COUNCIL OF EUROPE CONSEIL DE L'EUROPE

Strasbourg, 13/02/06 CAHDI (2006) 6

COMMITTEE OF LEGAL ADVISERS ON PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW (CAHDI)

31st meeting
Strasbourg, 23-24 march 2006

EUROPEAN OBSERVATORY OF RESERVATIONS TO INTERNATIONAL TREATIES:

STATE OF SIGNATURES AND RATIFICATIONS, RESERVATIONS AND DECLARATIONS TO TREATIES APPLICABLE TO THE FIGHT AGAINST TERRORISM

Secretariat Memorandum
prepared by the Directorate General of Legal Affairs

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Foreword

At its 23rd meeting (Strasbourg, 4-5 March 2002) the CAHDI took note of the decisions taken by the Committee of Ministers at Ministers' Deputies level at the 765 bis meeting (Strasbourg, 21 September 2001) on the Council of Europe's activities in the fight against terrorism instructing the CAHDI, in conjunction with its Observatory on Reservations to International Treaties, to consider the question of reservations to regional and universal conventions relating to terrorism and to hold exchanges of views – with the involvement of observers – on conventions currently being drafted in the United Nations with a view to co-ordinating the positions taken by member states.

As a result thereof, the CAHDI agreed to place on the agenda of its forthcoming meetings an item on developments in the fight against terrorism to enable it to be kept informed of the activities underway in the various international organisations and the measures taken at national level and decided to extend the scope of its Observatory on Reservations to International Treaties to include treaties relating to the fight against terrorism in order to provide input to the Council of Europe's activities to counter terrorism (see draft report of the 23rd CAHDI meeting, document CAHDI (2002) 8, Paras. 17-18 & 102-104).

At its 26th meeting (Strasbourg, 18-19 September 2003) the CAHDI agreed to include national contributions identifying reservations to treaties which raise difficulties. The Secretariat was asked to prepare a document compiling both national contributions, state of signatures and ratifications as well as reservations and declarations to most significant anti-terrorist conventions.

Further to that, at its 27th meeting (Strasbourg, 18-19 March 2004) the CAHDI considered the above mentioned document and agreed to submit a list of reservations that posed significant problems to the Committee of Ministers at its next meeting. To this end, delegations were invited to make submissions to the Secretariat.

At its 28th meeting, the CADHI adopted the list of reservations which pose significant problems (document CAHDI (2004) 22). The list was subsequently revised at the 29th and 30th meeting of the CAHDI (respectively document CAHDI (2004) 22 rev. and document CAHDI (2006) 7) and submitted to the Committee of Ministers for follow-up.

In order to prepare a more specific and functional document, the Secretariat present the compilation of national contributions separately from information on state of signatures and ratifications as well as reservations and declarations to most significant anti-terrorist conventions.

Sources: Websites of the Treaty Offices of the organisations concerned. Unless otherwise indicated, the state of signature and ratification of the conventions included hereafter is as of the date of the document. References to Council of Europe member States are highlighted.

CHART OF SIGNATURES AND RATIFICATIONS OF RELEVANT TREATIES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF UNLAWFUL ACTS AGAINST THE SAFETY OF CIVIL AVIATION, MONTREAL, 23 SEPTEMBER 1971

Entry into force:	The Convention entered into force on 26 January 1973.
Status:	183 Parties.
This list is based on information received from the depositaries, the Governments of the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States.	

State	Date of signature	Date of deposit of Instrument of Ratification, Accession or Succession
Afghanistan (1)		26 September 1984
Albania		21 October 1997
Algeria (2)		6 October 1995
Angola		12 March 1998
Antigua and Barbuda		22 July 1985
Argentina	23 September 1971	26 November 1973
Armenia		10 September 2002
Australia	12 October 1972	12 July 1973
Austria	13 November 1972	11 February 1974
Azerbaijan		15 March 2000
Bahamas		27 December 1984
Bahrain (1)		20 February 1984
Bangladesh		28 June 1978
Barbados	23 September 1971	6 August 1976
Belarus (1)	23 September 1971	31 January 1973
Belgium	23 September 1971	13 August 1976
Belize		10 June 1998
Benin		19 April 2004
Bhutan		28 December 1988
Bolivia		18 July 1979
Bosnia and Herzegovina (3)		15 August 1994
Botswana	12 October 1972	28 December 1978
Brazil (1)	23 September 1971	24 July 1972
Brunei Darussalam		16 April 1986
Bulgaria (4)	23 September 1971	28 March 1973
Burkina Faso		19 October 1987
Burundi	6 March 1972	11 February 1999
Cambodia		8 November 1996
Cameroon (5)		11 July 1973
Canada	23 September 1971	19 June 1972
Cape Verde		20 October 1977
Central African Republic		1 July 1991
Chad	23 September 1971	12 July 1972
Chile		28 February 1974
China (1)(6)(30)		10 September 1980
Colombia		4 December 1974
Comoros		1 August 1991
Congo	23 September 1971	19 March 1987

Cook Islands		14 April 2005
Costa Rica	23 September 1971	21 September 1973
Côte d'Ivoire		9 January 1973
Croatia (7)		8 June 1993
Cuba (1)		31 October 2001
Cyprus	28 November 1972	27 July 1973
Czech Republic (8)		14 November 1994
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		13 August 1980
Democratic Republic of the Congo		6 July 1977
Denmark (9)	17 October 1972	17 January 1973
Djibouti		24 November 1992
Dominica		26 July 2005
Dominican Republic	31 May 1972	28 November 1973
Ecuador		12 January 1977
Egypt (1)	24 November 1972	20 May 1975
El Salvador		25 September 1979
Equatorial Guinea		2 January 1991
Estonia		22 December 1993
Ethiopia (1)	23 September 1971	26 March 1979
Fiji	21 August 1972	5 March 1973
Finland		13 July 1973
France (1)		30 June 1976
Gabon	24 November 1971	29 June 1976
Gambia		28 November 1978
Georgia		20 April 1994
Germany (10)	23 September 1971	3 February 1978
Ghana		12 December 1973
Greece	9 February 1972	15 January 1974
Grenada		10 August 1978
Guatemala (1)	9 May 1972	19 October 1978
Guinea		2 May 1984
Guinea-Bissau		20 August 1976
Guyana		21 December 1972
Haiti	6 January 1972	9 May 1984
Honduras		13 April 1987
Hungary (11)	23 September 1971	27 December 1972
Iceland		29 June 1973
India	11 December 1972	12 November 1982
Indonesia (1)		27 August 1976
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
Jamaica	23 September 1971	15 September 1983
Japan		12 June 1974
Jordan	2 May 1972	13 February 1973

Kazakhstan		4 April 1995
Kenya		11 January 1977
Kuwait (12)		23 November 1979
Kyrgyzstan		25 February 2000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	1 November 1972	6 April 1989
Latvia		13 April 1997
Lebanon		23 December 1977
Lesotho		27 July 1978
Liberia		1 February 1982
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		19 February 1974
Liechtenstein		23 February 2001
Lithuania		4 December 1996
Luxembourg	29 November 1971	18 May 1982
Madagascar		18 November 1986
Malawi (1)		21 December 1972
Malaysia		4 May 1985
Maldives		1 September 1987
Mali		24 August 1972
Malta		14 June 1991
Marshall Islands		31 May 1989
Mauritania		1 November 1978
Mauritius		25 April 1983
Mexico	25 January 1973	12 September 1974
Micronesia (Federated States of)		19 March 2003
Monaco		3 June 1983
Mongolia (1)	18 February 1972	14 September 1972
Morocco (13)		24 October 1975
Mozambique (1)		16 January 2003
Myanmar		22 May 1996
Namibia		4 November 2005
Nauru		17 May 1984
Nepal		11 January 1979
Netherlands (14)	23 September 1971	27 August 1973
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 (1)(15)		2 February 1977
Pakistan		24 January 1974
Palau		3 August 1995
Panama	18 January 1972	24 April 1972
Papua New Guinea (1)		15 December 1975
Paraguay	23 January 1973	5 March 1974
Peru (1)		28 April 1978
Philippines	23 September 1971	26 March 1973
Poland (1)(29)	23 September 1971	28 January 1975

Portugal (26)(27)	23 September 1971	15 January 1973
Qatar (1)		26 August 1981
Republic of Korea (16)		2 August 1973
Republic of Moldova		21 May 1997
Romania (1)	10 July 1972	15 August 1975
Russian Federation (1)	23 September 1971	19 February 1973
Rwanda	26 June 1972	3 November 1987
Saint Lucia		8 November 1983
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		29 November 1991
Samoa		9 July 1998
Saudi Arabia (1)(17)		14 June 1974
Senegal	23 September 1971	3 February 1978
Serbia and Montenegro (28)		23 July 2001
Seychelles		29 December 1978
Sierra Leone		20 September 1979
Singapore	21 November 1972	12 April 1978
Slovakia (18)		6 March 1995
Slovenia (19)		27 May 1992
Solomon Islands (20)		13 April 1982
South Africa (1)	23 September 1971	30 May 1972
Spain	15 February 1972	30 October 1972
Sri Lanka		30 May 1978
Sudan		18 January 1979
Suriname (21)		27 October 1978
Swaziland		27 December 1999
Sweden		10 July 1973
Switzerland	23 September 1971	17 January 1978
Syrian Arab Republic (1)		10 July 1980
Tajikistan		29 February 1996
Thailand		16 May 1978
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (22)		4 January 1995
Togo		9 February 1979
Tonga		21 February 1977
Trinidad and Tobago	9 February 1972	9 February 1972
Tunisia (1)		16 November 1981
Turkey	5 July 1972	23 December 1975
Turkmenistan		25 May 1999
Uganda		19 July 1982
Ukraine (1)	23 September 1971	26 January 1973
United Arab Emirates (23)		10 April 1981
United Kingdom (24)	23 September 1971	25 October 1973
United Republic of Tanzania		9 August 1983
United States	23 September 1971	1 November 1972
Uruguay		12 January 1977
Uzbekistan		7 February 1994
Vanuatu		6 November 1989
Venezuela (25)	23 September 1971	21 November 1983

Viet Nam		17 September 1979
Yemen	23 October 1972	29 September 1986
Zambia		3 March 1987
Zimbabwe		6 February 1989

NOTES

(1) Reservation made with respect to paragraph 1 of Article 14 of the Convention.

(2) Reservation: "The People's Democratic Republic of **Algeria** does not consider itself bound by the provisions of articles 24.1, 12.1 and 14.1 respectively of the Tokyo, The Hague and Montreal Conventions, which provide for the mandatory referral of any dispute to the International Court of Justice. The People's Democratic Republic of Algeria states that in each case the prior consent of all the parties concerned shall be required in order to refer a dispute to the International Court of Justice."

(3) Notification of succession by the Government of **Bosnia and Herzegovina** to the Convention was deposited with the Government of the United States on 15 August 1994, with effect from 6 March 1992.

(4) On 9 May 1994, a Note was deposited with the Government of the United States by the Government of **Bulgaria** whereby that Government withdraws the reservation made at the time of ratification with regard to paragraph 1 of Article 14 of the Convention. The withdrawal of the reservation took effect on 9 May 1994.

(5) "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."

(6) 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".

(7) An instrument of succession by the Government of **Croatia** to the Convention was deposited with the Government of the United States on 8 June 1993, with effect from 8 October 1991.

(8) An instrument of succession by the Government of the **Czech Republic** to the Convention was deposited with the Government of the Russian Federation on 14 November 1994, with effect from 1 January 1993.

(9) Until later decision, the Convention will not be applied to the Faroe Islands or to Greenland.
Note 1: A notification was received by the Government of the United Kingdom from the Government of the Kingdom of **Denmark** whereby the latter withdraws, with effect from 1 June 1980, the reservation made at the time of ratification that this Convention should not apply to Greenland.
Note 2: The Government of the United Kingdom subsequently received, on 21 September 1994, a notification from the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark whereby the latter withdraws, with effect from 1 October 1994, the reservation made at the time of ratification that this Convention should not apply to the Faroe Islands.

(10) The **German Democratic Republic**, which ratified the Convention on 9 June 1972, acceded to the Federal Republic of Germany on 3 October 1990.

(11) On 10 January 1990, instruments were deposited with the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of the United States by the Government of **Hungary** whereby

that Government withdraws the reservation made at the time of ratification with regard to paragraph 1 of Article 14 of the Convention. The withdrawal of the reservation took effect on 10 January 1990.

(12) 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.

(13) "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".

(14) 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 1: 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 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.
Note 2: By a Note dated 9 January 1986 the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands informed the Government of the United States that as of 1 January 1986 the Convention is applicable to the Netherlands Antilles (without Aruba) and to Aruba.

(15) 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.

(16) 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.

(17) Approval by **Saudi Arabia** does not mean and could not be interpreted as recognition of Israel generally or in the context of this Convention.

(18) An instrument of succession by the Government of **Slovakia** to the Convention was deposited with the Government of the United States on 6 March 1995, with effect from 1 January 1993.

(19) An instrument of succession by the Government of **Slovenia** to the Convention was deposited with the Government of the United Kingdom on 27 May 1992.

(20) An instrument of succession by the Government of **Solomon Islands** to the Convention was deposited with the Government of the United Kingdom on 13 April 1982. Solomon Islands attained independence on 7 July 1978.

(21) Notification of succession to the Convention was deposited with the Government of the United States 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.

(22) An instrument of succession by the Government of the **former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia** to the Convention was deposited with the Government of the United States on 4 January 1995.

(23) "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."

(24) 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".
Note: By a Note dated 20 November 1990, the Government of the United Kingdom declared that Anguilla has been included under the ratification of the Convention by that Government with effect from 7 November 1990.

(25) The instrument of ratification by the Government of **Venezuela** contains the following reservation regarding Articles 4, 7 and 8 of the Convention:
"Venezuela will take into consideration clearly political motives and the circumstances under which offences 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".
The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made the following declaration in a Note dated 6 August 1985 to the Department of State of the Government of the United States:
"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".
With reference to the above declaration by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Government of Venezuela, in a Note dated 21 November 1985, informed the Department of State of the Government of the United States of 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 (sic) of Civil Aviation".

The Government of **Italy** made the following declaration in a Note dated 21 November 1985 to the Department of State of the Government of the United States:
"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".

(26) By a Note dated 9 August 1999, the Government of the **United Kingdom** notified the International Civil Aviation Organization of the wish of the Government of Portugal to extend the Convention to the Territory of Macao, the extension taking effect on 19 July 1999.

(27) By a Note dated 27 October 1999, the Government of **Portugal** advised the Government of the United Kingdom as follows:
"In accordance with the Joint Declaration of the Government of the Portuguese Republic and the Government of the People's Republic of China on the Question of Macao signed on 13 April 1987, the Portuguese Republic will continue to have international responsibility for

Macao until 19 December 1999 and from that date onwards the People's Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macao with effect from 20 December 1999. From 20 December 1999 onwards the Portuguese Republic will cease to be responsible for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the Convention to Macao."

(28) On 4 February 2003, the name of the State of the Federal republic of Yugoslavia was changed to Serbia and Montenegro.
By a Note dated 17 July 2001, deposited on 23 July 2001 with the Government of the United Kingdom, the Government of the **Federal Republic of Yugoslavia** declared itself bound, as a successor State to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, by the provisions of, *inter alia*, this Convention, with effect from 27 April 1992, the date of State succession. (The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia had signed the Convention on 23 September 1971 and ratified it on 2 October 1972.)

(29) On 23 June 1997, **Poland** deposited with the Government of the United States a notification of withdrawal of the reservation made in accordance with Article 14, paragraph 1 (see note 1).

(30) By a Note dated 29 November 1999, the Government of the **People's Republic of China** informed the Government of the United States as follows:
"The Convention...to which the Government of the People's Republic of China deposited an 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 shall assume responsibility for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the Convention to the Macao Special Administrative Region."

CONVENTION ON THE PREVENTION AND PUNISHMENT OF CRIMES AGAINST INTERNATIONALLY PROTECTED PERSONS, INCLUDING DIPLOMATIC AGENTS, NEW YORK, 14 DECEMBER 1973

Entry into force:	20 February 1977, in accordance with article 17 (1).
Registration:	20 February 1977, No. 15410.
Status:	Signatories: 25, Parties: 159.
Text:	United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1035, p. 167.

Note: The Convention was opened for signature at New York on 14 December 1973 until 31 December 1974.

Participant	Signature	Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)
Afghanistan		24 Sep 2003 a
Albania		22 Jan 2002 a
Algeria		7 Nov 2000 a
Andorra		23 Sep 2004 a
Antigua and Barbuda		19 Jul 1993 a
Argentina		18 Mar 1982 a
Armenia		18 May 1994 a
Australia	30 Dec 1974	20 Jun 1977
Austria		3 Aug 1977 a
Azerbaijan		2 Apr 2001 a
Bahamas		22 Jul 1986 a
Bahrain		16 Sep 2005 a
Bangladesh		20 May 2005 a
Barbados		26 Oct 1979 a
Belarus	11 Jun 1974	5 Feb 1976
Belgium		19 May 2004 a
Belize		14 Nov 2001 a
Benin		31 Jul 2003 a
Bhutan		16 Jan 1989 a
Bolivia		22 Jan 2002 a
Bosnia and Herzegovina[1]		1 Sep 1993 d
Botswana		25 Oct 2000 a
Brazil		7 Jun 1999 a
Brunei Darussalam		13 Nov 1997 a
Bulgaria	27 Jun 1974	18 Jul 1974
Burkina Faso		1 Oct 2003 a
Burundi		17 Dec 1980 a
Cameroon		8 Jun 1992 a
Canada	26 Jun 1974	4 Aug 1976
Cape Verde		10 Sep 2002 a
Chile		21 Jan 1977 a
China[2,3]		5 Aug 1987 a
Colombia		16 Jan 1996 a
Comoros		25 Sep 2003 a

Costa Rica		2 Nov 1977 a
Côte d'Ivoire		13 Mar 2002 a
Croatia[1]		12 Oct 1992 d
Cuba		10 Jun 1998 a
Cyprus		24 Dec 1975 a
Czech Republic[4]		22 Feb 1993 d
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		1 Dec 1982 a
Democratic Republic of the Congo		25 Jul 1977 a
Denmark[5]	10 May 1974	1 Jul 1975
Djibouti		1 Jun 2004 a
Dominica		24 Sep 2004 a
Dominican Republic		8 Jul 1977 a
Ecuador	27 Aug 1974	12 Mar 1975
Egypt		25 Jun 1986 a
El Salvador		8 Aug 1980 a
Equatorial Guinea		7 Feb 2003 a
Estonia		21 Oct 1991 a
Ethiopia		16 Apr 2003 a
Finland	10 May 1974	31 Oct 1978
France		26 Aug 2003 a
Gabon		14 Oct 1981 a
Georgia		18 Feb 2004 a
Germany[6,7]	15 Aug 1974	25 Jan 1977
Ghana		25 Apr 1975 a
Greece		3 Jul 1984 a
Grenada		13 Dec 2001 a
Guatemala	12 Dec 1974	18 Jan 1983
Guinea		22 Dec 2004 a
Haiti		25 Aug 1980 a
Honduras		29 Jan 2003 a
Hungary	6 Nov 1974	26 Mar 1975
Iceland	10 May 1974	2 Aug 1977
India		11 Apr 1978 a
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		12 Jul 1978 a
Iraq		28 Feb 1978 a
Ireland		30 Jun 2005 a
Israel		31 Jul 1980 a
Italy	30 Dec 1974	30 Aug 1985
Jamaica		21 Sep 1978 a
Japan		8 Jun 1987 a
Jordan		18 Dec 1984 a
Kazakhstan		21 Feb 1996 a
Kenya		16 Nov 2001 a
Kiribati		15 Sept 2005 a
Kuwait		1 Mar 1989 a
Kyrgyzstan		2 Oct 2003 a
Lao People's Democratic		22 Aug 2002 a

Republic		
Latvia		14 Apr 1992 a
Lebanon		3 Jun 1997 a
Liberia		30 Sep 1975 a
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		25 Sep 2000 a
Liechtenstein		28 Nov 1994 a
Lithuania		23 Oct 2002 a
Madagascar		24 Sep 2003 a
Malawi		14 Mar 1977 a
Malaysia		24 Sep 2003 a
Maldives		21 Aug 1990 a
Mali		12 Apr 2002 a
Malta		11 Nov 2001 a
Marshall Islands		27 Jan 2003 a
Mauritania		9 Feb 1998 a
Mauritius		24 Sep 2003 a
Mexico		22 Apr 1980 a
Micronesia (Federated States of)		6 Jul 2004 a
Monaco		27 Nov 2002 a
Mongolia	23 Aug 1974	8 Aug 1975
Morocco		9 Jan 2002 a
Mozambique		14 Jan 2003 a
Myanmar		4 Jun 2004 a
Nauru		2 Aug 2005 a
Nepal		9 Mar 1990 a
Netherlands[8]		6 Dec 1988 a
New Zealand[9]		12 Nov 1985 a
Nicaragua	29 Oct 1974	10 Mar 1975
Niger		17 Jun 1985 a
Norway	10 May 1974	28 Apr 1980
Oman		22 Mar 1988 a
Pakistan		29 Mar 1976 a
Palau		14 Nov 2001 a
Panama		17 Jun 1980 a
Papua New Guinea		30 Sep 2003 a
Paraguay	25 Oct 1974	24 Nov 1975
Peru		25 Apr 1978 a
Philippines		26 Nov 1976 a
Poland	7 Jun 1974	14 Dec 1982
Portugal[3]		11 Sep 1995 a
Qatar		3 Mar 1997 a
Republic of Korea		25 May 1983 a
Republic of Moldova		8 Sep 1997 a
Romania	27 Dec 1974	15 Aug 1978
Russian Federation	7 Jun 1974	15 Jan 1976
Rwanda	15 Oct 1974	29 Nov 1977
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		12 Sep 2000 a

Saudi Arabia		1 Mar 2004 a
Serbia and Montenegro[1]		12 Mar 2001 d
Seychelles		29 May 1980 a
Sierra Leone		26 Sep 2003 a
Slovakia[4]		28 May 1993 d
Slovenia[1]		6 Jul 1992 d
South Africa		23 Sep 2003 a
Spain		8 Aug 1985 a
Sri Lanka		27 Feb 1991 a
Sudan		10 Oct 1994 a
Swaziland		4 Apr 2003 a
Sweden	10 May 1974	1 Jul 1975
Switzerland		5 Mar 1985 a
Syrian Arab Republic		25 Apr 1988 a
Tajikistan		19 Oct 2001 a
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia[1]		12 Mar 1998 d
Togo		30 Dec 1980 a
Tonga		9 Dec 2002 a
Trinidad and Tobago		15 Jun 1979 a
Tunisia	15 May 1974	21 Jan 1977
Turkey		11 Jun 1981 a
Turkmenistan		25 Jun 1999 a
Uganda		5 Nov 2003 a
Ukraine	18 Jun 1974	20 Jan 1976
United Arab Emirates		25 Feb 2003 a
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland[2]	13 Dec 1974	2 May 1979
United States of America	28 Dec 1973	26 Oct 1976
Uruguay		13 Jun 1978 a
Uzbekistan		19 Jan 1998 a
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)		19 April 2005 a
Viet Nam		2 May 2002 a
Yemen[10]		9 Feb 1987 a

DECLARATIONS AND RESERVATIONS

(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations and reservations were made upon ratification, accession or succession. For objections thereto see hereinafter.)

Algeria

Reservation:

The Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 13, paragraph 1, of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents.

The Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria states that in each individual case, a dispute may be submitted to arbitration or referred to the International Court of Justice only with the consent of all parties to the dispute.

Andorra

Declaration:

In view of article 1, paragraph 1 (a) of this Convention, the Principality of Andorra declares that, in accordance with article 43 of the Constitution of Andorra, and the tradition dating from the Pareatges of 1278, the Heads of State of Andorra are jointly and indivisbly the Coprinceps. These Coprinceps, in their personal and exclusive right, are the Bishop of Urgell and the President of the French Republic.

Argentina

In accordance with article 13, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Argentine Republic declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 13, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

Belarus

Reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 13, paragraph 1, of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice, and states that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for submission of the dispute to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice.

Brazil

Reservation:

With the reservation provided for in paragraph 2 of article 13.

Bulgaria[11]

Burundi[12]

In respect of cases where the alleged offenders belong to a national liberation movement recognized by Burundi or by an international organization of which Burundi is a member, and their actions are part of their struggle for liberation, the Government of the Republic of Burundi reserves the right not to apply to them the provisions of article 2, paragraph 2, and article 6, paragraph 1.

China

[The People's Republic of China] declares that, in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 13 of the Convention, the People's Republic of China has reservations on paragraph l of article 13 of the Convention and does not consider itself bound by the provisions of the said paragraph.

Colombia[13]

Reservations:

...

3. Colombia enters a reservation to those provisions of the Convention, which are contrary to the guiding principles of the Colombian Penal Code and to article 29 of the Political Constitution of Colombia, the fourth paragraph of which states that:

Everyone shall be presumed innocent until proven guilty according to law. Anyone who is charged with an offence shall be entitled to defence and the assistance of counsel of his own choosing, or one appointed by the court, during the investigation and trial; to be tried properly, in public without undue delay; to present evidence and to refute evidence brought against him; to contest the sentence; and not to be tried twice for the same act.

Consequently, the expression "Alleged offender" shall be taken to mean "the accused".

Cuba

Declaration:

In accordance with article 13, paragraph 2 of the Convention, the Republic of Cuba declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 13, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

Czech Republic[3]

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Reservation:

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 13, paragraph 1, of the Convention, recognizing that any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention should not, without consent of both parties, be submitted to international arbitration and to the International Court of Justice.

Democratic Republic of the Congo

The Republic of Zaire does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 13, paragraph 1, of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more Contracting

Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention which is not settled by negotiation shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration or referred to the International Court of Justice. In the light of its policy based on respect for the sovereignty of States, the Republic of Zaire is opposed to any form of compulsory arbitration and hopes that such disputes may be submitted to arbitration or referred to the International Court of Justice not at the request of one of the parties but with the consent of all the interested parties.

Ecuador

Upon signature:

Ecuador wishes to avail itself of the provisions of article 13, paragraph 2, of the Convention, declaring that it does not consider itself bound to refer disputes concerning the application of the Convention to the International Court of Justice.

El Salvador

The State of El Salvador does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of article 13 of the Convention.

Ethiopia

Reservation pursuant to article 13 (2) :

"The Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia does not consider itself bound by the aforementioned provision of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice, and states that disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention would be submitted to arbitration or to the Court only with the prior consent of all the parties concerned."

Finland

Reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

"Finland reserves the right to apply the provision of article 8, paragraph 3, in such a way that extradition shall be restricted to offences which, under Finnish Law, are punishable by a penalty more severe than imprisonment for one year and, provided also that other conditions in the Finnish Legislation for extradition are fulfilled."

Declaration made upon signature:

"Finland also reserves the right to make such other reservations as it may deem appropriate if and when ratifying this Convention."

France

Declarations:

France understands that only acts which may be defined as acts of terrorism constitute crimes within the meaning of article 2 of the Convention.

The application of the Convention shall be without prejudice to the Convention adopted at New York on 9 December 1994 on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel.

Germany[6]

Upon signature:

"The Federal Republic of Germany reserves the right, upon ratifying this Convention, to state its views on the explanations of vote and declarations made by other States upon signing or ratifying or acceding to that Convention and to make reservations regarding certain provisions of the said Convention."

Ghana[14]

"(i) Paragraph 1 of article 13 of the Convention provides that disputes may be submitted to arbitration, failing which any of the parties to the dispute may refer it to the International Court of Justice by request. Since Ghana is opposed to any form of compulsory arbitration, she wishes to exercise her option under article 13 (2) to make a reservation on article 13 (1). It is noted that such a reservation can be withdrawn later under article 13 (3)."

Hungary[15]

India

"The Government of the Republic of India does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of article 13 which establishes com- pulsory arbitration or adjudication by the International Court of Justice concerning disputes between two or more States Parties relating to the interpretation or application of this Convention."

Iraq[16,12]

(1) The resolution of the United Nations General Assembly with which the above-mentioned Convention is enclosed shall be considered to be an integral part of the above-mentioned Convention.

(2) Sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph (1) of article 1 of the Convention shall cover the representatives of the national liber- ation movements recognized by the League of Arab States or the Organization of African Unity.

(3) The Republic of Iraq shall not bind itself by paragraph (1) of article 13 of the Convention.

(4) The accession of the Government of the Republic of Iraq to the Convention shall in no way constitute a recognition of Israel or a cause for the establishment of any relations of any kind therewith.

Israel[17]

Declarations:

"The Government of the State of Israel declares that its accession to the Convention does not constitute acceptance by it as binding of the provisions of any other international instrument, or acceptance by it of any other international instrument as being an instrument related to the Convention.

The Government of Israel reaffirms the contents of its com- munication of 11 May 1979 to the Secretary-General of the United Nations."

Reservation:

"The State of Israel does not consider itself bound by para- graph 1 of article 13 of the Convention."

Jamaica

"Jamaica avails itself of the provisions of article 13, para- graph 2, and declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article under which any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration or referred to the International Court of Justice, and states that in each individual case, the con sent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for the submission of the dispute to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice."

Jordan[16]

Reservation:

The Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan de- clares that its accession [. . .] cannot give rise to relations with "Israel".

Kuwait[16]

Declaration:

[The Government of Kuwait] wishes to reiterate Kuwait's complete reservation on paragraph 1 of article 13 in the Convention, for its accession to it does not mean in any way a recognition of Israel by the Government of the State of Kuwait and does not engage them into any treaty relations as a result.

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Reservation:

"In accordance with paragraph 2, Article 13 of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, the Lao People's Democratic Republic does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1, article 13 of the present Convention. The Lao People's Democratic Republic declares that to refer to a dispute relating to interpretation and application of the present Convention to arbitration or International Court of Justice, the agreement of all parties concerned in the dispute is necessary."

Liechtenstein

Interpretative declaration:

The Principality of Liechtenstein construes articles 4 and 5, paragraph 1 of the Convention, to mean that the Principality of Liechtenstein undertakes to fulfil the obligations contained therein under the conditions laid down in its domestic legislation.

Lithuania

Reservation:

"... Whereas it is provided in paragraph 2 of Article 13 of the said Convention, the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania declares that the Republic of Lithuania does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of Article 13 of the said Convention, providing that any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall be referred to the International Court of Justice."

Malawi

"The Government of the Republic of Malawi [declares], in accordance with the provisions of paragraph 2 of article 13, that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 13 of the Convention."

Malaysia

Declarations:

"1. The Government of Malaysia understands the phrase "alleged offender" in Article 1(2) of the Convention to mean the accused.

2. The Government of Malaysia understands the phrase "or other attack" in Article 2(1)(a) of the Convention to mean acts that are recognized as offences under its domestic laws.

3. The Government of Malaysia understands Article 7 of the Convention to include the right of the competent authorities to decide not to submit any particular case for prosecution before the judicial authorities if the alleged offender is dealt with under national security and preventive detention laws.

4. (a) Pursuant to Article 13(2) of the Convention, the Government of Malaysia declares that it does not consider itself bound by Article 13(l) of the Convention; and

(b) the Government of Malaysia reserves the right specifically to agree in a particular case to follow the arbitration procedure set forth in Article 13(l) of the Convention or any other procedure for arbitration."

Mauritius

Reservation:

"In accordance with Article 13, paragraph 2, of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, the Republic of Mauritius hereby declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 13, paragraph 1, of the Convention, and states that it considers that a dispute may be submitted or referred to the International Court of Justice only with the consent of all parties to the dispute."

Declaration:

"The Republic of Mauritius rejects the extension of the Convention by the Government of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland to the Chagos Archipelago (so-called British Indian Ocean Territory) and reaffirms its sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago which forms part of its national territory."

Mongolia

Declaration made upon signature and renewed upon ratification:

"The Mongolian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 13, paragraph 1, of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties of the Convention shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice, and states that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for submission of the dispute to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice."

Mozambique

Declaration:

"... with the following declaration in accordance with its article 13, paragraph 2:

"The Republic of Mozambique does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 13, paragraph 1 of the Convention.

In this connection, the Republic of Mozambique states that, in each individual case, the consent of all Parties to such a dispute is necessary for the submission of the dispute to arbitration or to [the] International Court of Justice." Furthermore, the Republic of Mozambique declares that: The Republic of Mozambique, in accordance with its Constitution and domestic laws, can not extradite Mozambique citizens.

Therefore, Mozambique citizens will be tried and sentenced in national courts."

Myanmar

Reservation:

"The Government of Myanmar does not consider itself bound by the article 13 (1) of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents adopted on 14 December 1973."

Netherlands

Declaration:

"In view of the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands article 12 of the Convention, and in particular the second sentence of that Article, in no way affects the applicability of article 33 of the Convention of 28 July 1951 relating to the Status of Refugees".

Reservation:

"In cases where the judicial authorities of either the Netherlands, the Netherlands Antilles or Aruba cannot exercise jurisdiction pursuant to one of the principles mentioned in article 3, para. 1, the Kingdom accepts the aforesaid obligation [laid down in article 7] subject to the condition that it has received and rejected a request for extradition from another State party to the Convention."

New Zealand[8]

Reservation:

The Government of New Zealand reserves the right not to apply the provisions of the Convention to Tokelau pending the enactment of the necessary implementing legislation in Tokelau law.

Pakistan

"Pakistan shall not be bound by paragraph 1 of article 13 of the Convention".

Peru

With reservation as to article 13 (1).

Poland[18]

Portugal

Reservation:

Portugal does not extradite anyone for crimes which carry the death penalty or life imprisonment under the law of the requesting State nor does it extradite anyone for violations which carry security measure for life.

Romania

Reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratifica tion:

The Socialist Republic of Romania declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 13, paragraph 1, of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention which is not settled by negotiation shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration or referred to the International Court of Justice.

The Socialist Republic of Romania considers that such disputes may be submitted to arbitration or referred to the International Court of Justice only with the consent of all parties to the dispute in each individual case.

Russian Federation

Reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 13, paragraph 1, of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice, and states that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for submission of the dispute to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Declaration:

"Saint Vincent and the Grenadines avails itself of the provisions of article 13, paragraph 2 of the aforesaid Convention and declares that it does not consider itself bound by the

provisions of paragraph 1 of that article under which any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration or referred to the International Court of Justice, and states that in each individual case, the consent of all Parties to such a dispute is necessary for the submission of the dispute to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice."

Saudi Arabia

Reservation:

.....the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia does not consider itself obligated to observe paragraph 1 of Article 13 which deals with resolving any dispute arising from interpretation or implementation of the Convention .

Slovakia[3]

Switzerland

Declaration:

The Swiss Federal Council interprets article 4 and article 5, paragraph 1, of the Convention to mean that Switzerland undertakes to fulfil the obligations contained therein in the conditions specified by its domestic legislation.

Syrian Arab Republic[16]

Declaration:

1. The Syrian Arab Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 13, paragraph 1, of the Convention, concerning arbitration and the results thereof.

2. Accession of the Syrian Arab Republic to this Conven- tion in no way implies recognition of Israel or entry into any relations with Israel concerning any question regulated by this Convention.

