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

Report of the Secretary-General

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## I. INTRODUCTION

1. On 10 December 1981, the General Assembly adopted resolution 36/109, paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

"2. Re-endorses the recommendations submitted by the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism to the General Assembly at its thirty-fourth session relating to practical measures of co-operation for the speedy elimination of the problem of international terrorism; 1/

"3. Calls upon all States to observe and implement the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to follow up the implementation of the above-mentioned recommendations and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-eighth session."

2. By a note dated 18 February 1982, the Secretary-General invited Governments to communicate to him any information or other relevant material deemed to be appropriate for inclusion in the report by the Secretary-General requested in paragraph 4 of resolution 36/109.

3. By a letter dated 19 February 1982, the Legal Counsel also invited specialized agencies and the International Atomic Energy Agency as well as various regional organizations to communicate to him any information or other relevant material deemed to be appropriate for inclusion in the report of the Secretary-General referred to above.

4. As at 20 September 1983 replies to the Secretary-General's note and to the Legal Counsel's letter had been received from the Governments of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, Czechoslovakia, Ireland, the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Yemen and from the following international organizations: the Universal Postal Union, the Council of Europe and the Organization of American States.

5. The present report reproduces the communications received from Governments and international intergovernmental organizations. In addition, an annex has been included reflecting the state of signatures, ratifications or accessions, as at 19 August 1983, of international conventions relating to various aspects of the problem of international terrorism.

6. Any additional communications which might be received will be published in addenda to the present report.

II. COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED FROM GOVERNMENTS

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

[12 May 1983]

Observations on the question of measures to combat  
international terrorism

1. The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic, which unswervingly pursues a peace-loving foreign policy and seeks to avert the threat of nuclear war and to strengthen peace and the security of peoples, is strongly opposed to any acts of international terrorism, which interfere with the normal development of relations between States, represent a serious threat to the maintenance of international peace and security, disrupt the diplomatic activities of representatives of States as well as transportation links, pose a threat to human health and life and even claim human lives.
2. The Byelorussian SSR condemns the various doctrines and ideas and also the activities of the forces of imperialism, which create a threat of nuclear war and whip up the arms race, as well as activities directed against the independence of countries, acts of aggression against and suppression of the struggle for national liberation, the policy of genocide, and terrorist activities carried out against members of foreign missions in various countries.
3. Being fundamentally opposed to the theory and practice of terrorism, including terrorism in international relations, the Byelorussian SSR supports the relevant United Nations decisions relating to the struggle against international terrorism, including the recommendations of the Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism, which have been endorsed by the United Nations General Assembly (resolutions 34/145 of 17 December 1979 and 36/109 of 10 December 1981).
4. The Byelorussian SSR considers that, if a scandalous evil such as international terrorism is to be successfully opposed, all States must create an atmosphere of intolerance towards crimes of that sort and must take effective steps to stop acts of international terrorism and to ensure severe punishment of those guilty of such acts.
5. The Byelorussian SSR reaffirms its observations on the question of combating international terrorism, which have already been submitted to the United Nations Secretariat and were published in documents A/AC.160/1/Add.2 and A/36/425.

## CZECHOSLOVAKIA

[Original: English]

[14 March 1983]

1. The problem of the fight against international terrorism has always been given serious attention in Czechoslovakia's foreign policy. Czechoslovakia's position on international terrorism has been carefully explained many times, both at sessions of the United Nations General Assembly as well as in other international gatherings. Czechoslovakia considers international terrorism a serious threat, which not only endangers the lives of thousands of innocent people and causes senseless damage and suffering, but also impedes co-operation between States and jeopardizes international peace and security. International terrorism is totally incompatible with the scientific socialist concept of the world and is in gross contradiction to the fundamental principles underlying Czechoslovakia's peaceful foreign policy.

2. The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic fully supports the efforts exerted by the international community in order to eradicate international terrorism. Czechoslovakia has taken an active part in the drafting of a number of major international legal documents aimed at fighting international terrorism and has become a signatory thereof. We firmly hold the view that in order to make these documents an efficient instrument in the fight against international terrorism, States must not only formally ratify the latter or adhere thereto, but implement them and consistently and honestly abide by the obligations they carry.

3. In this respect attention should be paid to one matter which has been often mentioned by representatives of Czechoslovakia during discussions of that topic, that is, a double standard applied by certain States to acts of terrorism and their perpetrators, depending on who committed the act of terrorism, whom it was committed against, etc. Positive results will be achieved in the efforts to eradicate international terrorism only if all States consistently oppose all acts of terrorism of any kind, regardless of their target and of their motives and severely punish their perpetrators without any exception.

4. In this connection, we deem it necessary to recall once again that national liberation movements should not be confounded with international terrorism. Czechoslovakia resolutely rejects any attempt to turn the fight against international terrorism against the justified struggle waged by subjugated peoples for liberation from the colonial yoke, from racial oppression and foreign domination and to depict this struggle as acts of international terrorism. Numerous resolutions adopted by the General Assembly unequivocally confirm the legitimacy of the fight waged by subjugated peoples for their national liberation.

5. However effective and important the measures taken against terrorism on national and international levels, it should not be forgotten that the fight against international terrorism will not be successful unless it strikes at its very causes and roots. Those roots are racism, in particular the criminal practice of apartheid, national and social oppression, policies of violence and aggression.

/...

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic fully supports the conclusions reached by the General Assembly when examining the problem of international terrorism and stressing the necessity to eradicate those causes of terrorism.

6. The expansion of international terrorism is equally fostered by the position of certain States which tolerate in their territory activities by various organizations advocating revenge, racial and national hatred. A conciliatory approach to the existence and activities of such organizations is in contradiction to efforts to eradicate international terrorism.

7. Czechoslovakia equally condemns terrorism which has become, with certain States, a form of official policy. Among its manifestations are the policy of aggression we have witnessed in its most brutal aspect in the Israeli aggression against Lebanon, the policy of apartheid pursued by South African racists and the policy of aggression and violence implemented by certain reactionary régimes in some countries of Asia and Latin America. Those forms are the most dangerous aspects of international terrorism.

#### IRELAND

[Original: English]

[22 April 1983]

The following provisions in Irish legislation ... give effect to international Conventions relating to aspects of international terrorism.

(1) Extradition Act of 1965

This Act gives effect to the European Convention on Extradition (1957);

(2) Air Navigation and Transport Act 1973

This Act gives effect to the Tokyo Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft (1963), and The Hague Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (1970);

(3) Air Navigation and Transport Act 1975

This Act gives effect to the Montreal Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (1971);

(4) Criminal Law (Jurisdiction) Act 1976

This Act provides for the trial and punishment of scheduled offences committed in Northern Ireland. Section 4 of the Act provides for the punishment of an Irish citizen who outside the State commits or conspires to commit offences involving the unlawful use of explosives.

/...

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

[Original: Russian]

[10 May 1983]

The question of measures to prevent international terrorism

1. The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic roundly condemns acts of international terrorism, which are alien to the world outlook of a socialist society, and believes in combating them for the sake of peace and humanity.
2. The Ukrainian SSR has been and remains an earnest opponent of terrorism in international relations, for terrorism does serious injury to the development of peaceful co-operation among States, hinders the smooth functioning of diplomatic and trade missions, and disturbs air, sea and other transport links between the countries of the world.
3. Being a member of the United Nations Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism, the Ukrainian SSR was actively involved in formulating the Committee's recommendations, approved by the General Assembly in resolutions 34/145 and 36/109, and supports them.
4. The information from the Ukrainian SSR on the question of measures to prevent international terrorism previously sent to the United Nations Secretariat, and issued in document A/36/425, is hereby reaffirmed.

