

## Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation

Done: Montreal September 23, 1971

Opened For Signature: In accordance with Article 15, paragraph 1, the Convention was opened for signature at Montreal on 23 September 1971 by States participating in the International Conference on Air Law held at Montreal from 8 to 23 September 1971 (the Montreal Conference). After 10 October 1971, the Convention was opened to all States for signature in Moscow, London and Washington until entry into force of the Convention. Any State which did not sign this Convention before its entry into force may accede to it at any time.

Entry into Force: January 26, 1973

In accordance with Article 15, paragraph 2, the Convention is subject to ratification by the signatory States and instruments of ratification and instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Governments of [the Russian Federation], the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America [the Depositary Governments]. In accordance with Article 15, paragraph 3, the Convention entered into force thirty days following the date of the deposit of instruments of ratification by ten States signatory to this Convention which participated in the Montreal Conference. In accordance with Article 15, paragraph 4, for other States, this Convention shall enter into force on the date of entry into force of this Convention in accordance with Article 15, paragraph 3, or thirty days following the date of deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession, whichever is later.

Note: This status list reflects signatures of the Convention only at Montreal and Washington and deposits only at Washington of instruments expressing consent to be bound by the Convention.

**Legend:** (no mark) = ratification; **a** = accession; **d** = succession; **c** = acceptance; **p** = approval; **h** = adherence

Participant	Signature	Consent to be Bound		Notes
Albania		October 21, 1997	<b>a</b>	
Algeria		December 13, 1995	<b>a</b>	1
Andorra		May 22, 2006	<b>a</b>	2
Angola		March 12, 1998	<b>a</b>	
Argentina	September 23, 1971	November 26, 1973		
Australia	October 12, 1972	July 12, 1973		
Austria	November 13, 1972	February 11, 1974		
Azerbaijan		March 15, 2000	<b>a</b>	
Bahamas		December 27, 1984	<b>a</b>	
Bangladesh		June 28, 1978	<b>a</b>	
Barbados	September 23, 1971			
Belarus	September 23, 1971			3

Participant	Signature	Consent to be Bound		Notes
Belgium	September 23, 1971	August 13, 1976		
Belize		June 10, 1998	a	
Benin		April 19, 2004	a	
Bolivia		July 18, 1979	a	
Bosnia and Herzegovina		August 15, 1994	d	4
Botswana		December 28, 1978		5
Brazil	September 23, 1971	July 24, 1972		6
Brunei		May 13, 1986	a	
Bulgaria	September 23, 1971	March 28, 1973		7
Burkina Faso		October 19, 1987	a	
Burma		May 24, 1996	a	
Burundi		February 11, 1999	a	
Cambodia		November 8, 1996	a	
Cameroon		July 11, 1973	a	8
Canada	September 23, 1971	June 20, 1972		
Central African Republic		July 1, 1991	a	
Chad	September 23, 1971	July 12, 1972		
Chile		February 28, 1974	a	
China, People`s Republic of		September 10, 1980	a	9
Colombia		December 4, 1974	a	
Comoros		August 1, 1991	a	
Congo, Democratic Republic of		July 6, 1977	a	
Congo, Republic of	September 23, 1971			
Costa Rica	September 23, 1971	September 21, 1973		
Côte d'Ivoire		January 9, 1973	a	
Croatia		June 12, 1993	d	10
Cyprus	November 28, 1972	August 15, 1973		
Czech Republic		December 13, 1994	d	11
Denmark	October 17, 1972	January 17, 1973		12
Djibouti		November 24, 1992	a	
Dominica		July 26, 2005	a	
Dominican Republic	May 31, 1972	November 28, 1973		
Ecuador		January 12, 1977	a	
Egypt		May 20, 1975		13

