.11.1972	01.11.1972
Afghanistan					26.09.1984a	
Albania						
Algeria						
Angola						
Antigua & Barbuda				22.07.1985a		
Argentina M				26.11.1973	26.11.1973	26.11.1973
Australia	12.10.1972	12.10.1972	12.10.1972	12.07.1973	12.07.1973	12.07.1973
Austria	13.11.1972	13.11.1972	13.11.1972	11.02.1974	11.02.1974	11.02.1974
Bahamas						27.12.1984
Bahrain				20.02.1984a		
Bangladesh						28.06.1978a
Barbados M				06.08.1976		
Belgium M				13.08.1976	13.08.1976	13.08.1976
Belize						
Benin						
Bhutan						
Bolivia						18.07.1979a
Botswana	12.10.1972					28.12.1978
Brazil M				24.07.1972	24.07.1972	24.07.1972
Brunei						
Bulgaria M				22.02.1973	20.03.1974	28.03.1973
Burkina						
Burma						
Burundi		06.03.1972				
Byelorussia S R M					31.01.1973	

cont./...

Signed at Montreal - M	Signature at			Ratification / Accession (a) / Succession (s)		
	London	Moscow	Washington	London	Moscow	Washington
Cambodia						
Cameroon						11.07.1973a
Canada M				19.06.1972	23.07.1972	20.06.1972
Cape Verde					20.10.1977a	
Central African Rep.						
Chad M				12.07.1972	17.08.1972	12.07.1972
Chile						28.02.1974a
China, P R						10.09.1980a
China, R of Taiwan M						27.12.1972
Colombia						04.12.1974a
Comoros Islands						
Congo, P R M	23.09.1971	23.09.1971	23.09.1971			
Costa Rica M						21.09.1973
Cuba						
Cyprus	03.11.1972	02.11.1972	28.11.1972	27.07.1973	30.07.1973	15.08.1973
Czechoslovakia M				10.08.1973	10.08.1973	10.08.1973
Denmark	17.10.1972	17.10.1972	17.10.1972	17.01.1973	17.01.1973	17.01.1973
Djibouti						
Dominica						
Dominican Rep			31.05.1972			28.11.1973
Ecuador						12.01.1977a
Egypt	24.11.1972					20.05.1975a
El Salvador						25.09.1979a
Equatorial Guinea						
Ethiopia M			23.09.1971	09.04.1979a	20.04.1979a	26.03.1979
Fiji	21.08.1972			18.04.1973	27.04.1973	05.03.1973
Finland				13.07.1973a	13.07.1973a	13.07.1973a
France				30.06.1976a	30.06.1976a	30.06.1976a

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Signed at Montreal - M	Signature at			Ratification / Accession (a) / Succession (s)		
	London	Moscow	Washington	London	Moscow	Washington
Gabon	24.11.1971					29.06.1976
German Dem. Rep.		13.03.1972			09.06.1972	
F R Germany M				03.02.1978		03.02.1978
Ghana						12.12.1973a
Greece			09.02.1972			15.01.1974
Grenada						10.08.1978a
Guatemala			09.05.1972			19.10.1978
Guinea						02.05.1984a
Guinea-Bissau					20.08.1976a	
Guyana						21.12.1972a
Haiti			06.01.1972			09.05.1984a
Holy See						
Honduras						
Hungary M				27.12.1972	27.12.1972	27.12.1972
Iceland				29.06.1973a	29.06.1973a	29.06.1973a
India	11.12.1972	11.12.1972	11.12.1972	12.11.1982	25.11.1982	12.11.1982
Indonesia						27.08.1976a
Iran				10.07.1973a	10.07.1973a	10.07.1973a
Iraq					10.09.1974a	
Ireland, Rep of				12.10.1976a		
Israel M				30.06.1972	10.07.1972	06.07.1972
Italy M				19.02.1974	19.02.1974	19.02.1974
Ivory Coast						09.01.1973a
Jamaica M			23.09.1971			16.09.1983
Japan				12.06.1974a	12.06.1974a	12.06.1974a
Jordan	17.04.1972	04.05.1972	02.05.1972	13.02.1973	19.02.1973	25.04.1973
Kenya						11.01.1977a
Kiribati						
Korea, P D R					13.08.1980a	
Korea. Rep of						02.08.1973a
Kuwait				23.11.1979a		27.11.1979a