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

[Original: Russian]

[31 May 1983]

Question of measures to combat international terrorism

1. The Soviet Union has always been and remains fundamentally opposed to the theory and practice of terrorism, including terrorism in international relations. Terrorism is entirely alien to the world outlook of Soviet people and the policy of the Soviet State.
2. The USSR has opposed and opposes acts of terrorism, which involve the senseless loss of human life and disrupt the diplomatic activity of States and their representatives, the normal flow of international contacts and meetings and transport links between States.
3. The Soviet Union took an active part in preparing the recommendations of the United Nations Ad Hoc Committee on International Terrorism, which were approved by the General Assembly in resolutions 34/145 of 17 December 1979 and 36/109 of 10 December 1981, and supports those recommendations. More detailed information on measures to combat international terrorism have already been sent to the United Nations Secretariat (A/36/425).

YEMEN

[Original: Arabic]

[25 May 1982]

1. The Yemen Arab Republic adopts a position which is and has always been consistently against terrorist acts, whether individual or collective, on the ground that such acts are incompatible with the simplest ethical norms and lofty political traditions acknowledged by civilized human society. At the same time these acts constitute a new challenge to the high ideals and the noble principles set by the international community through the United Nations and its Charter. The Charter places international peace and security, as well as the settlement of disputes by peaceful means and the protection of human rights, foremost among the Organization's objectives. The United Nations should always present the image of an international administration aspiring to maintain the objectives and the purposes enshrined in the Charter as a living reality experienced by man wherever he dwells in this vast universe.

2. The Yemen Arab Republic is gravely concerned at the recent spread of terrorist acts and the numerous forms they assume as well as the hidden forces behind them. The Yemen Arab Republic deems it opportune that the international community as a whole should stand up and face these terrorist acts and prevent them from spreading, particularly if we recall that many people in the third world have paid dearly as a result of these acts and continue to suffer from various kinds of political and police terrorism, perpetrated by colonialist and racist forces. Many national liberation movements, particularly the Palestine Liberation Organization, are engaged in a struggle to rid the Palestinian people of the yoke of the Israeli occupation, its incessant obnoxious acts of despotism, genocide and torture and its continued expansion and establishment of settlements at the expense of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people. Daily sacrifices are being inflicted on neighbouring Arab States to offset the terrorist acts perpetrated by the forces of colonialism, domination and racism in Israel and South Africa. The Palestinian and Namibian peoples stand out today as a clear, and indeed a tragic, example of the victims of modern terrorism as represented by the racist entities in both South Africa and Israel.

3. It is most deplorable to see that, while States which are Members of the United Nations practise terrorism, they, none the less continue to enjoy that membership. What is really surprising is that these States receive the support of some countries which uphold the cause of combating terrorism, a fact that casts doubts on the real attitude of the latter towards terrorism. How, then, are we to cope with international terrorism while these few are trying to confer international legitimacy on it, like those who support and encourage the acts of aggression and terrorism perpetrated by Israel?

4. The Yemen Arab Republic will continue to regard those countries which co-operate with the Zionist racist entity and provide it with economic and military aid as not being seriously concerned with combating international terrorism, until they change their position vis-à-vis Israel and co-ordinate and harmonize



democratic traditions in both their internal and external policies, which often seem unrealistic in the light of their support to a racist terrorist entity like Israel. In dealing with the issue of terrorism, the international community should always recall this strange coincidence, which made one of the greatest terrorists ever known in contemporary history a leader of a State enjoying membership in various international organizations, even an international figure, who becomes the centre of the limelight whenever any aggressive, shameful act has been committed against the Arab peoples in Palestine, Lebanon, Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic. We do not believe there is anyone who does not know about Menachem Begin, Israel's Prime Minister and the person primarily responsible for the slaughter of the Palestinian people since 1947 until now. There has been continuous terrorism and murder from the Deir Yassin massacre in 1948 to the massacres of 1980, 1981 and 1982, perpetrated not only against the people of Palestine but extended to include the Lebanese people, who have become the second victim after the Palestinians. Objectively speaking, the fact of the matter is that the history of the Israeli State began with the appearance of the Zionist Haganah and Stern gangs, which marked the real beginning of acts of modern terrorism. Such terrorism is being organized, practised and considered by world Zionism in its capacity as the most dangerous hidden force that manipulates terrorist acts through its ramified and suspicious relationships with many underground terrorist movements all over the world.

5. International terrorism has a State which protects and practises it, in addition to a national anthem and a flag. While calling for the eradication of acts of terrorism, the Yemen Arab Republic warns against repetition of the ill-reputed Israeli example, which is harmful to our international Organization and its constant endeavour to establish security and stability in the world.

### III. COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED FROM INTERNATIONAL INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

#### A. COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED FROM SPECIALIZED AGENCIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

##### UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

[Original: French]

[18 March 1982]

1. In recent years, postal service has been exposed to certain risks as a result of the rise of terrorism in a number of countries, particularly with the sending of booby-trapped parcels by surface mail and air mail, in small packages and in postal packets.

2. It is obvious that the post office could not concern itself with that problem except to the extent that booby-trapped parcels were affecting postal service during that part of the handling process which was under its control; this meant

that responsible postal administrations had to take certain protective measures to ensure in particular the security of staff required to handle packets presumed to be dangerous.

3. This concern echoed that of the International Air Transport Association (IATA), which has introduced methods to protect the transport of such parcels by air, methods which are among those used to ensure the security of civil aviation as a whole.

4. As far back as 1972, following an investigation concerning booby-trapped postal parcels, the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union (UPU) appealed to postal administrations confronting such problems to pass on all relevant information so as to warn other postal administrations in time.

5. The Lausanne Universal Postal Congress of 1974 commissioned the Consultative Council for Postal Studies (CCPS), the Union's research body to make a study of the problem. The result was a report on measures for handling booby-trapped mail. In view of the highly confidential nature of the report, its distribution was limited.

6. The Rio de Janeiro Universal Postal Congress of 1977 studied the same problem again and, aware of the danger which booby-trapped postal parcels represented for postal service, recommended that postal administrations should take a number of protective measures of a preventive nature, as well as measures to be taken after those parcels were detected. At the same time, the Congress commissioned the International Bureau of UPU to inform postal administrations immediately when booby-trapped parcels were discovered and submit to them all information which might concern them.

B. COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED FROM OTHER INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

[Original: English/French]

[10 May 1982]

1. The two organs of the Council of Europe, the Parliamentary Assembly and the Committee of Ministers, continue to concern themselves with the problem of international terrorism.

2. Following a Conference on "Defence of democracy against terrorism in Europe: tasks and problems", organized by the Parliamentary Assembly in Strasbourg from 12 to 14 November 1980, and Recommendation 916 2/ (addressed to the Committee of Ministers) adopted on 26 March 1981, the debate in the Parliamentary Assembly on the problems of terrorism was pursued at its thirty-fourth session (April 1982). On 28 April 1982, the Assembly adopted Recommendation 941 (addressed to the Committee of Ministers) [see appendix I below], in which it recommends, inter alia, that the Committee, should study the most appropriate ways of developing joint

action by member States, the United States and Canada against terrorism in countries with a system of pluralist, parliamentary democracy, and to support the proposal made by several member States at the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe (CSCE) for an undertaking by all signatory countries of the Helsinki Final Act to co-operate positively in the suppression of terrorism. The Assembly also urged the setting up of a Study and Documentation Centre on the causes, prevention and suppression of terrorism. ... the Committee of Ministers has not yet taken a decision [on the text of Recommendations 916 and 941].