Trinidad and Tobago

"The Republic of Trinidad and Tobago avails itself of the provisions of article 13, paragraph 2, and declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of that article under which any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Con- vention shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to ar- bitration or referred to the International Court of Justice, and states that in each individual case, the consent of all Parties to such a dispute is necessary for the submission of the dispute to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice."

Tunisia

Reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

No dispute may be brought before the International Court of Justice unless by agreement between all parties to the dispute.

Ukraine

Reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider it self bound by the provisions of article 13, paragraph 1, of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice, and states that, in each individual case, the consent of all parties to such a dispute is necessary for submission of the dispute to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice.

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

Reservation:

The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, in accordance with the provision of article 13 (2) of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents formulates a reservation with respect to the provision established under paragraph 1 of the said article. Consequently, it does not consider itself obligated to refer to arbitration as a means of settlement of disputes, nor does it recognize the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

Viet Nam

Reservation:

"Acceding to this Convention, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam makes its reservation to paragraph 1 of article 13 of the Convention."

Yemen[10,16]

Reservation:

In acceding to this Convention, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen does not consider itself bound by article 13, paragraph 1, of the Convention, which states that disputes be- tween States parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention may, at the request of anyone of the parties to the dispute, be referred to the International Court of Justice. It declares that the competence of the International Court of Justice with respect to disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention shall in each case be subject to the express consent of all parties to the dispute.

Declaration

The People's Democratic Republic of Yemen declares that its accession to this Convention shall in no way signify recognition of Israel or serve as grounds for the establishment of relations of any sort with Israel.

OBJECTIONS
(Unless otherwise indicated, the objections were made upon ratification, accession or succession.)

Germany[6]

30 November 1979

The statement by the Republic of Iraq on sub-paragraph (b) of paragraph (1) of article 1 of the Convention does not have any legal effects for the Federal Republic of Germany.

25 March 1981

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany con- siders the reservation made by the Government of Burundi con- cerning article 2, paragraph 2, and article 6, paragraph 1, of the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, to be incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.

3 November 2004

With regard to the declaration made by Malaysia upon accession:

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has examined the declaration relating to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against internationally protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents made by the Government of Malaysia at the time of its accession to the Convention.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany considers that in making the interpretation and application of Article 7 of the Convention subject to the national legislation of Malaysia, the Government of Malaysia introduces a general and indefinite reservation that makes it impossible to clearly identify in which way the Government of Malaysia intends to change the obligations arising from the Convention. Therefore the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany hereby objects to this declaration which is considered to be a reservation that is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Federal Republic of Germany and Malaysia."

Israel

"The Government of the State of Israel does not regard as valid the reservation made by Iraq in respect of paragraph (1) (b) of article 1 of the said Convention."

28 June 1982

"The Government of the State of Israel regards the reservation entered by the Government of Burundi as incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention and is unable to consider Burundi as having validly acceded to the Convention until such time as the reservation is withdrawn.

"In the view of the Government of Israel, the purpose of this Convention was to secure the world-wide repression of crimes against internationally protected persons, including diplomatic agents, and to deny the perpetrators of such crimes a safe haven."

Italy

(a) The Italian Government does not consider as valid the reservation made by Iraq on 28 February 1978 with regard to article 1, paragraph 1(b), of the said Convention;

(b) With regard to the reservation expressed by Burundi on 17 December 1980, [the Italian Government considers that] the purpose of the Convention is to ensure the punishment, world-wide, of crimes against internationally protected persons, including diplomatic agents, and to deny a safe haven to the perpetrators of such crimes. Considering therefore that the reservation expressed by the Government of Burundi is incompatible with the aim and purpose of the Convention, the Italian Government can not consider Burundi's accession to the Convention as valid as long as it does not withdraw that reservation.

Netherlands

2 November 2004

With regard to the declaration made by Malaysia upon accession:

"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has examined the declaration relating to the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents made by the Government of Malaysia at the time of its accession to the Convention.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers that in making the interpretation and application of Article 7 of the Convention subject to the national legislation of Malaysia, the Government of Malaysia is formulating a general and indefinite reservation that makes it impossible to identify the changes to the obligations arising from the Convention that it is intended to introduce. The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore considers that a reservation formulated in this way is likely to contribute to undermining the basis of international treaty law.

For these reasons, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands hereby objects to this declaration which it considers to be a reservation that is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.

This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Malaysia. "

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland do not regard as valid the reservation made by Iraq in respect of paragraph (1) (b) of article 1 of the said Convention."

15 January 1982

"The purpose of this Convention was to secure the world-wide repression of crimes against internationally protected persons, including diplomatic agents, and to deny the perpetrators of such crimes a safe haven. Accordingly the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland regard the reservation entered by the Government of Burundi as incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, and are unable to consider Burundi as having validly acceded to the Convention until such time as the reservation is withdrawn."

TERRITORIAL APPLICATION

Participant:	**Date of receipt of the notification:**	**Territories:**
United Kingdom[2,19,20,21]	2 May 1979	Bailiwick of Jersey, Bailiwick of Guernsey, Isle of Man, Belize, Bermuda, British Antarctic Territory, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands and Dependencies, Gibraltar, Gilbert Islands, Hong Kong, Montserrat, the Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands, Saint Helena and Dependencies, Turks and Caicos Islands, United Kingdom Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia in the Island of Cyprus.
	16 Nov 1989	Anguilla

NOTES

1. The **former Yugoslavia** had signed and ratified the Convention on 17 December 1974 and 29 December 1976, respectively. See also note 1 under "Bosnia and Herzegovina", "Croatia", "former Yugoslavia", "The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" and "Yugoslavia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of relevant UN volume.

2. The Secretary-General received, on 6 and 10 June 1999, communications concerning the status of Hong Kong from China and the United Kingdom (see also note 2 under "China" and note 2 under "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland" regarding Hong Kong in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of the relevant UN volume). Upon resuming the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong, **China** notified the Secretary-General that the Convention with reservation will also apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

3. On 11 August 1999, the Government of **Portugal** informed the Secretary-General that the Convention will apply to Macao. Subsequently, the Secretary-General received, on 18 November 1999 and 13 December 1999, communications concerning the status of Macao from Portugal and China (see also note 3 under "China" and note 1 under "Portugal" regarding Macao in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of the relevant UN volume). Upon resuming the exercise of sovereignty over Macao, China notified the Secretary-General that the Convention with reservation will also apply to the Macao Special Administrative Region.

4. Czechoslovakia had signed and ratified the Convention on 11 October 1974 and 30 June 1975, respectively, with a reservation. Subsequently, by a notification received on 26 April 1991, the Government of Czechoslovakia notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservation to article 13 (1) made upon ratification. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1035, p. 234. See also note 1 under "Czech Republic" and note 1 under "Slovakia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of the relevant UN volume.

5. In a notification received on 12 March 1980, the Government of **Denmark** informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the reservation made upon ratification of the Convention, which specified that until further decision, the Convention would not apply to the Faeroe Islands or to Greenland. The notification indicates 1 April 1980 as the effective date of withdrawal.

6. The **German Democratic Republic** had signed and ratified the Convention, with reservation, on 23 May 1974 and 30 November 1976, respectively. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1035, p. 230. See note 2 under "Germany" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of the relevant UN volume.

7. See note 1 under "**Germany**" regarding Berlin (West) in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of the relevant UN volume.

8. For the Kingdom in Europe, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

9. The instrument of accession specifies that the Convention will also apply to the Cook Islands and Niue. See also note 1 under "New Zealand" regarding Tokelau in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of the relevant UN volume.

10. The formality was effected by Democratic Yemen. See also note 1 under "Yemen" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

11. On 24 June 1992, the Government of **Bulgaria** notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservation to article 13 (1) of the Convention, made upon signature and renewed upon ratification. For the text of the declaration, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1035, p. 228.

12. Upon depositing its instrument of accession, the Government of **France** made the following declaration with regard to declarations made by the following States:

Burundi upon accession:

France objects to the declaration made by Burundi on 17 December 1980 limiting the application of the provisions of article 2, paragraph 2 and article 6, paragraph 1.

Iraq upon accession:

France contests the interpretation made by Iraq on 28 February 1978 that the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly with which the above-mentioned Convention is enclosed should be considered to be an integral part of the Convention, and objects to Iraq's reservation relating to article 1, paragraph 1 (b) of the Convention.

13. On 1 March 2002, the Government of Colombia informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the following reservations made upon accession:

1. Colombia enters a reservation to those provisions of the Convention, and particularly to article 8 (1), (2), (3) and (4) thereof, which are inconsistent with article 35 of the Basic Law in force which states that: Native-born Colombians may not be extradited. Aliens will not be extradited for political crimes or for their opinions. Any Colombian, who has committed, abroad, crimes that are considered as such under national legislation, shall be tried and sentenced in Colombia.

2. Colombia enters a reservation to article 13 (1) of the Convention, inasmuch as it is contrary to the provisions of article 35 of its Political Constitution.

14. In a notification received on 18 November 1976, the Government of Ghana informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the reservation contained in its instrument of accession, concerning article 3 (1)(c) of the Convention. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1035, p. 235.

15. In a communication received on 8 December 1989, the Government of **Hungary** notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the reservation in respect to article 13 (1) of the Convention made upon ratification. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1035, p. 235.

16. The Secretary-General received on 11 May 1979 from the Government of Israel the following communication:

"The instrument deposited by the Government of Iraq contains a statement of a political character in respect to Israel. In the view of the Government of Israel, this is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements, which are, moreover, in flagrant contradiction to the principles, objects and purposes of the Organization. That pronouncement by the Government of Iraq cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon it under general international law or under particular treaties.

"The Government of Israel will, insofar as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of Iraq an attitude of complete reciprocity."

Identical communications, in essence, mutatis mutandis have been received by the Secretary-General from the Government of Israel on 11 March 1985 in respect of the reservation made by Jordan; on 21 August 1987 in respect of the declaration by Democratic Yemen; on 26 July 1988 in respect of the declaration made by the Syrian Arab Republic; and on 17 May 1989 in respect of the declaration made by Kuwait.

17. The communication of 11 May 1979 referred to in the second paragraph of the declaration made by Israel upon accession to the Convention, refers to the communication made with respect to the reservation made by Iraq upon its accession to the Convention. See note 14 in this chapter.

18. On 16 October 1997, the Government of **Poland** notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservation with regard to article 13, paragraph 1 of the Convention made upon ratification. For the text of the reservation see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 1295, p. 394.

19. The Secretary-General received, on 25 May 1979 from the Government of Guatemala, the following communication:

The Government of Guatemala [does] not accept [the extension by the United Kingdom of the Convention to the Territory of Belize] in view of the fact the said Territory is a territory concerning which a dispute exists and to which [Guatemala] maintains a claim that is the subject, by mutual agreement, of procedures for the peaceful settlement of disputes between the two Governments concerned.

In this respect, the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland in a communication received by the Secretary-General on 12 November 1979, stated the following:

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have no doubt as to their sovereignty over Belize and do not accept the reservation submitted by the Government of Guatemala."

20. On 3 October 1983, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Argentina the following objection:

[The Government of Argentina makes a] formal objection to the [declaration] of territorial extension issued by the United Kingdom with regard to the Malvinas Islands [and dependencies], which that country is illegally occupying and refers to as the "Falkland Islands".

The Argentine Republic rejects and considers null and void the [said declaration] of territorial extension.

With reference to the above-mentioned objection, the Secretary-General received, on 28 February 1985, from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland the following declaration:

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have no doubt as to their right, by notification to the Depositary under the relevant provisions of the above-mentioned Convention, to extend the application of the Convention in question to the Falkland Islands or to the Falkland Islands Dependencies, as the case may be.

For this reason alone, the Government of the United Kingdom are unable to regard the Argentine [communication] under reference as having any legal effect."

21. The Government of the **United Kingdom** specified that the application of the Convention had been extended to Anguilla as from 26 March 1987.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION AGAINST THE TAKING OF HOSTAGES, NEW YORK, 17 DECEMBER 1979

Entry into force:	3 June 1983, in accordance with article 18(1).
Registration:	3 June 1983, No. 21931.
Status:	Signatories: 39, Parties: 153.
Text:	United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 1316, p. 205; and depositary notifications C.N.209.1987.TREATIES-6 of 8 October 1987 and C.N.324.1987.TREATIES-9 of 1 February 1988 (procès-verbal of rectification of the original Russian text).

Note: The Convention was adopted by resolution 34/146[1] of the General Assembly of the United Nations dated 17 December 1979. It was opened for signature from 18 December 1979 to 31 December 1980.

Participant	Signature	Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)
Afghanistan		24 Sep 2003 a
Albania		22 Jan 2002 a
Algeria		18 Dec 1996 a
Andorra		23 sep 2004 a
Antigua and Barbuda		6 Aug 1986 a
Argentina		18 Sep 1991 a
Armenia		16 Mar 2004 a
Australia		21 May 1990 a
Austria	3 Oct 1980	22 Aug 1986
Azerbaijan		29 Feb 2000 a
Bahamas		4 Jun 1981 a
Bahrain		16 Sep 2005 a
Bangladesh		20 May 2005 a
Barbados		9 Mar 1981 a
Belarus		1 Jul 1987 a
Belgium	3 Jan 1980	16 Apr 1999
Belize		14 Nov 2001 a
Benin		31 Jul 2003 a
Bhutan		31 Aug 1981 a
Bolivia	25 Mar 1980	7 Jan 2002
Bosnia and Herzegovina[2]		1 Sep 1993 d
Botswana		8 Sep 2000 a
Brazil		8 Mar 2000 a
Brunei Darussalam		18 Oct 1988 a
Bulgaria		10 Mar 1988 a
Burkina Faso		1 Oct 2003 a
Cameroon		9 Mar 1988 a
Canada	18 Feb 1980	4 Dec 1985
Cape Verde		10 Sep 2002 a
Chile	3 Jan 1980	12 Nov 1981
China[3,4]		26 Jan 1993 a
Colombia		14 Apr 2005 a
Comoros		25 Sep 2003 a

Costa Rica		24 Jan 2003 a
Côte d'Ivoire		22 Aug 1989 a
Croatia		23 Sep 2003 d
Cuba		15 Nov 2001 a
Cyprus		13 Sep 1991 a
Czech Republic[5]		22 Feb 1993 d
Democratic People's Republic of Korea		12 Nov 2001 a
Democratic Republic of the Congo	2 Jul 1980	
Denmark		11 Aug 1987 a
Djibouti		1 Jun 2004 a
Dominica		9 Sep 1986 a
Dominican Republic	12 Aug 1980	
Ecuador		2 May 1988 a
Egypt	18 Dec 1980	2 Oct 1981
El Salvador	10 Jun 1980	12 Feb 1981
Equatorial Guinea		7 Feb 2003 a
Estonia		8 Mar 2002 a
Ethiopia		16 Apr 2003 a
Finland	29 Oct 1980	14 Apr 1983
France		9 Jun 2000 a
Gabon	29 Feb 1980	19 Apr 2005
Georgia		18 Feb 2004 a
Germany[6,7]	18 Dec 1979	15 Dec 1980
Ghana		10 Nov 1987 a
Greece	18 Mar 1980	18 Jun 1987
Grenada		10 Dec 1990 a
Guatemala	30 Apr 1980	11 Mar 1983
Guinea		22 Dec 2004 a
Haiti	21 Apr 1980	17 May 1989
Honduras	11 Jun 1980	1 Jun 1981
Hungary		2 Sep 1987 a
Iceland		6 Jul 1981 a
India		7 Sep 1994 a
Iraq	14 Oct 1980	
Ireland		30 Jun 2005 a
Israel	19 Nov 1980	
Italy	18 Apr 1980	20 Mar 1986
Jamaica	27 Feb 1980	
Japan	22 Dec 1980	8 Jun 1987
Jordan		19 Feb 1986 a
Kazakhstan		21 Feb 1996 a
Kenya		8 Dec 1981 a
Kiribati		15 Sep 2005 a
Kuwait		6 Feb 1989 a
Kyrgyzstan		2 Oct 2003 a
Lao People's Democratic Republic		22 Aug 2002 a
Latvia		14 Nov 2002 a
Lebanon		4 Dec 1997 a

Lesotho	17 Apr 1980	5 Nov 1980
Liberia	30 Jan 1980	5 Mar 2003
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		25 Sep 2000 a
Liechtenstein		28 Nov 1994 a
Lithuania		2 Feb 2001 a
Luxembourg	18 Dec 1979	29 Apr 1991
Madagascar		24 Sep 2003 a
Malawi		17 Mar 1986 a
Mali		8 Feb 1990 a
Malta		11 Nov 2001 a
Marshall Islands		27 Jan 2003 a
Mauritania		13 Mar 1998 a
Mauritius	18 Jun 1980	17 Oct 1980
Mexico		28 Apr 1987 a
Micronesia (Federated States of)		6 Jul 2004 a
Monaco		16 Oct 2001 a
Mongolia		9 Jun 1992 a
Mozambique		14 Jan 2003 a
Myanmar		4 Jun 2004 a
Nauru		2 Aug 2005 a
Nepal		9 Mar 1990 a
Netherlands[8]	18 Dec 1980	6 Dec 1988
New Zealand[9]	24 Dec 1980	12 Nov 1985
Nicaragua		24 Sep 2003 a
Niger		26 Oct 2004 a
Norway	18 Dec 1980	2 Jul 1981
Oman		22 Jul 1988 a
Pakistan		8 Sep 2000 a
Palau		14 Nov 2001 a
Panama	24 Jan 1980	19 Aug 1982
Papua New Guinea		30 Sep 2003 a
Paraguay		22 Sep 2004 a
Peru		6 Jul 2001 a
Philippines	2 May 1980	14 Oct 1980
Poland		25 May 2000 a
Portugal[4]	16 Jun 1980	6 Jul 1984
Republic of Korea		4 May 1983 a
Republic of Moldova		10 Oct 2002 a
Romania		17 May 1990 a
Russian Federation		11 Jun 1987 a
Rwanda		13 May 2002 a
Saint Kitts and Nevis		17 Jan 1991 a
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		12 Sep 2000 a
Saudi Arabia		8 Jan 1991 a
Senegal	2 Jun 1980	10 Mar 1987
Serbia and Montenegro[2]		12 Mar 2001 d
Seychelles		12 Nov 2003 a
Sierra Leone		26 Sep 2003 a

Slovakia[5]		28 May 1993 d
Slovenia[2]		6 Jul 1992 d
South Africa		23 Sep 2003 a
Spain		26 Mar 1984 a
Sri Lanka		8 Sep 2000 a
Sudan		19 Jun 1990 a
Suriname	30 Jul 1980	5 Nov 1981
Swaziland		4 Apr 2003 a
Sweden	25 Feb 1980	15 Jan 1981
Switzerland	18 Jul 1980	5 Mar 1985
Tajikistan		6 May 2002 a
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia[2]		12 Mar 1998 d
Togo	8 Jul 1980	25 Jul 1986
Tonga		9 Dec 2002 a
Trinidad and Tobago		1 Apr 1981 a
Tunisia		18 Jun 1997 a
Turkey		15 Aug 1989 a
Turkmenistan		25 Jun 1999 a
Uganda	10 Nov 1980	5 Nov 2003
Ukraine		19 Jun 1987 a
United Arab Emirates		24 Sep 2003 a
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland[3,10]	18 Dec 1979	22 Dec 1982
United Republic of Tanzania		22 Jan 2003 a
United States of America	21 Dec 1979	7 Dec 1984
Uruguay		4 March 2003 a
Uzbekistan		19 January 1998 a
Venezuela		13 Dec 1988 a
Yemen		14 Jul 2000 a

DECLARATIONS AND RESERVATIONS

(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations and reservations were made upon ratification, accession or succession.)

Algeria

Reservation:
The Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 16, paragraph 1, of the [said Convention].
These provisions are not in accordance with the view of the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria that the submission of a dispute to the International Court of Justice requires the prior agreement of all the parties concerned in each case.

Belarus

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by article 16, paragraph 1, of the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages and declares that, in order for any dispute between parties to the Convention concerning the interpretation or application thereof to be referred to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice, the consent of all parties to the dispute must be secured in each individual case.

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic condemns international terrorism, which takes the lives of innocent people, constitutes a threat to their freedom and personal inviolability and destabilizes the international situation, whatever the motives used to explain terrorist actions. Accordingly, the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic considers that article 9, paragraph 1, of the Convention should be applied in a manner consistent with the stated aims of the Convention, which include the development of international co-operation in adopting effective measures for the prevention, prosecution and punishment of all acts of hostage-taking as manifestations of international terrorism through, inter alia, the extradition of alleged offenders.

Brazil

Reservation:
With the reservation provided under article 16 (2).

Bulgaria[11]

Declaration on article 9, paragraph 1:
The People's Republic of Bulgaria condemns all acts of international terrorism, whose victims are not only governmental and public officials but also many innocent people, including mothers, children, old-aged, and which exerts an increasingly destabilizing impact on international relations, complicates considerably the political solution of crisis situations, irrespective of the reasons invoked to explain terrorist acts. The People's Republic of Bulgaria considers that article 9, paragraph 1 of the Convention should be applied in a manner consistent with the stated aims of the Convention, which include the development of international co-operation in adopting effective measures for the prevention, prosecution and punishment of all acts of hostage-taking as manifestations of international terrorism, including extradition of alleged offenders.

Chile

The Government of the Republic [of Chile], having approved this Convention, states that such approval is given on the understanding that the aforesaid Convention prohibits the taking of hostages in any circumstances, even those referred to in article 12.

China

Reservation:
The People's Republic of China makes its reservation to article 16, paragraph 1, and does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 16, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

Colombia

Reservation:

In accordance with article 16 (2) of the Convention, Colombia does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 16 (1).

Cuba

Reservation:
The Republic of Cuba declares, pursuant to article 16, paragraph 2, that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of the said article, concerning the settlement of disputes arising between States Parties, inasmuch as it considers that such disputes must be settled through amicable negotiation. In consequence, it reiterates that it does not recognize the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

Czech Republic

Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Reservations:
... with the following reservations:
1. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 16, paragraph 1 of the Convention.
2. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 5, paragraph 3 of the Convention.

Dominica

Understanding:
"The aforesaid Convention prohibits the taking of hostages in any circumstances, even those referred to in article 12."

El Salvador

Upon signature:
With the reservation permitted under article 16 (2) of the said Convention.
Upon ratification:
Reservation with respect to the application of the provisions of article 16, paragraph 1 of the Convention.

Ethiopia

Reservation pursuant to article 16 (2):
"The Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia does not consider itself bound by the aforementioned provision of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice, and states that disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention would be submitted to arbitration or to the Court only with the prior consent of all the parties concerned."

France

Declarations:

1. France considers that the act of hostage-taking is prohibited in all circumstances.
2. With regard to the application of article 6, France, in accordance with the principles of its penal procedure, does not intend to take an alleged offender into custody or to take any other coercive measures prior to the institution of criminal proceedings, except in cases where pre-trial detention has been requested.
3. With regard to the application of article 9, extradition will not be granted if the person whose extradition is requested was a French national at the time of the events or, in the case of a foreign national, if the offence is punishable by the death penalty under the laws of the requesting State, unless that State gives what are deemed to be adequate assurances that the death penalty will not be imposed or, if a death sentence is passed, that it will not be carried out.

Hungary[12]

India

Reservation:

"The Government of the Republic of India declares that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of article 16 which establishes compulsory arbitration or adjudication by the International Court of Justice concerning disputes between two or more States Parties relating to the interpretation or application of this Convention at the request of one of them."

Israel

Upon signature:

"1. It is the understanding of Israel that the Convention implements the principle that hostage taking is prohibited in all circumstances and that any person committing such an act shall be either prosecuted or extradited pursuant to article 8 of this Convention or the relevant provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 or their additional Protocols, without any exception whatsoever.
"2) The Government of Israel declares that it reserves the right, when depositing the instrument of ratification, to make reservations and additional declarations and understandings."

Italy

Upon signature:
The Italian Government declares that, because of the differing interpretations to which certain formulations in the text lend themselves, Italy reserves the right, when depositing the instrument of ratification, to invoke article 19 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 23 May 1969 in conformity with the general principles of international law.

Jordan

"The Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan declares that their accession to the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages can in no way be construed as constituting recognition of, or entering into treaty relations with the 'state of Israel'.

Kenya

"The Government of the Republic of Kenya does not consider herself bound by the provisions of paragraph (1) of the article 16 of the Convention."

Kuwait[13]

Declaration:
It is understood that the accession to this Convention does not mean in any way 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.

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Reservation:
"In accordance with paragraph 2, Article 16 of the International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages, the Lao People's Democratic Republic does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1, article 16 of the present Convention. The Lao People's Democratic Republic declares that to refer a dispute relating to interpretation and application of the present Convention to arbitration or International Court of Justice, the agreement of all parties concerned in the dispute is necessary."

Lebanon

Declaration:
1. The accession of the Lebanese Republic to the Convention shall not constitute recognition of Israel, just as the application of the Convention shall not give rise to relations or cooperation of any kind with it.
2. The provisions of the Convention, and in particular those of its article 13, shall not affect the Lebanese Republic's stance of supporting the right of States and peoples to oppose and resist foreign occupation of their territories.

Liechtenstein

Interpretative declaration:
The Principality of Liechtenstein construes article 4 of the Convention to mean that the Principality of Liechtenstein undertakes to fulfil the obligations contained therein under the conditions laid down in its domestic legislation.

Malawi

"While the Government of the Republic of Malawi accepts the principles in article 16, this acceptance would nonetheless be read in conjunction with [the] declaration [made by the President and the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Malawi] of 12 December, 1966 upon recognition as compulsory, the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice under article 36, paragraph 2, of the State of the Court."

Mexico

In relation to article 16, the United Mexican States adhere to the scope and limitations established by the Government of Mexico on 7 November 1945, at the time when it ratified the Charter of the United Nations and the Statute of the International Court of Justice.
6 August 1987
The Government of Mexico subsequently specified that the said declaration should be understood to mean that, in so far as article 16 is concerned, the United Mexican States accede subject to the limits and restrictions laid down by the Mexican Government when

recognizing, on 23 October 1947, the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in accordance with article 36, paragraph 2, of the State of the Court.

Mozambique

Declaration:
"... with the following declaration in accordance with its article 16, paragraph 2:
"The Republic of Mozambique does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 16 paragraph 1 of the Convention.
In this connection, the Republic of Mozambique states that, in each individual case, the consent of all Parties to such a dispute is necessary for the submission of the dispute to arbitration or to [the] International Court of Justice."
Furthermore, the Republic of Mozambique declares that:
"The Republic of Mozambique, in accordance with its Constitution and domestic laws, can not extradite Mozambique citizens.
Therefore, Mozambique citizens will be tried and sentenced in national courts."

Myanmar

Reservation:
“The Government of the Union of Myanmar does not consider itself bound by the article 16(1) of the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages adopted on 17 December 1979.”

Netherlands

Reservation:
"In cases where the judicial authorities of either the Netherlands, the Netherlands Antilles or Aruba cannot exercise jurisdiction pursuant to one of the principles mentioned in article 5, paragraph 1, the Kingdom accepts the aforesaid obligation [laid down in article 8] subject to the condition that it has received and rejected a request for extradition from another State party to the Convention."
Declaration:
"In the view of the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands article 15 of the Convention, and in particular the second sentence of that article, in no way affects the applicability of article 33 of the Convention of 28 July 1951 relating to the Status of Refugees."

Republic of Moldova

Reservation:
Pursuant to article 16, paragraph 2 of the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, the Republic of Moldova declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 16, paragraph 1 of the Convention.

Russian Federation

[Same reservation and declaration identical in substance, mutatis mutandis, as those made by Belarus.]

Saudi Arabia[13]

Reservation:
1. The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia does not consider itself obligated with the provision of paragraph 1, of article 16, of the Convention concerning arbitration.
Declaration:

2. The accession of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to this Convention does not constitute a recognition of Israel and does not lead to entering into any transactions or the establishment of any relations based on this Convention.

Serbia and Montenegro[2]

Confirmed upon succession:
Declaration:
"The [Government of Yugoslavia] herewith states that the provisions of Article 9 of the Convention should be interpreted and applied in practice in the way which would not bring into question the goals of the Convention, i.e. undertaking of efficient measures for the prevention of all acts of the taking of hostages as a phenomenon of international terrorism, as well as the prosecution, punishment and extradition of persons considered to have perpetrated this criminal offence."

Slovakia[3]

Switzerland

Declaration:
The Swiss Federal Council interprets article 4 of the Con-vention to mean that Switzerland undertakes to fulfil the obligations contained therein in the conditions specified by its domestic legislation.

Tunisia

Reservation:
[The Government of the Republic of Tunisia] declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 16 and states that disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention can only be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice with the prior consent of all the Parties concerned.

Turkey

Reservation:
In acceding to the Convention the Government of the Republic of Turkey, under article 16 (2) of the Convention declares that it doesn't consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph (1) of the said article.

Ukraine

[Same reservation and declaration identical in substance, mutatis mutandis, as those made by Belarus.]

Venezuela

Declaration:
The Republic of Venezuela declares that it is not bound by the provisions of article 16, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

OBJECTIONS

(Unless otherwise indicated, the objections were received upon ratification, accession, acceptance, approval, formal confirmation or succession.)

Israel

9 September 1998

With regard to declarations made by Lebanon upon accession:
"... The Government of Israel refers in particular to the political declaration "[*see declaration "1" made under "Lebanon"*] made by the Lebanese Republic on acceding to the [said] Convention.
"In the view of the Government of Israel, this Convention is not the proper place for making declarations of a political character. The Government of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter adopt towards the Lebanese Republic an attitude of complete reciprocity.
"Moreover, in view of the Government of Israel, the Lebanese understanding of certain of the Convention's provisions [*see declaration "2" made under "Lebanon"*] is incompatible with and contradictory to the object and purpose of the Convention and in effect defeats that object and purpose."

Communications made under article 7 of the Convention

Saudi Arabia

11 December 2001

[For the text of the communication see depositary notification C.N.1500.2001.TREATIES- of 8 January 2002]

NOTES

1. Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 46 (A/34/46), p. 245.

2. The former **Yugoslavia** had signed and ratified the Convention on 29 December 1980 and 19 April 1985, respectively, with the following reservation (made upon signature) and declaration (made upon ratification):

"With the reservation with regard to article 9, subject to subsequent approval pursuant to the constitutional provisions in force in Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia".

Declaration:
"The Government of the Yugoslavia herewith states that the provisions of Article 9 of the Convention should be interpreted and applied in practice in the way which would not bring into question the goals of the Convention, i.e. undertaking of efficient measures for the prevention of all acts of the taking of hostages as a phenomenon of international terrorism, as well as the prosecution, punishment and extradition of persons considered to have perpetrated this criminal offence."

See also note 1 under "Bosnia and Herzegovina", "Croatia", "former Yugoslavia", "Slovenia", "The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" and "Yugoslavia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of the relevant UN volume.

3. The Secretary-General received, on 6 and 10 June 1999, communications concerning the status of Hong Kong from China and the United Kingdom (see also note 2 under "China" and note 2 under "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland" regarding Hong Kong in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume). Upon resuming the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong, **China** notified the Secretary-General that the Convention with reservation will also apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

4. On 28 June 1999, the Government of **Portugal** informed the Secretary-General that the Convention would also apply to Macao. Subsequently, the Secretary-General received, on 27 October and 3 December 1999, communications concerning the status of Macao from Portgual and China (see also note 3 under "China" and note 1 under "Portugal" regarding Macao in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume). Upon resuming the exercise of sovereignty over Macao, China notified the Secretary-General that the Convention will also apply to the Macao Special Administrative Region.

5. Czechoslovakia had acceded to the Convention on 27 January 1988, with the following reservation to article 16 (1):

The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provision of its article 16, paragraph 1, and states that, in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality of States, for any dispute to be submitted to a conciliation procedure or to the International Court of Justice the consent of all the parties to the dispute is required in each separate case.

Subsequently, on 26 April 1991, the Government of Czechoslovakia notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the said reservation.

See also note 1 under "Czech Republic" and note 1 under "Slovakia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of the relevant UN volume.

6. See note 1 under "**Germany**" regarding Berlin (West) in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of the relevant UN volume.

7. The **German Democratic Republic** had acceded to the Convention on 2 May 1988 with the following reservation and declaration:

Reservation regarding article 16, paragraph 1:
The German Democratic Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 16, paragraph 1, of the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages and declares that in every single case the consent of all parties in the dispute is necessary to submit to arbitration or refer to the International Court of Justice any dispute between the States Parties to the Convention concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention.

Declaration regarding article 9, paragraph 1:
The German Democratic Republic decisively condemns any act of international terrorism. Therefore, the German Democratic Republic holds the opinion that article 9, paragraph 1, of the Convention shall be applied in such a way as to be in correspondence with the declared aims of the Convention which embrace the taking of effective measures for the prevention, prosecution and punishment of all acts of international terrorism, including the taking of hostages.

See also note 2 under "Germany" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of the relevant UN volume.

8. For the Kingdom in Europe, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

9. For New Zealand (except Tokelau), Cook Islands and Niue.

10. In respect of the **United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland** and the Territories under the territorial sovereignty of the United Kingdom. See also note 3 .

11. On 24 June 1992, the Government of **Bulgaria** notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservation to article 16 (1) of the Convention, made upon accession which reads as follows:

The People's Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 16, paragraph 1 of the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages and declares that submission of any dispute concerning interpretation and application of the Convention between parties to the Convention to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice requires the consent of all parties to the dispute in each individual case.

12. In a communication received on 8 December 1989, the Government of **Hungary** notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its reservation with respect to article 16 made upon accession which reads as follows:

The Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the dispute settlement procedures provided for in article 16, paragraph 1 of the Convention, since in its opinion, the jurisdiction of any arbitral tribunal or of the International Court of Justice can be founded only on the voluntary prior acceptance of such jurisdiction by all the Parties concerned.

13. On 17 May 1989, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Israel the following communication:

"The Government of the State of Israel has noted that the instrument of accession by the Government of Kuwait to the above-mentioned Convention contains a declaration in respect to Israel. In the view of the Government of the State of Israel, such declaration, which is explicitly of a political character, is incompatible with the purposes and objectives of this

Convention and cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon the Government of Kuwait under general international law or under particular Conventions.

"The Government of the State of Israel, will insofar as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of Kuwait an attitude of complete reciprocity."

On 22 May 1991, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Israel a communication, identical in essence, mutatis mutandis, with regard to the declaration made by Saudi Arabia upon accession.

CONVENTION ON THE PHYSICAL PROTECTION OF NUCLEAR MATERIAL, VIENNA, 3 MARCH 1980

Entry into force:	The Convention entered into force on 8 February 1987.
Status:	45 Signatories, 116 Parties.
This list is based on information communicated by the Secretary General of the International Atomic Energy Agency as of 29 June 2004.	