Participant	Signature	Consent to be Bound		Notes
El Salvador		September 25, 1979	a	
Equatorial Guinea		January 2, 1991	a	
Estonia		December 22, 1993	a	
Eswatini		December 27, 1999	a	
Ethiopia	September 23, 1971	March 26, 1979		14
Fiji		March 5, 1973		15
Finland		July 13, 1973	a	
France		June 30, 1976	a	16
Gabon		June 29, 1976	a	17
Gambia		November 28, 1978	a	
Georgia		April 20, 1994	a	
Germany	September 23, 1971	February 3, 1978		18
Ghana		December 12, 1973	a	
Greece	February 9, 1972	January 15, 1974		
Grenada		August 10, 1978	a	
Guatemala	May 9, 1972	October 19, 1978		19
Guinea		May 2, 1984	a	
Guyana		December 21, 1972	a	
Haiti	January 6, 1972	May 9, 1984		
Honduras		April 13, 1987	a	20
Hungary	September 23, 1971	December 27, 1972		21
Iceland		June 29, 1973	a	
India	December 11, 1972	November 12, 1982		22
Indonesia		August 27, 1976	a	23
Iran		July 10, 1973	a	
Israel	September 23, 1971	July 6, 1972		
Italy	September 23, 1971	February 19, 1974		
Jamaica	September 23, 1971	September 16, 1983		
Japan		June 12, 1974	a	
Jordan	May 2, 1972	April 25, 1973		
Kenya		January 11, 1977	a	
Korea, Republic of		August 2, 1973	a	24
Kuwait		November 27, 1979	a	25
Kyrgyzstan		February 25, 2000	a	

Participant	Signature	Consent to be Bound		Notes
Laos	November 1, 1972	April 6, 1989		
Lebanon		December 23, 1977	a	
Lesotho		July 27, 1978	a	
Liberia		February 1, 1982	a	
Libya		February 19, 1974	a	
Liechtenstein		March 28, 2001	a	
Lithuania		December 4, 1996	a	26
Luxembourg	November 29, 1971	May 18, 1982		
Madagascar		November 18, 1986	a	
Malawi		December 21, 1972	a	28
Malaysia		May 4, 1985	a	
Mali		August 24, 1972	a	
Marshall Islands		May 31, 1989	a	
Mauritania		November 1, 1978	a	
Mauritius		April 25, 1983	a	
Mexico	January 25, 1973	September 12, 1974		
Micronesia		March 19, 2003	a	
Moldova		May 21, 1997	a	
Mongolia	February 18, 1972	September 5, 1972		29
Morocco		October 24, 1975	a	30
Mozambique		January 16, 2003	a	31
Namibia		November 4, 2005	a	
Nauru		May 17, 1984	a	
Nepal		January 10, 1979	a	
Netherlands	September 23, 1971	August 27, 1973		32
New Zealand	September 26, 1972	February 12, 1974		
Nicaragua	December 22, 1972	November 6, 1973		
Niger	March 6, 1972	September 1, 1972		
Nigeria		July 3, 1973	a	
Niue		September 30, 2009	a	
North Macedonia		January 4, 1995	d	27
Norway		August 1, 1973	a	
Pakistan		January 24, 1974	a	
Palau		August 3, 1995	a	

Participant	Signature	Consent to be Bound		Notes
Panama	January 18, 1972	April 24, 1972		
Papua New Guinea		December 15, 1975	d	33
Paraguay	January 23, 1973	March 5, 1974		
Peru		April 28, 1978	a	34
Philippines	September 23, 1971	March 26, 1973		
Poland	September 23, 1971	January 28, 1975		35
Portugal	September 23, 1971			
Qatar		August 26, 1981	a	36
Romania	July 10, 1972	August 19, 1975		37
Russia	September 23, 1971	February 19, 1973		38
Rwanda	June 26, 1972	November 3, 1987		
Saint Kitts and Nevis		September 10, 2008	a	
Saint Lucia		November 8, 1983	a	
Samoa		July 9, 1998	a	
San Marino		April 19, 2024	a	
Sao Tome and Principe		May 8, 2006	a	
Saudi Arabia		June 14, 1974	a	39
Senegal	September 23, 1971			
Serbia		October 5, 2001	d	40
Sierra Leone		September 20, 1979	a	
Singapore	November 21, 1972	April 12, 1978		
Slovak Republic		March 6, 1995	d	41
Slovenia		August 20, 1992	d	42
Solomon Islands		May 3, 1982	d	43
South Africa	September 23, 1971	May 30, 1972		44
Spain		October 30, 1972		45
Sri Lanka		June 2, 1978	a	
Sudan		January 18, 1979	a	
Suriname		October 27, 1978	d	46
Sweden		July 10, 1973	a	
Switzerland	September 23, 1971	January 17, 1978		
Syria		July 10, 1980	a	47
Tajikistan		February 29, 1996	a	
Tanzania		August 9, 1983	a	