3. As regards inter-governmental co-operation, the Committee of Ministers adopted on 15 January 1982 recommendation R (82) 1 (addressed to the Governments of Member States) [see appendix II below] on international co-operation in the prosecution and punishment of acts of terrorism. The text recommends that, in order to improve co-operation in Europe, measures should be taken to render international judicial co-operation simpler and more expeditious, to improve the exchange of information between the competent authorities of the States concerned, and to co-ordinate the prosecution and punishment of terrorist acts of an international character. The Recommendation gives effect to a Declaration on Terrorism adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 23 November 1978. 3/

4. The Committee of Ministers also expressed its views on the problem of terrorism at its 68th (May 1981) and 69th (November 1981) sessions, the communiqués of which are also attached hereto. 4/

APPENDIX I

RECOMMENDATION 941 (1982) 5/

on the defence of democracy against terrorism in Europe

The Assembly,

1. Having taken note of the report on the defence of democracy against terrorism in Europe, submitted by its Political Affairs Committee (Doc. 4878);
2. Having regard to its Recommendations 852 (1979) and 916 (1981);
3. Observing that, far from abating, the assault by terrorism on the values and institutions of pluralist, parliamentary democracy and on human rights is spreading to other Council of Europe member countries, affecting further sectors of domestic life in our societies and seeking to impair relations between the Western countries;
4. Also observing the development of links between the various terrorist movements both in individual countries and throughout Western Europe, as well as the emergence of links between subversive forces in our region and similar forces in other regions and continents;
5. Aware of the need for closer and more effective understanding between member States in combating and repelling with democracy's full resources the increasingly intensive and concerted assault by terrorism;
6. Welcoming Committee of Ministers' Recommendation (82) 1 of 26 January 1982 as an important step towards solving problems concerning co-operation between member States for the purpose of suppressing terrorism;
7. Hoping that further progress will be made in the co-ordination of joint efforts to defend democracy against terrorism, in particular by a legal, judicial and legislative approach more suited to the nature of the problem, a more resolute cultural and moral condemnation of subversive violence, a more incisive campaign by the mass media, and extensive mobilisation of public opinion, especially among young people;
8. Noting that two member States of the Council of Europe (Ireland and Malta) have not signed the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, and that six among the signatory States (Belgium, France, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands and Switzerland) have not yet ratified it;
9. Recommends that the Committee of Ministers:
  - (a) devote all due attention to the question of the entry into force of the European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism, and hence carry out a survey, as advocated in paragraph 13 (a) of Recommendation 916, of prospects for ratification of the convention by all member States;

(b) examine the situation regarding ratification by both member and non-member States of the Vienna Conventions on Diplomatic and Consular Relations and the United Nations Convention on Internationally Protected Persons;

(c) study, in consultation with the Assembly and in conjunction with such initiatives as it may take, the most appropriate ways of developing joint action by member States, the United States and Canada against terrorism in countries with a system of pluralist, parliamentary democracy;

(d) support the proposal made by several member States at the CSCE meeting in Madrid for an undertaking by all signatory countries of the Helsinki Final Act to co-operate positively in the suppression of terrorism;

(e) carry out the proposal in paragraph 13 (h) of Recommendation 916 for the setting up of a Study and Documentation Centre on the causes, prevention and suppression of terrorism, with governmental and parliamentary support and a contribution from non-governmental organisations.

APPENDIX II

RECOMMENDATION NO. R (82) 1 OF THE COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS TO  
MEMBER STATES CONCERNING INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION IN THE  
PROSECUTION AND PUNISHMENT OF ACTS OF TERRORISM

(adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 15 January 1982  
at the 342nd meeting of the Ministers' Deputies)

The Committee of Ministers, under the terms of article 15 (b) of the Statute of the Council of Europe,

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

Concerned at the increased number of acts of terrorism committed in certain member States;

Considering the prevention and suppression of such acts to be indispensable to the maintenance of the democratic institutions of member States;

Having regard to Council of Europe initiatives\* in the past aimed at the suppression of terrorism which represent important contributions to the fight against this threat to society;

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\* In particular:

European Convention on Extradition (1957) with two Additional Protocols (1975 and 1978);

European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters (1959) and Additional Protocol (1978);

European Convention on the Suppression of Terrorism (1977)

Resolution (74) 3 on international terrorism adopted by the Committee of Ministers at its 53rd session (January 1974);

Declaration on Terrorism adopted by the Committee of Ministers at its 63rd session (November 1978);

Communiqués of the Committee of Ministers at its 67th (October 1980), 68th (May 1981) and 69th (November 1981) sessions;

Assembly Recommendations 684 (1972), 703 (1973), 852 (1979) and 916 (1981);

Conference on the "Defence of democracy against terrorism in Europe - Tasks and problems" (November 1980).

Convinced that it is necessary to develop further and to strengthen international co-operation in this field;

Desirous of rendering existing procedures of international judicial co-operation simpler and more expeditious, of improving the exchange of information between the competent authorities of member States, particularly between those with a common border, and of facilitating the prosecution and punishment of acts of terrorism;

Having regard to existing co-operation and channels of communications between the police forces of member States;

Recalling the Declaration on Terrorism adopted by the Committee of Ministers on 23 November 1978;

Emphasizing that any measure of international co-operation must be fully compatible with the protection of human rights and particularly with the principles contained in the Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms signed in Rome on 4 November 1950,

RECOMMENDS the Governments of member States to give effect, by the most appropriate means, to the following measures aimed at improving international co-operation in the prosecution and punishment of acts of terrorism directed against the life, physical integrity or liberty of persons, or against property where they create a collective danger for persons, including, in accordance with domestic law, attempts at or threats of or participation as an accomplice in these acts (referred to as "acts of terrorism" in the present Recommendation).

I. Channels of communication for mutual judicial assistance in criminal matters

1. Direct communication between the authorities concerned in the requesting and requested State, of requests for judicial assistance and the replies thereto should be encouraged in all cases where it is permitted by the law of these States or by any treaty to which these States are party, if it is likely to render mutual judicial assistance more expeditious.

2. Where direct transmission is permitted, cases involving acts of terrorism should be treated with urgency according to the procedure provided by article 15 (2) of the European Convention on Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters or by other treaties in force between member States or by the law of these States, so that letters rogatory may be addressed by the authority concerned in the requesting State directly to the authority concerned in the requested State, it being understood that the requested State may require a copy to be sent to its Ministry of Justice or other competent ministry.

3. Where requests for assistance and the replies thereto may be communicated directly between the authorities concerned in the requesting and the requested State, their transmission should be effected as rapidly as possible, either through Interpol National Central Bureaux, in so far as this is not contrary to Interpol's Constitution, or by other existing ways of transmission.

4. Where communication is effected between Ministries of Justice or other competent ministries, the authority concerned in the requesting State should be allowed directly to provide the authority concerned in the requested State with an advance copy of the request. The authority concerned in the requested State should be advised that the sole purpose of transmitting the copy is to enable it to prepare for the execution of the request.

## II. Exchange of information

5. Exchanges of information between member States should be improved and reinforced. To that end, the competent authorities should, in so far as this is not contrary to domestic law, be enabled to furnish, of their own accord, information in their possession on such matters as:

- i. measures concerning the prosecution of the alleged offender (e.g., arrest, indictment);
- ii. the outcome of any judicial or administrative proceedings (e.g., conviction, decision on extradition);
- iii. the enforcement of any sentence (including pardon, conditional release);
- iv. other relevant information relating to the whereabouts of the person concerned (e.g., expulsion, escape, execution of an extradition decision)

to the authorities of any member State concerned, as for instance, the State where the act of terrorism was committed, the State which has jurisdiction over the offence, the State of which the offender is a national, the State where the offender has his habitual residence, or any other State likely to have an interest in the particular element of information.

6. The exchange of this information should be effected with all necessary expediency either through Interpol National Central Bureaux, in so far as this is not contrary to Interpol's Constitution, or by other existing ways of transmission.