State	Date of signature	Date of deposit of Instrument of Ratification, Accession or Succession	Effective date
Afghanistan		12 September 2003	12 October 2003
Albania		5 March 2002	4 April 2002
Algeria		30 April 2003	30 May 2003
Antigua and Barbuda		4 August 1993	3 September 1993
Argentina	28 February 1986	6 April 1989	6 May 1989
Armenia		24 August 1993	23 September 1993
Australia	22 February 1984	22 September 1987	22 October 1987
Austria **(2)**	03 March 1980	22 December 1988	21 January 1989
Azerbaijan		19 January 2004	18 February 2004
Bangladesh		11 May 2005	10 June 2005
Belarus		9 September 1993	14 June 1993
Belgium **(1),(2)**	13 June 1980	6 September 1991	6 October 1991
Bolivia		24 January 2002	23 February 2002
Bosnia and Herzegovina		30 June 1998	1 March 1992
Botswana		19 September 2000	19 October 2000
Brazil	15 May 1981	17 October 1985	8 February 1987
Bulgaria	23 June 1981	10 April 1984	8 February 1987
Burkina Faso		13 January 2004	12 February 2004
Cameroon		29 June 2004	29 July 2004
Canada	23 September 1980	21 March 1986	8 February 1987
Chile		27 April 1994	27 May 1994
China		10 January 1989	9 February 1989
Colombia		28 March 2003	27 April 2003
Costa Rica		2 May 2003	1 June 2003
Croatia		29 September 1992	8 October 1991
Cuba		26 September 1997	26 October 1997
Cyprus		23 July 1998	22 August 1998
Czech Republic		24 March 1993	1 January 1993
Democratic Rep. of the Congo		21 September 2004	21 October 2004
Denmark **(1)**	13 June 1980	6 September 1991	6 October 1991
Djibouti		22 June 2004	22 July 2004
Dominica		8 November 2004	8 December 2004
Dominican Republic	03 March 1980		
Ecuador	26 June 1986	17 January 1996	16 February 1996
Equatorial Guinea		24 Nov 2003	24 Dec 2003

Estonia		9 May 1994	8 June 1994
Finland **(2)**	25 June 1981	22 September 1989	22 October 1989
France **(1),(2)**	13 June 1980	6 Septembre 1991	6 October 1991
Germany **(1),(2)**	13 June 1980	6 September 1991	6 October 1991
Ghana		16 October 2002	15 November 2002
Greece **(1),(2)**	03 March 1980	6 September 1991	6 October 1991
Grenada		9 January 2002	8 February 2002
Guatemala	12 March 1980	23 April 1985	8 February 1987
Guinea		29 November 2005	29 December 2005
Haiti	09 April 1980		
Honduras		28 January 2004	27 February 2004
Hungary	17 June 1980	4 May 1984	8 February 1987
Iceland		18 June 2002	18 July 2002
India		12 March 2002	11 April 2002
Indonesia	03 July 1986	5 November 1986	8 February 1987
Ireland **(1),(2)**	13 June 1980	6 September 1991	6 October 1991
Israel	17 June 1983	22 January 2002	21 February 2002
Italy **(1),(2)**	13 June 1980	6 September 1991	6 October 1991
Jamaica		16 August 2005	15 September 2005
Japan		28 October 1988	27 November 1988
Kazakhstan		2 September 2005	2 October 2005
Kenya		11 February 2002	13 March 2002
Korea, Republic of	29 Dec 1981	7 April 1982	8 Feb 1987
Kuwait		23 April 2004	23 May 2004
Latvia		6 November 2002	6 December 2002
Lebanon		16 December 1997	15 January 1998
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		18 October 2000	17 November 2000
Liechtenstein	13 January 1986	25 November 1986	8 February 1987
Lithuania		7 December 1993	6 January 1994
Luxembourg **(1),(2)**	13 June 1980	6 September 1991	6 October 1991
Madagascar		28 October 2003	27 November 2003
Mali		7 May 2002	6 June 2002
Malta		16 Oct 2003	15 Nov 2003
Marshall Islands		7 February 2003	9 March 2003
Mexico		4 April 1988	4 May 1988
Monaco		9 August 1996	8 September 1996
Mongolia	21 January 1986	28 May 1986	8 February 1987
Morocco	25 July 1980	23 August 2002	22 September 2002
Mozambique		3 March 2003	2 April 2003
Namibia		2 October 2002	1 November 2002
Nauru		12 August 2005	11 September 2005
Netherlands **(1),(2)**	13 Jun 1980	6 September 1991	6 October 1991
New Zealand		19 December 2003	18 January 2004
Niger	7 Jan 1985	19 August 2004	18 September 2004
Norway **(2)**	26 Jan 1983	15 August 1985	8 February 1987
Oman		11 June 2003	11 July 2003
Pakistan		12 September 2000	12 October 2000
Panama	18 Mar 1980	1 April 1999	1 May 1999

Paraguay	21 May 1980	6 February 1985	8 February 1987
Peru		11 January 1995	10 February 1995
Philippines	19 May 1980	22 September 1981	8 February 1987
Poland	6 August 1980	5 October 1983	8 February 1987
Portugal **(1),(2)**	19 September 1984	6 September 1991	6 October 1991
Qatar		9 March 2004	8 April 2004
Republic of Moldova		7 May 1998	6 June 1998
Romania	15 January 1981	23 November 1993	23 December 1993
Russian Federation	22 May 1980	25 May 1983	8 February 1987
Senegal		3 November 2003	3 December 2003
Serbia and Montenegro	15 July 1980	5 February 2002	22 April 1992
Seychelles		13 august 2003	12 September 2003
Slovakia		10 February 1993	1 January 1993
Slovenia		7 July 1992	25 June 1991
South Africa	18 May 1981		
Spain **(1),(2)**	7 April 1986	6 September 1991	6 October 1991
Sudan		18 May 2000	17 June 2000
Swaziland		17 April 2003	17 May 2003
Sweden **(2)**	2 July 1980	1 August 1980	8 February 1987
Switzerland **(2)**	9 January 1987	9 January 1987	8 February 1987
Tajikistan		11 July 1997	10 August 1996
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia		20 September 1996	17 November 1991
Tonga		24 January 2003	23 February 2003
Trinidad and Tobago		25 April 2001	25 May 2001
Tunisia		8 April 1993	8 May 1993
Turkey	23 August 1983	27 February 1985	8 February 1987
Turkmenistan		7 January 2005	6 February 2005
Uganda		10 Dec 2003	10 Jan 2004
Ukraine		6 July 1993	5 August 1993
United Arab Emirates		16 Oct 2003	15 Nov 2003
United Kingdom **(1),(2)**	13 June 1980	6 September 1991	6 October 1991
United States	3 March 1980	13 December 1982	8 February 1987
Uruguay		24 Oct 2003	23 Nov 2003
Uzbekistan		9 February 1998	11 March 1998
EURATOM **(2)**	13 June 1980	6 September 1991	6 October 1991

(1) - Signed/ratified as a EURATOM Member State
(2) - Deposited an objection to the declaration of Pakistan

DECLARATIONS/RESERVATIONS
(made upon expressing consent to be bound and objections thereto)

Algeria, People's Democratic Republic of

"The Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 17, paragraph 2 of this Convention. The Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria declares that any dispute can only be submitted to arbitration or referred to the International Court of Justice with the prior consent of all parties concerned."

Argentina

[6 April 1989]

"In accordance with the provisions of Article 17.3 of the Convention, Argentina does not consider itself bound by either of the dispute settlement procedures provided for in Article 17.2 of the Convention."
(Original in Spanish; translation by the Secretariat)

Austria

[Objection to the declaration of Pakistan - received on 12 October 2001]

"Austria has carefully examined the declaration made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan at the time of its accession to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, regarding article 2, paragraph 2.
Austria objects to the aforesaid declaration by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, which raises doubts with regard to the commitment of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the object and purpose of the Convention.
Although the declaration made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan refers to the area "beyond the scope of the said Convention" the purpose of that declaration could be interpreted as if it also related to obligations within the framework of that Convention, such as obligations to make the offences described in article 7 of the Convention punishable under its national law or to cooperate with other States Parties in the field of criminal prosecution. Such interpretation would be incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.
This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Republic of Austria and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan."
(Original in English)

Azerbaijan, Republic of

"In accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 17of the Convention, the Republic of Azerbaijan declares that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 2 of Article 17."

Belarus
[9 September 1993]

"... does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 17, paragraph 2 of the Convention that any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention shall be submitted to arbitration or referred to the International Court of Justice at the request of any party to such dispute."
(Original in Russian; translation by the Secretariat)

Belgium

[Objection to the declaration of Pakistan - received on 16 October 2001]

"...the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium has examined the reservation expressed by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on its accession to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material with regard to paragraph 2 of article 2 thereof.

The Government of the Kingdom of Belgium objects to the aforementioned reservation of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan which raises a doubt with regard to Pakistan's commitment to the object and purpose of the Convention.
This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan."
(Original in French; translation by the Secretariat)

China, People's Republic of

[10 January 1989]

"China will not be bound by the two dispute settlement procedures as stipulated in Paragraph 2, Article 17 of the said Convention."
(Original in Chinese; translation by the Secretariat)

Cuba

"The Republic of Cuba declares with respect to the content of Article 17 of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material that any dispute that may arise concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention shall be settled by diplomatic means among the parties to the dispute. By the same token, it does not consider itself bound by the procedure involving the International Court of Justice".

Cyprus

"The Republic of Cyprus declares that in accordance with the provisions of Article 17.3 of the Convention Cyprus does not consider itself bound by either of the dispute settlement procedures provided for in Article 17.2 of the Convention".

EURATOM

[6 September 1991]

"Pursuant to Article 18 (4)(c) of the Convention, [the European Atomic Energy Community] would like to declare:

(a) that the Member States of the Community are at present Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

b) that Articles 7 to 13 of the Convention are not applicable to the Community.

"Further, pursuant to Article 17 (3) of the Convention, [the European Atomic Energy Community] declare[s] that, since only States may be parties in cases before the International Court of Justice, the Community considers itself exclusively bound by the arbitration procedures provided for in Article 17 (2)."
(Original in English)

[Objection to the declaration of Pakistan - received on 19 October 2001]

"The European Atomic Energy Community has carefully examined the declaration made by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan at the time of its accession to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, with regard to article 2, paragraph 2.
The European Atomic Energy Community objects to the aforesaid reservation by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, which puts in question Pakistan's commitment to the object and purpose of the Convention.

This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the European Atomic Energy Community and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan."
(Original in English)

Finland

[Objection to the declaration of Pakistan - received on 18 October 2001]

"The Government of the Finland has carefully examined the reservation made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan at the time of its accession to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, regarding article 2, paragraph 2.

The Government of Finland objects to the aforesaid reservation by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, which puts in question Pakistan's commitment to the object and purpose of the Convention.

This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Government of Finland and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan."
(Original in English)

France

[6 September 1991]

"(1) In approving the Convention, the French Government expresses the following reservation: the offences described in sub-paragraphs 1(e) and 1(f) of Article 7 of the Convention shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of French penal legislation.

"(2) The French Government declares that the jurisdiction referred to in Article 8, paragraph 4 may not be invoked against it, since the criterion of jurisdiction based on involvement in international nuclear transport as the exporting or importing State is not expressly recognized in international law and is not provided for in French national legislation.

"(3) In accordance with Article 17, paragraph 3, France declares that it does not accept the competence of the International Court of Justice in the settlement of the disputes referred to in paragraph 2 of this article, nor that of the President of the International Court of Justice to appoint one or more arbitrators."
(Original in French; translation by the Secretariat)

[Objection to the declaration of Pakistan - received on 12 October 2001]
"The Government of the French Republic has examined the reservation expressed by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on its accession to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, with regard to paragraph 2 of article 2 thereof.

The Government of the French Republic objects to the aforementioned reservation of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan which raises a doubt with regard to Pakistan's commitment to the object and purposes of the Convention.
This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between France and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan."
(Original in French; translation by the Secretariat)

Germany

[Objection to the declaration of Pakistan - received on 20 September 2001]

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has examined the declaration made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan upon its accession to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, regarding paragraph 2 of Article 2. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany objects to the aforesaid declaration by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan which raises doubts with regard to the commitment of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the object and purpose of the Convention.

It is in the common interest that treaties are respected as to their object and purpose by all parties.

This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan".
(Original in English)

Greece

[Objection to the declaration of Pakistan - received on 26 November 2001]

"The Government of Greece has carefully examined the reservation made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan at the time of its accession to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, regarding article 2, paragraph 2.
The Government of Greece objects to the aforesaid reservation by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, which puts in question Pakistan's commitment to the object and purpose of the Convention.
This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Government of Greece and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan."
(Original in English)

Guatemala

[23 April 1985]

"The Republic of Guatemala does not consider itself bound by any of the dispute settlement procedures set out in paragraph 2 of Article 17 of the Convention, which provide for the submission of disputes to arbitration or their referral to the International Court of Justice for decision."
(Original in Spanish; translation by the Secretariat)

India

"In accordance with Article 17, paragraph 3, the Government of the Republic of India does not consider itself bound by the procedure for the settlement of disputes provided for under Article 17, paragraph 2 of the Convention".

Indonesia

[5 November 1986]

"The Government of the Republic of Indonesia does not consider itself bound by the provision of Article 17, paragraph 2 of this Convention and take the position that any dispute relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention may only be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice with the agreement of all the parties to the dispute."
(Originals in English and Indonesian; supplied by the Government)

Ireland

[Objection to the declaration of Pakistan - received on 28 September 2001]

"The Government of Ireland has carefully examined the reservation made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan upon its accession to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, regarding paragraph 2 of Article 2.

The Government of Ireland objects to the aforesaid reservation by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, which raises doubts with regard to the commitment of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the object and purpose of the Convention.

It is in the common interest that treaties are respected as to their object and purpose by all parties.

This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the convention between Ireland and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan."
(Original in English)

Israel

[22 January 2002]

"In accordance with Article 17 paragraph 3, the Government of the State of Israel declares that it does not consider itself bound by the dispute settlement procedures provided for in paragraph 2 of Article 17."
(Original in English)

Italy

[6 September 1991]

Confirms the reservations and declaration made upon signature.
(Original in English)

[Objection to the declaration of Pakistan - received on 15 October 2001]

"The Government of the Republic of Italy has carefully examined the reservation made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan at the time of its accession to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, regarding article 2, paragraph 2 of the aforesaid Convention.

The Government of the Republic of Italy objects to the aforesaid reservation by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, which raises doubts with regard to the commitment of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the object and the purpose of the Convention.

This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Republic of Italy and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan."
(Original in English)

Korea, Republic of

[7 April 1982]
Confirms the reservation made upon signature.
(Original in English)

Kuwait, State of

“Having considered the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material signed on 3 March 1980, and having considered Law No. 12 of 2004, issued on (14 Dhu Al-Qa’da 1424 – year of the Hegira) 6 January 2004 pertaining of approval of it with a reservation on paragraph 2 of Article 17 declaring non-obligation to be bound by it, we hereby announce our accession to the said Convention and pledge to comply with it and ensure its observance.”

Luxembourg

[Objection to the declaration of Pakistan - received on 23 October 2001]

"The Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg has examined the reservation expressed by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan on its accession to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material with regard to paragraph 2 of article 2 thereof.

The Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg objects to the aforementioned reservation of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan which raises a doubt with regard to Pakistan’s commitment to the object and purpose of the Convention.

This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan."
(Original in French; translation by the Secretariat)

Mozambique, Republic of

“The Republic of Mozambique does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 17, paragraph 2 of the Convention. In this connection, the Republic of Mozambique states that, in each individual case, the consent of all Parties to such a dispute is necessary for the submission of the dispute to arbitration or to International Court of Justice.”

Netherlands

[6 September 1991]

"With regard to the obligation to exercise jurisdiction referred to in Article 10 of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, done at Vienna/New York on 3 March 1980, the Kingdom of the Netherlands makes the reservation, that in cases where the judicial authorities of the Netherlands are unable to exercise jurisdiction on the grounds of

one of the principles referred to in Article 8, paragraph 1, of the Convention, the Kingdom shall be bound by this obligation only if it has received an extradition request from a Party to the Convention and the said request has been rejected."
(Original in English)

[Objection to the declaration of Pakistan - received on 9 October 2001]

"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has examined the reservation made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan at the time of its accession to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, regarding article 2, paragraph 2.
The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands objects to the aforesaid reservation by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, which raises doubts as to Pakistan's commitment to the object and purpose of the Convention.

It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become party should be respected, as to object and purpose, by all parties.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.

This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan."
(Original in English)

[Received on 2 December 2005]
The Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, declares, in conformity with Article 18, paragraph 2 , of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, done at Vienna/New York on 3 March 1980, that the Kingdom of the Netherlands accepts the said Convention, with Annexes, for Aruba, and that the provisions so accepted shall be observed, subject to the following reservation:" With regard to the obligation to exercise jurisdiction referred to in Article 10 of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, done at Vienna/New York on 3 March 19890, the Kingdom of the Netherlands make the reservation, that in cases where the judicial authorities of Aruba are unable to exercise jurisdiction on the grounds of one of the principles referred to in Article 8, paragraph 1, of the Convention, the Kingdom shall be bound by this obligation only if it has received an extradition request from a Party to the Convention and the said request has been rejected".
(Original in English)

Norway

[Objection to the declaration of Pakistan - received on 17 October 2001]

"The Government of Norway has examined the contents of the reservation made by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan upon accession to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material.

According to paragraph 1 of the reservation, Pakistan does not consider itself bound by paragraph 2 of article 2 of the Convention. This paragraph extends the obligation of protection of nuclear material to such material while in domestic use, storage and transport. The provision aims at averting the potential dangers posed by the unlawful taking and use of nuclear material. Norway therefore objects to paragraph 1 of the reservation, as it is contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention and thus impermissible according to well established treaty law.

This objection does not preclude the entry into force in its entirety of the Convention between the Kingdom of Norway and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The Convention thus becomes operative between Norway and Pakistan without Pakistan benefiting from the said part of the reservation."
(Original in English)

Oman, Sultanate of

"1. Reservation with respect to Article 8; paragraph 4; the text of which states that “each State Party may, consistent with international law, establish its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in Article 7 when it is involved in international nuclear transport as the exporting or importing State”.

2. In accordance with Article 17; paragraph 3 of the Convention; the Sultanate does not consider itself bound by the dispute settlement procedure provided for in Article 17; paragraph 2 of the Convention”
(Original in Arabic, translation by the Secretariat)

Upon a request by the Secretariat, the following specification of the nature of the reservation made with respect to Article 8, paragraph 4; was received from the Sultanate of Oman.

“The reservation to Article 8, paragraph 4, made by the Sultanate of Oman is due to the fact that it is inconsistent with the principle of sovereignty of national jurisdiction; as well as with the principles of international law. This is because it establishes jurisdiction by importing and exporting States over offences committed outside their territories when they are involved in international nuclear transport”
(Original in Arabic, translation by the Secretariat)

Pakistan

[12 September 2000]

"1. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan does not consider itself bound by paragraph 2 of Article 2, as it regards the question of domestic use, storage and transport of nuclear material beyond the scope of the said Convention.

2. The Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan does not consider itself bound by either of the dispute settlement procedures provided for in paragraph 2 of Article 17 of the said Convention."
(Original in English)

Peru

[11 January 1995]

"In accordance with the provisions of Article 17.3 of the Convention, Peru does not consider itself bound by any of the dispute settlement procedures provided for in the convention."

A Note explaining the reservation reads as follows:
"The reservation made by Peru in the instrument of accession ... refers only to the dispute settlement procedures provided for in paragraph 2 of Article 17, in accordance with paragraph 3 of the same article."
(Original in Spanish; translation by the Secretariat)

Portugal

[Objection to the declaration of Pakistan - received on 18 October 2001]

"The Government of the Portuguese Republic has carefully examined the reservation made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan at the time its accession to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, regarding article 2, paragraph 2.

The Government of the Portuguese Republic objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, which raises doubts regarding the commitment of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the object and purpose of the Convention.

This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Portuguese Republic and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan."
(Original in English)

Qatar, State of

“The State of Qatar does not consider itself bound by either of the dispute settlement procedures provided for in paragraph (2) of Article (17).”

Russian Federation

[25 May 1983]

Confirms the reservation made upon signature.
(Original in Russian; translation by the Secretariat)

Spain

[6 September 1991]

"The Kingdom of Spain declares, in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 17 of the Convention that it does not consider itself bound by the procedure for the settlement of disputes stipulated in paragraph 2 of Article 17."
(Original in Spanish; translation by the Secretariat)

[Objection to the declaration of Pakistan - received on 4 October 2001]
"The Government of the Kingdom of Spain has carefully examined the reservation made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan at the time of its accession to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, regarding Article 2, Paragraph 2.
The Government of the Kingdom of Spain objects to the aforesaid reservation by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, which puts in question Pakistan’s commitment to the object and purpose of the Convention.

This object does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Government of the Kingdom of Spain and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan."
(Original in English)

Sweden

[Objection to the declaration of Pakistan - received on 8 October 2001]

"The Government of Sweden has carefully examined the reservation made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan at the time of its accession to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, regarding article 2, paragraph 2.

The Government of Sweden objects to the aforesaid reservation by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, which puts in question Pakistan's commitment to the object and purpose of the Convention.

This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the convention between the Government of Sweden and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan."
(Original in English)

Switzerland

[Objection to the declaration of Pakistan - received on 19 October 2001]

"The Government of Switzerland has carefully examined the declaration made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan at the time of its accession to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, regarding article 2, paragraph 2 of this Convention.

The name assigned to a statement whereby the legal effect of certain provisions of a treaty is excluded or modified does not determine its status as a reservation to the treaty. The Government of Switzerland considers the declaration of the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in its substance as a reservation.

According to international law a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty is not permitted. The Government of Switzerland is of the view that the aforesaid reservation raises doubts as to the commitment of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the object and purpose of the Convention. The Government of Switzerland therefore objects to this reservation.

This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Switzerland and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The Convention enters into force in its entirety between the two States, without the Islamic Republic of Pakistan benefiting from its reservation."
(Original in English)

Turkey

[27 February 1985]

Confirms the reservation made upon signature.
(Original in English)

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

[11 December 1991]

"...the Convention was extended to cover the Bailiwicks of Jersey and Guernsey and the Isle of Man with effect from 6 October 1991. The United Kingdom's Instrument of Ratification should accordingly be construed to extend to them."
(Original in English)
[Objection to the declaration of Pakistan - received on 16 October 2001]

"The Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations and other International Organizations in Vienna ... has the honour to refer to the reservation made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan at the time of

its accession to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, regarding article 2, paragraph 2.

The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland objects to the aforesaid reservation by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, which puts in question Pakistan's commitment to the object and purpose of the Convention.

This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan."
(Original in English)

DECLARATIONS/RESERVATIONS MADE UPON SIGNATURE

Argentina

[28 February 1986]

"In accordance with the provision of Article 17.3, the Republic of Argentina does not consider itself bound by any of the arbitration procedures laid down in Article 17.2 of the Convention."
(Original in Spanish; translation by the Secretariat)

EURATOM

[13 June 1980]

"At present the following States are members of the European Atomic Energy Community: Belgium, Denmark, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and the United Kingdom.
"In signing the Convention, the Community declares that, when it has deposited the instrument of approval or acceptance pursuant to Article 18 and the Convention has entered into force for the Community pursuant to Article 19, Articles 7 to 13 of the Convention will not apply to it.

"Furthermore, the Community declares that, because under Article 34 of the Statute of the International Court of Justice only States may be parties in cases before the Court, it can only be bound by the arbitration procedure set out in Article 17(2)."
(Original in English)

France

[13 June 1980]

"Recalling its statement contained in document CPNM/90 of 25 October 1979, the French Government declares that the jurisdiction referred to in Article 8, paragraph 4 may not be invoked against it, since the criterion of jurisdiction based on involvement in international nuclear transport as the exporting or importing State is not expressly recognized in international law and is not provided for in French national legislation."

"In accordance with Article 17, paragraph 3, France declares that it does not accept the competence of the International Court of Justice in the settlement of the disputes referred to in paragraph 2 of this article, nor that of the President of the International Court of Justice to appoint one or more arbitrators."
(Original in French; translation by the Secretariat)

Israel

[17 June 1983]

"In accordance with Article 17, paragraph 3, Israel declares that it does not consider itself bound by the dispute settlement procedures provided for in paragraph 2 of Article 17."
(Original in English)

Italy

[13 June 1980]

"1) In connection with Art. 4.2 Italy considers that if assurances as to the levels of physical protection described in annex I have not been received in good time the importing state party may take appropriate bilateral steps as far as practicable to assure itself that the transport will take place in compliance with the aforesaid levels.

"2) In connection with Art. 10
The last words 'through proceedings in accordance with the laws of the state' are to be considered as referring to the whole Article 10.

"Italy considers that international co-operation and assistance for physical protection and recovery of nuclear materials as well as criminal rules and extradition will apply also to the domestic use, storage and transport of nuclear material used for peaceful purposes. Italy also considers that no provision contained in this convention shall be interpreted as precluding the possibility to widen the scope of the convention at the review conference foreseen in Art. 16."
(Original in English)

Republic of Korea

[29 December 1981]

"... the Government of the Republic of Korea does not consider itself bound by the dispute settlement procedures provided for in Paragraph 2 of Article 17."
(Original in English)

Romania

[15 January 1981]

"The Socialist Republic of Romania declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 17, paragraph 2 of the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, which state that any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention which cannot be settled by negotiation or by any other peaceful means of settling disputes shall, at the request of any party to such dispute, be submitted to arbitration or referred to the International Court of Justice for decision.

"The Socialist Republic of Romania considers that such disputes can be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice only with the consent of all parties to the dispute in each individual case.

"In signing the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, the Socialist Republic of Romania declares that, in its interpretation, the provisions of Article 18, paragraph 4 refer exclusively to organizations to which the Member States have transferred competence to negotiate, conclude and apply international agreements on their behalf and to exercise the rights and fulfill the responsibilities entailed by such agreements including the right to vote."
(Original in French; translation by the Secretariat)

Russian Federation

[22 May 1980]

"The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 17, paragraph 2 of the Convention that any dispute concerning the interpretation or

application of the Convention shall be submitted to arbitration or referred to the International Court of Justice at the request of any party to such dispute."
(Original in Russian; translation by the Secretariat)

South Africa

[18 May 1981]

"In accordance with Article 17, paragraph 3, the Republic of South Africa declares that it does not consider itself bound by the dispute settlement procedures provided for in paragraph 2 of Article 17."
(Original in English)

Spain

[7 April 1986]

"...in accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 17 of the Convention, Spain does not consider itself bound by the procedure for the settlement of disputes stipulated in paragraph 2 of Article 17."
(Original in Spanish; translation by the Secretariat)

Turkey

[23 August 1983]

"Turkey, in accordance with Article 17, Paragraph 3, of the Convention does not consider itself bound by Article 17, Paragraph 2 of the Convention."
(Original in English)

CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF UNLAWFUL ACTS AGAINST THE SAFETY OF MARITIME NAVIGATION, ROME, 10 MARCH 1988

134 contracting States as at 10 February 2006

Participant	Date of deposit of instrument	Date of entry into force
Afghanistan (accession)	23 September 2003	22 December 2003
Albania (accession)	19 June 2002	17 September 2002
Algeria (accession)[1]	11 February 1998	12 May 1998
Argentina (ratification)[1]	17 August 1993	15 November 1993
Armenia (accession)[1]	8 June 2005	6 September 2005
Australia (accession)	19 February 1993	20 May 1993
Austria (ratification)	28 December 1989	1 March 1992
Azerbaijan (accession)[1]	26 January 2004	25 April 2004
Bahamas (accession)	25 October 2005	23 January 2006
Bahrain (accession)	21 October 2005	19 January 2006
Bangladesh (accession)	9 June 2005	7 September 2005
Barbados (accession)	6 May 1994	4 August 1994
Belarus (accession)	4 December 2002	4 March 2003
Belgium (accession)	11 April 2005	10 July 2005
Bolivia (accession)	13 February 2002	14 May 2002
Bosnia and Herzegovina (accession)	28 July 2003	26 October 2003
Botswana (accession)	14 September 2000	13 December 2000
Brazil (ratification)	25 October 2005	23 January 2006
Brunei Darussalam (ratification)	4 December 2003	3 March 2004
Bulgaria (ratification)	8 July 1999	6 October 1999
Burkina Faso (accession)	15 January 2004	14 April 2004
Canada (ratification)[2]	18 June 1993	16 September 1993
Cape Verde (accession)	3 January 2003	3 April 2003
Chile (ratification)	22 April 1994	21 July 1994
China (ratification)[1]	20 August 1991	1 March 1992
Costa Rica (ratification)	25 March 2003	23 June 2003
Croatia (accession)	18 August 2005	16 November 2005
Cuba (accession)[2]	20 November 2001	18 February 2002
Cyprus (accession)	2 February 2000	2 May 2000
Czech Republic (accession)	10 December 2004	10 March 2005
Denmark (ratification)[1]	25 August 1995	23 November 1995
Djibouti (accession)	9 June 2004	7 September 2004
Dominica (accession)	31 August 2001	29 November 2001
Ecuador (accession)	10 March 2003	8 June 2003
Egypt (ratification)[1]	8 January 1993	8 April 1993
El Salvador (accession)	7 December 2000	7 March 2001
Equatorial Guinea (accession)	15 January 2004	14 April 2004
Estonia (accession)	15 February 2002	16 May 2002
Finland (ratification)	12 November 1998	10 February 1999
France (approval)[1]	2 December 1991	1 March 1992
Gambia (accession)	1 November 1991	1 March 1992
Germany[3] (accession)	6 November 1990	1 March 1992
Ghana (accession)	1 November 2002	30 January 2003
Greece (ratification)	11 June 1993	9 September 1993
Grenada (accession)	9 January 2002	9 April 2002
Guinea (accession)	1 February 2005	2 May 2005
Guyana (accession)	30 January 2003	30 April 2003

Honduras (accession)	17 May 2005	15 August 2005
Hungary (ratification)	9 November 1989	1 March 1992
Iceland (accession)	28 May 2002	26 August 2002
India (accession)[1]	15 October 1999	13 January 2000
Ireland (accession)	10 September 2004	9 December 2004
Italy (ratification)	26 January 1990	1 March 1992
Jamaica (accession)[2]	17 August 2005	15 November 2005
Japan (accession)	24 April 1998	23 July 1998
Jordan (accession)	2 July 2004	30 September 2004
Kazakhstan (accession)	24 November 2003	22 February 2004
Kenya (accession)	21 January 2002	21 April 2002
Kiribati (accession)	17 November 2005	16 February 2006
Kuwait (accession)	30 June 2003	28 September 2003
Latvia (accession)	4 December 2002	4 March 2003
Lebanon (accession)	16 December 1994	16 March 1995
Liberia (ratification)	5 October 1995	3 January 1996
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya (accession)	8 August 2002	6 November 2002
Liechtenstein (accession)	8 November 2002	6 February 2003
Lithuania (accession)	30 January 2003	30 April 2003
Mali (accession)	29 April 2002	28 July 2002
Malta (accession)	20 November 2001	18 February 2002
Marshall Islands (accession)	29 November 1994	27 February 1995
Mauritius (accession)	3 August 2004	1 November 2004
Mexico (accession)[1]	13 May 1994	11 August 1994
Micronesia (accession)	10 February 2003	11 May 2003
Moldova (accession)[6]	11 October 2005	9 January 2006
Monaco (accession)	25 January 2002	25 April 2002
Mongolia (accession)	22 November 2005	20 February 2006
Morocco (ratification)	8 January 2002	8 April 2002
Mozambique (accession)[1]	8 January 2003	8 April 2003
Myanmar (accession)[1]	19 September 2003	18 December 2003
Namibia (accession)	10 July 2004	18 October 2004
Nauru (accession)	11 August 2005	9 November 2005
Netherlands (acceptance)[5]	5 March 1992	3 June 1992
New Zealand (ratification)	10 June 1999	8 September 1999
Nigeria (ratification)	24 February 2004	24 May 2004
Norway (ratification)	18 April 1991	1 March 1992
Oman (accession)	24 September 1990	1 March 1992
Pakistan (accession)	20 September 2000	19 September 2000
Palau (accession)	4 December 2001	4 March 2002
Panama (accession)	3 July 2002	1 October 2002
Paraguay (accession)[2]	12 November 2004	10 February 2005
Peru (accession)	19 July 2001	17 October 2001
Philippines (ratification)	6 January 2004	5 April 2004
Poland (ratification)	25 June 1991	1 March 1992
Portugal (accession)[1]	5 January 1996	4 April 1996
Qatar (accession)[1]	18 September 2003	17 December 2003
Republic of Korea (accession)	14 May 2003	12 August 2003
Romania (accession)	2 June 1993	31 August 1993
Russian Federation (ratification)	4 May 2001	2 August 2001
St. Kitts and Nevis (accession)	17 January 2002	17 April 2002
St. Lucia (accession)	20 May 2004	18 August 2004
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	9 October 2001	7 January 2002

(accession)		
Samoa (accession)	18 May 2004	16 August 2004
Senegal (accession)	9 August 2004	7 November 2004
Serbia and Montenegro (accession)	10 May 2004	8 August 2004
Seychelles (ratification)	24 January 1989	1 March 1992
Singapore (accession)	3 February 2004	3 May 2004
Slovakia (accession)	8 December 2000	8 March 2001
Slovenia (accession)	18 July 2003	16 October 2003
South Africa (accession)	8 July 2005	6 October 2005
Spain (ratification)	7 July 1989	1 March 1992
Sri Lanka (accession)	4 September 2000	3 December 2000
Sudan (accession)	22 May 2000	20 August 2000
Swaziland (accession)	17 April 2003	16 July 2003
Sweden (ratification)	13 September 1990	1 March 1992
Switzerland (ratification)	12 March 1993	10 June 1993
Syrian Arab Republic (accession)	24 March 2003	22 June 2003
Tajikistan (accession)	12 August 2005	10 November 2005
Togo (accession)	10 March 2003	8 June 2003
Tonga (accession)	6 December 2002	6 March 2003
Trinidad and Tobago (accession)	27 July 1989	1 March 1992
Tunisia (accession)[1]	6 March 1998	4 June 1998
Turkey (ratification)[1]	6 March 1998	4 June 1998
Turkmenistan (accession)	8 June 1999	6 September 1999
Tuvalu (accession)	2 December 2005	2 March 2006
Uganda (accession)	11 November 2003	9 February 2004
Ukraine (ratification)	21 April 1994	20 July 1994
United Arab Emirates (accession)[1]	15 September 2005	14 December 2005
United Kingdom (ratification)[1, 4]	3 May 1991	1 March 1992
United Republic of Tanzania (accession)	11 May 2005	9 August 2005
United States (ratification)	6 December 1994	6 March 1995
Uruguay (accession)	10 August 2001	8 November 2001
Uzbekistan (accession)	25 September 2000	24 December 2000
Vanuatu (accession)	18 February 1999	19 May 1999
Viet Nam (accession)	12 July 2002	10 October 2002
Yemen (accession)	30 June 2000	28 September 2000

Footnotes:

[1]With a reservation, declaration or statement.

[2]With a notification under article 6.

[3]On 3 October 1990 the German Democratic Republic acceded to the Federal Republic of Germany. The German Democratic Republic had acceded[*] to the Convention on 14 April 1989.

[*] With a reservation.

