

PROTOCOL

**FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF UNLAWFUL ACTS OF VIOLENCE
AT AIRPORTS SERVING INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION,
SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF
UNLAWFUL ACTS AGAINST THE SAFETY OF CIVIL AVIATION,
DONE AT MONTREAL ON 23 SEPTEMBER 1971**

Montreal, 24 February 1988

(The Protocol entered into force on 6 August 1989)

States which have signed and ratified the original of the
Protocol deposited with the Government of the United
Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

State	Date of Signature	Date of deposit of Instrument of Ratification
Argentina	24 February, 1988	12 February, 1992
Belarus (formerly Byelorussian SSR)	24 February, 1988	
Belgium	[See Note No. 6]	20 April, 1999
Brazil	24 February, 1988	
Bulgaria	24 February, 1988	
Canada	24 February, 1988	
Chile	24 February, 1988	
China, PR	24 February, 1988 (4)	
Costa Rica	24 February, 1988	
Czechoslovakia	24 February, 1988 (9, 10)	
Denmark	24 February, 1988	
Egypt	24 February, 1988	
Ethiopia	24 February, 1988	
German Democratic Republic	24 February, 1988 (1)	
Germany, Federal Republic of	24 February, 1988	25 April, 1994 (1)
Ghana	24 February, 1988	
Hungary	24 February, 1988	
Iceland	24 February, 1988	
Indonesia	24 February, 1988	
Israel	24 February, 1988	
Italy	24 February, 1988	
Jamaica	24 February, 1988	
Korea, Republic of	24 February, 1988	
Kuwait *	24 February, 1988	8 March, 1989
Lebanon	24 February, 1988	
Liberia	24 February, 1988	
Malawi	24 February, 1988	
Malaysia	24 February, 1988	
Mexico	24 February, 1988	

State	Date of Signature	Date of deposit of Instrument of Ratification
Netherlands *	[See Note No. 2]	11 July, 1995
Aruba *	[See Note No. 2]	12 December, 2005
Niger	24 February, 1988	
Norway	24 February, 1988	
Pakistan	24 February, 1988	
Peru	24 February, 1988	7 June, 1989
Poland	24 February, 1988	
Portugal	24 February, 1988	
Romania	24 February, 1988	
Russian Federation (formerly Union of Soviet Socialist Republics)	24 February, 1988	
Saudi Arabia	24 February, 1988	
Senegal	24 February, 1988	
Sweden	24 February, 1988	
Switzerland	24 February, 1988	
Turkey	24 February, 1988	
Ukraine	24 February, 1988	
United Arab Emirates	24 February, 1988	
United States of America	24 February, 1988	18 November, 1994
Venezuela	24 February, 1988	
Yugoslavia	24 February, 1988	21 December, 1989 (7)
Zaire	24 February, 1988	
Ireland	29 July, 1988	26 July, 1991
Jordan	30 September, 1988	18 September, 1992
United Kingdom *	26 October, 1988	15 November, 1990
Sri Lanka	28 October, 1988	11 February, 1997
Finland	[See Note No. 5]	3 April, 1998
Cameroon	23 November, 1988	
Luxembourg	18 May, 1989	14 November, 2003
Austria	5 July, 1989	28 December, 1989
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	[See Note No. 2]	29 November, 1991

ACCESSIONS

	Date of deposit of Instrument
Malta	14 June, 1991
Oman	27 November, 1992
Estonia	10 January, 1994
Myanmar	22 May, 1996
Latvia	21 April, 1997
Turkmenistan	21 May, 1999
Nicaragua	20 May, 2002
Cook Islands	14 April, 2005 (8)
Andorra *	30 June, 2006

SUCCESSIONS

	Date of deposit of Instrument
Slovenia	27 May, 1992
Slovak Republic (10)	7 April, 2006

EXTENSIONS

Isle of Man	14 February, 1997
Hong Kong (4)	21 May, 1997

Notes:

* = See Declarations, Reservations and Statements below

1. The Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic united to form one sovereign State on 3 October 1990.
2. a) The Government of the Kingdom of Netherlands and the Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines both signed the Protocol at Montreal.

b) On 12 December 2005, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands deposited its ratification in respect of the Netherlands Overseas Territory of Aruba, with a Reservation and Declaration (See below).

c) In a Note dated 9 September 2010 and deposited with the Government of the United Kingdom on 8 October 2010, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, for the Kingdom on Europe withdrew the reservation made on 11 July 1995, as follows:

"The Kingdom of the Netherlands will be bound by the obligation to exercise jurisdiction, as laid down in Article III of the Protocol, only after it has received and rejected a request for extradition from the Contracting State on whose territory the offence was committed."