Participant	Signature	Consent to be Bound		Notes
Thailand		May 16, 1978	a	
Togo		February 9, 1979	a	
Trinidad and Tobago	February 9, 1972	February 9, 1972		
Tunisia		December 2, 1981	a	48
Türkiye	July 5, 1972	December 23, 1975		
Turkmenistan		June 4, 1999	a	
Uganda		July 19, 1982	a	
Ukraine	September 23, 1971			49
United Kingdom	September 23, 1971	October 25, 1973		50
United States	September 23, 1971	November 1, 1972		
Uruguay		January 12, 1977	a	
Vanuatu		November 6, 1989	a	
Venezuela	September 23, 1971	November 21, 1983		51
Yemen		September 30, 1986	a	52
Zambia		March 3, 1987	a	
Zimbabwe		February 8, 1989	a	

## NOTES

- <sup>1</sup> Algeria acceded to the Convention with a declaration under Article 14, paragraph 2 of the Convention that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of Article 14.
- <sup>2</sup> The instrument of accession by Andorra includes a declaration, an unofficial English translation of which reads as follows:  
“At the time of its accession to the Convention . . . , Andorra, while possessing heliports and several helisurfaces, has no airport or airfield in its territory, and no aircraft is registered in its records.”
- <sup>3</sup> The former Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic signed the Convention with a declaration under Article 14, paragraph 2 of the Convention that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of Article 14.
- <sup>4</sup> Date of receipt of notification of succession to the Convention by Bosnia and Herzegovina; the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia signed the Convention on September 23, 1971 and deposited an instrument of ratification on October 2, 1972.
- <sup>5</sup> Botswana signed the Convention at London October 12, 1972.
- <sup>6</sup> Brazil signed and ratified the Convention with a declaration under Article 14, paragraph 2 of the Convention that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of Article 14.
- <sup>7</sup> Bulgaria signed and ratified the Convention with a declaration under Article 14, paragraph 2 of the Convention that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of Article 14. Bulgaria withdrew its declaration on May 9, 1994.
- <sup>8</sup> The instrument of accession to the Convention by Cameroon was accompanied by a note of July 10, 1973 from the Embassy of the United Republic of Cameroon which contains the following declaration:  
“In accordance with the provisions of the Convention of September 23, 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 towards these two countries with regard to the implementation of the stipulations of the Convention.”  
By note of December 6, 1977, the Embassy of the United Republic of Cameroon informed the Department of State that the Government of the United Republic of Cameroon “having established Diplomatic relations with Portugal, on the 12th of February, 1977, has decided to withdraw, as from that date, the declaration it made against Portugal . . .” upon deposit of its instrument of accession to the Convention. The Embassy further states “that the position of Cameroon against South Africa, in the same context still stands.”
- <sup>9</sup> The Convention was signed on September 23, 1971 and an instrument of ratification of the Convention was deposited on December 27, 1972 in the name of the Republic of China. The instrument of accession by the Government of the People’s Republic of China, received September 10, 1980, is accompanied by declarations, an English translation of which reads as follows:  
“. . . the Chinese Government will not be bound by Paragraph 1, Article 14 of the Montreal Convention . . .  
“At the same time, the Chinese Government declares illegal and null and void the signature and ratification of the . . . [Convention] by the Taiwan authorities in the name of China.”  
By circular note dated November 18, 1980, the Secretary of State set forth the view of the Government of the United States of America, as a party to the Montreal Convention, with respect to the membership of China in the Convention, as follows:  
“In the view of the Government of the United States, China has been and will continue to be a party to [the Montreal Convention]. The Government of the United States recognizes the People’s Republic of China as the sole legal Government of China, with whom the Government of the United States will have a treaty relationship under [the Montreal Convention].”  
The Ambassador of the People’s Republic of China to the United States of America addressed a note to the Secretary of State, dated June 3, 1997, an English translation of which reads as follows:  
“Your Excellency,  
“In accordance with the Joint Declaration of the Government of the People’s Republic of China and the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland on the Question of Hong Kong signed on 19 December 1984, the People’s Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong with effect from 1 July 1997. Hong Kong will, with effect from that date, become a Special

Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and will enjoy a high degree of autonomy, except in foreign and defense affairs which are the responsibilities of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.