[4]The United Kingdom declared its ratification to be effective also in respect of the Isle of Man (notification received 8 February 1999).

[5] Extended to Aruba from 15 December 2004 the date the notification was received.

[6] With a reservation, declaration or statement.

DECLARATIONS, RESERVATIONS AND STATEMENTS

Algeria

The instrument of accession of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria was accompanied by the following reservation:
[Translation]

"The Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 16, paragraph 1 of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation concluded in Rome on 10 March 1988. The Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria declares that for a dispute to be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice, the agreement of all the parties involved shall be necessary in each case."

Argentina

The instrument of ratification of the Argentine Republic contained the following reservation:
[*Translation*]

"The Argentine Republic declares, in accordance with the provisions of article 16, paragraph 2, of the Convention, that it shall not be bound by any of the provisions of paragraph 1 of that article."

Armenia

The instrument of accession by Armenia contained the following declaration:

“The Republice of Armenia declares that it does not consider itself bound by the 2nd sentence of article 16, paragraph 1, of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation”.

Azerbaijan

The instrument of accession by Azerbaidjan was accompanied by the following reservation:

Translation:

“In accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 16 of the Convention, the Republic of Azerbaidjan declares that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of Article 16.

Brazil

Declaration:

“…..With reservation to article 6, paragraph 2; article 8 and article 16, paragraph 1 of the Convention and to article 3, paragraph 2 of the Protocol.”

Chile

The following statement was made at the time of signature of the Convention:
[*Translation*]

"In connection with the provisions of article 4 of the present Convention, the Government of Chile shall not apply the provisions thereof to incidents that occur in its internal waters and in the waters of Magellan Strait."

China

The following statement was made at the time of signature of the Convention:
[Translation]
"The People's Republic of China shall not be bound by paragraph 1 of article 16 of the said Convention." This statement was reaffirmed in the instrument of ratification of the People's Republic of China.

Cuba

The instrument of accession by Cuba contained the following reservation:

[Translation]
“The Republic of Cuba, in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 16, declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of the aforesaid article, with respect to the settlement of disputes between States Parties, since it considers that such disputes should be settled by amicable agreement. Similarly, the Republic of Cuba reiterates that it does not recognize the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.”

Denmark

The instrument of ratification of the Kingdom of Denmark contained the following reservation:
(Translation)
"... with the qualification, however, that the Convention as well as the Protocol will not apply to the Faroes nor to Greenland, pending a further decision."

Egypt

The instrument of ratification of the Arab Republic of Egypt was accompanied by the following reservations:
[Translation]
"1. A reservation is made to article 16 on the peaceful settlement of disputes because it provides for the binding jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, and also with regard to the application of the Convention to seagoing ships in internal waters which are scheduled to navigate beyond territorial waters.

2. A reservation is made to article 6, paragraph 2, of the Convention and article 3, paragraph 2, of the Protocol because those articles permit the optional jurisdiction of blackmailed States (which are asked by the perpetrator of an act of terrorism to do or abstain from doing any act). This is in compliance with the provision of paragraph 4 of each of the two articles."

France

The instrument of approval of the French Republic contained the following declarations:
[Translation]
"1. As far as article 3, paragraph 2, is concerned the French Republic understands by "tentative", "incitation", "complicité" and "menace", la tenative, l'incitation, la complicité and la menace as defined in the conditions envisaged by French criminal law.

2. The French Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 16, paragraph 1, according to which: "Any dispute between two or more States Parties

concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention which cannot be settled through negotiation within a reasonable time shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration. If, within six months from the date of the request for arbitration, the parties are unable to agree on the organization of the arbitration any one of those parties may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice by request in conformity with the Statute of the Court".

German Democratic Republic

The instrument of accession of the German Democratic Republic was accompanied by the following reservation in the German language:
[Translation]

"In accordance with article 16, paragraph 2, of the Convention the German Democratic Republic declares that it does not consider itself bound by article 16, paragraph 1, of the Convention."

India

The instrument of accession of the Republic of India contained the following reservation:
"In accordance with article 16(2) of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, 1988, the Government of the Republic of India hereby declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 16(1)."

Mexico

The instrument of accession of the United Mexican States contained the following reservation:
[Translation]
"Mexico's accession to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, 1988, and to its Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, 1988, is on the understanding that in matters relating to extradition, both article 11 of the Convention and article 3 of the Protocol will be applied in the Republic of Mexico subject to the modalities and procedures laid down in the applicable provisions of national law."

Moldova

Declaration

“Until the full re-establishment of the territorial integrity of the Republic of Moldova, the provisions of the Convention shall be applied only on the territory controlled by the authorities of the Republic of Moldova.

The Republic of Moldova shall apply the provisions of article 8, paragraph 1 of the Convention as far as it will not infrige its own national legislation.

The Republic of Moldova declares that it shall establish its own jurisdiction over the offences specified in article 3 of the Convention, in cases provided in article 6, paragraph 2 of this Convention.

According to article 16, paragraph 2 of the Convention, the Republic of Moldova does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 16, paragraph 1 of the Convention.”

Mozambique

The instrument of accession by Mozambique contained the following declarations:

“The Republic of Mozambique does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 16, paragraph 1, of the Convention.

In this connection, the Republic of Mozambique states that, in each individual case, the consent of all Parties to such a dispute is necessary for the submission of the dispute to arbitration or to International Court of Justice.”

Furthermore, the Republic of Mozambique declares that:

“The Republic of Mozambique, in accordance with its Constitution and domestic laws, can not extradite Mozambique citizens.
Therefore, Mozambique citizens will be tried and sentenced in national courts.”

Myanmar

The instrument of accession by Myanmar was accompanied by the following reservation:

“The Government of the Union of Myanmar wishes to express reservation of Article 16(1) relating to arbitration and does not consider itself bound by the same.”

Portugal

The instrument of accession of the Portuguese Republic contained the following declaration:
[Translation]
"In face of its internal law Portugal considers that the handing over of the suspect mentioned in article 8 of the Convention can only be based on strong suspicions that he committed any of the crimes mentioned in article 3, and will always depend on a court decision. Furthermore it will not be admitted in the event that the crime ascribed entails death sentence."

Qatar

The instrument of accession by Qatar contained the following:

“Subject to reservation in respect of article 16(1).”

Russian Federation

The instrument of accession by the Russian Federation contained the following reservation:
[Translation]
“The Russian Federation applies the provisions of point 1 of article 8 of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation to the extent to which they do not conflict with its own legislation.”

Tunisia

The instrument of accession of the Republic of Tunisia was accompanied by the following declaration:

[Translation]

"The Republic of Tunisia, in agreeing to accede to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation concluded in Rome on 10 March 1988, declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 16 of the Convention and maintains that disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention may be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice only with the prior agreement of all the parties involved."

Turkey

The instrument of ratification of the Republic of Turkey was accompanied by the following reservation:
"In signing the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, the Government of the Republic of Turkey, under the article 16(2) of the said Convention declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph (1) of the article 16 of the said Convention."

United Arab Emirates

Declaration:

“The Government of the United Arab Emirates has taken cognizance of the provisions of the aforementioned Convention and Protocol and accedes to them with full reservation in respect of the provisions of article 16, paragraph 1 of the Convention, concerning the settlement of a dispute between States Parties to the Convention by arbitration or, if they are unable to agree on the organization of arbitration, by referral of the dispute to the International Court of Justice. It also enters a full reservation with respect to the provisions of article 1 of the Protocol, insofar as they refer to article 16, paragraph 1 of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation.”

United Kingdom

The instrument of ratification of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was accompanied by the following declaration:

"... that until consultations with various territories under the territorial sovereignty of the United Kingdom are completed, the Convention and 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."

Viet Nam

The instrument of accession by Viet Nam was accompanied by the following declaration:

“Acceding to the Convention, the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam makes its reservation to paragraph 1 of Article 16 thereof.”

NOTIFICATIONS ARTICLE 6

Canada

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 6, paragraph 3 of the Convention, the Secretary-General has been informed that Canada has established jurisdiction over offences in all of the cases cited in Article 6, paragraph 2 of the Convention.

PROTOCOL FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF UNLAWFUL ACTS AGAINST THE SAFETY OF FIXED PLATFORMS LOCATED ON THE CONTINENTAL SHELF, ROME, 10 MARCH 1988

123 contracting States as at 10 February 2006

Participant	Date of deposit of instrument	Date of entry into force
Afghanistan (accession)	23 September 2003	22 December 2003
Albania (accession)	19 June 2002	17 September 2002
Argentina (ratification)	26 November 2003	24 February 2004
Armenia (accession)	8 June 2005	6 September 2005
Australia (accession)	19 February 1993	20 May 1993
Austria (accession)	28 December 1989	1 March 1992
Azerbaijan (accession)	26 January 2004	25 April 2004
Bahamas (accession)	25 October 2005	23 January 2006
Bahrain (accession)	21 October 2005	19 January 2006
Bangladesh (accession)	9 June 2005	7 September 2005
Barbados (accession)	6 May 1994	4 August 1994
Belarus (accession)	4 December 2002	4 March 2003
Belgium (accession)	11 April 2005	10 July 2005
Bolivia (accession)	13 February 2002	14 May 2002
Bosnia and Herzegovina (accession)	28 July 2003	26 October 2003
Botswana (accession)	14 September 2000	13 December 2000
Brazil (ratification)[1]	25 October 2005	23 January 2006
Brunei Darussalam (ratification)	4 December 2003	3 March 2004
Bulgaria (ratification)	8 July 1999	6 October 1999
Burkina Faso (accession)	14 January 2004	13 April 2004
Canada (ratification)[1]	18 June 1993	16 September 1993
Cape Verde (accession)	3 January 2003	3 April 2003
Chile (ratification)	22 April 1994	21 July 1994
China (ratification)[2]	20 August 1991	1 March 1992
Costa Rica (ratification)	25 March 2003	23 June 2003
Croatia (accession)	18 August 2005	16 November 2005
Cuba (accession)[2]	20 November 2001	18 February 2002
Cyprus (accession)	2 February 2000	2 May 2000
Czech Republic (accession)	10 December 2004	10 March 2005
Denmark (ratification)[2]	25 August 1995	23 November 1995
Djibouti (accession)	9 June 2004	7 September 2004
Dominica (accession)	12 October 2004	10 January 2005
Ecuador (accession)	10 March 2003	8 June 2003
Egypt (ratification)[2]	8 January 1993	8 April 1993
El Salvador (accession)	7 December 2000	7 March 2001
Equatorial Guinea (accession)	15 January 2004	14 April 2004
Estonia (accession)	28 January 2004	27 April 2004
Finland (accession)	28 April 2000	27 July 2000
France (approval)[2]	2 December 1991	1 March 1992
Germany[3] (accession)	6 November 1990	1 March 1992
Ghana (accession)	1 November 2002	30 January 2003
Greece (ratification)	11 June 1993	9 September 1993
Grenada (accession)	9 January 2002	9 April 2002
Guinea (accession)	1 February 2005	2 May 2005
Guyana (accession)	30 January 2003	30 April 2003
Honduras (accession)	17 May 2005	15 August 2005

Hungary (ratification)	9 November 1989	1 March 1992
Iceland (accession)	28 May 2002	26 August 2002
India (accession)2	15 October 1999	13 January 2000
Ireland (accession)	10 September 2004	9 December 2004
Italy (ratification)	26 January 1990	1 March 1992
Jamaica (accession)[1]	19 August 2005	17 November 2005
Japan (accession)	24 April 1998	23 July 1998
Jordan (accession)	2 July 2004	30 September 2004
Kazakhstan (accession)	24 November 2003	22 February 2004
Kenya (accession)	21 January 2002	21 April 2002
Kuwait (accession)	30 June 2003	28 September 2003
Latvia (accession)	4 December 2002	4 March 2003
Lebanon (accession)	16 December 1994	16 March 1995
Liberia (ratification)	5 October 1995	3 January 1996
Libya (accession)	8 August 2002	6 November 2002
Liechtenstein (accession)	8 November 2002	6 February 2003
Lithuania (accession)	30 January 2003	30 April 2003
Mali (accession)	29 April 2002	28 July 2002
Malta (accession)	20 November 2001	18 February 2002
Marshall Islands (accession)	16 October 1995	14 January 1996
Mauritius (accession)	3 August 2004	1 November 2004
Mexico (accession)[1]	13 May 1994	11 August 1994
Moldova (accession)[5]	11 October 2004	9 January 2006
Monaco (accession)	25 January 2002	25 April 2002
Mongolia (accession)	22 November 2005	20 February 2006
Morocco (ratification)	8 January 2002	8 April 2002
Mozambique (accession)	8 January 2003	8 April 2003
Myanmar (accession)	19 September 2003	18 December 2003
Namibia (accession)	7 September 2005	6 December 2005
Nauru (accession)	11 August 2005	9 November 2005
Netherlands (acceptance)[2,6]	5 March 1992	3 June 1992
New Zealand (ratification)	10 June 1999	8 September 1999
Norway (ratification)	18 April 1991	1 March 1992
Oman (accession)	24 September 1990	1 March 1992
Pakistan (accession)	20 September 2000	10 December 2000
Palau (accession)	4 December 2001	4 March 2002
Panama (accession)	3 July 2002	1 October 2002
Paraguay (accession)[1]	12 November 2004	10 February 2005
Peru (accession)	19 July 2001	17 October 2001
Philippines (ratification)	6 January 2004	5 April 2004
Poland (ratification)	25 June 1991	1 March 1992
Portugal (accession)	5 January 1996	4 April 1996
Qatar (accession)	18 September 2003	17 December 2003
Republic of Korea (accession)	10 June 2003	8 September 2003
Romania (accession)	2 June 1993	31 August 1993
Russian Federation (ratification)	4 May 2001	2 August 2001
St. Lucia (accession)	20 May 2004	18 August 2004
St. Vincent and the Grenadines (accession)	9 October 2001	7 January 2002
Senegal (accession)	9 August 2004	7 November 2004
Serbia and Montenegro (accession)	2 March 2005	31 May 2005
Seychelles (ratification)	24 January 1989	1 March 1992
Slovakia (accession)	8 December 2000	8 March 2001
Slovenia (accession)	18 July 2003	16 October 2003

South Africa (accession)	8 July 2005	6 October 2005
Spain (ratification)	7 July 1989	1 March 1992
Sudan (accession)	22 May 2000	20 August 2000
Swaziland (accession)	17 April 2003	16 July 2003
Sweden (ratification)	13 September 1990	1 March 1992
Switzerland (ratification)	12 March 1993	10 June 1993
Syrian Arab Republic (accession)	24 March 2003	22 June 2003
Tajikistan (accession)	12 August 2005	10 November 2005
Togo (accession)	10 March 2003	8 June 2003
Tonga (accession)	6 December 2002	6 March 2003
Trinidad and Tobago (accession)	27 July 1989	1 March 1992
Tunisia (accession)	6 March 1998	4 June 1998
Turkey (ratification)[2]	6 March 1998	4 June 1998
Turkmenistan (accession)	8 June 1999	6 September 1999
Ukraine (ratification)	21 April 1994	20 July 1994
United Arab Emirates (accession)[2]	15 September 2005	14 December 2005
United Kingdom (ratification)[2, 4]	3 May 1991	1 March 1992
United States (ratification)	6 December 1994	6 March 1995
Uruguay (accession)	10 August 2001	8 November 2001
Uzbekistan (accession)	25 September 2000	24 December 2000
Vanuatu (accession)	18 February 1999	19 May 1999
Viet Nam (accession)	12 July 2002	10 October 2002
Yemen (accession)	30 June 2000	28 September 2000

[1]With a notification under article 3.
[2]With a reservation, declaration or statement.
[3]On 3 October 1990 the German Democratic Republic acceded to the Federal Republic of Germany. The German Democratic Republic had acceded[*] to the Convention on 14 April 1989.
[*] With a reservation.
[4]The United Kingdom declared its ratification to be effective also in respect of the Isle of Man.(notification received 8 February 1999).
[5] With a declaration, reservation or statement
[6] Applies to Aruba with effect from 17 January 2006.

DECLARATIONS, RESERVATIONS AND STATEMENTS

Brazil

Declaration:

“…..With reservation to article 6, paragraph 2; article 8 and article 16, paragraph 1 of the Convention and to article 3, paragraph 2 of the Protocol.”

China

The following statement was made at the time of signature of the Protocol:

[Translation]
"The People's Republic of China shall not be bound by paragraph 1 of article 16 of the said Convention1."
This statement was reaffirmed in the instrument of ratification of the People's Republic of China.

Cuba

The instrument of accession of the Republic of Cuba contained the following reservation:

[Translation]
“The Republic of Cuba, in accordance with paragraph 2 of article 16 of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, applicable to the present Protocol, declares that it does not consider itsel bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of the aforesaid article, with respect to the settlement of disputes between States Parties, since it consider that such disputes should be settled by amicable agreement.
Similary, the Republic of Cuba reiterates that it does not recognize the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.”

Denmark
The instrument of ratification of the Kingdom of Denmark contained the following reservation:
[Translation]
".... with the qualification, however, that the Convention as well as the Protocol will not apply to the Faroes nor to Greenland, pending a further decision."

Egypt

The instrument of ratification of the Arab Republic of Egypt was accompanied by the following reservations:

[Translation]
"1 A reservation is made to article 16 on the peaceful settlement of disputes because it provides for the binding jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice, and also with regard to the application of the Convention to seagoing ships in internal waters which are scheduled to navigate beyond territorial waters.

2 A reservation is made to article 6, paragraph 2, of the Convention and article 3, paragraph 2, of the Protocol because those articles permit the optional jurisdiction of blackmailed States (which are asked by the perpetrator of an act of terrorism to do or abstain from doing any act).

This is in compliance with the provision of paragraph 4 of each of the two articles."

France

The instrument of approval of the French Republic contained the following declarations:
[Translation]

"1. As far as article 2, paragraph 2, is concerned the French Republic understands by "tentative", "incitation", "complicité" and "menace", la tenative, l'incitation, la complicité and la menace as defined in the conditions envisaged by French criminal law.

2. The French Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 1, paragraph 1, to the extent that reference is made to the provisions of article 16, paragraph 1, according to which: "Any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention which cannot be settled through negotiation within a reasonable time shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration. If, within six months from the date of the request for arbitration, the parties are unable to agree on the organization of the arbitration any one of those parties may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice by request in conformity with the Statute of the Court"."

German Democratic Republic

The instrument of accession of the German Democratic Republic was accompanied by the following reservation in the German language:

[Translation]
"In accordance with article 16, paragraph 2, of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, the provisions of which shall also apply *mutatis mutandis* to the Protocol according to article 1, paragraph 1, of the Protocol, the German Democratic Republic declares that it does not consider itself bound by article 16, paragraph 1 of the Convention as regards the Protocol."

Jamaica

"….Jamaica has established jurisdiction over the offences set forth in article 2, with respect to the jurisdiction stated in article 3(2)(c)hich states:
"A State Party may also establish jurisdiction over any such offence when:
…(c) It is committed in an attempt to compel that State to do or abstain from doing any act;…."

Mexico

The instrument of accession of the United Mexican States contained the following reservation:

[Translation]
"Mexico's accession to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, 1988, and to its Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, 1988, is on the understanding that in matters relating to extradition, both article 11 of the Convention and article 3 of the Protocol will be applied in the Republic of Mexico subject to the modalities and procedures laid down in the applicable provisions of national law."

Moldova

Declaration:

"Until the full re-establishment of the territorial integrity of the Republic of Moldova, the provisions of the Protocol shall be applied only on the territory controlled by the authorities of the Republic of Moldova.

The Republic of Moldova declares that it shall establish its own jurisdiction over the offences specified in article 2 of the Protocol, in cases provided in article 3, paragraph 2 of this Protocol."

Netherlands

The instrument of acceptance of the Kingdom of the Netherlands contained the following reservation:
"With regard to the obligation laid down in article 1 of the Protocol in conjunction with article 10 of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation to exercise jurisdiction in cases where the judicial authorities of the Netherlands cannot exercise jurisdiction on any of the grounds referred to in article 3, paragraph 1, of the Protocol, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands reserves the right to be bound to exercise such jurisdiction only after the Kingdom has received and rejected a request for extradition from a State Party".

Turkey

The instrument of ratification of the Republic of Turkey was accompanied by the following reservation:

[Translation]
"In signing "the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation" and "the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf", the Government of the Republic of Turkey, under the article 16(2) of the said Convention declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph (1) of the article 16 of the said Convention."

United Arab Emirates

Declaration:

"The Government of the United Arab Emirates has taken cognizance of the provisions of the aforementioned Convention and Protocol and accedes to them with full reservation in respect of the provisions of article 16, paragraph 1 of the Convention, concerning the settlement of a dispute between States Parties to the Convention by arbitration or, if they are unable to agree on the organization of arbitration, by referral of the dispute to the International Court of Justice. It also enters a full reservation with respect to the provisions of article 1 of the Protocol, insofar as they refer to article 16, paragraph 1 of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation."

United Kingdom

The instrument of ratification of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland was accompanied by the following declaration:
"... that until consultations with various territories under the territorial sovereignty of the United Kingdom are completed, the Convention and 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."

NOTIFICATIONS ARTICLE 3

Canada

Pursuant to the provisions of Article 3, paragraph 2 of the Protocol, the Secretary-General has been informed that Canada has established jurisdiction over offences in all of the cases cited in Article 3, paragraph 2 of the Protocol.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF TERRORIST BOMBINGS, NEW YORK, 15 DECEMBER 1997

Entry into force:	23 May 2001, in accordance with article 22 which reads as follows: "1. This Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of the deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. 2. For each State ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession. 2. For each State ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.".
Registration:	23 May 2001, No. 37517.
Status:	Signatories: 58, Parties: 145.
Text:	Doc. A/RES/52/164; depositary notification C.N.801.2001.TREATIES-9 of 12 October 2001 [proposal for corrections to the original of the Convention (authentic Chinese text)] and C.N.16.2002.TREATIES-1 of 10 January 2002 [rectification of the original text of the Convention (Chinese authentic text)]; C.N.310.2002.TREATIES-14 of 4 April 2002 [proposal of a correction to the original of the Convention (Spanish authentic text)] and C.N.416.2002.TREATIES-16 of 3 May 2002 [rectification of the original of the Convention (Spanish authentic text)].

Note: The Convention was adopted by resolution A/RES/52/164 of the General Assembly on 15 December 1997. In accordance with its article 21(1), the Convention will be open for signature by all States on 12 January 1998 until 31 December 1999 at United Nations Headquarters.

Participant	Signature	Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)
Afghanistan		24 Sep 2003 a
Albania		22 Jan 2002 a
Algeria	17 Dec 1998	8 Nov 2001
Andorra		23 sep 2004 a
Argentina	2 Sep 1998	25 Sep 2003
Armenia		16 Mar 2004 a
Australia		9 Aug 2002 a
Austria	9 Feb 1998	6 Sep 2000
Azerbaijan		2 Apr 2001 a
Bahrain		21 sep 2004 a
Bangladesh		20 May 2005 a
Barbados		18 Sep 2002 a
Belarus	20 Sep 1999	1 Oct 2001
Belgium	12 Jan 1998	20 May 2005
Belize		14 Nov 2001 a
Benin		31 Jul 2003 a
Bolivia		22 Jan 2002 a

Bosnia and Herzegovina		11 Aug 2003 a
Botswana		8 Sep 2000 a
Brazil	12 Mar 1999	23 Aug 2002
Brunei Darussalam		14 Mar 2002 a
Bulgaria		12 Feb 2002 a
Burkina Faso		1 Oct 2003 a
Burundi	4 Mar 1998	
Cameroon		21Mar 2005 a
Canada	12 Jan 1998	3 Apr 2002
Cape Verde		10 May 2002 a
Chile		10 Nov 2001 a
China[1]		13 Nov 2001 a
Colombia		14 Sep 2004 a
Comoros	1 Oct 1998	25 Sep 2003
Costa Rica	16 Jan 1998	20 Sep 2001
Côte d'Ivoire	25 Sep 1998	13 Mar 2002
Croatia		2 Jun 2005 a
Cuba		15 Nov 2001 a
Cyprus	26 Mar 1998	24 Jan 2001
Czech Republic	29 Jul 1998	6 Sep 2000
Denmark[2]	23 Dec 1999	31 Aug 2001
Djibouti		1 Jun 2004 a
Dominica		24 Sep 2004 a
Egypt	14 Dec 1999	9 Aug 2005
El Salvador		15 May 2003 a
Equatorial Guinea		7 Feb 2003 a
Estonia	27 Dec 1999	10 Apr 2002
Ethiopia		16 Apr 2003 a
Finland	23 Jan 1998	28 May 2002 A
France	12 Jan 1998	19 Aug 1999
Gabon		10 Mar 2005 a
Georgia		18 Feb 2004 a
Germany	26 Jan 1998	23 Apr 2003
Ghana		6 Sep 2002 a
Greece	2 Feb 1998	27 May 2003
Grenada		13 Dec 2001 a
Guatemala		12 Feb 2002 a
Guinea		7 Sep 2000 a
Honduras		25 Mar 2003 a
Hungary	21 Dec 1999	13 Nov 2001
Iceland	28 Sep 1998	15 Apr 2002
India	17 Sep 1999	22 Sep 1999
Ireland	29 May 1998	30 Jun 2005
Israel	29 Jan 1999	10 Feb 2003
Italy	4 Mar 1998	16 Apr 2003
Jamaica		9 Aug 2005 a
Japan	17 Apr 1998	16 Nov 2001 A
Kazakhstan		6 Nov 2002 a

Kenya		16 Nov 2001 a
Kiribati		15 Sep 2005 a
Kuwait		19 Apr 2004 a
Kyrgyzstan		1 May 2001 a
Lao People's Democratic Republic		22 Aug 2002 a
Latvia		25 Nov 2002 a
Lesotho		12 Nov 2001 a
Liberia		5 Mar 2003 a
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		22 Sep 2000 a
Liechtenstein		26 Nov 2002 a
Lithuania	8 Jun 1998	17 Mar 2004
Luxembourg	6 Feb 1998	6 Feb 2004
Madagascar	1 Oct 1999	24 Sep 2003
Malawi		11 Aug 2003 a
Malaysia		24 Sep 2003 a
Maldives		7 Sep 2000 a
Mali		28 Mar 2002 a
Malta		11 Nov 2001 a
Marshall Islands		27 Jan 2003 a
Mauritania		30 Apr 2003 a
Mauritius		24 Jan 2003 a
Mexico		20 Jan 2003 a
Micronesia (Federated States of)		23 Sep 2002 a
Monaco	25 Nov 1998	6 Sep 2001
Mongolia		7 Sep 2000 a
Mozambique		14 Jan 2003 a
Myanmar		12 Nov 2001 a
Nauru		2 Aug 2005 a
Nepal	24 Sep 1999	
Netherlands[3]	12 Mar 1998	7 Feb 2002 A
New Zealand[4]		4 Nov 2002 a
Nicaragua		17 Jan 2003 a
Niger		26 Oct 2004 a
Norway	31 Jul 1998	20 Sep 1999
Pakistan		13 Aug 2002 a
Palau		14 Nov 2001 a
Panama	3 Sep 1998	5 Mar 1999
Papua New Guinea		30 Sep 2003 a
Paraguay		22 Sep 2004 a
Peru		10 Nov 2001 a
Philippines	23 Sep 1998	7 Jan 2004
Poland	14 Jun 1999	3 Feb 2004
Portugal	30 Dec 1999	10 Nov 2001
Republic of Korea	3 Dec 1999	17 Feb 2004
Republic of Moldova		10 Oct 2002 a
Romania	30 Apr 1998	29 Jul 2004
Russian Federation	12 Jan 1998	8 May 2001
Rwanda		13 May 2002 a

Saint Kitts and Nevis		16 Nov 2001 a
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		15 Sep 2005 a
San Marino		12 Mar 2002 a
Senegal		27 Oct 2003 a
Serbia and Montenegro		31 Jul 2003 a
Seychelles		22 Aug 2003 a
Sierra Leone		26 Sep 2003 a
Slovakia	28 Jul 1998	8 Dec 2000
Slovenia	30 Oct 1998	25 Sep 2003
South Africa	21 Dec 1999	1 May 2003
Spain	1 May 1998	30 Apr 1999
Sri Lanka	12 Jan 1998	23 Mar 1999
Sudan	7 Oct 1999	8 Sep 2000
Swaziland		4 Apr 2003 a
Sweden	12 Feb 1998	6 Sep 2001
Switzerland		23 Sep 2003 a
Tajikistan		29 Jul 2002 a
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	16 Dec 1998	30 Aug 2004
Togo	21 Aug 1998	10 Mar 2003
Tonga		9 Dec 2002 a
Trinidad and Tobago		2 Apr 2001 a
Tunisia		22 Apr 2005 a
Turkey	20 May 1999	30 May 2002
Turkmenistan	18 Feb 1999	25 Jun 1999
Uganda	11 Jun 1999	5 Nov 2003
Ukraine		26 Mar 2002 a
United Arab Emirates		23 Sep 2005 a
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	12 Jan 1998	7 Mar 2001
United Republic of Tanzania		22 Jan 2003 a
United States of America	12 Jan 1998	26 Jun 2002
Uruguay	23 Nov 1998	10 Nov 2001
Uzbekistan	23 Feb 1998	30 Nov 1998
Venezuela	23 Sep 1998	23 Sep 2003
Yemen		23 Apr 2001 a

DECLARATIONS AND RESERVATIONS

(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations and reservations were made upon ratification, acceptance, approval or accession)

Algeria

Reservation:

Reservation of Algeria

The Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 20, paragraph 1, of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings.

The Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria declares that in order for a dispute to be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice, the agreement of all parties to the dispute shall be required in each case.

Belgium

Declaration:

As for article 11 of the Convention, the Government of Belgium makes the following reservation:

1. In exceptional circumstances, the Government of Belgium reserves the right to refuse extradition or mutual legal assistance in respect of any offence set forth in article 2 which it considers to be a political offence or as an offence connected with a political offence or as an offence inspired by political motives.

2. In cases where the preceding paragraph is applicable, Belgium recalls that it is bound by the general legal principle aut dedere aut judicare, pursuant to the rules governing the competence of its courts.

Bahrain

Reservation:

The Kingdom of Bahrain does not consider itself bound by Paragraph 1 of Article 20 of the Convention.

Brazil

Reservation:

".....the Federative Republic of Brazil declares, pursuant to article 20, paragraph 2, of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted in New York on the 15th December 1997, that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 20, paragraph 1, of the said Convention.

Canada

Declaration:

"Canada declares that it considers the application of article 2 (3) (c) of the Terrorist Bombing Convention to be limited to acts committed in furthering a conspiracy of two or more persons to commit a specific criminal offence contemplated in paragraph 1 or 2 of article 2 of that Convention."

China

Reservation:

"... China accedes to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombing, done at New York on 15 December 1997, and declares that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of Article 20 of the Convention."

Colombia

Declaration:

By virtue of article 20, paragraph 2, of the Convention, Colombia declares that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of the said article.

Furthermore, by virtue of article 6, paragraph 3, of the Convention, Colombia states that it establishes its jurisdiction in accordance with its domestic law in relation to paragraph 2 of the same article.

Cuba

Reservation and declaration:

Reservation

The Republic of Cuba declares, pursuant to article 20, paragraph 2, that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of the said article, concerning the settlement of disputes arising between States Parties, inasmuch as it considers that such disputes must be settled through amicable negotiation. In consequence, it declares that it does not recognize the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

Declaration

The Republic of Cuba declares that none of the provisions contained in article 19, paragraph 2, shall constitute an encouragement or condensation of the threat or use of force in international relations, which must under all circumstances be governed strictly by the principles of international law and the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations.

Cuba also considers that relations between States must be based strictly on the provisions contained in resolution 2625 (XXV) of the United Nations General Assembly.

In addition, the exercise of State terrorism has historically been a fundamental concern for Cuba, which considers that the complete eradication thereof through mutual respect, friendship and cooperation between States, full respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, self-determination and non-interference in internal affairs must constitute a priority of the international community.

Cuba is therefore firmly of the opinion that the undue use of the armed forces of one State for the purpose of aggression against another cannot be condoned under the present

Convention, whose purpose is precisely to combat, in accordance with the principles of the international law, one of the most noxious forms of crime faced by the modern world.

To condone acts of aggression would amount, in fact, to condoning violations of international law and of the Charter and provoking conflicts with unforeseeable consequences that would undermine the necessary cohesion of the international community in the fight against the scourges that truly afflict it.

The Republic of Cuba also interprets the provisions of the present Convention as applying with full rigour to activities carried out by armed forces of one State against another State in cases in which no armed conflict exists between the two.

Egypt

Upon signature:

Reservations:

"1. Article 6, paragraph 5:

The Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt declares that it is bound by Article 6, paragraph 5, of the Convention insofar as the domestic laws of States Parties do not contradict the relevant rules and principles of international law.

2. Article 19, paragraph 2:

The Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt declares that it is bound by Article 19, paragraph 2, of the Convention insofar as the military forces of the State, in the exercise of their duties do not violate the rules and principles of international law."

El Salvador

Declaration:

... with regard to article 20, paragraph 2, the Republic of El Salvador declares that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of the said article because it does not recognize the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

Estonia

Declaration:

".....pursuant to article 6, paragraph 3 of the Convention, the Republic of Estonia declares that in its domestic law it shall apply the jurisdiction set forth in article 6 paragraph 2 over offences set forth in article 2."

Ethiopia

Reservation pursuant to article 20 (2):

"The Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia does not consider itself bound by the aforementioned provision of the Convention, under which any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of the Convention shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice, and states that disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the

Convention would be submitted to arbitration or to the Court only with the prior consent of all the parties concerned."

Germany

Upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

Declaration:

The Federal Republic of Germany understands article 1 para. 4 of [the said Convention] in the sense that the term "military forces of a state" includes their national contingents operating as part of the United Nations forces. Furthermore, the Federal Republic of Germany also understands that, for the purposes of this Convention, the term "military forces of a state" also covers police forces.

India

Reservation:

"In accordance with Article 20 (2), the Government of the Republic of India hereby declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 20 (1) of the Convention.".

Kuwait

Reservation and declaration:

".....the reservation to its paragraph (a) of article (20) and the declaration of non-compliance to its provisions."

Israel

" ... with the following declarations:

The Government of the State of Israel understands Article 1, paragraph 4, of the Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, in the sense that the term "military forces of a State" includes police and security forces operating pursuant to the internal law of the State of Israel.

...

The Government of the State of Israel understands that the term "international humanitarian law" referred to in Article 19, of the Convention has the same substantive meaning as the term "the laws of war"("jus in bello"). This body of laws does not include the provisions of the protocols additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1977 to which the State of Israel is not a Party.

The Government of the State of Israel understands that under Article 1 paragraph 4 and Article 19 the Convention does not apply to civilians who direct or organize the official activities of military forces of a state.

Pursuant to Article 20, paragraph 2 of the Convention, the State of Israel does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 20, paragraph 1 of the Convention."

Lao People's Democratic Republic

Reservation:

"In accordance with paragraph 2, Article 20 of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, the Lao People's Democratic Republic does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1, article 20 of the present Convention. The Lao People's Democratic Republic declares that to refer a dispute relating to interpretation and application of the present Convention to arbitration or International Court of Justice, the agreement of all parties concerned in the dispute is necessary."