## III. Prosecution and trial of offences of an international character

7. Where one or several acts of terrorism have been committed in the territory of two or several member States and there is a link between those acts or their authors, the member States concerned should examine the possibility of having the prosecution and the trial conducted in only one State. To that end, the States concerned should agree on the competent State, in accordance with existing international treaties and their internal law. The same should apply, if possible, where one or several acts of terrorism of an international character have been committed in the territory of a single State by several persons acting in unison who have been apprehended in various States. In negotiating such agreements on the competent State, the States concerned should, with a view to ensuring that prosecution and trial take place in the State best suited for conducting the proceedings, take into account the number of offences committed in each State, the seriousness of the offences, the availability of evidence, the personal circumstances of the alleged offender, in particular his nationality and residence, and the prospect of rehabilitation.



ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES

Areas in which further steps are needed to give effect to the human rights set forth in the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man and the American Convention on Human Rights 6/

1. In the Commission's most recent annual reports, because of blatant violations of the rights to life, personal security, liberty and due process of law, and the phenomenon of "missing persons," the Commission thought it necessary to focus its concern on the tremendous wave of murders, tortures and arbitrary detentions in the hemisphere.
2. When examining the situation of human rights in the various countries, the Commission has had to establish the organic relationship between the violation of the rights to physical safety on the one hand, and neglect of economic and social rights and suppression of political participation, on the other. That relationship, as has been shown, is in large measure one of cause and effect. In other words, neglect of economic and social rights, especially when political participation has been suppressed, produces the kind of social polarization that then leads to acts of terrorism by and against the Government.
3. The right to political participation leaves room for a wide variety of forms of government; there are many constitutional alternatives as regards the degree of centralization of the powers of the State or the election and attributes of the organs responsible for the exercise of those powers. However, a democratic framework is an essential element for establishment of a political society where human values can be fully realized.
4. The right to political participation makes possible the right to organize parties and political associations, which, through open discussion and ideological struggle, can improve the social level and economic circumstances of the masses and prevent a monopoly of power by any one group or individual. At the same time it can be said that democracy is a unifying link among the nations of this hemisphere.
5. Neglect of the economic and social rights is another cause, though more diffuse and problematic, of the violence and social conflicts. The general and apparently well-founded belief is that in some countries, the extreme poverty of the masses - the result in part of a less-equitable distribution of the resources of production - has been the fundamental cause of the terror that afflicted and continues to afflict those countries. However, in general, the Commission has been extremely cautious in this sensitive area, because it recognized the difficulty of establishing criteria that would enable it to measure the States' fulfilment of their obligations. It has also seen the very difficult options that the Governments face when allocating resources between consumption and investment, and, hence, between current and future generations. Economic policy and national defence policy are closely related to national sovereignty. However, in light of the competence it has been given, the Commission wishes to make the following observations with respect to economic, social and cultural rights.

6. The essence of the legal obligation incurred by any Government in this area is to strive to attain the economic and social aspirations of its people, by following an order that assigns priority to the basic needs of health, nutrition and education. The priority of the "rights of survival" and "basic needs" is a natural consequence of the right to personal security.

7. According to development experts, life expectancy, infant mortality and illiteracy are the best indicators to measure the well-being of the population of a country, and to evaluate the progress being made towards higher levels of economic and social well-being for the general populace.

8. In view of the unequal distribution of the wealth in many countries, an increase in national revenues does not necessarily nor by correlation mean an improvement in those indices. The premise that a better national income helps to reduce poverty at the lowest levels of the social scale in a country is only true in those cases in which priority attention has been devoted to the disadvantaged majorities.

9. Efforts to eliminate extreme poverty have been made under radically different political, economic and cultural systems. In turn those efforts have produced spectacular results as has been shown in those countries that have expanded public health care services at the lowest level of society, that have tackled the problem of mass illiteracy systematically, that have undertaken comprehensive agrarian reform programs or that have extended the benefits of social security to all sectors of the population.

10. To date, there is no political or economic system or individual development model that has demonstrated a clearly superior capability to promote economic and social rights; but whatever the system or model may be, it must assign priority to attaining those fundamental rights that make it possible to eliminate extreme poverty.

11. The Organization of American States and, in particular, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights as the organ specifically charged with promoting and defending human rights, is duty-bound to take a more active role in protecting economic, social and cultural rights, just as it is with respect to civil and political rights.

12. In this delicate and difficult question of the promotion of economic, social and cultural rights, the Commission cannot help but recognize that just as each Government has an obligation to work to increase the national wealth and ensure its equitable distribution so that each and every one of the inhabitants of the respective country may benefit thereby, the more developed countries have an obligation vis-à-vis the less developed countries. Without solid support from the wealthy countries within the area, development of the poorer countries is almost impossible.

13. In view of the foregoing considerations, the Commission:

(a) Repeats the recommendations made in earlier reports, particularly as to the need to avoid, punish and, where appropriate, put an immediate end to serious violations of basic human rights - particularly the right to life, personal security and liberty - violations that have led, in alarming proportions, to disappearances, the systematic use of torture and arbitrary detention or exile without due process.

(b) Recommends that the member States that have not yet done so, reinstitute or perfect the democratic system of government so that the exercise of power is based on the legitimate and free expression of the will of the people.

(c) Is confident that the special General Assembly convoked to study the problem of inter-American co-operation for development will establish a system of standards that will aid each country in its efforts to make economic, social and cultural rights within that sovereignty effective.

(d) Recommends to the member States that they adopt the necessary measures to hasten the elimination of extreme poverty within their respective countries.

(e) Recommends that the topic of the measures to eliminate extreme poverty and the topic of measures to gradually implement economic, social and cultural rights, be included on the agenda of the next regular session of the General Assembly.

(f) Urges the member States to provide the necessary information concerning health, nutrition and literacy levels and measures they are adopting to improve those levels so that the Commission may expand its efforts to make economic and social rights effective.

(g) Again urges the member States that have not yet done so to ratify or adhere to the American Convention on Human Rights.

(h) Also urges that the States parties to the American Convention on Human Rights accept the competence of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights to hear all cases related to the interpretation or application of that Convention.

#### Notes

1/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 37 (A/34/37), para. 118.

2/ Reproduced in document A/36/425, sect. IV B, annex I.

3/ Reproduced in document A/36/425, sect. IV B, annex II.

4/ Press releases covering the sessions of the Committee of Ministers and including, among others, provisions referring to that problem are available in the files of the Secretariat.

5/ Parliamentary Assembly debate on 28 April 1982 (4th sitting). See document 4878, report of the Political Affairs Committee. Text adopted by the Assembly on 28 April 1982 (4th sitting).

6/ Excerpt from the 1979-1980 Annual Report of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, communicated by the Executive Secretary of the Commission under cover of a letter dated 22 March 1982 addressed to the Legal Counsel of the United Nations. Also attached to the letter was an excerpt from document OEA/SER.L/V/II.49 Doc. 19 Corr.1 of 11 April 1980, dealing among others, with the problem of terrorism with reference to a particular country. The document is available in the files of the Secretariat.

ANNEX

State of signatures, ratifications of or accessions to international conventions relating to various aspects of the problem of international terrorism

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

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

<u>State</u>	<u>Signature</u>	<u>Ratification, accession (a)</u>
Argentina		18 Mar 1982 a/
Australia	30 Dec 1974	20 Jun 1977
Austria		3 Aug 1977 a/
Barbados		26 Oct 1979 a/
Bulgaria	27 Jun 1974	18 Jul 1974
Burundi		17 Dec 1980 a/
Byelorussian SSR	11 Jun 1974	5 Feb 1976
Canada	26 Jun 1974	4 Aug 1976
Chile		21 Jan 1977 a/
Costa Rica		2 Nov 1977 a/
Cyprus		24 Dec 1975 a/
Czechoslovakia	11 Oct 1974	30 Jun 1975
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		1 Dec 1982 a/
Denmark	10 May 1974	1 Jul 1975
Dominican Republic		8 Jul 1977 a/
Ecuador	27 Aug 1974	12 Mar 1975
El Salvador		8 Aug 1980 a/
Finland	10 May 1974	31 Oct 1978
Gabon		14 Oct 1981 a/
German Democratic Republic	23 May 1974	30 Nov 1976
Germany, Federal Republic of	15 Aug 1974	25 Jan 1977
Ghana		25 April 1975 a/

a/ For the text of reservations, declarations or communications accompanying the signatures, ratifications or accessions to the two conventions below, see Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary-General, document ST/LEG/SER.E/1 (Sales No. E.81.V.9), as well as its subsequent issues.