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Signed at Montreal - M	Signature at			Ratification / Accession (a) / Succession (s)		
	London	Moscow	Washington	London	Moscow	Washington
Laos	02.01.1973	27.11.1972	01.11.1972			
Lebanon					27.12.1977a	23.12.1977a
Lesotho						27.07.1978a
Liberia						01.02.1982a
Libya						19.02.1974a
Liechtenstein						
Luxembourg	24.11.1971	07.12.1971	24.11.1971	18.05.1982		18.05.1982
Madagascar						
Malawi						21.12.1972a
Malaysia				04.05.1985a	04.05.1985a	04.05.1985a
Maldives						
Mali						24.08.1972a
Malta						
Mauritania						01.11.1978a
Mauritius						25.04.1983a
Mexico	25.01.1973	25.01.1973	25.01.1973	12.09.1974	12.09.1974	12.09.1974
Monaco				03.06.1983a		
Mongolia	26.01.1972	02.02.1972	18.02.1972	14.09.1972	20.10.1972	05.09.1972
Morocco						24.10.1975a
Mozambique						
Namibia						
Nauru						17.05.1984a
Nepal				11.01.1979a	22.02.1979a	10.01.1979a
Netherlands M				27.08.1973	27.08.1973	27.08.1973
New Zealand	26.09.1972	26.09.1972	26.09.1972	12.02.1974	12.02.1974	12.02.1974
Nicaragua			22.12.1972			06.11.1973
Niger			06.03.1972			01.09.1972
Nigeria				09.07.1973a	20.07.1973a	03.07.1973a
Norway				01.08.1973a	01.08.1973a	01.08.1973a
Oman				02.02.1977a		
Pakistan				24.01.1974a	16.01.1974a	24.01.1974a
Panama			18.01.1972			24.04.1972

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Signed at Montreal - M	Signature at			Ratification / Accession (a) / Succession (s)		
	London	Moscow	Washington	London	Moscow	Washington
Papua New Guinea				04.12.1975s	07.01.1976s	15.12.1975s
Paraguay			23.01.1973			05.03.1974
Peru				08.08.1978a	12.07.1978a	28.04.1978a
Philippines M						26.03.1973
Poland M				28.01.1975	28.01.1975	28.01.1975
Portugal M				15.01.1973		
Qatar						26.08.1981a
Romania	10.07.1972	10.07.1972	10.07.1972	15.08.1975	15.08.1975	19.08.1975
Rwanda		04.05.1972	26.06.1972			
San Marino						
Sao Tome & Principe						
Saudi Arabia						14.06.1974a
Senegal M				03.02.1978a		
Seychelles				29.12.1978a		
Sierra Leone						20.09.1979a
Singapore	21.11.1972	24.11.1972	21.11.1972	12.04.1978	12.04.1978	12.04.1978
Solomon Islands				13.04.1982s		03.05.1982s
Somali D R						
South Africa M						30.05.1972
Spain	15.02.1972					30.10.1972
Sri Lanka				30.05.1978a	29.06.1978a	02.06.1978a
St. Kitts & Nevis						
St. Lucia						08.11.1983a
St. Vincent & Grenadines						
Sudan						18.01.1979a
Suriname						27.10.1978s

cont./...

Signed at Montreal - M	Signature at			Ratification / Accession (a) / Succession (s)		
	London	Moscow	Washington	London	Moscow	Washington
Swaziland						
Sweden				10.07.1973a	10.07.1973a	10.07.1973a
Switzerland M				17.01.1978	17.01.1978	17.01.1978
Syria						10.07.1980a
Tanzania						09.08.1983a
Thailand				16.05.1978a	16.05.1978a	16.05.1978a
The Gambia						28.11.1978a
Togo						09.02.1979a
Tonga				21.02.1977a		
Trinidad & Tobago			09.02.1972			09.02.1972
Tunisia				16.11.1981a	14.01.1982a	02.12.1981a
Turkey			05.07.1972			23.12.1975
Tuvalu						
Uganda						19.07.1982a
Ukraine M					26.02.1973	
United Arab Emirates				14.04.1981a		
Uruguay						12.01.1977a
Venezuela M						21.11.1983
Vietnam, Soc. Rep.					17.09.1979a	
Western Samoa						
Yemen Arab Republic	23.10.1972					
Yemen, P D R						
Yugoslavia M				02.10.1972	02.10.1972	02.10.1972
Zaire						06.07.1977a
Zambia						
Zimbabwe						

NOTE: A number of states have made reservations or declarations.

Convention for the suppression of unlawful acts against the safety of civil aviation, Montreal, 23 September 1971: Participation of Commonwealth States.