Malaysia

Declarations:

"1. The Government of Malaysia understands the phrase "Military forces of a State" in Article 1 (4) of the Convention to include the national contingents of Malaysia operating as part of United Nations forces.

2. .....

3. The Government of Malaysia understands Article 8 (1) of the Convention to include the right of the competent authorities to decide not to submit any particular case for prosecution before the judicial authorities if the alleged offender is dealt with under national security and preventive detention laws.

4. (a) Pursuant to Article 20 (2) of the Convention, the Government of Malaysia declares that it does not consider itself bound by Article 20 (1) of the Convention; and

(b) the Government of Malaysia reserves the right specifically to agree in a particular case to follow the arbitration procedure set forth in Article 20 (1) of the Convention or any other procedure for arbitration."

Mozambique

Declaration:

"... with the following declaration in accordance with its article 20, paragraph 2:

"The Republic of Mozambique does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 20 paragraph 1 of the Convention.

In this connection, the Republic of Mozambique states that, in each individual case, the consent of all Parties to such a dispute is necessary for the submission of the dispute to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice".

Furthermore, the Republic of Mozambique declare that:

"The Republic of Mozambique, in accordance with its Constitution and domestic laws, may not and will not extradite Mozambique citizens.

Therefore, Mozambique citizens will be tried and sentenced in national courts".

Myanmar

Reservation:

"The Government of the Union of Myanmar, having considered the Convention aforesaid, hereby declares that it accedes to the same with reservation on Article 20 (1) and does not consider itself bound by the provision set forth in the said Article."

Netherlands

Declaration:

"The Kingdom of the Netherlands understands Article 8, paragraph 1, of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings to include the right of the competent judicial authorities to decide not to prosecute a person alleged to have committed such an offence, if, in the opinion of the competent judicial authorities grave considerations of procedural law indicate that effective prosecution will be impossible."

Pakistan[5]

Declaration:

"The Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan declares that nothing in this Convention shall be applicable to struggles, including armed struggle, for the realization of right of self-determination launched against any alien or foreign occupation or domination, in accordance with the rules of international law. This interpretation is consistent with Article 53 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969 which provides that an agreement or treaty concluded in conflict with existing jus cogen or peremptory norm of international law is void and, the right of self-determination is universally recognized as *a jus cogen*."

Portugal

Upon signature:

Declaration:

"For the purposes of article 8, paragraph 2, of the Convention, Portugal declares that the extradition of Portuguese nationals from its territory will be authorized only if the following conditions, as stated in the Constitution of the Portuguese Republic, are met:

a) In case of terrorism and organised criminality; and

b) For purposes of criminal proceedings and, being so, subject to a guarantee given by the state seeking the extradition that the concerned person will be surrended to Portugal to serve the sentence or measure imposed on him or her, unless such person does not consent thereto by means of expressed declaration.

For purposes of enforcement of a sentence in Portugal, the procedures referred to in the declaration made by Portugal to the European Convention on the transfer of sentenced persons shall be complied with."

Republic of Moldova

Declarations:

... with the following declarations and reservation

1. .....

2. The Republic of Moldova declares its understanding that the provisions of article 12 of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings should be implemented in such a way as to ensure the inevitability of responsibility for the commission of offenses falling within the scope of the Convention, without prejudice to the effectiveness of the international cooperation on the questions of extradition and legal assistance.

3. Pursuant to article 20, paragraph 2 of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, the Republic of Moldova declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 20, paragraph 1 of the Convention.

Russian Federation

Upon signature:

Declaration:

The position of the Russian Federation is that the provisions of article 12 of the Convention should be implemented in such a way as to ensure the inevitability of responsibility for the commission of offences falling within the scope of the Convention, without detriment to the effectiveness of international cooperation on the questions of extradition and legal assistance.

Upon ratification:

Declarations:

.....

2) "The position of the Russian Federation is that the provisions of article 12 of the Convention should be implemented in such a way as to ensure the inevitability of responsibility for the commission of offenses falling within the scope of the Convention, without detriment to the effectiveness of international cooperation on the questions of extradition and legal assistance".

Spain

29 February 2000

Declaration:

According to article 23 of the Organization of Justice Act 6/1985 of 1 July, terrorism is a crime that is universally prosecutable and over which the Spanish courts have international jurisdiction under any circumstances; accordingly, article 6, paragraph 2 of the Convention is deemed to have been satisfied and there is no need to establish a special jurisdiction upon ratification of the Convention.

Sudan

Declaration concerning article 19, paragraph 2:

This paragraph shall not create any additional obligation to the Government of the Republic of the Sudan. It does not affect and does not diminish the responsibility of the Government of the Republic of the Sudan to maintain by all legitimate means order and law or re-establish it in the country or to defend its national unity or territorial integrity.

This paragraph does not affect the principle of non-interference in internal affairs of states, directly or indirectly, as it is set out in the United Nations Charter and relative provisions of international law.

Reservation to article 20, paragraph 1:

The Republic of the Sudan does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of article 20, in pursuance to paragraph 2 of the same article.

Tunisia

Reservation:

By agreeing to accede to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997, [the Republic of Tunisia] declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 20 (1) and affirms that disputes concerning the interpretation or application of the said Convention may only be submitted to the International Court of Justice with its prior consent."

Turkey

Upon signature:

Declarations:

"The Republic of Turkey declares that articles 9 and 12 should not be interpreted in such a way that offenders of these crimes are neither tried nor prosecuted. Furthermore mutual legal assistance and extradition are two different concepts and the conditions for rejecting a request for extradition should not be valid for mutual legal assistance.

The Republic of Turkey declares its understanding that the term international humanitarian law referred to in article 19 of the Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings shall be interpreted as comprising the relevant international rules excluding the provisions of additional Protocols to Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, to which Turkey is not a Party. The first part of the second paragraph of the said article should not be interpreted as giving a different status to the armed forces and groups other than the armed forces of a state as currently understood and applied in international law and thereby as creating new obligations for Turkey.

Reservation:

Pursuant to paragraph 2 of article (20) of the [Convention] the Republic of Turkey declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of article (20) of the said Convention."

Upon ratification:

"[W]ith the stated reservations...[:]

1) The Republic of Turkey declares that Articles (9) and (12) should not be interpreted in such a way that offenders of these crimes are neither tried nor prosecuted.

2) The Republic of Turkey declares its understanding that the term international humanitarian law referred to in Article (19) of the Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist

Bombings shall be interpreted as comprising the relevant international rules excluding the provisions of Additional Protocols to Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, to which Turkey is not a Party. The first part of the second paragraph of the said article should not be interpreted as giving a different status to the armed forces and groups other than the armed forces of a state as currently understood and applied in international law and thereby as creating new obligations for Turkey.

3) Pursuant to Paragraph 2 of Article (20) of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, the Republic of Turkey declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Paragraph 1 of Article (20) of the said Convention."

Ukraine

Reservation:

The provisions of article 19, paragraph 2, do not preclude Ukraine from exercising its jurisdiction over the members of military forces of a state and their prosecution, should their actions be illegal. The Convention will be applied to the extent that such activities are not governed by other rules of international law.

United Arab Emirates

Reservation and declaration:

....subject to a reservation with respect to paragraph 1 of article 20 thereof, which relates to the settlement of disputes arising between States Parties, in consequence of which the United Arab Emirates does not consider itself bound by that paragraph concerning arbitration.

Moreover, the Government of the United Arab Emirates will determine its jurisdiction over the offences in the cases provided for in article 6, paragraph 2, of the Convention and will notify the Secretary-General of the United Nations to that effect in accordance with paragraph 3 of that article.

United States of America

Reservation:

"(a) pursuant to article 20 (2) of the Convention, the United States of America declares that it does not consider itself bound by Article 20 (1) of the Convention; and

(b) the United States of America reserves the right specifically to agree in a particular case to follow the procedure in Article 20 (1) of the Convention or any other procedure for arbitration."

Understandings:

"(1) EXCLUSION FROM COVERAGE OF TERM "ARMED CONFLICT". The United States of America understands that the term "armed conflict" in Article 19 (2) of the Convention does not include internal disturbances and tensions, such as riots, isolated and sporadic acts of violence, and other acts of a similar nature.

(2) MEANING OF TERM "INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW". The United States of America understands that the term "international humanitarian law" in Article 19 of the Convention has the same substantive meaning as the law of war.

(3) EXCLUSION FROM COVERAGE OF ACTIVITIES BY MILITARY FORCES. The United States understands that, under Article 19 and Article 1 (4), the Convention does not apply to:

(A) the military forces of a state in the exercise of their official duties;

(B) civilians who direct or organize the official activities of military forces of a state; or

(C) civilians acting in support of the official activities of the military forces of a state, if the civilians are under the formal command, control, and responsibility of those forces. "

Venezuela

Reservation:

The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, pursuant to the provisions of article 20, paragraph 2, of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, formulates an express reservation regarding the stipulation in paragraph 1 of that article. Accordingly, it does not consider itself bound to resort to arbitration as a means of dispute settlement, and does not recognize the binding jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

OBJECTIONS

(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations and reservations were made upon ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.)

Austria

14 April 2003

With regard to the declaration made by Pakistan upon accession:

"The Government of Austria has examined the declaration made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan at the time of its accession to the International Convention for the suppression of terrorist bombings.

The Government of Austria considers that the declaration made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan is in fact a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis and is therefore contrary to its objective and purpose, which is the suppression of terrorist bombings, irrespective of where they take place and of who carries them out.

The declaration is furthermore contrary to the terms of Article 5 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to "adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention (...) are under no circumstance justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature and are punished by penalties consistent with their grave nature."

The Government of Austria recalls that according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted.

It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected as to their object and purpose, by all parties, and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.

The Government of Austria therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the International Convention for the suppression of terrorist bombings.

This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Austria ans the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. "

Australia

25 July 2003

With regard to the declaration made by Pakistan upon accession:

"The Government of Australia has examined the Declaration made by the Government of Pakistan at the time of its accession to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings 1997. The Government of Australia considers the declaration made by Pakistan to be a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral

basis and which is contrary to its object and purpose, namely the suppression of terrorist bombings, irrespective of where they take place and of who carries them out.

The Government of Australia further considers the Declaration to be contrary to the terms of Article 5 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to "adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention ... are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature and are punished by penalties consistent with their grave nature".

The Government of Australia recalls that, according to Article 19(c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.

The Government of Australia objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of Pakistan to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings. However, this objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Australia and Pakistan."

Canada

18 July 2003

With regard to the declaration made by Pakistan upon accession:

"The Government of Canada has examined the Declaration made by Pakistan at the time of its accession to the Convention and considers that the Declaration is, in fact, a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis and is contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention which is the suppression of terrorist bombings, irrespective of where they take place and who carries them out.

The Government of Canada considers the Declaration to be, furthermore, contrary to the terms of Article 5 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to "adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature and are punished by penalties consistent with their grave nature".

The Government of Canada considers that the above Declaration constitutes a reservation which is incompatible with the object and purpose of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings.

The Government of Canada recalls that, according to Article 19 (c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.

It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become party are respected, as to their object and purpose, by all parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.

The Government of Canada therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings.

This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Canada and Pakistan".

Denmark

18 March 2003

With regard to the declaration made by Pakistan upon accession:

"The Government of the Kingdom of Denmark considers that the declaration made by Pakistan is in fact a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis and is therefore contrary to its objective and purpose, which is the suppression of terrorist bombings, irrespective of where they take place and of who carries them out.

The declaration is furthermore contrary to the terms of Article 5 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to "adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention (...) are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or similar nature and are punished by penalties consistent with their grave nature".

The Government of the Kingdom of Denmark recalls that, according to Article 19 C of the Vienna Convention on the law of treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.

It is in the common interest of States that all parties respect treaties to which they have chosen to become party, as to their object and purpose, and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.

The Government of the Kingdom of Denmark therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of Pakistan to the International Convention for the suppression of terrorist bombings. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of Denmark and Pakistan."

Finland

17 June 2003

With regard to the declaration made by Pakistan upon accession:

"The Government of Finland has carefully examined the contents of the interpretative declaration made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings.

The Government of Finland is of the view that the declaration amounts to a reservation as its purpose is to unilaterally limit the scope of the Convention. The Government of Finland further considers the declaration to be in contradiction with the object and purpose of the Convention, namely the suppression of terrorist bombings wherever and by whomever carried out.

The declaration is, furthermore, contrary to the terms of Article 5 of the Convention according to which State Parties commit themselves to adopt measures as may be necessary to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of the Convention are under no

circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or similar nature and are punished by penalties consistent with their grave nature.

The Government of Finland wishes to recall that, according to the customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.

It is in the common interest of states that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected as to their object and purpose and that states are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.

The Government of Finland therefore objects to the above-mentioned interpretative declaration made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the Convention.

This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and Finland. The Convention will thus become operative between the two states without the Islamic Republic of Pakistan benefiting from its declaration."

France

3 February 2003

With regard to the declaration made by Pakistan upon accession:

"The Government of the French Republic has considered the declaration made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, in ratifying the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings of 15 December 1997, that 'nothing in this Convention shall be applicable to struggles, including armed struggle, for the realization of self-determination launched against any alien or foreign occupation or domination, in accordance with international law'. The aim of the Convention is to suppress all terrorist bombings, and article 5 states that 'each State Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary (...) to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention (...) are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature and are punished by penalties consistent with their grave nature'. The Government of the French Republic considers that the above declaration constitutes a reservation, to which it objects".

Germany

With regard to the declaration made by Pakistan upon accession:

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has examined the "declaration" to the International Convention of the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan at the time of its accession to the Convention.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany considers that the declaration made by Pakistan is in fact a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis and is therefore contrary to its objective and purpose, which is the suppression of terrorist bombings, irrespective of where they take place and of who carries them out.

The declaration is furthermore contrary to the terms of Article 5 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to "adopt such measures as may be necessary,

including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention, in particular where they are intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public or in a group of persons or particular persons, are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or similar nature and are punished by penalties consistent with their grave nature."

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of Pakistan to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings.

This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Federal Republic of Germany and Pakistan."

3 November 2004

With regard to the declaration made by Malaysia upon accession:

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has examined the declaration relating to the Convention for the suppression of terrorist bombings made by the Government of Malaysia at the time of its accession to the Convention.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany considers that in making the interpretation and application of Article 8 of the Convention subject to the national legislation of Malaysia, the Government of Malaysia introduces a general and indefinite reservation that makes it impossible to clearly identify in which way the Government of Malaysia intends to change the obligations arising from the Convention.

Therefore the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany hereby objects to this declaration which is considered to be a reservation that is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Federal Republic of Germany and Malaysia."

India

3 April 2003

With regard to the declaration made by Pakistan upon accession:

"The Government of the Republic of India have examined the Declaration made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan at the time of its accession to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings 1997.

The Government of the Republic of India consider that the Declaration made by Pakistan is, in fact, a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis and it is, therefore, incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention which is the suppression of terrorist bombings, irrespective of where they take place and who carries them out.

The Government of India consider the Declaration to be, furthermore, contrary to the terms of Article 5 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to "adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention ... are under no

circumstances justifiable by considerations of their political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature and are punished by penalties consistent with their grave nature".

The Government of India consider that the above Declaration constitutes a reservation which is incompatible with the object and purpose of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings.

The Government of India recall that, according to Article 19 (c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.

The Government of India therefore object to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of Pakistan to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings.

This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between India and Pakistan."

Israel

28 May 2003

With regard to the declaration made by Pakistan upon accession:

"The Permanent Mission of the State of Israel to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretary-General of the United Nations and has the honour to refer to the declaration of Pakistan at the time of its accession to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, 1997.

"The Government of the State of Israel considers that declaration to be, in fact, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, as expressed in Article 5 thereof.

The Government of the State of Israel recalls that, according to Article 19 (c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.

The Government of the State of Israel therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of Pakistan."

Italy

3 June 2003

With regard to the declaration made by Pakistan upon accession:

"The Government of Italy has examined the "declaration" to the International Convention of the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan at the time of its accession to the Convention.

The Government of Italy considers that the declaration made by Pakistan is in fact a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis and is therefore contrary to its objective and purpose, which is the suppression of terrorist bombings, irrespective of where they take place and of who carries them out.

The declaration is furthermore contrary to the term of Article 5 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to "adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention, in particular where they are intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public or in a group of persons or particular persons, are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or similar nature and are punished by penalties consistent with their grave nature.

The Government of Italy therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of Pakistan to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings.

This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Italy and Pakistan."

Japan

4 August 2003

With regard to the declaration made by Pakistan upon accession:

".....[The Permanent Mission of Japan] has the honour to make the following declaration on behalf of the Government of Japan.

When depositing its Instrument of Accession, the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan made a declaration which reads as follows:

"The Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan declares that nothing in this Convention shall be applicable to struggles, including armed struggle, for the realization of right of self-determination launched against any alien or foreign occupation or domination, in accordance with the rules of international law. This interpretation is consistent with Article53 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties 1969 which provides that an agreement or treaty concluded in conflict with an existing jus cogen or peremptory norm of international law is void and, the right of self-determination is universally recognized as a jus cogen."

In this connection, the Government of Japan draws attention to the provisions of Article 5 of the Convention, according to which each State Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention, in particular where they are intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public or in a group of persons or particular persons, are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature and are punished by penalties consistent with their grave nature.

The Government of Japan considers that the declaration made by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan seeks to exclude struggles, including armed struggle, for the realization of right of self-determination launched against any alien or foreign occupation or domination from the application of the Convention and that such declaration constitutes a reservation which is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention. The Government of Japan therefore objects to the aforementioned reservation made by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan."

Netherlands

20 February 2003

With regard to the declaration made by Pakistan upon accession:

"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has examined the declaration made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan at the time of its accession to the International Convention for the suppression of terrorist bombings.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers that the declaration made by Pakistan is in fact a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis and is therefore contrary to its object and purpose, which is the suppression of terrorist bombings, irrespective of where they take place and of who carries them out.

The declaration is furthermore contrary to the terms of Article 5 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to "adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature and are punished by penalties consistent with their grave nature".

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands recalls that, according to Article 19 (c) the Vienna Convention on the law of treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.

It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become party are respected, as to their object and purpose, by all parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of Pakistan to the International Convention for the suppression of terrorist bombings. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Pakistan."

2 November 2004

With regard to the declaration made by Malaysia upon accession:

"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has examined the declaration relating to the International Convention for the suppression of terrorist bombings made by the Government of Malaysia at the time of its accession to the Convention.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers that in making the interpretation and application of Article 8 of the Convention subject to the national legislation of Malaysia, the Government of Malaysia is formulating a general and indefinite reservation that makes it impossible to identify the changes to the obligations arising from the Convention that it is intended to introduce. The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore considers that a reservation formulated in this way is likely to contribute to undermining the basis of international treaty law.

For these reasons, the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands hereby objects to this declaration which it considers to be a reservation that is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.

This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Malaysia."

New Zealand

12 August 2003

With regard to the declaration made by Pakistan upon accession:

"The Government f New Zealand has carefully examined the declaration made by the Government of Pakistan at the time of its accession to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings 1997.

The Government of New Zealand considers the declaration made by Pakistan to be a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis and which is contrary to its object and purpose, namely the suppression of terrorist bombings, irrespective of where they take place and who carries them out.

The Government of New Zealand further considers the declaration to be contrary to the terms of article 5 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to "adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention...are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious, or other similar nature and are punished by penalties consistent with their grave nature".

The Government of New Zealand recalls that, according to article 19 (c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.

The Government of New Zealand therefore objects to the reservation made by the Government of Pakistan to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings 1997. This objection does not, however, preclude the entry into force of the Convention between New Zealand and Pakistan."

Norway

5 September 2003

With regard to the declaration made by Pakistan upon accession:

"The Government of Norway has examined the declaration made by the Government of Pakistan upon accession to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings.

The Government of Norway considers the declaration to be a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis and which is contrary to its object and purpose, namely the suppression of terrorist bombings, irrespective of where they take place and of who carries them out.

The declaration is furthermore contrary to the terms of Article 5 of the Convention according to which State Parties commit themselves to adopt measures as may be necessary to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of the Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or similar nature and are punished by penalties consistent wit their grave nature.

The Government of Norway recalls that, according to customary international law, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.

The Government of Norway therefore objects to the aforesaid declaration made by the Government of Pakistan to the Convention between the Kingdom of Norway and Pakistan."

Spain

23 January 2003

With regard to the declaration made by Pakistan upon accession:

The Government of the Kingdom of Spain has considered the declaration made by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan in respect of the International Convention for the Prevention of Terrorist Bombings (New York, 15 December 1997) at the time of its ratification of the Convention.

The Government of the Kingdom of Spain considers this declaration to constitute a de facto reservation the aim of which is to limit unilaterally the scope of the Convention. This is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, which is the repression of terrorist bombings, by whomever and wherever they may be carried out.

In particular, the declaration by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan is incompatible with the spirit of article 5 of the Convention, which establishes the obligation for all States Parties to adopt "such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention [...] are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature and are punished by penalties consistent with their grave nature."

The Government of the Kingdom of Spain wishes to point out that, under customary international law, as codified in the 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, reservations that are incompatible with the object and purpose of treaties are not permitted.

Consequently, the Government of Spain objects to the aforementioned declaration by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the International Convention for the Prevention of Terrorist Bombings.

This objection does not prevent the entry into force of the aforementioned Convention between the Kingdom of Spain and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan.

Sweden

3 June 2003

With regard to the reservation made by Turkey upon ratification:

"The Government of Sweden has examined the reservation made by Turkey to article 19 of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, whereby Turkey intends to exclude the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions from the term international humanitarian law. It is the view of the Government of Sweden that the majority of the provisions of those Additional Protocols constitute customary international law, by which Turkey is bound.

In the absence of further clarification, Sweden therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation by Turkey to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings.

This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Turkey and Sweden. The Convention enters into force in its entirety between the two States, without Turkey benefiting from its reservation."

4 June 2003

With regard to the declaration made by Pakistan upon accession:

"The Government of Sweden has examined the declaration made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan upon acceding to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (the Convention).

The Government of Sweden recalls that the name assigned to a statement, whereby the legal effect of certain provisions of a treaty is excluded or modified,, does not determine its status as a reservation to the treaty. The Government of Sweden considers that the declaration made by Pakistan to the Convention in substance constitutes a reservation.

The Government of Sweden notes that the Convention is being made subject to a general reservation. This reservation does not clearly specify the extent of the derogation from the Convention and it raises serious doubts as to the commitment of Pakistan to the object and purpose of the Convention.

The declaration is furthermore contrary to the terms of article 5 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to "adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention (...) are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or similar nature and are punished by penalties consistent with their grave nature".

The Government of Sweden would like to recall that, according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted.

It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected as to their object and purpose, by all parties, and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.

The Government of Sweden therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of Pakistan to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings.

This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Pakistan and Sweden. The Convention enters into force in its entirety between the two States, without Pakistan benefiting from its reservation".

30 January 2004

With regard to the declaration made by Israel upon ratification:

"The Government of Sweden has examined the declaration made by Israel regarding article 19 of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, whereby Israel

intends to exclude the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions from the term international humanitarian law.

The Government of Sweden recalls that the designation assigned to a statement whereby the legal effect of certain provisions of a treaty is excluded or modified does not determine its status as a reservation to the treaty. The Government of Sweden considers that the declaration made by Israel in substance constitutes a reservation.

It is the view of the Government of Sweden that the majority of the provisions of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions constitute customary international law, by which Israel is bound. In the absence of further clarification, Sweden therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation by Israel to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings.

This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Israel and Sweden. The Convention enters into force in its entirety between the two States, without Israel benefiting from this reservation."

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

28 March 2003

With regard to the declaration made by Pakistan upon accession:

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have examined the Declaration made by the Government of Pakistan at the time of its accession to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings 1997. The Government of the United Kingdom consider the declaration made by Pakistan to be a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis and which is contrary to its object and purpose, namely the suppression of terrorist bombings, irrespective of where they take place and of who carries them out.

The Government of the United Kingdom further consider the Declaration to be contrary to the terms of Article 5 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to "adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention...are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature and are punished by penalties consistent with their grave nature".

The Government of the United Kingdom recall that, according to Article 19(c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.

The Government of the United Kingdom therefore object to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of Pakistan to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings. However, this objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the United Kingdom and Pakistan."

United States of America

5 June 2003

With regard to the declaration made by Pakistan upon accession:

"The Government of the United States of America, after careful review, considers the declaration made by Pakistan to be a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis. The declaration is contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention, namely, the suppression of terrorist bombings, irrespective of where they take place and who carries them out.

The Government of the United States also considers the declaration to be contrary to the terms of Article 5 of the Convention, which provides: "Each State Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention ... are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature and are punished by penalties consistent with their grave nature."

The Government of the United States notes that, under established principles of international treaty law, as reflected in Article 19(c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation that is incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty shall not be permitted.

The Government of the United States therefore objects to the declaration made by the Government of Pakistan upon accession to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings. This objection does not, however, preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the United States and Pakistan."

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ARTICLE 6 (3)

(Unless otherwise indicated, the notifications were made upon ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.)

Andorra

In accordance with article 6, paragraph 3, of the Convention, Andorra establishes its competence regarding the offences described in article 2, for all the cases covered by article 6, paragraph 2, b), c) and d).

Australia

18 October 2002

"... in accordance with article 6 (3) of the Convention, Australia has chosen to establish jurisdiction in all the circumstances provided for by Article 6 (2), and has provided for such jurisdiction in domestic legislation which took effect on 8 September 2002."

Bolivia

... by virtue of the provisions of article 6, paragraph 3, of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, the Republic of Bolivia states that it establishes its jurisdiction in accordance with its domestic law in respect of offences committed in the situations and conditions provided for under article 6, paragraph 2, of the Convention.

Brazil

... the Federative Republic of Brazil declares that, in accordance with the provisions of article 6, paragraph 3, of the said Convention, it will exercise jurisdiction over the offences within the meaning of article 2, in the cases set forth in article 6, paragraph 2, subparagraphs (a), (b) and (e) of the Convention."

Chile

In accordance with article 6, paragraph 3, of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, the Government of Chile declares that, in accordance with article 6, paragraph 8, of the Courts Organization Code of the Republic of Chile, crimes and ordinary offences committed outside the territory of the Republic which are covered in treaties concluded with other Powers remain under Chilean jurisdiction.

Cyprus

"In accordance with article 6, paragraph 3 of the Convention, the Republic of Cyprus establishes its jurisdiction over the offences specified in article 2 in all the cases provided for in article 6, paragraphs 1, 2 and 4.

Denmark

"Pursuant to article 6 (3) of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, Denmark provides the following information on Danish criminal jurisdiction:

Rules on Danish criminal jurisdiction are laid down in Section 6 to 12 in the Danish Criminal Code. The provisions have the following wording:

Section 6

Acts committed

1) within the territory of the Danish state; or

2) on board a Danish ship or aircraft, being outside the territory recognized by international law as belonging to any state; or

3) on board a Danish ship or aircraft, being within the territory recognized by international law as belonging to a foreign state, if committed by persons employed on the ship or aircraft or by passengers travelling on board the ship or aircraft, shall be subject to Danish criminal jurisdiction.

Section 7

(1) Acts committed outside the territory of the Danish state by a Danish national or by a person resident in the Danish state shall also be subject to Danish criminal jurisdiction in the following circumstances, namely;

1) where the act was committed outside the territory recognized by international law as belonging to any state, provided acts of the kind in question are punishable with a sentence more severe than imprisonment for four months; or

2) where the act was committed within the territory of a foreign state, provided that it is also punishable under the law in force in that territory.

(2) The provisions in Subsection (1) above shall similarly apply to acts committed by a person who is a national of, or who is resident in Finland, Iceland, Norway or Sweden, and who is present in Denmark.

Section 8

The following acts committed outside the territory of the Danish state, shall also come within Danish criminal jurisdiction, irrespective of the nationality of the perpetrator.

1) where the act violates the independence, security, Constitution of public authorities of the Danish state, official duties toward the state or such interests, the legal protection of which depends on a personal connection with the Danish state; or

2) where the act violates an obligation which the perpetrator is required by law to observe abroad or prejudices the performance of an official duty incumbent on him with regard to a Danish ship or aircraft; or

3) where an act committed outside the territory recognized by international law as belonging to any state violates a Danish national or a person resident in the Danish state, provided acts of the kind in question are punishable with a sentence more severe than imprisonment for four months; or

4) where the act comes within the provisions of Section 183 a of this Act. The prosecution may also include breaches of Sections 237 and 244-248 of this Act, when committed in conjunction with the breach of Section 183 a; or

5) where the act is covered by an international convention in pursuance of which Denmark is under an obligation to start legal proceedings; or

6) where transfer of the accused for legal proceedings in another country is rejected, and the act, provided it is committed within the territory recognized by international law as belonging to a foreign state, is punishable according to the law of this state, and provided that according to Danish law the act is punishable with a sentence more severe than one year of imprisonment.

Section 9

Where the punishable nature of an act depends on or is influenced by an actual or intended consequence, the act shall also be deemed to have been committed where the consequence has taken effect or has been intended to take effect.

Section 10

(1) Where prosecution takes place in this country under the foregoing provisions, the decision concerning the punishment or other legal consequences of the act shall be made under Danish law.

(2) In the circumstances referred to in Section 7 of this Act, if the act was committed within the territory recognized by international law as belonging to a foreign state, the punishment may not be more severe than that provided for by the law of that state.

Section 10 a

(1) A person who has been convicted by a criminal court in the state where the act was committed or who has received a sentence which is covered by the European Convention on the International Validity of Criminal Judgments, or by the Act governing the Transfer of Legal Proceedings to another country, shall not be prosecuted in this country for the same act, if,

1) he is finally acquitted; or

2) the penalty imposed has been served, is being served or has been remitted according to the law of the state in which the court is situated; or

3) he is convicted, but no penalty is imposed.

(2) The provisions contained in Subsection (1) above shall not apply to

a) acts which fall within Section 6 (1) of this Act; or b) the acts referred to in Section 8 (1) 1) above, unless the prosecution in the state in which the court was situated was at the request of the Danish Prosecuting Authority.

Section 10 b

Where any person is prosecuted and punishment has already been imposed on him for the same act in another country, the penalty imposed in this country shall be reduced according to the extent to which the foreign punishment has been served.

Section 11

If a Danish national or a person resident in the Danish state has been punished in a foreign country for an act which under Danish law may entail loss or forfeiture of an office or profession or of any other right, such a deprivation may be sought in a public action in this country.

Section 12

The application of the provisions of Section 6-8 of this Act shall be subject to the applicable rules of international law."

El Salvador

With regard to article 6, paragraph 3, the Government of the Republic of El Salvador, gives notification that it has established its jurisdiction under its domestic law in respect of the offences committed in the situations and under the conditions mentioned in article 6, paragraph 2, of the Convention;...

Estonia

".....pursuant to article 6, paragraph 3 of the Convention, the Republic of Estonia declares that in its domestic law it shall apply the jurisdiction set forth in article 6 paragraph 2 over offences set forth in article 2."

Finland

"Pursuant to article 6 (3) of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, the Republic of Finland establishes its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in article 2 in all the cases provided for in article 6, paragraphs 1, 2 and 4."

Hungary

"The Government of the Republic of Hungary declares that, in relation to Article 6, paragraph 3 of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, the Republic of Hungary, pursuant to its Criminal Code, has jurisdiction over the crimes set out in Article 2 of the Convention in the cases provided for in Article 6, paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Convention."

Iceland

Declaration:

"Pursuant to article 6, paragraph 3, of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, Iceland declares that it has established its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in article 2 of the Convention in all the cases provided for in article 6, paragraph 2, of the Convention."

Israel

Pursuant to Article 6 paragraph 3 of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, the Government of the State of Israel hereby notifies the Secretary-General of the United Nations that it has established jurisdiction over the offences referred to in Article 2 in all the cases detailed in Article 6 paragraph 2.

Jamaica

".....Jamaica has established jurisdiction over the offences set forth in Article 2, with respect to the jurisdiction stated in Article 6 (2) (d) which states:

'A State Party may establish jurisdiction over any such offence when:

...(d) The offence is committed in an attempt to compel that State to do or abstain from doing any act;'..."

Latvia

"In accordance with Article 6, paragraph 3 of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, opened for signature at New York on the 12th day of January 1998, the Republic of Latvia declares that it has established jurisdiction in all cases listed in Article 6, paragraph 2."

Lithuania

".....the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania declares that the Republic of Lithuania establishes the jurisdiction for the offences provided in Article 2 of the Convention in all cases described in paragraph 2 of Article 6 of the said Convention."

Malaysia

"In accordance with Article 6 (3) of the Convention, the Government of Malaysia declares that it has established jurisdiction in accordance with its domestic laws over the offences set forth in Article 2 of the Convention in all the cases provided for in Article 6 (1) and 6 (2)."

Mexico

24 February 2003

.....in accordance with article 6, paragraph 3, of the Convention, Mexico exercises jurisdiction over the offences defined in the Convention where:

(a) They are committed against Mexicans in the territory of another State party, provided that the accused is in Mexico and has not been tried in the country in which the offence was committed. Where it is a question of offences defined in the Convention but committed in the territory of a non-party State, the offence shall also be defined as such in the place where it was committed (art. 6, para. 2 (a));

(b) They are committed in Mexican embassies and on diplomatic or consular premises (art. 6, para. 2 (b));

(c) They are committed abroad but produce effects or are claimed to produce effects in the national territory (art. 6, para. (d)).

Monaco

The Principality declares that, in accordance with the provisions of article 6, paragraph 3, of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, it establishes its jurisdiction over the acts recognized as offences within the meaning of article 2 of the Convention, in the cases set forth in article 6, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Convention.

Paraguay

..., by virtue of the provisions of article 6, paragraph 3, of the aforementioned Convention, the Republic of Paraguay has established its jurisdiction in accordance with its domestic legislation, under article 6, paragraph 2, of the Convention.

Portugal

16 January 2002

"Pursuant to article 6 (3) of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, Portugal declares that in accordance with article 5 (1) (a) of the Penal Code, Portuguese courts will have jurisdiction against the crimes of terrorism and of terrorist organisations, set forth respectively in article 300 and 301 of the same Code, wherever the place they have been committed, thus covering, in connection with the said crimes, the cases set forth in article 6 (2) of the Convention."

Republic of Korea

7 July 2004

Pursuant to Article 6, Paragraph 3 of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings,

The Republic of Korea provides the following information on its criminal jurisdiction. Principles on the criminal jurisdiction are set out in the Chapter I of Part I of the Korean Penal Code. The provisions have the following wording:

Article 2 (Domestic Crimes) This Code shall apply to anyone, whether Korean or alien, who commits a crime within the territorial boundary of the Republic of Korea.

Article 3 (Crimes by Koreans outside Korea)

This Code shall apply to a Korean national who commits a crime outside the territorial boundary of the Republic of Korea.