"In this connection, I am instructed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China to make the following notification:

"The Convention for the Suppression of [Unlawful] Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation done on 23 September 1971 (hereinafter referred to as the "Convention") to which the Government of the People's Republic of China deposited its instrument of accession on 10 September 1980, will apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1 July 1997. The Government of the People's Republic of China also makes the following declaration:

"The reservation to Paragraph 1 of Article 14 of the said Convention made by the People's Republic of China when it deposited its instrument of accession on 10 September 1980 will also apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

"The Government of the People's Republic of China will assume responsibility for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the Convention to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

"It would be appreciated if the contents of this Note could be placed formally on record and brought to the attention of the other Parties to the Convention.

"Please accept, Your excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration."

The Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the United States of America addressed a note to the Secretary of State, dated November 29, 1999, which reads as follows:

"Dear Madam Secretary,

"I have the pleasure to bring to your attention the underneath:

"In accordance with the Joint Declaration of the Government of the People's Republic of China and the Government of the Republic of Portugal on the Question of Macao signed on 13 April 1987, the Government of the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macao with effect from 20 December 1999. Macao will, with effect from that date, become a Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and will enjoy a high degree of autonomy, except in foreign and defense affairs which are the responsibilities of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China.

"In this connection, I am instructed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China to inform you of the following:

"The Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, done at Montreal on 23 September 1971 (hereinafter referred to as the "Convention"), to which the Government of the People's Republic of China deposited the instrument of accession on 10 September 1980, will apply to the Macao Special Administrative Region with effect from 20 December 1999. The Government of the People's Republic of China also wishes to make the following declaration:

"The reservation made by the Government of the People's Republic of China to Paragraph 1 of Article 14 of the Convention will also apply to the Macao Special Administrative Region.

"The Government of the People's Republic of China will assume responsibility for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the Convention to the Macao Special Administrative Region.

"It would be appreciated if the contents of this Note could be placed formally on record and brought to the attention of the other Parties to the Convention.

"Please accept, dear Madam Secretary, the assurances of my highest consideration."

- <sup>10</sup> Notification of succession to the Convention by Croatia is effective October 8, 1991, the date on which Croatia severed all constitutional and legal connections with the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia signed the Convention on September 23, 1971 and deposited an instrument of ratification on October 2, 1972.
- <sup>11</sup> Notification of succession to the Convention by the Czech Republic is effective January 1, 1993; the former Czechoslovakia signed the Convention on September 23, 1971 and deposited an instrument of ratification on August 10, 1973, with a declaration under Article 14, paragraph 2 of the Convention that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of Article 14. Czechoslovakia withdrew its declaration on April 25, 1991.
- <sup>12</sup> The instrument of ratification of the Convention by Denmark states that until a later decision the Convention will not be applied to the Faroe Islands or to Greenland.  
By note of May 7, 1980, the Royal Danish Embassy informed the Department of State of the withdrawal,



effective June 1, 1980, of the reservation regarding Greenland made upon deposit of the instrument of ratification by Denmark.

By note of September 20, 1994, received September 29, 1994, the Royal Danish Embassy informed the Department that “. . . with effect from 1 October 1994, Denmark withdraws her reservation made upon ratification of the Convention according to which the Convention should not apply to the Faroe Islands.”

- 13 Egypt signed the Convention at London November 24, 1972 and ratified the Convention at Washington with a declaration under Article 14, paragraph 2 of the Convention that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of Article 14.
- 14 Ethiopia ratified the Convention with a declaration under Article 14, paragraph 2 of the Convention that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of Article 14.
- 15 Fiji signed the Convention at London August 21, 1972.
- 16 France acceded to the Convention with a declaration under Article 14, paragraph 2 of the Convention that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of Article 14.
- 17 Gabon signed the Convention at London November 24, 1971.
- 18 The instrument of ratification by Germany was accompanied by a declaration contained in a note of the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany dated February 3, 1978, an English translation of which reads as follows:  
“My dear Mr. Secretary:  
“In connexion with the deposit today of the instrument of ratification of the Federal Republic of Germany to the Convention of September 23, 1971 for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, I have the honor to declare on behalf of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany that the said convention shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany, on the understanding that:  
“The rights and responsibilities of the Powers responsible for Berlin in the field of civil aviation shall remain unaffected.  
“The respective competent sector Commandant shall be entitled in each case to decide in accordance with Article 8 of the Convention whether his nationals may be extradited.  
“The Allied Kommandatura shall be entitled to determine in accordance with Article 13 of the Convention which authorities will be responsible for reporting to the International Civil Aviation Organization information on the circumstances of the unlawful acts and any actions taken in connexion therewith.  
“For the purposes of Article 7 of the Convention Law No. 7 of the Allied Kommandatura and the legislation related thereto is an integral part of the law in force in Berlin.  
“Accept, Mr. Secretary, the expression of my highest consideration.”
- 19 Guatemala ratified the Convention with a declaration under Article 14, paragraph 2 of the Convention that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of Article 14.
- 20 Honduras acceded to the Convention with a declaration under Article 14, paragraph 2 of the Convention that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of Article 14.
- 21 Hungary signed and ratified the Convention with a declaration under Article 14, paragraph 2 of the Convention that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of Article 14. Hungary withdrew its declaration on January 10, 1990.
- 22 India ratified the Convention with a declaration under Article 14, paragraph 2 of the Convention that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of Article 14.
- 23 Indonesia acceded to the Convention with a declaration under Article 14, paragraph 2 of the Convention that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of Article 14.
- 24 The instrument of accession to the Convention by Korea was accompanied by a note of the Korean Ambassador, dated August 2, 1973, stating as follows:  
“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 regime which has not been recognized by the Government of the Republic of Korea as a State or Government.”