	<u>Signature</u>	<u>Ratification accession or succession</u>
Antigua and Barbuda		22.07.1985(b)
Australia	12.10.1972	12.07.1973(a)
Bahamas		27.12.1984(b)
Bangladesh		28.06.1978(b)
Barbados	23.09.1971	06.08.1976(a)
Belize		
Botswana	12.10.1972	28.12.1978(a)
Brunei Darussalam		
Canada	23.09.1971	19.06.1972(a)
Cyprus	02.11.1972	27.07.1973(a)
Dominica		
Fiji	21.08.1972	05.03.1973(a)
The Gambia		28.11.1978(b)
Ghana		12.12.1973(b)
Grenada		10.08.1978(b)
Guyana		21.12.1972(b)
India	11.12.1972	12.11.1982(a)
Jamaica	23.09.1971	16.09.1983(a)
Kenya		11.01.1977(b)
Kiribati		
Lesotho		27.07.1978(b)
Malawi		21.12.1972(b)
Malaysia		04.05.1985(b)
Maldives		
Malta		
Mauritius		25.04.1983(b)

	<u>Signature</u>	<u>Ratification accession or succession</u>
Nauru		17.05.1984(b)
New Zealand	26.09.1972	12.02.1974(a)
Nigeria		03.07.1973(b)
Papua New Guinea		04.12.1975(c)
St Christopher - Nevis		
St Lucia		08.11.1983(b)
St Vincent and the Grenadines		
Seychelles		29.12.1978(b)
Sierra Leone		20.09.1979(b)
Singapore	21.11.1972	12.04.1978(a)
Solomon Islands		13.04.1982(c)
Sri Lanka		30.05.1978(b)
Swaziland		
Tanzania		09.08.1983(b)
Tonga		21.02.1977(b)
Trinidad and Tobago	09.02.1972	09.02.1972(a)
Tuvalu		
Uganda		19.07.1982(b)
United Kingdom	23.09.1971	25.10.1973(a)
Vanuatu		
Western Samoa		
Zambia		
Zimbabwe		

(a) Ratification
(b) Accession
(c) Succession

Convention on the prevention and punishment of crimes against
internationally protected persons, including diplomatic agents, New York,
14 December 1973:

	<u>Signature</u>	<u>Ratification accession (a)</u>
Argentina		18.03.1982(a)
Australia	30.12.1974	20.06.1977
Austria		03.08.1977(a)
Barbados		26.10.1979(a)
Bulgaria	27.06.1974	18.07.1974
Burundi		17.12.1980(a)
Byelorussian SSR	11.06.1974	05.02.1976
Canada	26.06.1974	04.08.1976
Chile		21.01.1977(a)
Costa Rica		02.11.1977(a)
Cyprus		24.12.1975(a)
Czechoslovakia	11.10.1974	30.06.1975
Denmark	10.05.1974	01.07.1975
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		01.12.1982(a)
Dominican Republic		08.07.1977(a)
Ecuador	27.08.1974	12.03.1975
El Salvador		08.08.1980(a)
Finland	10.05.1974	31.10.1978
Gabon		14.10.1981(a)
German Democratic Republic	23.05.1974	30.11.1976
Germany, Federal Republic of	15.08.1974	25.01.1977
Ghana		25.04.1975(a)
Greece		03.07.1984(a)
Guatemala	12.12.1974	18.01.1983
Haiti		25.08.1980(a)
Hungary	06.11.1974	26.03.1975
Iceland	10.05.1974	02.08.1977
India		11.04.1978(a)

	<u>Signature</u>	<u>Ratification accession (a)</u>
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		12.07.1978(a)
Iraq		28.02.1978(a)
Israel		31.07.1980(a)
Italy	30.12.1974	30.08.1985
Jamaica		21.09.1978(a)
Jordan		18.12.1984(a)
Liberia		30.12.1975(a)
Malawi		14.03.1977(a)
Mexico		22.04.1980(a)
Mongolia	23.08.1974	08.08.1975
Nicaragua	29.10.1974	10.03.1975
Norway	10.05.1974	28.04.1980
Pakistan		29.03.1976(a)
Panama		17.06.1980(a)
Paraguay	25.10.1974	24.11.1975
Peru		25.04.1978(a)
Philippines		26.11.1976(a)
Poland	07.06.1974	14.12.1982
Republic of Korea		25.05.1983(a)
Romania	27.12.1974	15.08.1978
Rwanda	15.10.1974	29.11.1977
Seychelles		29.05.1980(a)
Sweden	10.05.1974	01.07.1975
Togo		30.12.1980(a)
Trinidad and Tobago		15.06.1979(a)
Tunisia	15.05.1974	21.01.1977
Turkey		11.06.1981(a)
Ukrainian SSR	18.06.1974	20.01.1976
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	07.06.1974	15.01.1976
United Kingdom	13.12.1974	02.05.1979
United States of America	28.12.1973	26.10.1976
Uruguay		13.06.1978(a)
Yugoslavia	17.12.1974	29.12.1976
Zaire		25.07.1977(a)

NOTE: A number of states
have made reservations of
declarations.
Objections have been
made to certain of these.