3. The People's Republic of China ratified the ICAO version of the Protocol on 05.03.1999. Ceased to apply to Hong Kong wef 1.7.1997. Applies to Hong Kong (SAR) wef 1.7.1997.

4. Signed in Moscow 16.11.1988 : simultaneously ratified with all Depositaries.

5. Signed at ICAO 15.3.1989

6. As of 4 February 2003, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia became known as 'Serbia and Montenegro'; on the Declaration of independence by the National Assembly of Montenegro on 3 June, 2006, there exists the Republic of Serbia and the Republic of Montenegro.
7. As of 3 June 2006, the Republic of Serbia became the continuation State of 'Serbia and Montenegro' : in a Note dated 12 December 2006, the Government of the Republic of Montenegro confirmed that this Agreement continues in force for the Republic of Montenegro with effect from 3 June, 2006.
8. The government of New Zealand is responsible for the External Relations of the Cook Islands.
9. Czechoslovakia ratified the ICAO version of the Protocol on 19 March, 1990.
10. In a Note dated London, 28 March, 2006, the Slovak Republic informed the United Kingdom, as depositary, that as a successor State to the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, it considers itself bound to the Protocol, as of January 1, 1993, i.e. the date of the division of the Czechoslovak Federation.

DECLARATIONS, RESERVATIONS AND STATEMENTS

ANDORRA

Declaration:

En el moment d'adherir-se a aquest Conveni I al seu Protocol, Andorra, tot i disposar d'heliports I diverses zones d'helisuperfícies, no compta amb aeroports o aeròdroms en el seu territori ni amb cap aeronau matriculada en les seus registres.

[Depositary's translation]

At the time of accession to this Convention and the Protocol [of 1988] thereto, Andorra, while possessing heliports and various helisites, does not have any airports or aerodromes within its territory or any aircraft registered in the country.

KUWAIT

"It is understood that the Ratification of this Protocol does not mean in anyway a recognition of Israel by the Government of the State of Kuwait. Furthermore, no treaty relations will arise between the State of Kuwait and Israel."

NETHERLANDS

i) The Kingdom of the Netherlands instrument of ratification contained the following reservation:

"The Kingdom of the Netherlands will be bound by the obligation to exercise jurisdiction, as laid down in Article III of the Protocol, only after it has received and rejected a request for extradition from the Contracting State on whose territory the offence was committed."

[The above reservation is now withdrawn - see Note 2(c)]

ii) In a Note dated 11 July 1995 the Kingdom of the Netherlands made the following declaration:

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

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

[The above declaration was originally made on Signature at Montreal, on 13 April, 1988].

iii) Ratification on behalf of the Netherlands Overseas Territory of Aruba is subject to the following reservation:

"The Kingdom of the Netherlands will be bound by the obligation to exercise jurisdiction, as laid down in Article III of the Protocol, only after it has received and rejected a request for extradition from the Contracting State on whose territory the offence was committed."

On ratifying for the Netherlands Overseas Territory of Aruba, the declaration made on Signature (at Montreal, 13 April, 1988) is confirmed in respect of Aruba.

UNITED KINGDOM

"In depositing the Instrument of Ratification of the Protocol of 24 February 1988 for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports serving the International Civil Aviation, Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation done at Montreal on 23 September 1971, the United Kingdom declares that until consultations with various territories under the territorial sovereignty of the United Kingdom are completed, the Protocol will apply in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland only. Consultations with the territories are in hand and are expected to be completed by the end of 1991."