- <sup>25</sup> The instrument of accession to the Convention by Kuwait was accompanied by an “Understanding”, the text of which reads as follows:  
“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.”  
In accepting the instrument of ratification, the Government of the United States of America made the following statement:  
“It is the understanding of the Government of the United States of America that Kuwait’s full acceptance of the policy of the Convention is in no way prejudiced by the last sentence of the ‘Understanding’ attached by Kuwait to its instrument of accession.”
- <sup>26</sup> Lithuania deposited an “instrument of ratification” which was deemed to constitute accession by Lithuania to the Convention.
- <sup>27</sup> Notification of succession to the Convention by the Republic of North Macedonia is effective September 8, 1991, the date on which the Republic of North Macedonia declared itself a sovereign and independent state; the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia signed the Convention on September 23, 1971 and deposited an instrument of ratification on October 2, 1972.
- <sup>28</sup> Malawi acceded to the Convention with a declaration under Article 14, paragraph 2 of the Convention that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of Article 14.
- <sup>29</sup> Mongolia signed and ratified the Convention with a declaration under Article 14, paragraph 2 of the Convention that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of Article 14.
- <sup>30</sup> The instrument of accession to the Convention by Morocco contains the following reservation, an English translation of which reads as follows:  
“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.”
- <sup>31</sup> Mozambique acceded to the Convention with a declaration under Article 14, paragraph 2 of the Convention that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of Article 14.
- <sup>32</sup> The instrument of ratification of the Convention by the Netherlands states that the Convention is ratified “pour le Royaume en Europe, le Surinam et les Antilles Néerlandaises.”  
The instrument of ratification of the Convention by the Netherlands was accompanied by a declaration, an English translation of which reads as follows:  
“The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands,  
“With reference to the ratification, for the Kingdom in Europe, Surinam, and the Netherlands Antilles, by Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation, done at Montreal on September 23, 1971;  
“Bearing in mind that in the Netherlands Antilles the necessary measures to implement the provisions of the aforesaid Convention have not yet been adopted;  
“Declares that the Convention, insofar as the Kingdom of the Netherlands is concerned, will not be able to enter into force for the Netherlands Antilles until the thirtieth day after the date on which the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has notified the depositary Governments that the necessary measures have been adopted in the Netherlands Antilles to implement the provisions of the aforesaid Convention.  
“Done at The Hague, August 16, 1973.”  
A declaration was deposited by the Netherlands on June 11, 1974, an English translation of which reads as follows:  
“The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands;  
“In view of the Declaration made on the occasion of the deposit on August 27, 1973, of the instrument of ratification by the Kingdom of the Netherlands of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation, concluded at Montreal on September 23, 1971, in which Declaration it was stated that the aforesaid Convention could not enter into force for the Netherlands Antilles until the thirtieth day after the date on which the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands had notified the depositary Governments that the measures required to implement the provisions of the said Convention had been taken in the Netherlands Antilles;  
“Declares that in the interim the measures required to implement the provisions of the aforesaid

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.

“The Hague, May 10, 1974”

Suriname became an independent state on November 25, 1975.

The Royal Netherlands Embassy in Washington transmitted to the Department of State a diplomatic note, dated January 9, 1986, which reads as follows:

“The Royal Netherlands Embassy presents its compliments to the Department of State and has the honor to request the Department’s attention for the following with respect to the Department’s capacity of depositary of [the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation].