Convention on the prevention and punishment of crimes against internationally protected persons, including diplomatic agents, New York, 14 December 1973: Participation of Commonwealth States.

	<u>Signature</u>	<u>Ratification accession or succession</u>
Antigua & Barbuda		
Australia	30.12.1974	20.06.1977(a)
Bahamas		
Bangladesh		
Barbados		26.10.1979(b)
Belize		
Botswana		
Brunei Darussalam		
Canada	26.06.1974	04.08.1976(a)
Cyprus		24.12.1975(b)
Dominica		
Fiji		
The Gambia		
Ghana		25.04.1975(b)(d)
Grenada		
Guyana		
India		11.04.1978(b)(d)
Jamaica		21.09.1978(b)(d)
Kenya		
Kiribati		
Lesotho		
Malawi		14.03.1977(b)(d)
Malaysia		
Maldives		
Malta		
Mauritius		
Nauru		
New Zealand		
Nigeria		

	<u>Signature</u>	<u>Ratification accession or succession</u>
Papua New Guinea		
St Christopher - Nevis		
St Lucia		
St Vincent and the Grenadines		
Seychelles		29.05.1980(b)
Sierra Leone		
Singapore		
Solomon Islands		
Sri Lanka		
Swaziland		
Tanzania		
Tonga		
Trinidad & Tobago		15.06.1979(b)(d)
Tuvalu		
Uganda		
United Kingdom	13.12.1974	02.05.1979
Vanuatu		
Western Samoa		
Zambia		
Zimbabwe		

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- (a) Ratification
 (b) Accession
 (c) Succession
 (d) Subject to declaration or reservation

International convention against the taking of hostages, New York,
17 December 1979.

	<u>Signature</u>	<u>Ratification accession (a)</u>
Austria	03.10.1980	
Bahamas		04.06.1981(a)
Barbados		09.03.1981(a)
Belgium	03.01.1980	
Bhutan		31.08.1981(a)
Bolivia	25.03.1980	
Canada	18.02.1980	
Chile	03.01.1981	12.11.1981
Dominican Republic	12.08.1980	
Egypt	18.12.1980	02.10.1981
El Salvador	10.06.1980	12.02.1981
Finland	29.10.1980	14.04.1983
Gabon	29.02.1980	
Germany, Federal Republic of	18.12.1979	15.12.1980
Greece	18.03.1980	
Guatemala	30.04.1980	11.03.1983
Haiti	21.04.1980	
Honduras	11.06.1980	01.06.1981
Iceland		06.07.1981(a)
Iraq	14.10.1980	
Israel	19.11.1980	
Italy	18.04.1980	
Jamaica	27.02.1980	
Japan	22.12.1980	
Kenya		08.12.1981(a)

	<u>Signature</u>	<u>Ratification accession (a)</u>
Lesotho	17.04.1980	05.11.1980
Liberia	30.01.1980	
Luxembourg	18.12.1979	
Mauritius	18.06.1980	17.10.1980
Netherlands	18.12.1980	
New Zealand	24.12.1980	
Norway	18.12.1980	02.07.1981
Panama	24.01.1980	19.08.1982
Philippines	02.05.1980	14.10.1980
Portugal	16.06.1980	06.07.1984
Republic of Korea		04.05.1983(a)
Senegal	02.06.1980	
Spain		26.03.1984(a)
Suriname	30.07.1980	05.11.1981
Sweden	25.02.1980	15.01.1981
Switzerland	18.07.1980	
Togo	08.07.1980	
Trinidad and Tobago		01.04.1981(a)
Uganda	10.11.1980	
United Kingdom	18.12.1979	22.12.1982
United States of America	21.12.1979	07.12.1984
Yugoslavia	29.12.1980	
Zaire	02.07.1980	

(a) Ratification
(b) Accession
(c) Succession

NOTE: A number of states have made reservations or declarations.

International convention against the taking of hostages, New York, 17 December 1979: Participation of Commonwealth States.

	<u>Signature</u>	<u>Ratification accession or succession</u>
Antigua and Barbuda		
Australia		
Bahamas		04.06.1981(b)
Bangladesh		
Barbados		09.03.1981(b)
Belize		
Botswana		
Brunei Darussalam		
Canada	18.02.1980	
Cyprus		
Dominica		
Fiji		
The Gambia		
Ghana		
Grenada		
Guyana		
India		
Jamaica	27.02.1980	
Kenya		08.12.1981(b)(d)
Kiribati		
Lesotho	17.04.1980	05.11.1980(a)
Malawi		
Malaysia		
Maldives		
Malta		
Mauritius	18.06.1980	17.10.1980(a)