<u>State</u>	<u>Signature</u>	<u>Ratification, accession (a)</u>
Guatemala	12 Dec 1974	18 Jan 1983
Haiti		25 Aug 1980 <u>a/</u>
Hungary	6 Nov 1974	26 Mar 1975
Iceland	10 May 1974	2 Aug 1977
India		11 April 1978 <u>a/</u>
Iran		12 Jul 1978 <u>a/</u>
Iraq		28 Feb 1978 <u>a/</u>
Israel		31 Jul 1980 <u>a/</u>
Italy	30 Dec 1974	
Jamaica		21 Sep 1978 <u>a/</u>
Liberia		30 Sep 1975 <u>a/</u>
Malawi		14 Mar 1977 <u>a/</u>
Mexico		22 Apr 1980 <u>a/</u>
Mongolia	23 Aug 1974	8 Aug 1975
Nicaragua	29 Oct 1974	10 Mar 1975
Norway	10 May 1974	28 Apr 1980
Pakistan		29 Mar 1976 <u>a/</u>
Panama		17 Jun 1980 <u>a/</u>
Paraguay	25 Oct 1974	24 Nov 1975
Peru		25 Apr 1978 <u>a/</u>
Philippines		26 Nov 1976 <u>a/</u>
Poland	7 Jun 1974	14 Dec 1982
Republic of Korea		25 May 1983 <u>a/</u>
Romania	27 Dec 1974	15 Aug 1978
Rwanda	15 Oct 1974	29 Nov 1977
Seychelles		29 May 1980 <u>a/</u>
Sweden	10 May 1974	1 Jul 1975
Togo		30 Dec 1980 <u>a/</u>
Trinidad and Tobago		15 Jun 1979 <u>a/</u>
Tunisia	15 May 1974	21 Jan 1977
Turkey		11 Jun 1981 <u>a/</u>
Ukrainian SSR	18 Jun 1974	20 Jan 1976
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	7 Jun 1974	15 Jan 1976
United Kingdom	13 Dec 1974	2 May 1979
United States of America	28 Dec 1973	26 Oct 1976
Uruguay		13 Jun 1978 <u>a/</u>
Yugoslavia	17 Dec 1974	29 Dec 1976
Zaire		25 Jul 1977 <u>a/</u>

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

<u>State</u>	<u>Signature</u>	<u>Ratification, accession (a)</u>
Austria	3 Oct 1980	
Bahamas		4 Jun 1981 a/
Barbados		9 Mar 1981 a/
Belgium	3 Jan 1980	
Bhutan		31 Aug 1981 a/
Bolivia	25 Mar 1980	
Canada	18 Feb 1980	
Chile	3 Jan 1980	12 Nov 1981
Dominican Republic	12 Aug 1980	
Egypt	18 Dec 1980	2 Oct 1981
El Salvador	10 Jun 1980	12 Feb 1981
Finland	29 Oct 1980	14 Apr 1983
Gabon	29 Feb 1980	
Germany, Federal Republic of	18 Dec 1979	15 Dec 1980
Greece	18 Mar 1980	
Guatemala	30 Apr 1980	11 Mar 1983
Haiti	21 Apr 1980	
Honduras	11 Jun 1980	1 Jun 1981
Iceland		6 Jul 1981 a/
Iraq	14 Oct 1980	
Israel	19 Nov 1980	
Italy	18 Apr 1980	
Jamaica	27 Feb 1980	
Japan	22 Dec 1980	
Kenya		8 Dec 1981 a/
Lesotho	17 Apr 1980	5 Nov 1980
Liberia	30 Jan 1980	
Luxembourg	18 Dec 1979	
Mauritius	18 Jun 1980	17 Oct 1980
Netherlands	18 Dec 1980	
New Zealand	24 Dec 1980	
Norway	18 Dec 1980	2 Jul 1981
Panama	24 Jan 1980	19 Aug 1982
Philippines	2 May 1980	14 Oct 1980
Portugal	16 Jun 1980	
Republic of Korea		4 May 1983 a/

<u>State</u>	<u>Signature</u>	<u>Ratification, accession (a)</u>
Senegal	2 Jun 1980	
Suriname	30 Jul 1980	5 Nov 1981
Sweden	25 Feb 1980	15 Jan 1981
Switzerland	18 Jul 1980	
Trinidad and Tobago		1 Apr 1981 a/
Togo	8 Jul 1980	
Uganda	10 Nov 1980	
United Kingdom	18 Dec 1979	22 Dec 1982
United States of America	21 Dec 1979	
Yugoslavia	29 Dec 1980	
Zaire	2 Jul 1980	



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

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

<u>States</u>	<u>Date of Signature</u>	<u>Date of Deposit of Instrument of Ratification or Accession</u>	<u>Effective Date</u>
Afghanistan		15 April 1977	14 July 1977
Argentina		23 July 1971	21 October 1971
Australia		22 June 1970	20 September 1970
Austria		7 February 1974	8 May 1974
Bahamas			10 July 1973(1)
Bangladesh		25 July 1978	23 October 1978
Barbados	25 June 1969	4 April 1972	3 July 1972
Belgium	20 December 1968	6 August 1970	4 November 1970
Bolivia		5 July 1979	3 October 1979
Botswana		16 January 1979	16 April 1979
Brazil	28 February 1969	14 January 1970	14 April 1970
Burundi		14 July 1971	12 October 1971
Canada	4 November 1964	7 November 1969	5 February 1970
Chad		30 June 1970	28 September 1970
Chile		24 January 1974	24 April 1974
China		14 November 1978	12 February 1979(2) (3)
Colombia	8 November 1968	6 July 1973	4 October 1973
Congo	14 September 1963	13 November 1978	11 February 1979
Costa Rica		24 October 1972	22 January 1973
Cyprus		31 May 1972	29 August 1972
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		9 May 1983	7 August 1983(2)
Denmark	21 November 1966	17 January 1967	4 December 1969
Dominican Republic		3 December 1970	3 March 1971

b/ The information concerning these conventions is reproduced below as furnished on 17 August 1983 by the Secretariat of the International Civil Aviation Organization, which indicated that the lists of signatures, ratifications or accessions concerning The Hague Convention of 1970 and the Montreal Convention of 1971 might not be accurate and up to date since ICAO is not the depositary of those two Conventions and its information was based on that received from the Governments of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