“Effective January 1, 1986 the island of Aruba – formerly part of the Netherlands Antilles – obtained internal autonomy as a country within the Kingdom of The Netherlands. Consequently the Kingdom of The Netherlands as of January 1, 1986 consists of three countries, to wit: the Netherlands proper, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

“Since the abovementioned event concerns only a change in internal constitutional relations within the Kingdom of The Netherlands, and as the Kingdom as such, under international law, will remain the subject with which treaties are concluded, the aforementioned change will have no consequences in international law with regard to treaties concluded by the Kingdom, the application of which (treaties) were extended to the Netherlands Antilles, including Aruba.

“These treaties, thus, will remain applicable for Aruba in its new status as autonomous country within the Kingdom of The Netherlands effective January 1, 1986.

“Consequently the [Convention] to which the Kingdom of the Netherlands is a Party, and which [has] been extended to the Netherlands Antilles will as of January 1, 1986 apply to all three countries of the Kingdom of The Netherlands.

“The Embassy would appreciate if the other Parties concerned would be notified of the above.

“The Royal Netherlands Embassy avails itself of this opportunity to renew to the Department of State the assurance of its highest consideration.”

The Royal Netherlands Embassy in Washington transmitted to the Department of State a diplomatic note, dated October 6, 2010, which reads in pertinent part as follows:

“The Kingdom of the Netherlands currently consists of three parts: the Netherlands, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba. The Netherlands Antilles consists of the islands of Curaçao, Sint Maarten, Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba.

“With effect from 10 October 2010, the Netherlands Antilles will cease to exist as a part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. From that date onwards, the Kingdom will consist of four parts: the Netherlands, Aruba, Curaçao and Sint Maarten. Curaçao and Sint Maarten will enjoy internal self-government within the Kingdom, as Aruba and, up to 10 October 2010, the Netherlands Antilles do.

“These changes constitute a modification of the internal constitutional relations within the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The Kingdom of the Netherlands will accordingly remain the subject of international law with which agreements are concluded. The modification of the structure of the Kingdom will therefore not affect the validity of the international agreements ratified by the Kingdom for the Netherlands Antilles; these agreements will continue to apply to Curaçao and Sint Maarten.

“The other islands that have until now formed part of the Netherlands Antilles – Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba – will become part of the Netherlands, thus constituting ‘the Caribbean part of the Netherlands’. The agreements that now apply to the Netherlands Antilles will also continue to apply to these islands; however, the Government of the Netherlands will now be responsible for implementing these agreements.”

- <sup>33</sup> Date of receipt of notification of succession to the Convention by Papua New Guinea. Papua New Guinea succeeded to the Convention with a declaration under Article 14, paragraph 2 of the Convention that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of Article 14.
- <sup>34</sup> Peru acceded to the Convention with a declaration under Article 14, paragraph 2 of the Convention that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of Article 14.
- <sup>35</sup> Poland ratified the Convention with a declaration under Article 14, paragraph 2 of the Convention that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of Article 14. Poland withdrew its declaration on June 23, 1997.
- <sup>36</sup> Qatar acceded to the Convention with a declaration under Article 14, paragraph 2 of the Convention that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of Article 14.