Article 4 (Crimes by Aliens on board Korean Vessel, etc., outside Korea)

This Code shall apply to an alien who commits a crime on board a Korean vessel or a Korean aircraft outside the territorial boundary of the Republic of Korea.

Article 5 (Crimes by Aliens outside Korea)

This Code shall apply to an alien who commits any of the following crimes outside the territorial boundary of the Republic of Korea:

1. Crimes concerning insurrection;

2. Crimes concerning treason;

3. Crimes concerning the national flag;

4. Crimes concerning currency;

5. Crimes concerning securities, postage and revenue stamps;

6. Crimes specified in Articles 225 through 230 among crimes concerning documents; and

7. Crimes specified in Article 238 among crimes concerning seal.

Article 6 (Foreign Crimes against the Republic of Korea and Koreans outside Korea)

This Code shall apply to an alien who commits a crime, other than those specified in the preceding Article, against the Republic of Korea or its national outside the territorial boundary of the Republic of Korea, unless such act does not constitute a crime, or it is exempt from prosecution or execution of punishment under the *lex loci delictus*.

Article 8 (Application of General Provisions)

The provisions of the preceding Articles shall also apply to such crimes as are provided by other statutes unless provided otherwise by such statutes.

Republic of Moldova

Pursuant to article 6, paragraph 3 of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, the Republic of Moldova establishes its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in article 2 in cases provided for in article 6, paragraphs 1 and 2.

Romania

"In accordance with Article 6, paragraph 3 of the Convention, Romania declares that it has established its jurisdiction for the offenses set forth in Article 2, in all cases stipulated by Article 6, paragraphs 1 and 2, in conformity with relevant provisions of its domestic law."

Russian Federation

"The Russian Federation declares that in accordance with paragraph 3 of article 6 of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings (hereinafter - the Convention) it has established its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in article 2 of the Convention in cases envisaged in paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 6 of the Convention."

Sudan

The Republic of the Sudan declares hereby that it has established its jurisdiction over crimes set out in article 2 of the Convention in accordance with situations and conditions as stipulated in article 6, paragraph 2.

Sweden

5 November 2002

"Pursuant to article 6 (3) of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, Sweden provides the following information on Swedish criminal jurisdiction. Rules on Swedish criminal jurisdiction are laid down in Chapter 2 Section 1-5 in the Swedish Penal Code. The provisions have the following wording:

Section 1

Crimes committed in this Realm shall be adjudged in accordance with Swedish law and by a Swedish court. The same applies when it is uncertain where the crime was committed but grounds exist for assuming that it was committed within the Realm.

Section 2

Crimes committed outside the Realm shall be adjudged according to Swedish law and by a Swedish court when the crime has been committed:

1. By a Swedish citizen or an alien domiciled in Sweden,

2. By an alien not domiciled in Sweden who, after having committed the crime, has become a Swedish citizen or has acquired domicile in the Realm or who is a Danish, Finnish, Icelandic or Norwegian citizen and is present in the Realm, or

3. By any other alien, who is present in the Realm, and the crime under Swedish law can result in imprisonment for more than six months.

The first paragraph shall not apply if the act is not subject to criminal responsibility under the law of the place where it was committed or if it was committed within an area not belonging to any state and, under Swedish law, the punishment for the act cannot be more severe than a fine.

In cases mentioned in this Section, a sanction may not be imposed which is more severe than the most severe punishment provided for the crime under the law in the place where it was committed.

Section 3

Even in cases other than those listed in Section 2, crimes committed outside the Realm shall be adjudged according to Swedish law and by a Swedish court:

1. if the crime was committed on board a Swedish vessel or aircraft, or was committed in the course of duty by the officer in charge or by a member of its crew,

2. if the crime was committed by a member of the armed force in an area in which a detachment of the armed forces was present, or if it was committed by some other person in such an area and the detachment was present for a purpose other than exercise,

3. if the crime was committed in the course of duty outside the Realm by a person employed in a foreign contingent of the Swedish armed forces,

3a. if the crime was committed in the course of duty outside the Realm by a policeman, custom officer or official employed at the coast guard, who performs boundless assignments according to an international agreement that Sweden has ratified,

4. if the crime committed was a crime against the Swedish nation, a Swedish municipal authority or other assembly, or against a Swedish public institution,

5. If the crime was committed in an area not belonging to any state and was directed against a Swedish citizen, a Swedish association or private institution, or against an alien domiciled in Sweden,

6. if the crime is hijacking, maritime or aircraft sabotage, airport sabotage, counterfeiting currency, an attempt to commit such crimes, a crime against international law, unlawful dealings with chemical weapons, unlawful dealings with mines or false or careless statement before an international court, or

7. if the least severe punishment prescribed for the crime in Swedish law is imprisonment for four years or more.

Section 3 a

Besides the cases described in Sections 1-3, crimes shall be adjudged according to Swedish law by a Swedish court in accordance with the provisions of the Act on International Collaboration concerning Proceedings in Criminal matters.

Section 4

A crime is deemed to have been committed where the criminal act was perpetrated and also where the crime was completed or in the case of an attempt, where the intended crime would have been completed.

Section 5

Prosecution for a crime committed within the Realm on a foreign vessel or aircraft by an alien, who was the officer in charge or member of its crew or otherwise travelled in it, against another alien or a foreign interest shall not be instituted without the authority of the Government or a person designated by the Government.

1. on a Swedish vessel or aircraft or by the officer in charge or some member of its crew in the course of duty,

2. by a member of the armed forces in an area in which a detachment of the armed forces was present,

3. in the course of duty outside the Realm by a person employed by a foreign contingent of the Swedish armed forces,

4. In the course of duty outside the Realm by a policeman, custom officer or official employed at the coast guard, who performs boundless assignments according to an international agreement that Sweden has ratified,

5. In Denmark, Finland, Iceland or Norway or on a vessel or aircraft in regular commerce between places situated in Sweden or one of the said states, or

6. By a Swedish, Danish, Finnish, Icelandic or Norwegian citizen against a Swedish interest."

Switzerland

Pursuant to article 6, paragraph 3, of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, Switzerland establishes its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in article 2 in all the cases provided for in article 6, paragraph 2.

Ukraine

21 May 2002

"Ukraine exercises its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in article 2 of the Convention in cases provided for in paragraph 2 article 6 of the Convention."

Uruguay

Notifies, by virtue of article 6, paragraph 3, of the Convention, that the authorities of the Eastern Republic of Uruguay exercise jurisdiction over the offences set forth in article 2, to which reference is made in article 6, paragraph 2. With regard to article 6, paragraph 2, subparagraphs (a) and (b), that jurisdiction is established in article 10 of the Penal Code (Act

9.155 of 4 December 1933) and, with regard to article 6, paragraph 2, subparagraph (e), in article 4 of the Aeronautical Code (Decree-Law 14.305 of 29 November 1974).

Uzbekistan

15 May 2000

The Republic of Uzbekistan has established its jurisdiction over the crimes set out in article 2 under all the conditions stipulated in article 6, paragraph 2, of the Convention.

Venezuela

Moreover, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, having regard for article 6, paragraph 3, of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, declares that it has established jurisdiction under its domestic law over the offences committed in the situations and under the conditions envisaged in article 6, paragraph 2, of the Convention.

NOTES

1. On 13 November 2001, the Government of **China** notified the Secretary-General of the following:

In accordance with the provisions of Article 153 of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and Article 138 of the Basic Law of Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China decides that the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings shall apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China.

2. With a territorial exclusion in respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland.

3. For the Kingdom in Europe. Subsequently, on 8 February 2005, the Government of the **Netherlands** informed the Secretary-General that the Convention will apply to Aruba with the following declaration:

"The Kingdom of the Netherlands understands Article 8, paragraph 1, of the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings to include the right of the competent judicial authorities to decide not to prosecute a person alleged to have committed such an offence, if, in the opinion of the competent judicial authorities grave considerations of procedural law indicate that effective prosecution will be impossible."

4. With a territorial exclusion with respect to Tokelau to the effect that: ".....consistent with the constitutional status of Tokelau and taking into account the commitment of the Government of New Zealand to the development of self-government for Tokelau through an act of self-determination under the Charter of the United Nations, this accession shall not extend to Tokelau unless and until a Declaration to this effect is lodged by the Government of New Zealand with the Depositary on the basis of appropriate consultations with that territory."

5. With regard to the declaration made by the Government of Pakistan upon accession, the Secretary-General received a communication from the following State on the date indicated hereinafter:

Republic of Moldova (6 October 2003):

"The Government of the Republic of Moldova has examined the declaration made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan at the time of its accession to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings 1997.

The Government of the Republic of Moldova considers that the declaration is, in fact, a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis and is therefore contrary to its object and purpose, namely the suppression of terrorist bombings, irrespective of where they take place and of who carries them out.

The declaration is furthermore contrary to the terms of Article 5 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to "adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention...are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature and are punished by penalties consistent with their grave nature".

The Government of the Republic of Moldova recalls that, according to Article 19 (c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted. It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected as to their object and purpose, by all parties, and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.

The Government of the Republic of Moldova therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Republic of Moldova and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan. The Convention enters into force in its entirety between the two States, without Pakistan benefiting from its reservation."

Russian Federation (22 September 2003):

The Russian Federation has considered the declaration made by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan upon accession to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, of 1997.

The Russian Federation takes the position that every State which has agreed to the binding nature of the provisions of the Convention must adopt such measures as may be necessary, pursuant to article 5, to ensure that criminal acts which, in accordance with article 2, are within the scope of the Convention, in particular where they are intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public or in a group of persons or particular persons, are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature and are punished by penalties consistent with their grave nature.

The Russian Federation notes that the realization of the right of peoples to self-determination must not conflict with other fundamental principles of international law, such as the principle of the settlement of international disputes by peaceful means, the principle of the territorial integrity of States, and the principle of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The Russian Federation believes that the declaration made by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan upon accession to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention. In the view of the Russian Federation, the declaration made by the Islamic Republic of Pakistan may jeopardize the fulfilment of the provisions of the Convention in relations between the Islamic Republic of Pakistan and other States Parties and thereby impede cooperation in combating acts of terrorist bombing. It is in the common interest of States to develop and strengthen cooperation in formulating and adopting effective practical measures to prevent terrorist acts and punish the perpetrators.

The Russian Federation, once again declaring its unequivocal condemnation of all acts, methods and practices of terrorism as criminal and unjustified, regardless of their motives and in all their forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomever they are perpetrated, calls upon the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to reconsider its position and withdraw the declaration.

Poland (3 February 2004):

"The Government of the Republic of Poland considers that the declaration made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan at the time of its accession to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings of 15 December 1997 is

in fact a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis and which is contrary to its object and purpose, namely the suppression of terrorist bombings, irrespective of where they take place and of who carries them out.

The Government of the Republic of Poland further considers the declaration to be contrary to the terms of article 5 of the Convention, according to which each State Party commits itself to 'adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention (...) are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature and are punished by penalties consistent with their grave nature'.

The Government of the Republic of Poland wishes to recall that, according to the customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty shall not be permitted.

The Government of the Republic of Poland therefore objects to the aforesaid declaration made by the Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan to the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings.

This objection shall not, however, preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Republic of Poland and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan."

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF FINANCING OF TERRORISM, NEW YORK, 9 DECEMBER 1999

Entry into force:	10 April 2002, in accordance with article 26 which reads as follows: "1. This Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of the deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. 2. For each State ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.".
Registration:	10 April 2002, No. 38349.
Status:	Signatories: 132, Parties: 149.
Text:	Resolution A/RES/54/109; depositary notifications C.N.327.2000.TREATIES-12 of 30 May 2000 (rectification of the original text of the Convention); and C.N.3.2002.TREATIES-1 of 2 January 2002 [proposal for corrections to the original text of the Convention (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish authentic texts)] and C.N.86.2002.TREATIES-4 of 1 February 2002 [Rectification of the original of the Convention (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish authentic texts)]; C.N.312.2002.TREATIES-14 of 4 April 2002 [proposal of a correction to the original of the Convention (Spanish authentic text)] and C.N.420.2002.TREATIES-20 of 3 May 2002 [rectification of the original of the Convention (Spanish authentic text)].[1]

Note: The Convention was adopted by Resolution 54/109 of 9 December 1999 at the fourth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. In accordance with its article 25 (1), the Convention will be open for signature by all States at United Nations Headquarters from 10 January 2000 to 31 December 2001.

Participant	Signature	Ratification, Acceptance (A), Approval (AA), Accession (a)
Afghanistan		24 Sep 2003 a
Albania	18 Dec 2001	10 Apr 2002
Algeria	18 Jan 2000	8 Nov 2001
Andorra	11 Nov 2001	
Antigua and Barbuda		11 Mar 2002 a
Argentina	28 Mar 2001	22 Aug 2005
Armenia	15 Nov 2001	16 Mar 2004
Australia	15 Oct 2001	26 Sep 2002
Austria	24 Sep 2001	15 Apr 2002
Azerbaijan	4 Oct 2001	26 Oct 2001
Bahamas	2 Oct 2001	1 Nov 2005
Bahrain	14 Nov 2001	21 Sep 2004
Bangladesh		26 Aug 2005 a
Barbados	13 Nov 2001	18 Sep 2002
Belarus	12 Nov 2001	6 Oct 2004
Belgium	27 Sep 2001	17 May 2004
Belize	14 Nov 2001	1 Dec 2003
Benin	16 Nov 2001	30 Aug 2004
Bhutan	14 Nov 2001	22 Mar 2004

Bolivia	10 Nov 2001	7 Jan 2002
Bosnia and Herzegovina	11 Nov 2001	10 Jun 2003
Botswana	8 Sep 2000	8 Sep 2000
Brazil	10 Nov 2001	16 Sep 2005
Brunei Darussalam		4 Dec 2002 a
Bulgaria	19 Mar 2001	15 Apr 2002
Burkina Faso		1 Oct 2003 a
Burundi	13 Nov 2001	
Cambodia	11 Nov 2001	12 Dec 2005
Canada	10 Feb 2000	19 Feb 2002
Cape Verde	13 Nov 2001	10 May 2002
Central African Republic	19 Dec 2001	
Chile	2 May 2001	10 Nov 2001
China	13 Nov 2001	
Colombia	30 Oct 2001	14 Sep 2004
Comoros	14 Jan 2000	25 Sep 2003
Congo	14 Nov 2001	
Cook Islands	24 Dec 2001	4 Mar 2004
Costa Rica	14 Jun 2000	24 Jan 2003
Côte d'Ivoire		13 Mar 2002 a
Croatia	11 Nov 2001	1 Dec 2003
Cuba	19 Oct 2001	15 Nov 2001
Cyprus	1 Mar 2001	30 Nov 2001
Czech Republic	6 Sep 2000	27 Dec 2005
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	12 Nov 2001	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	11 Nov 2001	28 Oct 2005
Denmark[1]	25 Sep 2001	27 Aug 2002
Djibouti	15 Nov 2001	
Dominican Republic	15 Nov 2001	
Ecuador	6 Sep 2000	9 Dec 2003
Egypt	6 Sep 2000	1 Mar 2005
El Salvador		15 May 2003 a
Equatorial Guinea		7 Feb 2003 a
Estonia	6 Sep 2000	22 May 2002
Finland	10 Jan 2000	28 Jun 2002 A
France	10 Jan 2000	7 Jan 2002
Gabon	8 Sep 2000	10 Mar 2005
Georgia	23 Jun 2000	27 Sep 2002
Germany	20 Jul 2000	17 Jun 2004
Ghana	12 Nov 2001	6 Sep 2002
Greece	8 Mar 2000	16 Apr 2004
Grenada		13 Dec 2001 a
Guatemala	23 Oct 2001	12 Feb 2002
Guinea	16 Nov 2001	14 Jul 2003
Guinea-Bissau	14 Nov 2001	
Honduras	11 Nov 2001	25 Mar 2003
Hungary	30 Nov 2001	14 Oct 2002

Iceland	1 Oct 2001	15 Apr 2002
India	8 Sep 2000	22 Apr 2003
Indonesia	24 Sep 2001	
Ireland	15 Oct 2001	30 Jun 2005
Israel	11 Jul 2000	10 Feb 2003
Italy	13 Jan 2000	27 Mar 2003
Jamaica	10 Nov 2001	16 Sep 2005
Japan	30 Oct 2001	11 Jun 2002 A
Jordan	24 Sep 2001	28 Aug 2003
Kazakhstan		24 Feb 2003 a
Kenya	4 Dec 2001	27 Jun 2003
Kiribati		16 Sep 2005 a
Kyrgyzstan		2 Oct 2003 a
Latvia	18 Dec 2001	14 Nov 2002
Lesotho	6 Sep 2000	12 Nov 2001
Liberia		5 Mar 2003 a
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	13 Nov 2001	9 Jul 2002
Liechtenstein	2 Oct 2001	9 Jul 2003
Lithuania		20 Feb 2003 a
Luxembourg	20 Sep 2001	5 Nov 2003
Madagascar	1 Oct 2001	24 Sep 2003
Malawi		11 Aug 2003 a
Maldives		20 Apr 2004 a
Mali	11 Nov 2001	28 Mar 2002
Malta	10 Jan 2000	11 Nov 2001
Marshall Islands		27 Jan 2003 a
Mauritania		30 Apr 2003 a
Mauritius	11 Nov 2001	14 Dec 2004
Mexico	7 Sep 2000	20 Jan 2003
Micronesia (Federated States of)	12 Nov 2001	23 Sep 2002
Monaco	10 Nov 2001	10 Nov 2001
Mongolia	12 Nov 2001	25 Feb 2004
Morocco	12 Oct 2001	19 Sep 2002
Mozambique	11 Nov 2001	14 Jan 2003
Myanmar	12 Nov 2001	
Namibia	10 Nov 2001	
Nauru	12 Nov 2001	24 May 2005
Netherlands[2]	10 Jan 2000	7 Feb 2002 A
New Zealand[3]	7 Sep 2000	4 Nov 2002
Nicaragua	17 Oct 2001	14 Nov 2002
Niger		30 Sep 2004
Nigeria	1 Jun 2000	16 Jun 2003
Norway	1 Oct 2001	15 Jul 2002
Palau		14 Nov 2001 a
Panama	12 Nov 2001	3 Jul 2002
Papua New Guinea		30 Sep 2003 a
Paraguay	12 Oct 2001	30 Nov 2004
Peru	14 Sep 2000	10 Nov 2001

Philippines	16 Nov 2001	7 Jan 2004
Poland	4 Oct 2001	26 Sep 2003
Portugal	16 Feb 2000	18 Oct 2002
Republic of Korea	9 Oct 2001	17 Feb 2004
Republic of Moldova	16 Nov 2001	10 Oct 2002
Romania	26 Sep 2000	9 Jan 2003
Russian Federation	3 Apr 2000	27 Nov 2002
Rwanda	4 Dec 2001	13 May 2002
Saint Kitts and Nevis	12 Nov 2001	16 Nov 2001
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	3 Dec 2001	28 Mar 2002
Samoa	13 Nov 2001	27 Sep 2002
San Marino	26 Sep 2000	12 Mar 2002
Saudi Arabia	29 Nov 2001	
Serbia and Montenegro	12 Nov 2001	10 Oct 2002
Seychelles	15 Nov 2001	30 Mar 2004
Sierra Leone	27 Nov 2001	26 Sep 2003
Singapore	18 Dec 2001	30 Dec 2002
Slovakia	26 Jan 2001	13 Sep 2002
Slovenia	10 Nov 2001	23 Sep 2004
Somalia	19 Dec 2001	
South Africa	10 Nov 2001	1 May 2003
Spain	8 Jan 2001	9 Apr 2002
Sri Lanka	10 Jan 2000	8 Sep 2000
Sudan	29 Feb 2000	5 May 2003
Swaziland		4 Apr 2003 a
Sweden	15 Oct 2001	6 Jun 2002
Switzerland	13 Jun 2001	23 Sep 2003
Syrian Arab Republic		24 April 2005 a
Tajikistan	6 Nov 2001	16 Jul 2004
Thailand	18 Dec 2001	29 Sep 2004
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	31 Jan 2000	30 Aug 2004
Togo	15 Nov 2001	10 Mar 2003
Tonga		9 Dec 2002 a
Tunisia	2 Nov 2001	10 Jun 2003
Turkey	27 Sep 2001	28 Jun 2002
Turkmenistan		7 Jan 2005 a
Uganda	13 Nov 2001	5 Nov 2003
Ukraine	8 Jun 2000	6 Dec 2002
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	10 Jan 2000	7 Mar 2001
United Republic of Tanzania		22 Jan 2003 a
United States of America	10 Jan 2000	26 Jun 2002
Uruguay	25 Oct 2001	8 Jan 2004
Uzbekistan	13 Dec 2000	9 Jul 2001

Vanuatu		31 Oct 2005 a
Venezuela	16 Nov 2001	23 Sep 2003
Viet Nam		25 Sep 2002 a

DECLARATIONS AND RESERVATIONS

(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations and reservations were made upon ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.)

Algeria

Reservation:

Reservation of Algeria

The Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 24, paragraph 1, of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.

The Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria declares that in order for a dispute to be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice, the agreement of all parties to the dispute shall be required in each case.

Argentina

Declaration:

In accordance with the provisions of article 24, paragraph 2, the Argentine Republic declares that it does not consider itself bound by article 24, paragraph 1, and consequently does not accept mandatory recourse to arbitration or to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

Bahamas

Declaration:

"In accordance with article 2.2 of the Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the Government of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas declares that it is not a party to the Agreements listed as items 5 to 9 in the annex referred to in paragraph 1, subparagraph (a) of the Convention and that those Agreements shall be deemed not to be included in the annex referred to in paragraph 1, subparagraph (a). Those Agreements are:

Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted at Vienna on 3rd March, 1980.

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 Safety of Civil Aviation, done at Montreal on 24th February, 1988.

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10th March, 1988.

Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome, on 10th March, 1988.

International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15th December, 1997."

Bahrain

Reservation:

The Kingdom of Bahrain does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of Article 24 of the Convention.

Declaration:

The following Conventions shall be deemed not to be included in the annex referred to in Article 2, paragraph 1, subparagraph (a), since Bahrain is not a party thereto:

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.

2. International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17 December 1979.

3. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, signed at Vienna on 3 March 1980.

4. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988.

5. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988.

6. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997.

Bangladesh

Reservation:

"Pursuant to Article 24, paragraph 2 of the Convention [the] Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh does not consider itself bound by the 1 of the Convention." provisions of Article 24, paragraph

Understanding:

"[The] Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh understands that its accession to this Convention shall not be deemed to be inconsistent with its international obligations under the Constitution of the country."

Belgium[4]

Declaration:

I. Concerning article 2, paragraph 2 (a), of the Convention, the Government of Belgium declares the following:

The following treaties are to be deemed not to be included in the annex:

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;

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (Rome, 10 March 1988);

Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (Rome, 10 March 1988);

International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997.

II. The Government of Belgium interprets paragraphs 1 and 3 of article 2 as follows: an offence in the sense of the Convention is committed by any person who provides or collects funds if by doing so he contributes, fully or partly, to the planning, preparation or commission of an offence as defined in article 2, paragraph 1 (a) and (b) of the Convention. There is no requirement to prove that the funds provided or collected have been used precisely for a particular terrorist act, provided that they have contributed to the criminal activities of persons whose goal was to commit the acts set forth in article 2, paragraph 1 (a) and (b).

Reservation:

As for article 14 of the Convention, the Government of Belgium makes the following reservation:

1. In exceptional circumstances, the Government of Belgium reserves the right to refuse extradition or mutual legal assistance in respect of any offence set forth in article 2 which it considers to be a political offence or as an offence connected with a political offence or as an offence inspired by political motives.

2. In cases where the preceding paragraph is applicable, Belgium recalls that it is bound by the general legal principle *aut dedere aut judicare*, pursuant to the rules governing the competence of its courts.

Brazil

Upon signature:

Interpretative declarations:

"Interpretative Declarations to be made by the Federal Republic of Brazil on the occasion of signing of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism:

1. As concerns Article 2 of the said Convention, three of the legal instruments listed in the Annex to the Convention have not come into force in Brazil. These are the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation; Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf; and the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings.

2. As concerns Article 24, paragraph 2 of the said Convention, Brazil does not consider itself obligated by paragraph 1 of the said Article, given that it has not recognized the mandatory jurisdiction clause of the International Court of Justice."

Colombia

Declaration:

By virtue of article 24, paragraph 2, of the Convention, Colombia declares that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of the said article.

Furthermore, by virtue of article 7, paragraph 3, of the Convention, Colombia states that it establishes its jurisdiction in accordance with its domestic law in accordance with paragraph 2 of the same article.

Cook Islands

Declaration:

"In accordance with the provisions of article 2, paragraph 2, subparagraph (a) of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the Government of the Cook Islands declares:

That in the application of this Convention, the treaties listed in the annex, referred to in article 2, paragraph 1, subparagraph (a) shall be deemed not to be included, given that the Cook Islands is not yet a party to the following Conventions:

(i) Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted at Vienna on 3 March 1980;

(ii) 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 24 February 1988;

(iii) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988;

(iv) Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988;

(v) International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997."

Croatia

Declaration:

"The Republic of Croatia, pursuant to Article 2 paragraph 2 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, declares that in the application of the Convention to the Republic of Croatia the following treaties shall be deemed not to be included in the Annex referred to in Article 2, paragraph 1, subparagraph (a) of the Convention:

1. International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17 December 1979,

2. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988,

3. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988,

4. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997."

Cuba

Reservation:

The Republic of Cuba declares, pursuant to article 24, paragraph 2, that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of the said article, concerning the settlement of disputes arising between States Parties, inasmuch as it considers that such disputes must be settled through amicable negotiation. In consequence, it declares that it does not recognize the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

Democratic People's Republic of Korea[5]

Upon signature:

Reservations:

1. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 2, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (a) of the Convention.

2. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 14 of the Convention.

3. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 24, paragraph 1 of the Convention.

Egypt[6]

Reservations and declaration:

1. Under article 2, paragraph 2 (a), of the Convention, the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt considers that, in the application of the Convention, conventions to which it is not a party are deemed not included in the annex.

2. Under article 24, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of that article.

Explanatory declaration:

Without prejudice to the principles and norms of general international law and the relevant United Nations resolutions, the Arab Republic of Egypt does not consider acts of national resistance in all its forms, including armed resistance against foreign occupation and aggression with a view to liberation and self-determination, as terrorist acts within the meaning of article 2, paragraph 1, subparagraph (b), of the Convention.

El Salvador

Declarations:

(1) Pursuant to article 2, paragraph 2 (a), the Republic of El Salvador declares that in the application of this Convention, the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted in Vienna on 3 March 1980, shall not be considered as having been included in the annex referred to in article 2, paragraph 1 (a), since El Salvador is not currently a State party thereto;

...

(3) pursuant to article 24, paragraph 2, the Republic of El Salvador declares that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of that article, because it does not recognize the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice; and

(4) El Salvador accedes to this Convention on the understanding that such accession is without prejudice to any provisions thereof which may conflict with the principles expressed in its Constitution and domestic legal system.

Estonia

Declaration:

"[With] the following Declaration[s]:

1) pursuant to article 2, paragraph 2 of the Convention, the Republic of Estonia declares, that she does not consider itself bound by the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome, on 10 March 1988, annexed to the Convention;"....

France

Declarations:

Declaration pursuant to article 2, paragraph 2 (a)

In accordance with article 2, paragraph 2 (a) of this Convention, France declares that in the application of the Convention to France, the Convention of 14 December 1973 on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, shall be deemed not to be included in the annex referred to in article 2, paragraph 1, subparagraph (a), since France is not a party thereto.

Georgia

Declaration:

"In accordance with article 2.2, Georgia declares, that while applying this Convention, treaties to which Georgia is not contracting party shall not be considered as included in the annex to this Convention."

Guatemala

Declaration:

Pursuant to article 2, paragraph 2 (a) of the Convention referred to in the preceding article, the State of Guatemala, in ratifying the Convention, makes the following declaration: "In the application of this Convention, Guatemala deems the following treaties not to be included in the annex: the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of

Maritime Navigation, signed at Rome on 10 March 1988; the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988 and the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997. The declaration shall cease to have effect, for each of the treaties indicated, as soon as the treaty enters into force for the State of Guatemala, which shall notify the depositary of this fact.

6 June 2002

Declaration under article 2 (2) (a):

[The Government of Guatemala notifies,]...pursuant to article 2, paragraph 2 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, that on 14 March 2002 *[should read: 10 April 2002]*, the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings entered into force for the Republic of Guatemala. Accordingly, the declaration made by the Republic of Guatemala at the time of depositing its instrument of ratification that the latter Convention was deemed not to be included in the annex to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism has ceased to have effect.

Israel[7]

"... with the following declarations:

Pursuant to Article 2, paragraph 2 (a) of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the Government of the State of Israel declares that in the application of the Convention the treaties to which the state of Israel is not a party shall be deemed not to be included in the Annex of the Convention.

...

Pursuant to Article 24, paragraph 2 of the Convention, the State of Israel does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 24, paragraph 1 of the Convention.

The Government of the State of Israel understands that the term "international humanitarian law" referred to in Article 21 of the Convention has the same substantial meaning as the term "the law of war". This body of laws does not include the provisions of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Convention of 1977 to which the State of Israel is not a party."

Jordan[8]

Declarations:

"1. The Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan does not consider acts of national armed struggle and fighting foreign occupation in the exercise of people's right to self-determination as terrorist acts within the context of paragraph 1(b) of article 2 of the Convention.

2. Jordan is not a party to the following treaties:

A. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted in Vienna on 3 March 1980.

B. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988.

C. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988.

D. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted in New York on 15 December 1997.

Accordingly Jordan is not bound to include, in the application of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the offences within the scope and as defined in such Treaties."

Latvia

Declaration:

"In accordance with Article 2, paragraph 2 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted at New York on the 9th day of December 1999, the Republic of Latvia declares that in the application of the Convention to the Republic of Latvia the following treaties shall be deemed not to be included in the annex referred to in Article 2 paragraph 1, subparagraph (a) of the Convention:

1 . International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17 December 1979.

2. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted at Vienna on 3 March 1980.

3. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988.

4. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988. 5. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997."

20 March 2003

"In accordance with Article 2, paragraph 2 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted at New York on the 9th day of December 1999, the Republic of Latvia notifies that the following treaties have entered into force for the Republic of Latvia:

1. International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17 December 1979,

2. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted at Vienna on 3 March 1980,

3. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988,

4. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988; and

5. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997."

Lithuania

Reservation and declaration:

".....it is provided in paragraph 2 of Article 24 of the said Convention, the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania declares that the Republic of Lithuania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 24 of the Convention stipulating that any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall be referred to the International Court of Justice.

.....it is provided in subparagraph a) of paragraph 2 of the said Convention, the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania declares that in the application of this Convention to the Republic of Lithuania, the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted on 15 December 1997, shall be deemed not to be included in the annex referred to in subparagraph a) of paragraph 1 of Article 2 of the Convention."

Luxembourg

Declaration:

Pursuant to article 2, paragraph 2, subparagraph (a), of the Convention, Luxembourg declares that when the Convention is applied to it, the treaties listed in the annex which have not yet been ratified by Luxembourg shall be deemed not to appear in the annex.

As at the date of ratification of the Convention, the following treaties listed in the annex had been ratified by Luxembourg:

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, done at The Hague, on 16 December 1970;

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, done at Montreal, on 23 September 1971;

International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, on 17 December 1979;

Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted in Vienna on 3 March 1980.

Mauritius

Declarations:

"(1) in accordance with Article 2, paragraph 2, subparagraph (a) of the said Convention, the Government of the Republic of Mauritius declares that in the application of this Convention to the Republic of Mauritius, the following treaty shall be deemed not to be included in the annex referred to in Article 2 [paragraph 1 subparagraph (a)] of the said Convention, since the Republic of Mauritius is not yet a party thereto -

(1) The International Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials:

(ii) In accordance with Article 24(2) of the said Convention, the Government of the Republic of Mauritius does not consider itself bound by Article 24 (1). The Government of the Republic of Mauritius considers that any dispute may be referred to the International Court of Justice only with the consent of all the Parties to the dispute."

Mozambique

Declaration:

"... with the following declaration in accordance with its article 24, paragraph 2:

"The Republic of Mozambique does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 24 paragraph 1 of the Convention.

In this connection the Republic of Mozambique states that, in the each individual case, the consent of all Parties to such a dispute is necessary for the submission of the dispute to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice."

Furthermore, the Republic of Mozambique declare that:

"The Republic of Mozambique, in accordance with its Constitution and domestic laws, may not and will not extradite Mozambique citizens.

Therefore, Mozambique citizens will be tried and sentenced in national courts".

Myanmar

Upon signature:

Reservation:

"The Government of the Union of Myanmar declares in pursuance of Article 24, paragraph (2) of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 24, Paragraph (1)."

Netherlands

Declaration:

"The Kingdom of the Netherlands understands Article 10, paragraph 1, of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism to include the right of the competent judicial authorities to decide not to prosecute a person alleged to have committed such an offence, if, in the opinion of the competent judicial authorities grave considerations of procedural law indicate that effective prosecution will be impossible."

New Zealand

Declaration:

"... AND DECLARES, in accordance with Article 2, paragraph 2 (a), of the Convention, that, in the application of the Convention to New Zealand, the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials adopted at Vienna on [3 March 1980] shall be deemed not to be included in the annex referred to in Article 2, paragraph 1 (a), as New Zealand is not yet a party to it; ..."

Nicaragua

Declaration:

In accordance with the provisions of article 2, paragraph 2, subparagraph (a), of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the Government of Nicaragua declares:

That, in the application of this Convention, the treaties listed in the annex referred to in article 2, paragraph 1, subparagraph (a), shall be deemed not to be included, given that Nicaragua is not yet a party to the following conventions:

1. International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 17 December 1979.

2. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted at Vienna on 3 March 1980.

3. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988.

4. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988.

Philippines

Declaration:

"... , in ratifying the Convention, the Philippines has to declare, as it hereby declares, that in the application of the Convention the following treaties to which it is not yet a party shall be deemed not included in the annex:

(a) 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;

(b) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation;

(c) Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf;

(d) International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings.

... , this declaration shall cease to have effect upon entry into force of the said treaties with respect to the Philippines."

25 June 2004

".....pursuant to Article 2 (a) of the International Convention on the Financing of Terrorism, the Philippine Government has become State Party to the following international instruments:

1. Protocol on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, entered into force for [the Republic of the Philippines] on 16 January 2004 ([Republic of Philippines] ratification deposited with the ICAO on 17 December 2003);

2. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, entered into force for [the Republic of the Philippines] on 06 February 2004 ([Republic of the Philippines] ratification deposited with the UN Secretary-General on 07 January 2004);

3. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, entered into force for [the Republic of the Philippines] on 05 April 2004 ([Republic of the Philippines] ratification deposited with the IMO on 06 January 2004); and

4. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, entered into force for [the Republic of the Philippines] on 05 April 2004 ([Republic of the Philippines] ratification deposited with the IMO on 06 January 2004).

Republic of Moldova

Declaration and reservation:

1. Pursuant to article 2, paragraph 2 (a) of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the Republic of Moldova declares that in the application of the Convention the treaties the Republic of Moldova is not a party to shall be deemed not to be included in the Annex of the Convention.