<u>States</u>	<u>Date of Signature</u>	<u>Date of Deposit of Instrument of Ratification or Accession</u>	<u>Effective Date</u>
Ecuador	8 July 1969	3 December 1969	3 March 1970
Egypt		12 February 1975	13 May 1975(2)
El Salvador		13 February 1980	13 May 1980
Ethiopia		27 March 1979	25 June 1979(2)
Fiji			10 October 1970(4)
Finland	24 October 1969	2 April 1971	1 July 1971
France	11 July 1969	11 September 1970	10 December 1970
Gabon		14 January 1970	14 April 1970
Gambia		4 January 1979	4 April 1979
Germany, Federal Republic of	14 September 1963	16 December 1969	16 March 1970
Ghana		2 January 1974	2 April 1974
Greece	21 October 1969	31 May 1971	29 August 1971
Grenada		28 August 1978	26 November 1978
Guatemala	14 September 1963	17 November 1970	15 February 1971(2)
Guyana		20 December 1972	19 March 1973
Holy See	14 September 1963		
Hungary		3 December 1970	3 March 1971(2)
Iceland		16 March 1970	14 June 1970
India		22 July 1975	20 October 1975(2)
Indonesia	14 September 1963	7 September 1976	6 December 1976(2)
Iran, Islamic Rep. of		28 June 1976	29 September 1976
Iraq		15 May 1974	13 August 1974(5)
Ireland	20 October 1964	14 November 1975	12 February 1976
Israel	1 November 1968	19 September 1969	18 December 1969
Italy	14 September 1963	18 October 1968	4 December 1969
Ivory Coast		3 June 1970	1 September 1970
Japan	14 September 1963	26 May 1970	24 August 1970
Jordan		3 May 1973	1 August 1973
Kenya		22 June 1970	20 September 1970
Kuwait		27 November 1979	25 February 1980(6)
Lao People's Democratic Rep.		23 October 1972	21 January 1973
Lebanon		11 June 1974	9 September 1974
Lesotho		28 April 1972	27 July 1972
Liberia	14 September 1963		
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		21 June 1972	19 September 1972
Luxembourg		21 September 1972	20 December 1972
Madagascar	2 December 1969	2 December 1969	2 March 1970
Malawi		28 December 1972	28 March 1973
Mali		31 May 1971	29 August 1971

<u>States</u>	<u>Date of Signature</u>	<u>Date of Deposit of Instrument of Ratification or Accession</u>	<u>Effective Date</u>
Mauritania		30 June 1977	28 September 1977
Mauritius		5 April 1983	4 July 1983
Mexico	24 December 1968	18 March 1969	4 December 1969
Monaco		2 June 1983	31 August 1983
Morocco		21 October 1975	19 January 1976(7)
Nepal		15 January 1979	15 April 1979
Netherlands, Kingdom of the	9 June 1967	14 November 1969	12 February 1970(8)
New Zealand		12 February 1974	13 May 1974
Nicaragua		24 August 1973	22 November 1973
Niger	14 April 1969	27 June 1969	4 December 1969
Nigeria	29 June 1965	7 April 1970	6 July 1970
Norway	19 April 1966	17 January 1967	4 December 1969
Oman		9 February 1977	10 May 1977(2) (9)
Pakistan	6 August 1965	11 September 1973	10 December 1973
Panama	14 September 1963	16 November 1970	14 February 1971
Papua New Guinea			16 September 1975(2) (10)
Paraguay		9 August 1971	7 November 1971
Peru		12 May 1978	10 August 1978(2)
Philippines	14 September 1963	26 November 1965	4 December 1969
Poland		19 March 1971	17 June 1971(2)
Portugal	11 March 1964	25 November 1964	4 December 1969
Qatar		6 August 1981	5 December 1981
Republic of Korea	8 December 1965	19 February 1971	20 May 1971
Romania		15 February 1974	16 May 1974(2)
Rwanda		17 May 1971	15 August 1971
Saudi Arabia	6 April 1967	21 November 1969	19 February 1970
Senegal	20 February 1964	9 March 1972	7 June 1972
Seychelles		4 January 1979	4 April 1979
Sierra Leone		9 November 1970	7 February 1971
Singapore		1 March 1971	30 May 1971
Solomon Islands		23 March 1982	7 July 1978(11)
South Africa		26 May 1972	24 August 1972(2)
Spain	27 July 1964	1 October 1969	30 December 1969
Sri Lanka		30 May 1978	28 August 1978
Suriname		10 September 1979	25 November 1975(12)
Sweden	14 September 1963	17 January 1967	4 December 1969
Switzerland	31 October 1969	21 December 1970	21 March 1971
Syrian Arab Rep.		31 July 1980	29 October 1980(2)
Thailand		6 March 1972	4 June 1972
Togo		26 July 1971	24 October 1971
Trinidad and Tobago		9 February 1972	9 May 1972

<u>States</u>	<u>Date of Signature</u>	<u>Date of Deposit of Instrument of Ratification or Accession</u>	<u>Effective date</u>
Tunisia		25 February 1975	26 May 1975(2)
Turkey		17 December 1975	16 March 1976
Uganda		25 June 1982	23 September 1982
United Arab Emirates		16 April 1981	15 July 1981(2)(13)
United Kingdom	14 September 1963	29 November 1968	4 December 1969(14)
United States	14 September 1963	5 September 1969	4 December 1969
Upper Volta	14 September 1963	6 June 1969	4 December 1969
Uruguay		26 January 1977	26 April 1977(2)
Venezuela	13 March 1964	4 February 1983	5 May 1983(2)
Viet Nam		10 October 1979	8 January 1980
Yugoslavia	14 September 1963	12 February 1971	13 May 1971
Zaire		20 July 1977	18 October 1977
Zambia		14 September 1971	13 December 1971
United Republic of Tanzania		12 August 1983	10 November 1983

- (1) Declaration dated 15 May 1975 by Bahamas that it considers to be found to the said Convention by virtue of the ratification of the United Kingdom and pursuant to customary international law. The Commonwealth of the Bahamas attained independence on 10 July 1973.
- (2) Reservation: Does not consider itself bound by Article 24, paragraph 1, of the Convention.
- (3) The Instrument of Accession contains the following statement: "The Chinese Government declares illegal and null and void the signature and ratification by the Chiang clique usurping the name of China in regard to the above-mentioned Convention.
- (4) Declaration dated 18 January 1972 by Fiji that it succeeded, upon independence, (whereof the date was 10 October 1970) to the rights and obligations of the United Kingdom in respect of this Convention.
- (5) Accession by the Republic of Iraq to the Convention shall, however, in no way signify recognition of Israel or entry into relations with it.
- (6) It is understood that the accession to the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, done at Tokyo, 1963, does not mean in any way recognition of Israel by the State of Kuwait. Furthermore, no treaty relations will arise between the State of Kuwait and Israel.
- (7) "In case of a dispute, all recourse must be made to the International Court of Justice on the basis of the unanimous consent of the parties concerned".

- (8) Declaration: "... the Convention, with respect to the Kingdom of the Netherlands, shall not enter into force for Suriname and/or the Netherlands Antilles until the ninetieth day after the date on which the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands will have notified the International Civil Aviation Organization that in Suriname and/or in the Netherlands Antilles the necessary steps for giving effect to the provisions of the above-mentioned Convention have been taken".
- Note: On 4 June 1974, a Declaration dated 10 May 1974 was deposited with the International Civil Aviation Organization by the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands stating that the necessary steps for giving effect to the provisions of the Convention have been taken in regard to making the Convention applicable to Suriname and the Netherlands Antilles. Accordingly, the Convention takes effect for Suriname and the Netherlands Antilles on 2 September 1974.
- (9) The accession by the Government of the Sultanate of Oman to the Convention does not mean or imply, and shall not be interpreted as, recognition of Israel generally or in the context of this Convention.
- (10) Declaration dated 6 November 1975 by Papua New Guinea that "it desires to be treated as a party in its own right to the said Convention", which entered into force for Australia on the twentieth day of September 1970, and has applied to the Territory of Papua and Trust Territory of New Guinea. Papua New Guinea attained independence on 16 September 1975.
- (11) The Republic of Solomon Islands attained independence on 7 July 1978; the Instrument of Succession was deposited on 23 March 1982.
- (12) The Instrument of Succession was deposited with ICAO on 10 September 1979. Prior to that date the provisions of the Convention applied to Suriname by virtue of a declaration dated 10 May 1974 by the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The Republic of Suriname attained independence on 25 November 1975. (See also footnote 8.)
- (13) Reservation: "In accepting the said Convention, the Government of the United Arab Emirates takes the view that its acceptance of the said Convention does not in any way imply its recognition of Israel, nor does it oblige to apply the provisions of the Convention in respect of the said Country".
- (14) Declaration: "... the provisions of the Convention shall not apply in regard to Southern Rhodesia unless and until the Government of the United Kingdom inform the International Civil Aviation Organization that they are in a position to ensure that the obligations imposed by the Convention in respect of that territory can be fully implemented".