- <sup>37</sup> Romania signed and ratified the Convention with a declaration under Article 14, paragraph 2 of the Convention that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of Article 14.  
The signature by Romania of the Convention was accompanied by a note, dated July 10, 1972, from the Chargé d’Affaires ad interim of the Embassy of the Socialist Republic of Romania containing the following statement:  
“The Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers null and void the signing at Montreal of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation, done at Montreal on September 23, 1971, by the so-called Chiang-Kai-Shek authorities insofar as the only Government having the right to assume obligations on behalf of China and to represent her in international relations is the Government of the People’s Republic of China”.
- <sup>38</sup> The former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics signed and ratified the Convention with a declaration under Article 14, paragraph 2 of the Convention that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of Article 14. By a note dated January 13, 1992, the Russian Federation informed the United States Government that it “continues to perform the rights and fulfil the obligations following from the international agreements signed by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.”
- <sup>39</sup> Saudi Arabia acceded to the Convention with a declaration under Article 14, paragraph 2 of the Convention that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of Article 14. The instrument of accession by Saudi Arabia contains a statement, an English translation of which reads as follows: “the accession of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to the said Convention does not mean or imply, and shall not be interpreted as, recognition of Israel generally or in the context of this Convention”.
- <sup>40</sup> Notification of succession to the Convention by Serbia and Montenegro is effective April 27, 1992, the date upon which Serbia and Montenegro, formerly the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, assumed responsibility for its international relations; the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia signed the Convention on September 23, 1971 and deposited an instrument of ratification on October 2, 1972.
- <sup>41</sup> Notification of succession to the Convention by the Slovak Republic is effective January 1, 1993; the former Czechoslovakia signed the Convention on September 23, 1971 and deposited an instrument of ratification on August 10, 1973, with a declaration under Article 14, paragraph 2 of the Convention that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of Article 14. Czechoslovakia withdrew its declaration on April 25, 1991.
- <sup>42</sup> Date of receipt of notification of succession to the Convention by Slovenia; the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia signed the Convention on September 23, 1971 and deposited an instrument of ratification on October 2, 1972.
- <sup>43</sup> Date of receipt of notification of succession to the Convention by the Solomon Islands.
- <sup>44</sup> South Africa ratified the Convention with a declaration under Article 14, paragraph 2 of the Convention that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of Article 14.
- <sup>45</sup> Spain signed the Convention at London February 15, 1972.
- <sup>46</sup> Date of receipt of notification of succession to the Convention by Suriname.
- <sup>47</sup> Syria acceded to the Convention with a declaration under Article 14, paragraph 2 of the Convention that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of Article 14.
- <sup>48</sup> Tunisia acceded to the Convention with a declaration under Article 14, paragraph 2 of the Convention that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of Article 14.
- <sup>49</sup> The former Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic signed the Convention with a declaration under Article 14, paragraph 2 of the Convention that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of Article 14.
- <sup>50</sup> The instrument of ratification of the Convention by the United Kingdom states that the Convention is ratified “in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Territories under the territorial sovereignty of the United Kingdom, as well as the British Solomon Islands Protectorate.”  
The British Ambassador to the United States of America addressed a note, dated June 11, 1997, to the Secretary of State which reads as follows:  
“I am instructed by Her Britannic Majesty’s Principal Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs to refer to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation

done at Montreal on 23 September 1971 (hereinafter referred to as the “Convention”) which applies to Hong Kong at present.

“I am also instructed to state that, in accordance with the Joint Declaration of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the People’s Republic of China on the Question of Hong Kong signed on 19 December 1984, the Government of the United Kingdom will restore Hong Kong to the People’s Republic of China with effect from 1 July 1997. The Government of the United Kingdom will continue to have international responsibility for Hong Kong until that date. Therefore, from that date the Government of the United Kingdom will cease to be responsible for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the Convention to Hong Kong.

“I should be grateful if the contents of this Note could be placed formally on record and brought to the attention of the other Parties to the Convention.

“I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.”

- <sup>51</sup> The instrument of ratification of the Convention by Venezuela contains a reservation with respect to Articles 4, 7, and 8 of the Convention, an English translation of which reads as follows:

“Venezuela will take into consideration clearly political motives and the circumstances under which offenses described in Article 1 of this Convention are committed, in refusing to extradite or prosecute an offender, unless financial extortion or injury to the crew, passengers, or other persons has occurred.”

By note No. 104, dated August 6, 1985, the British Embassy informed the Department of State as follows:

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

By note No. 11118, dated November 21, 1985, the Italian Embassy informed the Department of State as follows:

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

By note No. 1473-D4/P6, dated November 21, 1985, the Embassy of Venezuela informed the Department of State as follows:

“In reference to the notification made by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland regarding the reservation made by the Government of the Republic of Venezuela as not valid, the Embassy of Venezuela would like to inform the following:

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

‘The Republic grants asylum to any person subject to persecution or which finds itself in danger, for political reasons, within the conditions and requirements established by the laws and norms of international law’. “It is for this reason that the Government of Venezuela considers that in order to protect this right, which would be diminished by the application without limits of the said articles, it was necessary to request the formulation of the declaration contemplated in Art. 2 of the Law approving the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Security of Civil Aviation.”

- <sup>52</sup> The former Yemen Arab Republic acceded to the Convention at Washington on September 30, 1986. The former People’s Democratic Republic of Yemen acceded to the Convention at Moscow on May 19, 1988. The Yemen Arab Republic and the People’s Democratic Republic of Yemen merged on May 22, 1990 to form the Republic of Yemen.