2. Pursuant to article 24, paragraph 2 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the Republic of Moldova declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 24, paragraph 1 of the Convention.

Romania

Declaration:

"In accordance with Article 2, paragraph 2, subparagraph (a) of the Convention, Romania declares that, on the date of the application of this Convention to Romania, the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism Bombings of 15 December 1997, shall be deemed not to be included in the annex referred to in Article 2, paragraph 1, subparagraph (a)."

Russian Federation

Upon signature:

Declaration:

It is the position of the Russian Federation that the provisions of article 15 of the Convention must be applied in such a way as to ensure the inevitability of responsibility for perpetrating the crimes falling within the purview of the Convention, without prejudice to the effectiveness of international cooperation with regard to the questions of extradition and legal assistance.

Upon ratification:

Declarations:

1. ....

2. It is the position of the Russian Federation that the provisions of article 15 of the Convention must be applied in such a way as to ensure the inevitability of responsibility for perpetrating crimes falling within the purview of the Convention, without prejudice to the effectiveness of international cooperation with regard to the questions of extradition and legal assistance.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Declaration and Reservation:

"In accordance with Article 2 paragraph 2 a) of the said Convention, however, the Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines declares that in the application of this Convention to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines the following treaties shall be deemed not to be included in the Annex referred to in its Article 2 paragraph 1(a):

1. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted at Vienna on 3 March 1980.

2. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997.

Further, in accordance with Article 24 paragraph 2 of the said Convention, the Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines declares that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of Article 24. The Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines considers that any dispute may be referred to the International Court of Justice only with the consent of all the parties to the dispute."

Singapore

Upon signature:

Reservation:

"... the Government of the Republic of Singapore makes the following reservations in relation to Article 2 and Article 24 of the 1999 International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism:

i) The Republic of Singapore declares, in pursuance of Article 2, paragraph 2 (a) of the Convention that in the application of this Convention, the treaty shall be deemed not to include the treaties listed in the annex of this Convention which the Republic of Singapore is not a party to.

ii) The Republic of Singapore declares, in pursuance of Article 24, paragraph 2 of the Convention that it will not be bound by the provisions of Article 24 paragraph 1 of the Convention."

Upon ratification:

"... [S]ubject to the following declarations and reservations:

Declarations and reservations:

Declarations

(1) The Republic of Singapore understands that Article 21 of the Convention clarifies that nothing in the Convention precludes the application of the law of armed conflict with regard to legitimate military objectives.

Reservations

(1) With respect to Article 2, paragraph 2 (a) of the Convention, the Republic of Singapore declares that the treaty shall be deemed not to include the treaties listed in the annex of this Convention which the Republic of Singapore is not a party to.

(2) The Republic of Singapore declares, in pursuance of Article 24, paragraph 2 of the Convention that it will not be bound by the provisions of Article 24, paragraph 1 of the Convention."

Syrian Arab Republic

Reservations and declarations;

A reservation concerning the provisions of its article 2, paragraph 1 (b), inasmuch as the Syrian Arab Republic considers that acts of resistance to foreign occupation are not included under acts of terrorism;

Pursuant to article 2, paragraph 2 (a) of the Convention, the accession of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Convention shall not apply to the following treaties listed in the annex to the Convention until they have been adopted by the Syrian Arab Republic:

1. The International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly on 17 December 1979;

2. The Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials, adopted at Vienna on 3 March 1980;

3. The International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly on 15 December 1997.

Pursuant to article 24, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Syrian Arab Republic declares that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of the said article;

The accession of the Syrian Arab Republic to this Convention shall in no way imply its recognition of Israel or entail its entry into any dealings with Israel in the matters governed by the provisions thereof.

Thailand

Declarations:

"I. The Kingdom of Thailand declares in pursuance to Article 2 paragraph 2 (a) of the Convention that in the application of this Convention, the following treaties, which the Kingdom of Thailand is not a party to, shall not be included in the annex of this Convention.

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.

2. International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17 December 1979.

3. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted at Vienna on 3 March 1980.

4. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988.

5. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988.

6. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997.

II. The Kingdom of Thailand declares, in pursuance to Article 24 paragraph 2 of the Convention, that it does not consider itself bound by Article 24 paragraph 1 of the Convention.".

The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia

Declaration:

"The following treaties are to be deemed not to be included in the annex:

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done on 10 March 1988;

Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988."

Tunisia

Reservation:

The Republic of Tunisia,

In ratifying the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism adopted on 9 December 1999 by the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session and signed by the Republic of Tunisia on 2 November 2001, declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 24, paragraph 1, of the Convention and affirms that, in the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation or implementation of the Convention, there shall be no recourse to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice without its prior consent.

Turkey

Declaration:

"1. The Republic of Turkey declares that the application of Paragraph 1(b) of Article (2) of the Convention does not necessarily indicate the existence of an armed conflict and the term "armed conflict", whether it is organized or not, describes a situation different from the commitment of acts that constitute the crime of terrorism within the scope of criminal law.

2. The Republic of Turkey declares its understanding that Paragraph 1(b) of Article (2) of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, as stated in Article (21) of the said Convention, shall not prejudice the obligations of states under international law including the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the obligation of not providing financial support to terrorist and armed groups acting in the territory of other states.

3. Pursuant to Paragraph 2 of Article 24 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the Republic of Turkey declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Paragraph 1 of Article (24) of the said Convention."

United Arab Emirates

Reservation:

.....subject to a reservation with respect to article 24, paragraph 1, thereof, in consequence of which the United Arab Emirates does not consider itself bound by that paragraph, which relates to arbitration.

United States of America

Reservation:

"(a) pursuant to Article 24 (2) of the Convention, the United States of America declares that it does not consider itself bound by Article 24 (1) of the Convention; and

(b) the United States of America reserves the right specifically to agree in a particular case to follow the arbitration procedure set forth in Article 24 (1) of the Convention or any other procedure for arbitration."

Understandings:

"(1) EXCLUSION OF LEGITIMATE ACTIVITIES AGAINST LAWFUL TARGETS. The United States of America understands that nothing in the Convention precludes any State Party to the Convention from conducting any legitimate activity against any lawful target in accordance with the law of armed conflict.

(2) MEANING OF THE TERM "ARMED CONFLICT". The United States of America understands that the term "armed conflict" in Article 2 (1) (b) of the Convention does not include internal disturbances and tensions, such as riots, isolated and sporadic acts of violence, and other acts of a similar nature."

Venezuela

Reservations:

Pursuant to article 24, paragraph 2, of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela hereby formulates an express reservation to the provisions of article 24, paragraph 1, of that Convention. Accordingly, it does not consider itself bound to resort to arbitration as a means of dispute settlement, and does not recognize the binding jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

Furthermore, pursuant to article 2, paragraph 2, subparagraph (a), of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, it declares that in the

application of that Convention to Venezuela, the following treaties shall be deemed not to be included in the annex referred to in article 2, paragraph 1, subparagraph (a), of that Convention until they enter into force for the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela:

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;

2. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, signed at Vienna on 3 March 1980;

3. Protocol on 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, signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988;

4. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988;

5. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988;

6. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997.

Viet Nam

Reservation and declaration:

"Acceding to this Convention, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam makes its reservation to paragraph 1 of Article 24 of the Convention.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam also declares that the provisions of the Convention shall not be applied with regard to the offences set forth in the following treaties to which the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is not a party:

- International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17 December 1979;

- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted at Vienna on 3 March 1980;

- International Convention for [the] Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997."

OBJECTIONS

(Unless otherwise indicated, the objections were made upon ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.)

Austria

15 July 2004

With regard to the declaration made by Jordan upon ratification:

"The Government of Austria has examined the Declaration relating to paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism made by the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan at the time of its ratification of the Convention. The Government of Austria considers that the declaration made by the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is in fact a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis and is therefore contrary to its object and purpose, which is the suppression of the financing of terrorist acts, irrespective of where they take place and of who carries them out.

The Declaration is furthermore contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to "adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature."

The Government of Austria recalls that, according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted.

The Government of Austria therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. However, this objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Austria and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan."

25 August 2005

With regard to the explanatory declaration made by Egypt upon ratification:

"The Government of Austria has carefully examined the Declaration relating to paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism made by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt at the time of its ratification of the Convention. The Government of Austria considers that this declaration is in fact a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis and is therefore contrary to its object and purpose, which is the suppression of the financing of terrorist acts, irrespective of where they take place and of who carries them out.

The Declaration is furthermore contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to "adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature."

The Government of Austria recalls that, according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted. It is in the common interest of States that

treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected as to their object and purpose and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.

The Government of Austria therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. However, this objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Austria and the Arab Republic of Egypt."

12 September 2005

With regard to the reservation made by the Syrian Arab Republic upon accession:

"The Government of Austria has carefully examined the Declaration relating to paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism made by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic at the time of its ratification of the Convention.

The Government of Austria considers that this declaration is in fact a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis and is therefore contrary to its object and purpose, which is the suppression of the financing of terrorist acts, irrespective of where they take place and of who carries them out.

The Declaration is furthermore contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to "adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature."

The Government of Austria recalls that, according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted.

It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected as to their object and purpose and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.

The Government of Austria therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.

However, this objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Austria and the Syrian Arab Republic."

Belgium

25 July 2005

With regard to the reservation made by Egypt upon ratification:

The Government of the Kingdom of Belgium has examined the reservation formulated by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt upon ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, in particular the part of the reservation in which the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt declares that it "does not consider acts

of national resistance in all its forms, including armed resistance against foreign occupation and aggression with a view to liberation and self-determination, as terrorist acts within the meaning of article 2, [paragraph 1], subparagraph (b), of the Convention". The Government of Belgium considers that this reservation is a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis and that is contrary to its object and purpose, namely, the suppression of the financing of terrorist acts, wherever and by whomever committed.

Moreover, this declaration is contrary to article 6 of the Convention, according to which "each State Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature".

The Government of Belgium recalls that, according to article 19, paragraph (c), of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.

The Government of Belgium therefore objects to the aforementioned reservation made by the Government of Egypt to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Belgium and Egypt.

24 October 2005

With regard to the reservation made by the Syrian Arab Republic upon accession:

The Government of Belgium has examined the reservation formulated by the Syrian Arab Republic upon accession to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, in particular the part of the reservations and declarations relating to the provisions of article 2, paragraph 1 (b), of the Convention, in which the Syrian Arab Republic declares that it considers "that acts of resistance to foreign occupation are not included under acts of terrorism". The Government of Belgium considers that this reservation seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis, which is contrary to the object and purpose thereof, namely, the suppression of the financing of acts of terrorism, wherever and by whomever committed.

Moreover, this reservation contravenes article 6 of the Convention, according to which "Each State Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature".

The Government of Belgium recalls that, under article 19 (c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, no reservation may be formulated that is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.

The Government of Belgium therefore objects to the above-mentioned reservation made by the Syrian Arab Republic to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Belgium and the Syrian Arab Republic.

Canada

25 August 2004

With regard to the declaration made by Jordan upon ratification:

"The Government of Canada has examined the Declaration made by [the] Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan at the time of its ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism and considers that the Declaration is, in fact, a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis and is contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention which is the suppression of the financing of terrorism, irrespective of who carries it out.

The Government of Canada considers the Declaration to be, furthermore, contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to "adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature".

The Government of Canada considers that the above Declaration constitutes a reservation which is incompatible with the object and purpose of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.

The Government of Canada recalls that, according to Article 19 (c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.

It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become party are respected, as to their object and purpose, by all parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.

The Government of Canada therefore object to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Canada and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan."

18 May 2005

With regard to the reservation made by Belgium upon ratification:

"The Government of Canada considers the Reservation to be contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to ".....adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature."

The Government of Canada notes that, under established principles of international treaty law, as reflected in Article 19 (c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation that is incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty shall not be permitted.

The Government of Canada therefore objects to the Reservation relating to Article 2 made by the Government of Belgium upon ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism because it is contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention. This objection does not, however, preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Canada and Belgium."

Denmark

30 April 2004

With regard to the declaration made by Jordan upon ratification:

".....the Kingdom of Denmark has examined the Declaration relating to paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism made by the Government of Jordan at the time of its ratification of the Convention. The Government of Denmark considers the declaration made by Jordan to be a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis and which is contrary to its object and purpose, namely the suppression of the financing of terrorist acts, irrespective of where they take place or who carries them out.

The Government of Denmark further considers the Declaration to be contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to "adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature.

The Government of Denmark recalls that, according to Article 19 (c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.

The Government of Denmark therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of Jordan to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. However, this objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Denmark and Jordan."

15 September 2005

With regard to a reservation made the Syrian Arab Republic upon accession:

"The Government of the Kingdom of Denmark has examined the reservation made by Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism upon accession to the Convention relating to Article 2 paragraph 1 (b) thereof.

The Government of Denmark considers that the reservation made by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic unilaterally limits the scope of the Convention and that the reservation is contrary to the Convention's object and purpose, namely the suppression of the financing of terrorist acts, irrespective of where they take place or who carries them out.

The Government of Denmark further considers the reservation to be contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to 'adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature'.

The Government of Denmark recalls that, according to Article 19(c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.

The Government of Denmark therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. However, this objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention as between the Kingdom of Denmark and the Syrian Arab Republic". "

With regard to a reservation made by Egypt upon ratification:

"The Government of the Kingdom of Denmark has examined the Declaration Relating to paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism made by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt at the time of its ratification of the Convention. The Government of Denmark considers that the declaration made by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt to be a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis and which is contrary to its object and purpose, namely the suppression of the financing of terrorist acts, irrespective of where they take place or who carries them out.

The Government of Denmark further considers the Declaration to be contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to 'adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature'.

The Government of Denmark recalls that, according to Article 19(c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.

The Government of Denmark therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. However, this objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention as between the Kingdom of Denmark and the Arab Republic of Egypt".

Estonia

23 September 2005

With regard to a reservation made the Syrian Arab Republic upon accession:

"The Government of the Republic of Estonia has carefully examined the reservation relating to Article 2, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (b) of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism made by the Syrian Arab Republic at the time of its accession to the Convention. The Government of Estonia considers the Syrian reservation to be contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention, namely the suppression of the financing of terrorist acts, irrespective of where they take place or who carries them out.

The object and purpose of the Convention is to suppress the financing of terrorist acts, including those defined in Article 2, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (b). The Government of Estonia finds that such acts can never be justified with reference to resistance to foreign occupation.

Furthermore, the Government of Estonia is in the position that the reservation is contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to "adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are

under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature".

The Government of Estonia recalls that according to Article 19, sub-paragraph (c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law f Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted. It is in the common interest of states that all parties respect the treaties to which they have chosen to become parties as to their object and purpose, and that states are prepared to take all necessary measures to comply with their obligations under the treaties.

The Government of Estonia therefore objects to the afore-mentioned reservation made by the Syrian Arab Republic to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Republic of Estonia and the Syrian Arab Republic."

With regard to a reservation made by Egypt upon ratification:

"The Government of the Republic of Estonia has carefully examined the explanatory declaration relating to Article 2, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (b) of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism made by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt at the time of its ratification of the Convention. The Government of Estonia considers the declaration made by Egypt to be in fact a reservation that seeks to limit unilaterally the scope of the Convention and is contrary to its object and purpose, namely the suppression of the financing of terrorist acts, irrespective of where they take place or who carries them out.

The object and purpose of the Convention is to suppress the financing of terrorist acts, including those defined in Article 2, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (b). The Government of Estonia finds that such acts can never be justified with reference to resistance against foreign occupation and aggression with a view to liberation and self-determination.

Furthermore, the Government of Estonia is in the position that the explanatory declaration is contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention, acceding to which States Parties commit themselves to "adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature".

The Government of Estonia recalls that according to Article 19, sub-paragraph (c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted. It is in the common interest of States that all parties respect the treaties to which they have chosen to become parties as to their object and purpose, and that states are prepared to take all necessary measures to comply with their obligations under the treaties.

The Government of Estonia therefore objects to the afore-mentioned declaration made by the Government of Egypt to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Republic of Estonia and the Arab Republic of Egypt."

Finland

29 April 2004

With regard to the declaration made by Jordan upon ratification:

"The Government of Finland has carefully examined the contents of the interpretative declaration relating to paragraph 1 (b) of the Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism made by the Government of Jordan.

The Government of Finland is of the view that the declaration amounts to a reservation as its purpose is to unilaterally limit the scope of the Convention. The Government of Finland further considers the declaration to be in contradiction with the object and purpose of the Convention, namely the suppression of the financing of terrorist acts wherever and by whomever carried out.

The declaration is, furthermore, contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention according to which State Parties commit themselves to adopt measures as may be necessary to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of the Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or similar nature.

The Government of Finland wishes to recall that, according to the customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of the Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.

It is in the common interest of states that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected as to their object and purpose and that states are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.

The Government of Finland therefore objects to the above-mentioned interpretative declaration made by the Government of Jordan to the Convention.

This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Jordan and Finland. The Convention will thus become operative between the two states without Jordan benefiting from its declaration."

20 July 2005

With regard to the declaration made by Egypt upon ratification:

"The Government of Finland has carefully examined the contents of the interpretative declaration relating to paragraph 1 (b) of article 2 of the Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism made by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt.

The Government of Finland is of the view that the declaration amounts to a reservation as its purpose is to unilaterally limit the scope of the Convention. The Government of Finland further considers the declaration to be in contradiction with the object and purpose of the Convention, namely the suppression of the financing of terrorist acts wherever and by whomever they may be carried out.

The declaration is, furthermore, contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention according to which State Parties commit themselves to adopt measures as may be necessary to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of the Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or similar nature.

The Government of Finland wishes to recall that, according to the customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of the Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.

It is in the common interest of states that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected as to their object and purpose and that states are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.

The Government of Finland therefore objects to the above-mentioned interpretative declaration made by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the Convention.

This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Arab Republic of Egypt and Finland. The Convention will thus become operative between the two states without the Arab Republic of Egypt benefiting from its declaration."

20 July 2005

With regard to the declaration made by the Syrian Arab Republic upon accession:

"The Government of Finland has carefully examined the contents of the reservation relating to paragraph 1 (b) of article 2 of the Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism made by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic.

The Government of Finland considers the reservation to be in contradiction with the object and purpose of the Convention, namely the suppression of the financing of terrorist acts wherever and by whomever they may be carried out.

The reservation is, furthermore, contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention according to which State Parties commit themselves to adopt measures as may be necessary to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of the Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or similar nature.

The Government of Finland wishes to recall that, according to the customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of the Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.

It is in the common interest of states that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected as to their object and purpose and that states are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.

The Government of Finland therefore objects to the above-mentioned reservation made by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Convention.

This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Syrian Arab Republic and Finland. The Convention will thus become operative between the two states without the Syrian Arab Republic benefiting from its reservation."

France

4 December 2002

With regard to the reservations made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea upon signature:

The Government of the French Republic has examined the reservations made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 12 November 2001, when it

signed the International Convention on the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, which was opened for signature on 10 January 2000. By indicating that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 2, paragraph 1, subparagraph (a), the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea excludes from the definition of offences within the meaning of the Convention the financing of any act which constitutes an offence within the scope of and as defined in the treaties listed in the annex.

Under article 2, paragraph 2 (a), a State Party is entitled to exclude from the definition of offences within the meaning of the Convention the financing of acts which constitute offences within the scope of and as defined in any treaty listed in the annex to which it is not party; however, it is not entitled to exclude from the definition of offences within the meaning of the Convention the financing of acts which constitute offences within the scope of and as defined in any treaty listed in the annex to which it is party. It just so happens that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is party to some of those treaties.

The Government of the French Republic lodges an objection to the reservation made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea regarding article 2, paragraph 1 (a) of the Convention.

11 June 2004

With regard to the declaration made by Jordan upon ratification:

The Government of the French Republic has examined the declaration made by the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan upon ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, of 9 December 1999. In that declaration, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan states that it 'does not consider acts of national armed struggle and fighting foreign occupation in the exercise of people's right to self-determination as terrorist acts within the context of paragraph 1 (b) of article 2 of the Convention.' However, the Convention applies to the suppression of the financing of all acts of terrorism, and its article 6 specifies that States parties shall 'adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature.' The Government of the French Republic considers that the aforementioned declaration constitutes a reservation, and objects to that reservation. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the convention between France and Jordan.

15 August 2005

With regard to the declaration made by Egypt upon ratification:

The Government of the French Republic has examined the declaration made by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt upon ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism of 9 December 1999, whereby Egypt "… does not consider acts of national resistance in all its forms, including armed resistance against foreign occupation and aggression with a view to liberation and self-determination, as terrorist acts within the meaning of article 2,[paragraph 1], subparagraph (b), of the Convention …". However, the Convention applies to the suppression of the financing of all acts of terrorism and states particularly in its article 6 that "each State Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature". The Government of the French Republic considers that the said declaration constitutes a reservation, contrary to the object and the purpose of the

Convention and objects to that reservation. This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Arab Republic of Egypt and France.

With regard to the reservation made by the Syrian Arab Republic upon accession:

The Government of the French Republic has examined the reservations made by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic upon accession to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism of 9 December 1999, inasmuch as Syria considers, with regard to the provisions of article 2, paragraph 1 (b) of the Convention that "… Acts of resistance to foreign occupation are not included under acts of terrorism …". However, the Convention applies to the suppression of the financing of all acts of terrorism and states particularly in its article 6 that "each State Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature". The Government of the French Republic considers that the said reservation is contrary to the object and the purpose of the Convention and objects to the reservation. This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Syria and France.

Germany

With regard to the declarations made by the Jordan upon ratification:

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has carefully examined the substance of the declarations made by the Government of the Kingdom of Jordan upon ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, especially that part of the declarations in which the Government of the Kingdom of Jordan states that it "does not consider acts of national armed struggle and fighting foreign occupation in the exercise of people's right to self-determination as terrorist acts within the context of paragraph 1 (b) of article 2 of the Convention". The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is of the opinion that this declaration in fact constitutes a reservation aimed at unilaterally limiting the scope of application of the Convention, and is thus contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention, namely the suppression of the financing of terrorism, regardless of by whom and to what end it is perpetrated.

In this respect, the declaration is furthermore in contravention of Article 6 of the Convention, under which the State Parties commit themselves to adopting "such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature".

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany therefore objects to the above reservation by the Government of the Kingdom of Jordan to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Kingdom of Jordan.

18 May 2005

With regard to the reservation made by Belgium upon ratification:

"The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has carefully examined the reservation made by the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium upon ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism with respect to its Article 14. With this reservation, the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium expresses that

it reserves the right to refuse extradition or mutual legal assistance in respect of any offence which it considers to be politically motivated. In the opinion of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany, this reservation seeks to limit the Convention's scope of application in a way that is incompatible with the objective and purpose of the Convention.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany therefore objects to the above-mentioned reservation made by the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Kingdom of Belgium."

16 August 2005

With regard to the reservation made by Syrian Arab Republic upon accession:

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has carefully examined the reservation made by the Syrian Arab Republic to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism upon accession to the Convention relating to Article 2 paragraph 1 (b) thereof. It is of the opinion that this reservation unilaterally limits the scope of the Convention and is thus in contradiction to the object and purpose of the Convention, in particular the object of suppressing the financing of terrorist acts wherever and by whomever they may be committed.

The reservation is further contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany recalls that, according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, reservations that are incompatible with the object and purpose of a convention are not permissible.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany therefore objects to the above-mentioned reservation by the Syrian Arab Republic to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention as between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Syrian Arab Republic.

With regard to the explanatory declaration made by Egypt upon ratification:

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has carefully examined the declaration made by the Arab Republic of Egypt to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism upon ratification of the Convention relating to Article 2 paragraph 1 (b) thereof. It is of the opinion that this declaration amounts to a reservation, since its purpose is to unilaterally limit the scope of the Convention. The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany is furthermore of the opinion that the declaration is in contradiction to the object and purpose of the Convention, in particular the object of suppressing the financing of terrorist acts wherever and by whomever they may be committed.

The declaration is further contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany recalls that, according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, reservations that are incompatible with the object and purpose of a convention are not permissible.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany therefore objects to the above-mentioned declaration by the Arab Republic of Egypt to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention as between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Hungary

26 August 2004

With regard to the declaration made by Jordan upon ratification:

"... The Government of the Republic of Hungary has examined the Declaration relating to paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism made by the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan at the time of its ratification of the Convention. The Government of the Republic of Hungary considers that the declaration made by the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is in fact a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis and is therefore contrary to its object and purpose, which is the suppression of the financing of terrorist acts, irrespective of where they take place and of who carries them out.

The Declaration is furthermore contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to "adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature."

The Government of the Republic of Hungary recalls that, according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted.

The Government of the Republic of Hungary therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. However, this objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Republic of Hungary and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan."

Italy

20 May 2004

With regard to the declaration made by Jordan upon ratification:

"The Government of Italy has examined the "declaration" relating to paragraph 1 (b) of article 2 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism made by the Government of Jordan at the time of its ratification to the Convention. The Government of Italy considers the declaration made by Jordan to be a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis and which is contrary to its object and purpose, namely the suppression of the financing of terrorist acts, irrespective of where they take place and of who carries them out.

The declaration is furthermore contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to "adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature". The Government of Italy recalls that, according to Article 19 (c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.

The Government of Italy therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of Jordan to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.

This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Italy and Jordan."

20 May 2005

With regard to the reservation made by Belgium upon ratification:

"The Government of Italy has examined the reservation to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism made by the Government of Belgium at the time of its ratification to the Convention. The Government of Italy considers the reservation by Belgium to be a unilateral limitation on the scope of the Convention, which is contrary to its object and purpose, namely the suppression of the financing of terrorism, irrespective of where it takes place and of who carries it out.

The Government of Italy recalls that, according to Article 19 (c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of the Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted. The Government of Italy therefore objects to the aforementioned reservation made by the Government of Belgium to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.

This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Italy and Belgium."

12 January 2005

With regard to the explanatory declaration made by Egypt upon ratification:

"The Government of Italy has examined the explanatory declaration made by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt upon ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, according to which the Arab Republic of Egypt does not consider acts of national resistance in all its forms, including armed resistance against foreign occupation and aggression with a view of liberation and self-determination, as terrorist acts within the meaning of paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the Convention.

The Government of Italy recalls that the designation assigned to a statement whereby the legal effect of certain provisions of a treaty is excluded or modified does not determine its status as a reservation to the treaty. The Government of Italy considers that the declaration made by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt in substance constitutes a reservation.

The object and purpose of the Convention is to suppress the financing of terrorist acts, including those defined in paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the Convention. Such acts can never be justified with reference to the exercise of people's right to self-determination.

The Government of Italy further considers the reservation to be contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention, according to which the States parties are under an obligation to adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of the Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature.

The Government of Italy wishes to recall that, according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted. It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become Parties are respected as to their object and purpose, and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.

The Government of Italy therefore objects to the reservation made by the Arab Republic of Egypt to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Arab Republic of Egypt and Italy. The Convention enters into force between the Arab Republic of Egypt and Italy without the Arab Republic of Egypt benefiting from its reservation."

With regard to the reservation made by the Syrian Arab Republic upon accession:

"The Government of Italy has examined the reservation made by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic upon accession to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, according to which the Syrian Arab Republic considers that acts of resistance to foreign occupation are not included under acts of terrorism within the meaning of paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the Convention.

The object and purpose of the Convention is to suppress the financing of terrorist acts, including those defined in paragraph 1 9B0 of Article 2 of the Convention. Such acts can never be justified with reference to the exercise of people's right to self-determination.

The Government of Italy further considers the reservation to be contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention, according to which the States Parties are under an obligation to adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of the Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature.

The Government of Italy wishes to recall that, according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted. It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected as to their object and purpose, and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.

The Government of Italy objects to the reservation made by the Syrian Arab Republic to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Syrian Arab Republic and Italy. The Convention enters into force between the Syrian Arab Republic and Italy, without the Syrian Arab Republic benefiting from its reservation."

Latvia

30 September 2003

With regard to the declaration made by the Syrian Arab Republic upon accession:

"The Government of the Republic of Latvia has examined the reservation made by the Syrian Arab Republic to the International Convention of the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism upon accession to the Convention regarding Article 2 paragraph 1 (b) thereof.

The Government of the Republic of Latvia is of the opinion that this reservation unilaterally limits the scope of the Convention and is thus in contradiction to the objectives and purposes of the Convention to suppress the financing of terrorist acts wherever and by whomsoever they may be carried out.

Moreover, the Government of the Republic of Latvia considers that the reservation conflicts with the terms of Article 6 of the Convention setting out the obligation for State Parties to adopt such measures as may be necessary to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of the Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or similar nature.

The Government of the Republic of Latvia recalls that customary international law as codified by Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, and in particular Article 19 (c), sets out that reservations that are incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty are not permissible.

The Government of the Republic of Latvia therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Syrian Arab Republic to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.

However, this objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Republic of Latvia and the Syrian Arab Republic. Thus, the Convention will become operative without the Syrian Arab Republic benefiting from its reservation."

With regard to the declaration made by Egypt upon ratification:

"The Government of the Republic of Latvia has examined the explanatory reservation made by the Arab Republic of Egypt to the International Convention of the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism upon accession to the Convention regarding Article 2 paragraph 1 (b) thereof.

The Government of the Republic of Latvia is of the opinion that this explanatory declaration is in fact unilateral act that is deemed to limit the scope of the Convention and therefore should be regarded as reservation. Thus, this reservation contradicts to the objectives and purposes of the Convention to suppress the financing of terrorist acts wherever and by whomsoever they may be carried out.

Moreover, the Government of the Republic of Latvia considers that the reservation conflicts with the terms of Article 6 of the Convention setting out the obligation for States Parties to adopt such measures as may be necessary to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of the Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or similar nature.

The Government of the Republic of Latvia recalls that customary international law as codified by Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, and in particular Article 19 (c), sets out that reservations that are incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty are not permissible.

The Government of the Republic of Latvia therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Arab Republic of Egypt to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.

However, this objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Republic of Latvia and the Arab Republic of Egypt. Thus, the Convention will become operative without the Arab Republic of Egypt benefiting from its reservation."

Netherlands

1 May 2002

With regard to the reservations made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea upon signature:

"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has examined the reservations made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea regarding article 2, paragraph 1 (a), and article 14 of the International Convention for the suppression of the financing of terrorism made at the time of its signature of the said Convention.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers that the reservations made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea regarding article 2, paragraph 1 (a), and article 14 of the Convention are reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands recalls that, according to Article 19 (c) of the Vienna Convention on the law of treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.

It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become party are respected, as to their object and purpose, by all parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore objects to the aforesaid reservations made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the International Convention for the suppression of the financing of terrorism.

This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

21 April 2004

With regard to the declarations made by Jordan upon ratification:

".....the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has examined the Declaration relating to paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism made by the Government of Jordan at the time of its ratification of the Convention. The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers that the declaration made by Jordan is in fact a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the

Convention on a unilateral basis and which is contrary to its object and purpose, namely the suppression of the financing of terrorist acts, irrespective of where they take place or who carries them out.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands further considers the Declaration to be contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to "adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature".

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands recalls that, according to Article 19 (c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.

It is in the common interest of the States that treaties to which they have chosen to become party are respected, as to their object and purpose, by all parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of Jordan to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Jordan."

20 May 2005

With regard to the reservation made by Belgium upon ratification:

"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has examined the reservation made by the Government of Belgium regarding Article 14 of the International Convention for the suppression of the financing of terrorism made at the time of its ratification of the Convention.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands notes that the reservation made by the Government of Belgium is expressed to apply only "in exceptional circumstances"and that, notwithstanding the application of the reservation, Belgium continues to be bound by the general legal principle of aut dedere aut judicare. The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands further notes that the exceptional circumstances that are envisaged in paragraph 1 of the reservation made by the Government of Belgium are not specified in the reservation.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers the offences set forth in Article 2 of the Convention to be of such grave nature, that the provisions of Article 14 should apply in all circumstances.

Furthermore the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands recalls the principle that claims of political motivation must not be recognised as grounds for refusing requests for the extradition of alleged terrorists.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore objects to the reservation made by the Government of Belgium to the International Convention for the suppression of the financing of terrorism.

This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Belgium and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, without Belgium benefiting from its reservation."

30 August 2005

With regard to the explanatory declaration made by Egypt upon ratification:

"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has carefully examined the declaration made by the Arab Republic of Egypt to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism upon ratification of the Convention relating to Article 2 paragraph 1 (b) thereof. It is of the opinion that this declaration amounts to a reservation, since its purpose is to unilaterally limit the scope of the Convention. The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands is furthermore of the opinion that the declaration is in contradiction to the object and purpose of the Convention, in particular the object of suppressing the financing of terrorist acts wherever and by whomever they may be committed.

The declaration is further contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands recalls that, according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, reservations that are incompatible with the object and purpose of a convention are not permissible.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore objects to the above-mentioned declaration by the Arab Republic of Egypt to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention as between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Arab Republic of Egypt."

With regard to the reservation made by the Syrian Arab Republic upon accession:

"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has carefully examined the reservation made by the Syrian Arab Republic to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism upon accession to the Convention relating to Article 2 paragraph 1 (b) thereof. It is of the opinion that this reservation unilaterally limits the scope of the Convention and is in contradiction to the object and purpose of the Convention, in particular the object of suppressing the financing of terrorist acts wherever and by whomever they may be committed.

The reservation is further contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands recalls that, according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, reservations that are incompatible with the object and purpose of a convention are not permissible.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore objects to the above-mentioned reservation by the Syrian Arab Republic to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention as between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Syrian Arab Republic."

Norway

3 December 2002

With regard to the reservations made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea upon signature:

"The Government of Norway has examined the reservations made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea upon signature of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.

It is the position of the Government of Norway that the reservations with regard to paragraph 1 (a) of Article 2 and Article 14 are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, as they purport to exclude the application of core provisions of the Convention. The Government of Norway recalls that, in accordance with well-established treaty law, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.

The Government of Norway therefore objects to the aforesaid reservations made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. This objection does not preclude the entry into force, in its entirety, of the Convention between the Kingdom of Norway and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Convention thus becomes operative between the Kingdom of Norway and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea without the Democratic People's Republic of Korea benefiting from these reservations."

15 July 2004

With regard to the declarations made by Jordan upon ratification:

"The Government of Norway has examined the declaration relating to paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism made by the Government of Jordan.

The Government of Norway considers the declaration to be a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis and which is contrary to its object and purpose, namely the suppression of financing of terrorism, irrespective of where they take place and who carries them out.

The declaration is furthermore contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention according to which State Parties commit themselves to adopt measures as may be necessary to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of the Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or similar nature.

The Government of Norway recalls that, according to customary international law, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.

The Government of Norway therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of Jordan to the Convention. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Norway and Jordan."