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

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

<u>States</u>	<u>Date of Signature</u>	<u>Date of Deposit of Instrument of Ratification or Accession</u>
Argentina	23 September 1971	26 November 1973
Australia	12 October 1972	12 July 1973
Austria	13 November 1972	11 February 1974
Bangladesh		28 June 1978
Barbados	23 September 1971	6 August 1976
Belgium	23 September 1971	13 August 1976
Bolivia		18 July 1979
Botswana	12 October 1972	28 December 1978
Brazil	23 September 1971	24 July 1972(1)
Bulgaria	23 September 1971	28 March 1973(1)
Burundi	6 March 1972	
Byelorussian SSR	23 September 1971	31 January 1973(1)
Canada	23 September 1971	19 June 1972
Cape Verde		20 October 1977
Chad	23 September 1971	12 July 1972
Chile		28 February 1974
China		10 September 1980(1) (2)
Colombia		4 December 1974
Congo	23 September 1971	
Costa Rica	23 September 1971	21 September 1973
Cyprus	28 November 1972	15 August 1973
Czechoslovakia	23 September 1971	10 August 1973(1)
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		13 August 1980
Denmark	17 October 1972	17 January 1973(3)
Dominican Republic	31 May 1972	28 November 1973
Ecuador		12 January 1977
Egypt	24 November 1972	20 May 1975(1)
El Salvador		25 September 1979
Ethiopia	23 September 1971	26 March 1979(1)
Fiji	21 August 1972	5 March 1973
Finland		13 July 1973
France		30 June 1976(1)
Gabon	24 November 1971	29 June 1976
Gambia		28 November 1978
German Democratic Republic	6 March 1972	9 June 1972
Germany, Federal Republic of	23 September 1971	3 February 1978
Ghana		12 December 1973
Greece	9 February 1972	15 January 1974
Grenada		10 August 1978

<u>States</u>	<u>Date of Signature</u>	<u>Date of Deposit of Instrument of Ratification or Accession</u>
Guatemala	9 May 1972	19 October 1978(1)
Guinea-Bissau		20 August 1976
Guyana		21 December 1972
Haiti	6 January 1972	
Hungary	23 September 1971	27 December 1972(1)
Iceland		29 June 1973
India	11 December 1972	12 November 1982
Indonesia		27 August 1976(1)
Iran, Islamic Republic of		10 July 1973
Iraq		10 September 1974
Ireland		12 October 1976
Israel	23 September 1971	30 June 1972
Italy	23 September 1971	19 February 1974
Ivory Coast		9 January 1973
Jamaica	23 September 1971	
Japan		12 June 1974
Jordan	2 May 1972	13 February 1973
Kenya		11 January 1977
Kuwait		27 November 1979(4)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1 November 1972	
Lebanon		23 December 1977
Lesotho		27 July 1978
Liberia		1 February 1982
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		19 February 1974
Luxembourg	29 November 1971	18 May 1982
Malawi		21 December 1972(1)
Mali		24 August 1972
Mauritania		1 November 1978
Mauritius		25 April 1983
Mexico	25 January 1973	12 September 1974
Mongolia	18 February 1972	14 September 1972(1)
Morocco		24 October 1975 (5)
Nepal		19 January 1979
Netherlands, Kingdom of the	23 September 1971	27 August 1973(6)
New Zealand	26 September 1972	12 February 1974
Nicaragua	22 December 1972	6 November 1973
Niger	6 March 1972	1 September 1972
Nigeria		3 July 1973
Norway		1 August 1973
Oman		2 February 1977(1) (7)
Pakistan		24 January 1974
Panama	18 January 1972	24 April 1972
Papua New Guinea		15 December 1975(1)
Paraguay	23 January 1973	5 March 1974

<u>States</u>	<u>Date of Signature</u>	<u>Date of Deposit of Instrument of Ratification or Accession</u>
Peru		28 April 1978(1)
Philippines	23 September 1971	26 March 1973
Poland	23 September 1971	28 January 1975(1)
Portugal	23 September 1971	15 January 1973
Qatar		26 August 1981(1)
Republic of Korea		2 August 1973(8)
Romania	10 July 1972	15 August 1975(1)
Rwanda	26 June 1972	
Saudi Arabia		14 June 1974(1) (9)
Senegal	23 September 1971	3 February 1978
Seychelles		29 December 1978
Sierra Leone		20 September 1979
Singapore	21 November 1972	12 April 1978
Solomon Islands		7 July 1978(10)
South Africa	23 September 1971	30 May 1972(1)
Spain	15 February 1972	30 October 1972
Sri Lanka		2 June 1978
Sudan		18 January 1979
Suriname		25 November 1975(11)
Sweden		10 July 1973
Switzerland	23 September 1971	17 January 1978
Syrian Arab Republic		10 July 1980(1)
Thailand		16 May 1978
Togo		9 February 1979
Tonga		21 February 1977
Trinidad and Tobago	9 February 1972	9 February 1972
Tunisia		2 December 1981(1)
Turkey	5 July 1972	23 December 1975
Uganda		19 July 1982
Ukrainian SSR	23 September 1971	26 January 1973(1)
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	23 September 1971	19 February 1973(1)
United Arab Emirates		10 April 1981(12)
United Republic of Cameroon		11 July 1973(13)
United Kingdom	23 September 1971	25 October 1973(14)
United States	23 September 1971	1 November 1972
Uruguay		12 January 1977
Venezuela	23 September 1971	
Viet Nam		17 September 1979
Yemen	23 October 1972	
Yugoslavia	23 September 1971	2 October 1972
Zaire		6 July 1977
United Republic of Tanzania		9 August 1983



- (1) Reservation made with respect to paragraph 1 of Article 14 of the Convention.
- (2) The Instrument of Accession by the Government of the People's Republic of China contains the following declaration: "The Chinese Government declares illegal and null and void the signature and ratification of the above-mentioned Convention by the Taiwan authorities in the name of China".
- (3) Until later decision, the Convention will not be applied to the Faroe Islands or to Greenland.

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

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

- (4) It is understood that accession to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation done at Montreal, 1971, does not mean in any way recognition of Israel by the State of Kuwait. Furthermore, no treaty relation will arise between the State of Kuwait and Israel.
  - (5) "In case of a dispute, all recourse must be made to the International Court of Justice on the basis of the unanimous consent of the parties concerned".
  - (6) The Convention cannot enter into force for the Netherlands Antilles until thirty days after the date on which the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands shall have notified the depositary Governments that the necessary measure to give effect to the provisions of the Convention has been taken in the Netherlands Antilles.
- Note: On 11 June 1974 a declaration was deposited with the Government of the United States by the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands stating that in the interim the measure required to implement the provisions of the Convention has been taken in the Netherlands Antilles and, consequently, the Convention will enter into force for the Netherlands Antilles on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit of this declaration.
- (7) Accession to the said Convention by the Government of the Sultanate of Oman does not mean or imply, and shall not be interpreted as recognition of Israel generally or in the context of this Convention.
  - (8) The accession by the Government of the Republic of Korea to the present Convention does not in any way mean or imply the recognition of any territory or régime which has not been recognized by the Government of the Republic of Korea as a State or Government.

- (9) Approval by Saudi Arabia does not mean and could not be interpreted as recognition of Israel generally or in the context of this Convention.
- (10) The Republic of Solomon Islands attained independence on 7 July 1978; the Instrument of Succession was deposited on 13 April 1982.
- (11) Notification of Succession to the Convention was deposited with the Government of the United States of America on 27 October 1978, by virtue of the extension of the Convention to Suriname by the Kingdom of the Netherlands prior to independence. The Republic of Suriname attained independence on 25 November 1975.
- (12) "In accepting the said Convention, the Government of the United Arab Emirates takes the view that its acceptance of the said Convention does not in any way imply its recognition of Israel, nor does it oblige to apply the provisions of the Convention in respect of the said Country."
- (13) "In accordance with the provisions of the Convention of 23 September 1971, for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts directed against the Security of Civil Aviation, the Government of the United Republic of Cameroon declares that in view of the fact that it does not have any relations with South Africa and Portugal, it has no obligation toward these two countries with regard to the implementation of the stipulations of the Convention."
- (14) The Convention is ratified "in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Territories under territorial sovereignty of the United Kingdom as well as the British Solomon Islands Protectorate".

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

<u>States</u>	<u>Date of Signature</u>	<u>Date of Deposit of Instrument of Ratification or Accession</u>
Afghanistan	16 December 1970	29 August 1979
Argentina	16 December 1970	11 September 1972(1)
Australia	15 June 1971	9 November 1972
Austria	28 April 1971	11 February 1974
Bahamas		13 August 1976
Bangladesh		28 June 1978
Barbados	16 December 1970	2 April 1973
Belgium	16 December 1970	24 August 1973
Benin	5 May 1971	13 March 1972
Bolivia		18 July 1979
Botswana		28 December 1978
Brazil	16 December 1970	14 January 1972(2)
Bulgaria	16 December 1970	19 May 1971(2)
Burundi	17 February 1971	
Byelorussian SSR	16 December 1970	30 December 1971(2)
Canada	16 December 1970	20 June 1972
Cape Verde		20 October 1977
Chad	27 September 1971	12 July 1972
China		10 September 1980(2) (3)
Chile	4 June 1971	2 February 1972
Colombia	16 December 1970	3 July 1973
Costa Rica	16 December 1970	9 July 1971
Cyprus		5 July 1972
Czechoslovakia	16 December 1970	6 April 1972(2)
Democratic Kampuchea	16 December 1970	
Denmark	16 December 1970	17 October 1972(4)
Dominican Republic	29 June 1971	22 June 1978
Ecuador	19 March 1971	14 June 1971
Egypt		28 February 1975(2)
El Salvador	16 December 1970	16 January 1973
Equatorial Guinea	4 June 1971	
Ethiopia	16 December 1970	26 March 1979
Fiji	5 October 1971	27 July 1972
Finland	8 January 1971	15 December 1971
France	16 December 1970	18 September 1972
Gabon	16 December 1970	14 July 1971
Gambia	18 May 1971	28 November 1978
German Democratic Republic	4 January 1971	3 June 1971
Germany, Federal Republic of	16 December 1970	11 October 1974
Ghana	16 December 1970	12 December 1973

<u>States</u>	<u>Date of Signature</u>	<u>Date of Deposit of Instrument of Ratification or Accession</u>
Greece	16 December 1970	20 September 1973
Grenada		10 August 1978
Guatemala	16 December 1970	16 May 1979(2)
Guinea-Bissau		20 August 1976
Guyana		21 December 1972
Hungary	16 December 1970	13 August 1971(2)
Iceland		29 June 1973
India	14 July 1971	12 November 1982
Indonesia	16 December 1970	27 August 1976(2)
Iran (Islamic Rep. of)	16 December 1970	25 January 1972
Iraq	22 February 1971	3 December 1971
Ireland		24 November 1975
Israel	16 December 1970	16 August 1971
Italy	16 December 1970	19 February 1974
Ivory Coast		9 January 1973
Jamaica	16 December 1970	
Japan	16 December 1970	19 April 1971
Jordan	9 June 1971	18 November 1971
Kenya		11 January 1977
Kuwait	21 July 1971	25 May 1979(5)
Lao People's Democratic Republic	16 February 1971	
Lebanon		10 August 1973
Lesotho		27 July 1978
Liberia		1 February 1982
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		4 October 1978(6)
Liechtenstein	24 August 1971	
Luxembourg	16 December 1970	22 November 1978
Malawi		21 December 1972(2)
Malaysia	16 December 1970	
Mali		29 September 1971
Mauritania		1 November 1978
Mauritius		25 April 1983
Mexico	16 December 1970	19 July 1972
Mongolia	18 January 1971	8 October 1971
Morocco		24 October 1975(2)
Nepal		19 January 1979
Netherlands, Kingdom of the	16 December 1970	27 August 1973(8)
New Zealand	15 September 1971	12 February 1974
Nicaragua		6 November 1973
Niger	19 February 1971	15 October 1971
Nigeria		3 July 1973
Norway	9 March 1971	23 August 1971
Oman		2 February 1977
Pakistan	12 August 1971	28 November 1973

<u>States</u>	<u>Date of Signature</u>	<u>Date of Deposit of Instrument of Ratification or Accession</u>
Panama	16 December 1970	10 March 1972
Papua New Guinea		15 December 1975(2)
Paraguay	30 July 1971	4 February 1972
Peru		28 April 1978(2)
Philippines	16 December 1970	26 March 1973
Poland	16 December 1970	21 March 1972(2)
Portugal	16 December 1970	27 November 1972
Qatar		26 August 1981(2)
Republic of Korea		18 January 1973(9)
Romania	13 October 1971	10 July 1972(2)
Rwanda	16 December 1970	
Saudi Arabia		14 June 1974(2) (10)
Senegal	10 May 1971	8 February 1978
Seychelles		29 December 1978
Sierra Leone	19 July 1971	13 November 1974
Singapore	8 September 1971	12 April 1978
South Africa	16 December 1970	30 May 1972(2)
Spain	16 March 1971	30 October 1972
Sri Lanka		2 June 1978
Sudan		18 January 1979
Suriname		25 November 1975(11)
Sweden	16 December 1970	7 July 1971
Switzerland	16 December 1970	14 September 1971
Syrian Arab Republic		10 July 1980(2)
Thailand	16 December 1970	16 May 1978
Togo		9 February 1979
Tonga		21 February 1977
Trinidad and Tobago	16 December 1970	31 January 1972
Tunisia		2 December 1981(2)
Turkey	16 December 1970	17 April 1973
Uganda		27 March 1972
Ukrainian SSR	16 December 1970	21 February 1972(2)
Union of Soviet Socialist Rep.	16 December 1970	24 September 1971(2)
United Arab Emirates		10 April 1981(12)
United Kingdom	16 December 1970	22 December 1971(13)
United States	16 December 1970	14 September 1971
Uruguay		12 January 1977
Venezuela	16 December 1970	
Viet Nam		17 September 1979(2)
Yugoslavia	16 December 1970	2 October 1972
Zaire		6 July 1977
United Republic of Tanzania		9 August 1983

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

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

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

- (5) Ratification by Kuwait was accompanied by an Understanding stating that ratification of the Convention does not mean in any way recognition of Israel by the State of Kuwait. Furthermore, no treaty relations will arise between the State of Kuwait and Israel.
- (6) The instrument of accession deposited by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya contains a disclaimer regarding recognition of Israel.
- (7) "In case of a dispute, all recourse must be made to the International Court of Justice on the basis of the unanimous consent of the parties concerned."
- (8) The Convention cannot enter into force for the Netherlands Antilles until thirty days after the date on which the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands shall have notified the depositary Governments that the necessary measures to give effect to the provisions of the Convention have been taken in the Netherlands Antilles.

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

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

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