4 October 2005

With regard to the reservation made by the Syrian Arab Republic upon accession:

"The Government of Norway has examined the contents of the reservation relating to paragraph 1 (b) of article 2 to the Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism made by the Syrian Arab Republic.

The Government of Norway considers the reservation to be in contradiction with the object and purpose of the Convention, namely the suppression of the financing of terrorist acts wherever and by whomever they may be carried out.

The reservation is, furthermore, contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention according to which State Parties commit themselves to adopt measures as may be necessary to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of the Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or similar nature.

The Government of Norway wishes to recall that according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties a reservation incompatible with the object and purposes of the Convention shall not be permitted.

It is in the common interest of states that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected as to their object and purpose and that states are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with the obligations under the treaties.

The Government of Norway therefore objects to the above-mentioned reservations made by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Convention.

This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Syrian Arab Republic and Norway. The Convention will thus become operative between the two states without the Syrian Arab Republic benefiting from its declaration."

Portugal

27 August 2004

With regard to the declaration made by Jordan upon ratification:

".....the Government of Portugal has examined the declaration relating to paragraph 1 (b) of the Article 2 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism made by the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan at the time of its ratification of the Convention. The Government of Portugal considers that the declaration made by the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is in fact a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the convention on a unilateral basis and is therefore contrary to its object and purpose, which is the suppression of the financing of terrorist acts, irrespective of where they take place and who carries them out.

The declaration is furthermore contrary to the terms of the Article 6 of the Convention according to which State Parties commit themselves to "adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature".

The Government of Portugal recalls that, according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.

The Government of Portugal therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. However, this objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Portugal and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan."

31 August 2005

With regard to the explanatory declaration made by Egypt upon ratification:

"The Government of Portugal considers that the declaration made by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt is in fact a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the convention on a unilateral basis and is therefore contrary to its object and purpose, which is the suppression of the financing of terrorist acts, irrespective of where they take place and who carries them out.

The declaration is furthermore contrary to the terms of the Article 6 of the Convention according to which State Parties commit themselves to "adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature".

The Government of Portugal recalls that, according to Article 19 (c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.

The Government of Portugal therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. However, this objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Portugal and the Arab Republic of Egypt."

With regard to the declaration made by the Syrian Arab Republic upon accession:

"The Government of Portugal considers that the declaration made by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic is in fact a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the convention on a unilateral basis and is therefore contrary to its object and purpose, which is the suppression of the financing of terrorist acts, irrespective of where they take place and who carries them out.

The declaration is furthermore contrary to the terms of the Article 6 of the Convention according to which State Parties commit themselves to "adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature".

The Government of Portugal recalls that, according to Article 19 (c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.

The Government of Portugal therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. However, this objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Portugal and the Syrian Arab Republic."

Spain

3 December 2002

With regard to the reservations made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea upon signature:

The Government of Spain has examined the reservations made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on 12 November 2001 to articles 2, paragraph 1 (a), and 14 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (New York, 9 December 1999).

The Government of the Kingdom of Spain considers that those reservations are incompatible with the object and purpose of that Convention, since their aim is to release the People's Democratic Republic of Korea from any commitment with regard to two essential aspects of the Convention.

The Government of the Kingdom of Spain observes that according to the rule of customary law embodied in article 19 (c) of the 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of treaties are prohibited.

The Government of the Kingdom of Spain therefore objects to the aforementioned reservations made by the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea to the International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism.

This objection does not prevent the entry into force of the aforementioned Convention between the Kingdom of Spain and the People's Democratic Republic of Korea.

20 May 2005

With regard to the reservation made by the Belgium upon ratification:

The Government of the Kingdom of Spain has examined the reservation made by the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium to article 14 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism at the time of ratifying the Convention.

The Government of the Kingdom of Spain considers that the reservation is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.

The Government of the Kingdom of Spain considers, in particular, that Belgium's reservation is incompatible with article 6 of the Convention, whereby States Parties undertake to adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of the Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature.

The Government of the Kingdom of Spain recalls that, under the norm of customary law laid down in the 1969 Vienna Convention on the law of treaties (article 19 c)), reservations which are incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty are prohibited.

The Government of the Kingdom of Spain therefore objects to the reservation made by the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium to article 14 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.

This objection shall not impede the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of Spain and the Kingdom of Belgium.

Sweden

27 November 2002

With regard to the reservations made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea upon signature:

"The Government of Sweden has examined the reservation made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the time of its signature of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, regarding article 2, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (a) and article 14 of the Convention.

The Government of Sweden considers those reservations made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.

The Government of Sweden would like to recall that, according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted.

It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected as to their object and purpose, by all parties, and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.

The Government of Sweden therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Sweden. The Convention enters into force in its entirety between the two States, without the Democratic People's Republic of Korea benefiting from its reservation."

27 January 2004

With regard to the declaration made by Israel upon ratification:

"The Government of Sweden has examined the declaration made by Israel regarding article 21 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, whereby Israel intends to exclude the Additional Protocols to the Geneva Conventions from the term international humanitarian law.

The Government of Sweden recalls that the designation assigned to a statement whereby the legal effect of certain provisions of a treaty is excluded or modified does not determine its status as a reservation to the treaty. The Government of Sweden considers that the declaration made by Israel in substance constitutes a reservation.

It is the view of the Government of Sweden that the majority of the provisions of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions constitute customary international law, by which Israel is bound. In the absence of further clarification, Sweden therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation by Israel to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.

This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Israel and Sweden. The Convention enters into force in its entirety between the two States, without Israel benefiting from this reservation."

28 May 2004

With regard to the declaration made by Jordan upon ratification:

"The Government of Sweden has examined the declaration made by the Government of Jordan upon ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, according to which the Government of Jordan does not consider acts of national struggle and fighting foreign occupation in the exercise of people's right to self-determination as terrorist acts within the context of paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the Convention.

The Government of Sweden recalls that the designation assigned to a statement whereby the legal effect of certain provisions of a treaty is excluded or modified does not determine its status as a reservation to the treaty. The Government of Sweden considers that the declaration made by the Government of Jordan in substance constitutes a reservation.

The object and purpose of the Convention is to suppress the financing of terrorist acts, including those defined in paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the Convention. Such acts can never be justified with reference to the exercise of people's right to self-determination.

The Government of Sweden further considers the reservation to be contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention, according to which States parties are under an obligation to adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of the Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature.

The Government of Sweden wishes to recall that, according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted. It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected as to their object and purpose, by all parties, and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.

The Government of Sweden therefore objects to the reservation made by the Government of Jordan to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Jordan and Sweden. The Convention enters into force between the two parties without Jordan benefiting from its reservation."

5 October 2005

With regard to the explanatory declaration made by Egypt upon ratification:

"The Government of Sweden has examined the explanatory declaration made by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt upon ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, according to which the Arab Republic of Egypt does not consider acts of national resistance in all its forms, including armed resistance against foreign occupation and aggression with a view of liberation and self-determination, as terrorist acts within the meaning of paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the Convention.

The Government of Sweden recalls that the designation assigned to a statement whereby the legal effect of certain provisions of a treaty is excluded or modified does not determine its status as a reservation to the treaty. The Government of Sweden considers that the declaration made by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt in substance constitutes a reservation.

The object and purpose of the Convention is to suppress the financing of terrorist acts, including those defined in paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the Convention. Such acts can never be justified with reference to the exercise of people's right to self-determination.

The Government of Sweden further considers the reservation to be contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention, according to which the States parties are under an obligation to adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of the Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature.

The Government of Sweden wishes to recall that, according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted. It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected as to their object and purpose, and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.

The Government of Sweden therefore objects to the reservation made by the Arab Republic of Egypt to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Arab Republic of Egypt and Sweden. The Convention enters into force between the Arab Republic of Egypt and Sweden without the Arab Republic of Egypt benefiting from its reservation."

With regard to the declaration made by the Syrian Arab Republic upon accession:

"The Government of Sweden has examined the reservation made by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic upon accession to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, according to which the Syrian Arab Republic considers that acts of resistance to foreign occupation are not included under acts of terrorism within the meaning of paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the Convention.

The object and purpose of the Convention is to suppress the financing of terrorist acts, including those defined in paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the Convention. Such acts can never be justified with reference to the exercise of people's right to self-determination.

The Government of Sweden further considers the reservation to be contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention, according to which the States parties are under an obligation to adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of the Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature.

The Government of Sweden wishes to recall that, according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted. It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected as to their object and purpose, and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.

The Government of Sweden therefore objects to the reservation made by the Syrian Arab Republic to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Syrian Arab Republic and Sweden. The Convention enters into force between the Syrian Arab Republic and Sweden, without the Syrian Arab Republic benefiting from its reservation."

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

22 November 2002

With regard to the reservations made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea upon signature:

"The signature of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was expressed to be subject to reservations in respect of Article 2 (1) (a), Article 14 and Article 24 (1) of the Convention. The United Kingdom objects to the reservations entered by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in respect of Article 2 (1) (a) and Article 14 of the Convention, which it considers to be incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention."

25 February 2004

With regard to the declaration made by Jordan upon ratification:

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have examined the Declaration relating to paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism made by the Government of Jordan at the time of its ratification of the Convention. The Government of the United Kingdom consider the declaration made by Jordan to be a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis and which is contrary to its object and purpose, namely the suppression of the financing of terrorist acts, irrespective of where they take place or who carries them out.

The Government of the United Kingdom further consider the Declaration to be contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to "adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature".

The Government of the United Kingdom recall that, according to Article 19 (c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.

The Government of the United Kingdom therefore object to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of Jordan to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. However, this objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the United Kingdom and Jordan."

20 May 2005

With regard to the reservation made by the Belgium upon ratification:

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have examined the reservation relating to Article 14 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism made by the Government of Belgium at the time of its ratification of the Convention.

The Government of the United Kingdom note that the effect of the said reservation is to disapply the provisions of Article 14 in "exceptional circumstances". Article 14 provides that:

"None of the offences set forth in Article 2 shall be regarded for the purposes of extradition or mutual legal assistance as a political offence or as an offence connected with a political offence or as an offence inspired by political motives. Accordingly, a request for extradition or for mutual legal assistance based on such an offence may not be refused on the sole ground that it concerns a political offence or an offence inspired by political motives."

The Government of the United Kingdom note that the provisions of Article 14 reflect in part the principle that claims of political motivation must not be recognised as grounds for refusing requests for the extradition of alleged terrorists. The Government of the United Kingdom consider this principle to be an important measure in the fight against terrorism and the provisions of Article 14 of the Convention in particular to be an essential measure in States' efforts to suppress the financing of terrorist acts.

The Government of the United Kingdom note that paragraph 1 of the reservation made by the Government of Belgium is expressed to apply only "in exceptional circumstances" and that, notwithstanding the application of the reservation, Belgium continues to be bound by the principle of aut dedere aut judicare as set out in Article 10 of the Convention. The Government of the United Kingdom note further, however, that the exceptional circumstances that are envisaged are not specified in the reservation.

In light of the grave nature of the offences set forth in Article 2 of the Convention, the Government of the United Kingdom consider that the provisions of Article 14 should apply in all circumstances. A reservation that seeks to disapply Article 14, even while reaffirming the application of the principle of aut dedere aut judicare, undermines the effectiveness of the provisions of Article 14 of the Convention as a measure in States' efforts to suppress the financing of terrorist acts.

The Government of the United Kingdom therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of Belgium to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. However, this objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the United Kingdom and Belgium."

United States of America

6 August 2004

With regard to the declaration made by the Jordan upon ratification:

"The Government of the United States of America, after careful review, considers the statement made by Jordan relating to paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the Convention (the Declaration) to be a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the offense set forth in the Convention on a unilateral basis. The Declaration is contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention, namely, the suppression of the financing of terrorist acts, irrespective of where they take place or who carries them out.

The Government of the United States also considers the Declaration to be contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention, which provides: "Each state party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature."

The Government of the United States notes that, under established principles of international treaty law, as reflected in Article 19 (c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation that is incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty shall not be permitted.

The Government of the United States therefore objects to the Declaration relating to paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 made by the Government of Jordan upon ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection does not, however, preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the United States and Jordan."

20 May 2005

With regard to the reservation made by the Belgium upon ratification:

"The Government of the United States of America has examined the reservation made by Belgium on 17 May 2004 at the time of ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. The Government of the United States objects to the reservation relating to Article 14, which provides that a request for extradition or mutual legal assistance may not be refused on the sole ground that it concerns a political offense or an offense connected with a political offense or an offense inspired by political motives. The Government of the United States understands that the intent of the Government of Belgium may have been narrower than apparent from its reservation in that the Government of Belgium would expect its reservation to apply only in exceptional circumstances where it believes that, because of the political nature of the offense, an alleged offender may not receive a fair trial. The United States believes the reservation is unnecessary because of the safeguards already provided for under Articles 15, 17 and 21 of the Convention. However, given the broad wording of the reservation and because the Government of the United States considers Article 14 to be a critical provision in the Convention, the United States is constrained to file this objection. This objection does not preclude entry into force of the Convention between the United States and Belgium."

NOTIFICATIONS MADE UNDER ARTICLE 7 (3)
(Unless otherwise indicated, the notifications were made upon ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.)

Argentina

Article 7, paragraph 3:

In relation to article 7, paragraph 3, of the Convention, the Argentine Republic declares that the territorial scope of application of its criminal law is set forth in article 1 of the Argentine Penal Code (Act No. 11,729), which states:

"This Code shall apply:

1. To offences that are committed or that produce effects in the territory of the Argentine nation, or in places under its jurisdiction;

2. To offences that are committed abroad by agents or employees of the Argentine authorities during the performance of their duties".

The Argentine Republic shall therefore exercise jurisdiction over the offences defined in article 7, paragraph 2 (c), and over the offences defined in article 7, paragraph 2 (a), (b) and (d), when they produce effects in the territory of the Argentine Republic or in places under its jurisdiction, or when they were committed abroad by agents or employees of the Argentine authorities during the performance of their duties.

With regard to the offences referred to in article 7, paragraph 2 (e), jurisdiction over such offences shall be exercised in accordance with the legal provisions in force in the Argentine Republic. In this regard, reference should be made to article 199 of the Argentine Aeronautical Code, which states:

"Acts occurring, actions carried out, and offences committed in a private Argentine aircraft over Argentine territory or its jurisdictional waters, or where no State exercises sovereignty, shall be governed by the laws of the Argentine nation and tried by its courts.

Acts occurring, actions carried out, and offences committed on board a private Argentine aircraft over foreign territory shall also fall under the jurisdiction of the Argentine courts and the application of the laws of the nation if a legitimate interest of the Argentine State or of persons domiciled therein are thereby injured or if the first landing, following the act, action or offence, occurs in the Republic".

Australia

24 October 2002

".... pursuant to article 7, paragraph 3 of the Convention, ... Australia has established jurisdiction in relation to all the circumstances referred to in article 7, paragraph 2 of the Convention."

Azerbaijan

16 June 2004

".....in accordance with Article 7, paragraph 3, of the above-mentioned International Convention, the Republic of Azerbaijan declares that it establishes its jurisdiction in all the cases provided for in Article 7, paragraph 2, of the Convention."

Belgium

Belgium also wishes to make the following declaration of jurisdiction: In accordance with the provisions of article 7, paragraph 3, of the Convention, Belgium declares that, pursuant to its national legislation, it establishes its jurisdiction over offences committed in the situations referred to in article 7, paragraph 2 of the Convention."

Bolivia

13 February 2002

... by virtue of the provisions of article 7, paragraph 3, of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the Republic of Bolivia states that it establishes its jurisdiction in accordance with its domestic law in respect of offences committed in the situations and conditions provided for under article 7, paragraph 2, of the Convention.

Brazil

26 September 2005

"The Government of Brazil would like to inform that according to the provisions of Article 7, paragraph 3 of the International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism, by ratifying that instrument the Federative Republic of Brazil will exercise jurisdiction over all hypotheses foreseen in items "a" to "e" of paragraph 2 of the same article."

Chile

In accordance with article 7, paragraph 3, of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the Government of Chile declares that, in accordance with article 6, paragraph 8, of the Courts Organization Code of the Republic of Chile, crimes and ordinary offenses committed outside the territory of the Republic which are covered in treaties concluded with other Powers remain under Chilean jurisdiction.

Cook Islands

".....the Government of the Cook Islands makes the following notification that pursuant to article 7, paragraph 3 of the Convention, the Cook Islands establishes its jurisdiction in relation to all cases referred to in article 7, paragraph 2 of the Convention."

Croatia

"Pursuant to Article 7, paragraph 3 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism the Republic of Croatia notifies the Secretary-General of the United Nations that it has established jurisdiction over the offence set forth in Article 2 in all the cases described in Article 7, paragraph 2 of the Convention."

Cyprus

27 December 2001

In accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 7, the Republic of Cyprus declares that by section 7.1 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (Ratification and other Provisions) Law No. 29 (III) of 2001, it has established jurisdiction over the offences set forth in Article 2 in all circumstances described in paragraph 2 of Article 7."

Czech Republic

"In accordance with article 7, paragraph 3 of the Convention, the Czech Republic notifies that it has established its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in article 2 of the Convention in all cases referred to in article 7, paragraph 2 of the Convention."

Denmark

"Pursuant to article 7, paragraph 3, of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism Denmark declares that section 6-12 of the Danish Criminal Code provide for Danish jurisdiction in respect of offences set forth in article 2 of the Convention in all the circumstances laid down in article 7, paragraph 2, of the Convention."

El Salvador

... (2) pursuant to article 7, paragraph 3, the Republic of El Salvador notifies that it has established its jurisdiction in accordance with its national laws in respect of offences committed in the situations and under the conditions provided for in article 7, paragraph 2;

Estonia

"Pursuant to article 7, paragraph 3 of the Convention, the Republic of Estonia declares that in its domestic law it shall apply the jurisdiction set forth in article 7 paragraph 2 over offences set forth in article 2."

Finland

"Pursuant to article 7, paragraph 3 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the Republic of Finland establishes its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in article 2 in all the cases provided for in article 7, paragraphs 1 and 2."

France

In accordance with article 7, paragraph 3, of the Convention, France states that it has established its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in article 2 in all cases referred to in article 7, paragraphs 1 and 2.

Germany

.....pursuant to article 7 paragraph 3 thereof, that the Federal Republic of Germany has established jurisdiction over all offences described in article 7 paragraph 2 of the Convention.

Hungary

"The Republic of Hungary declares that it establishes its jurisdiction in all the cases provided for in Article 7, Paragraph 2 of the Convention."

Iceland

"Pursuant to article 7, paragraph 3, of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, Iceland declares that it has established its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in article 2 of the Convention in all the cases provided for in article 7, paragraph 2, of the Convention."

Israel

Pursuant to Article 7, paragraph 3 of the Convention, the Government of the state of Israel hereby notifies the Secretary-General of the United Nations that it has established jurisdiction over the offences referred to in Article 2 in all the cases detailed in Article 7 paragraph 2.

Jamaica

"Jamaica has established jurisdiction over the offences set forth in Article 2, with respect to the jurisdiction stated in Article 7(2) (c) which states:

"A State Party may also establish its jurisdiction over any such offence when:

... (c) The offence was directed towards or resulted in an offence referred to in Article 2, paragraph 1, subparagraph (a) or (b), committed in an attempt to compel that State to do or abstain from doing any act".

Jordan

"Jordan decides to establish its jurisdition over all offences described in paragraph 2 of article 7 of the Convention."

Latvia

"In accordance with Article 7, paragraph 3 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted at New York on 9th day of December 1999, the Republic of Latvia declares that it has established jurisdiction in all cases listed in Article 7, paragraph 2."

Liechtenstein

"In accordance with article 7, paragraph 3, of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the Principality of Liechtenstein declares that it has established its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in article 2 of the Convention in all the cases provided for in article 7, paragraph 2, of the Convention."

Lithuania

".....it is provided in paragraph 3 of Article 7 of the said Convention, the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania declares that the Republic of Lithuania shall have jurisdiction over the offences set forth in Article 2 of the Convention in all cases specified in paragraph 2 of Article 7 of the Convention."

Mauritius

"Pursuant to Article 7, paragraph 3 of the said Convention, the Government of the Republic of Mauritius declares that it has established jurisdiction over the offences set forth in paragraph 2 of Article 7."

Mexico

24 February 2003

.....in accordance with article 7, paragraph 3, of the Convention, Mexico exercises jurisdiction over the offences defined in the Convention where:

(a) They are committed against Mexicans in the territory of another State party, provided that the accused is in Mexico and has not been tried in the country in which the offence was committed. Where it is a question of offences defined in the Convention but committed in the territory of a non-party State, the offence shall also be defined as such in the place where it was committed (art. 7, para. 2 (a));

(b) They are committed in Mexican embassies and on diplomatic or consular premises (art. 7, para. 2 (b));

(c) They are committed abroad but produce effects or are claimed to produce effects in the national territory (art. 7, para. 2 (c)).

Monaco

The Principality of Monaco reports, pursuant to article 7, paragraph 3, of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism adopted in New York on 9 December 1999, that it exercises very broad jurisdiction over the offences referred to in that Convention.

The jurisdiction of the Principality is thus established pursuant to article 7, paragraph 1, over:

(a) Offences committed in its territory: this is the case in Monaco in application of the general principle of territoriality of the law;

(b) Offences committed on board a vessel flying the Monegasque flag: this is the case in Monaco in application of article L.633-1 et seq. of the Maritime Code;

Offences committed on board an aircraft registered under Monegasque law: the Tokyo Convention of 14 September 1963, rendered enforceable in Monaco by Sovereign Order No. 7.963 of 24 April 1984, specifies that the courts and tribunals of the State of registration of the aircraft are competent to exercise jurisdiction over offences and acts committed on board it;

(c) Offences committed by a Monegasque national: the Code of Criminal Procedure states in articles 5 and 6 that any Monegasque committing abroad an act qualified as a crime or offence by the law in force in the Principality may be charged and brought to trial there.

The jurisdiction of the Principality is also established pursuant to article 7, paragraph 2 when:

(a) The offence was directed towards or resulted in the carrying out of a terrorist offence in its territory or against one of its nationals: articles 42 to 43 of the Criminal Code permit the

Monegasque courts, in general terms, to punish accomplices of a perpetrator charged in Monaco with offences referred to in article 2 of the Convention;

(b) The offence was directed towards or resulted in the carrying out of a terrorist offence against a State or government facility, including diplomatic or consular premises: attacks aimed at bringing about devastation, massacres and pillage in Monegasque territory are punishable under article 65 of the Criminal Code; in addition, article 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides for the charging and trial in Monaco of foreigners who, outside the territory of the Principality, have committed a crime prejudicial to the security of the State or a crime or offence against Monegasque diplomatic or consular agents or premises;

(c) The offence was directed towards or resulted in a terrorist offence committed in an attempt to compel the State to do or abstain from doing any act: the crimes and offences in question normally correspond to one of those referred to above, directly or through complicity;

(d) The offence was committed by a stateless person who had his or her habitual residence in Monegasque territory: application of the general principle of territoriality of the law permits the charging of stateless persons having their habitual residence in Monaco;

(e) The offence was committed on board an aircraft operated by the Monegasque Government: if the Monegasque Government directly operated an aircraft or an airline, its aircraft would have to be registered in Monaco, and the Tokyo Convention of 14 September 1963 referred to above would then apply

Norway

"Declaration: In accordance with article 7, paragraph 3 of the Convention, Norway hereby declares that it has established its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in article 2, of the Convention in all cases provided for in article 7, paragraph 2, of the Convention."

Republic of Korea

7 July 2004

Pursuant to Article 7, Paragraph 3 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism,

The Republic of Korea provides the following information on its criminal jurisdiction. Principles on the criminal jurisdiction are set out in the Chapter I of Part I of the Korean Penal Code. The provisions have the following wording;

Article 2 (Domestic Crimes)

This Code shall apply to anyone, whether Korean or alien, who commits a crime within the territorial boundary of the Republic of Korea.

Article 3 (Crimes by Koreans outside Korea)

This Code shall apply to a Korean national who commits a crime outside the territorial boundary of the Republic of Korea.

Article 4 (Crimes by Aliens on board Korean Vessel, etc., outside Korea)

This Code shall apply to an alien who commits a crime on board a Korean vessel or a Korean aircraft outside the territorial boundary of the Republic of Korea.

Article 5 (Crimes by Aliens outside Korea)

This Code shall apply to an alien who commits any of the following crimes outside the territorial boundary of the Republic of Korea:

1. Crimes concerning insurrection;

2. Crimes concerning treason;

3. Crimes concerning the national flag; 4. Crimes concerning currency;

5. Crimes concerning securities, postage and revenue stamps;

6. Crimes specified in Articles 225 through 230 among crimes concerning documents; and

7. Crimes specified in Article 238 among crimes concerning seal.

Article 6 (Foreign Crimes against the Republic of Korea and Koreans outside Korea)

This Code shall apply to an alien who commits a crime, other than those specified in the preceding Article, against the Republic of Korea or its national outside the territorial boundary of the Republic of Korea, unless such act does not constitute a crime, or it is exempt from prosecution or execution of punishment under the *lex loci delictus*.

Article 8 (Application of General Provisions)

The provisions of the preceding Articles shall also apply to such crimes as are provided by other statutes unless provided otherwise by such statutes.

Republic of Moldova

".....pursuant to article 7, paragraph 3 of the Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted on December 9, 1999, in New York, the Republic of Moldova has established its jurisdiction over the offenses set forth in article 2 in all cases referred to in article 7, paragraph 2."

Romania

"In accordance with Article 7, paragraph 3 of the Convention, Romania declares that establishes its jurisdiction for the offences referred to in Article 2, in all cases referred to in Article 7, paragraphs 1 and 2, according with the relevant provisions of the internal law."

Russian Federation

The Russian Federation, pursuant to article 7, paragraph 3, of the Convention, declares that it establishes its jurisdiction over the acts recognized as offences under article 2 of the Convention in the cases provided for in article 7, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Convention.

Singapore

In accordance with the provision of Article 7, paragraph 3, the Republic of Singapore gives notification that it has established jurisdiction over the offences set forth in Article 2 of the Convention in all the cases provided for in Article 7, paragraph 2 of the Convention."

Slovakia

"Pursuant to article 7, paragraph 3, of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the Slovak Republic declares that it shall exercise its jurisdiction as provided for under article 7, paragraph 2, subparagraphs a) to e) of the Convention."

Spain

"In accordance with the provisions of article 7, paragraph 3, the Kingdom of Spain gives notification that its courts have international jurisdiction over the offences referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, pursuant to article 23 of the Organization of Justice Act No. 6/1985 of 1 July 1985."

Sweden

5 November 2002

"Pursuant to article 7 (3) of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, Sweden provides the following information on Swedish criminal jurisdiction. Rules on Swedish criminal jurisdiction are laid down in Chapter 2 Section 1-5 in the Swedish Penal Code. The provisions have the following wording:

Section 1

Crimes committed in this Realm shall be adjudged in accordance with Swedish law and by a Swedish court. The same applies when it is uncertain where the crime was committed but grounds exist for assuming that it was committed within the Realm.

Section 2

Crimes committed outside the Realm shall be adjudged according to Swedish law and by a Swedish court when the crime has been committed:

1. by a Swedish citizen or an alien domiciled in Sweden,

2. by an alien not domiciled in Sweden who, after having committed the crime, has become a Swedish citizen or has acquired domicile in the Realm or who is a Danish, Finnish, Icelandic or Norwegian citizen and is present in the Realm, or

3. By any other alien who is present in the Realm, and the crime under Swedish Law can result in imprisonment for more than six months.

The first paragraph shall not apply if the act is not subject to criminal responsibility under the law of the place where it was committed or if it was committed within an area not belonging to any state and, under Swedish law, the punishment for the act cannot be more severe than a fine.

In cases mentioned in this Section, a sanction may not be imposed which is more severe than the most severe punishment provided for the crime under the law in the place where it was committed.

Section 3

Even in cases other than those listed in Section 2, crimes committed outside the Realm shall be adjudged according to Swedish law and by a Swedish court:

1. if the crime was committed on board a Swedish vessel or aircraft, or was committed in the course of duty by the officer in charge or by a member of its crew,

2. if the crime was committed by a member of the armed forces in an area in which a detachment of the armed forces was present, or if it was committed by some other person in such an area and the detachment was present for a purpose other than exercise,

3. if the crime was committed in the course of duty outside the Realm by a person employed in a foreign contingent of the Swedish armed forces,

3a. if the crime was committed in the course of duty outside the Realm by a policeman, custom officer or official employed at the coast guard, who performs boundless assignments according to an international agreement that Sweden has ratified,

4. if the crime committed was a crime against the Swedish nation, a Swedish municipal authority or other assembly, or against a Swedish public institution,

5. if the crime was committed in an area not belonging to any state and was directed against a Swedish citizen, a Swedish association or private institution, or against an alien domiciled in Sweden,

6. if the crime is hijacking, maritime or aircraft sabotage, airport sabotage, counterfeiting currency, an attempt to commit such crimes, a crime against international law, unlawful dealings with chemical weapons, unlawful dealings with mines or false or careless statement before an international court, or

7. if the least severe punishment prescribed for the crime in Swedish law is imprisonment for four years or more.

Section 3 a

Besides the cases described in Sections 1-3, crimes shall be adjudged according to Swedish law by a Swedish court in accordance with the provisions of the Act on International Collaboration concerning Proceedings in Criminal matters.

Section 4

A crime is deemed to have been committed where the criminal act was perpetrated and also where the crime was completed or in the case of an attempt, where the intended crime would have been completed.

Section 5

Prosecution for a crime committed within the Realm on a foreign vessel or aircraft by an alien, who was the officer in charge or member of its crew or otherwise travelled in it, against another alien or a foreign interest shall not be instituted without the authority of the Government or a person designated by the Government.

Prosecution for a crime committed outside the Realm may be instituted only following the authorisation referred to in the first paragraph. However, prosecution may be instituted

without such an order if the crime consists of a false or careless statement before an international court or if the crime was committed:

1. on a Swedish vessel or aircraft or by the officer in charge or some member of its crew in the course of duty,

2. by a member of the armed forces in an area in which a detachment of the armed forces was present,

3. in the course of duty outside the Realm by a person employed by a foreign contingent of the Swedish armed forces,

4. in the course of duty outside the Realm by a policeman, custom officer or official employed at the coast guard, who performs boundless assignments according to an international agreement that Sweden has ratified,

5. in Denmark, Finland, Iceland or Norway or on a vessel or aircraft in regular commerce between places situated in Sweden or one of the said states, or

6. By a Swedish, Danish, Finnish, Icelandic or Norwegian citizen against a Swedish interest."

Switzerland

Pursuant to article 7, paragraph 3, of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, Switzerland establishes its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in article 2 in all the cases provided for in article 7, paragraph 2.

Tunisia

The Republic of Tunisia,

In ratifying the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism adopted on 9 December 1999 by the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session and signed by the Republic of Tunisia on 2 November 2001, declares that it considers itself bound by the provisions of article 7, paragraph 2, of the Convention and decides to establish its jurisdiction when:

- The offence was directed towards or resulted in the carrying out of an offence referred to in article 2, paragraph 1, subparagraph (a) or (b), in the territory of Tunisia or against one of its nationals;

- The offence was directed towards or resulted in the carrying out of an offence referred to in article 2, paragraph 1, subparagraph (a) or (b), against a Tunisian State or government facility abroad, including Tunisian diplomatic or consular facilities;

- The offence was directed towards or resulted in an offence referred to in article 2, paragraph 1, subparagraph (a) or (b), committed in an attempt to compel Tunisia to do or abstain from doing any act;

- The offence is committed by a stateless person who has his or her habitual residence in Tunisian territory;

- The offence is committed on board an aircraft operated by the Government of Tunisia.

Turkey

".....pursuant to Article 7, paragraph 3 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, Turkey has established its jurisdiction in accordance with its domestic law in respect of offences set forth in Article 2 in all cases referred to in Article 7, paragraph 2."

Ukraine

"Ukraine exercises its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in article 2 of the Convention in cases provided for in paragraph 2 article 7 of the Convention."

Uzbekistan

5 February 2002

"Republic of Uzbekistan establishes its jurisdiction over offences referred to in article 2 of the Convention in all cases stipulated in article 7, paragraph 2 of the Convention.".

Venezuela

By virtue of the provisions of article 7, paragraph 3, of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela declares that it has established jurisdiction under its domestic law over offences committed in the situations and under the conditions envisaged in article 7, paragraph 2, of the Convention.

NOTES

1. With a territorial exclusion with respect of the **Faroe Islands and Greenland**.

2. For the Kingdom in Europe.

Subsequently, on 23 March 2005, the Government of the **Netherlands** informed the Secretary-General that the Convention will apply to Aruba with the following declaration:

"The Kingdom of the Netherlands understands Article 10, paragraph 1, of the International Convention for the Suppression of Financing Terrorism to include the right of the competent judicial authorities to decide not to prosecute a person alleged to have committed such an offence, if, in the opinion of the competent judicial authorities grave considerations of procedural law indicate that effective prosecution will be impossible."

3. With a territorial exclusion with respect to Tokelau to the effect that: ".... consistent with the constitutional status of Tokelau and taking into account the commitment of the Government of New Zealand to the development of self-government for Tokelau through an act of self-determination under the Charter of the United Nations, this ratification shall not extend to Tokelau unless and until a Declaration to this effect is lodged by the Government of **New Zealand** with the Depositary on the basis of appropriate consultation with that territory."

4. With regard to the reservation made by **Belgium** upon ratification, the Secretary-General received the following communications from the following States on the dates indicated hereinafter:

Russian Federation (7 June 2005):

"Russia considers the Convention as an instrument designed to establish a solid and effective mechanism for cooperation between States in preventing and fighting the financing of terrorism regardless of its forms and motives. One of the basic rationales for the establishing of this mechanism is achievement of a common and impartial approach by States to the notion of an offence that consists in financing terrorists and terrorist organizations, as well as to the principles of prosecution and punishment of its perpetrators.
Russia notes that for the purposes of consistent prosecution and prevention of offences related to the financing of terrorism there is, inter alia, a clearly stipulated obligation of its States Parties under the Convention, when considering the issues of extradition based on this offence or mutual legal assistance, not to invoke any presumed connection of the committed offence with political motives.

In Russia's view, conceding to a State Party to the Convention the right to refuse extradition or mutual legal assistance on the ground that the committed offence is of political nature or connected with a political offence or inspired by political motives, impairs the rights and obligations of other States Parties to the Convention to establish their jurisdiction over the offences set forth in the Convention and prosecute perpetrators of such offences.

Moreover, defining an offence as political or connected with a political offence is not an objective criterion and introduces considerable uncertainty to the relations between the States Parties to the Convention.

Thus Russia is of the view that the reservation made by the Kingdom of Belgium can jeopardize the consistent implementation of the Convention and achievement of its key objectives, including creation of favourable conditions for concerted efforts by the international community to counter terrorism and crimes contributing to commitment of acts of terrorism.

Russia reiterates its unequivocal condemnation of all acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations as well as any kind of assistance (including financial) in commitment of such acts, and calls upon the Kingdom of Belgium to review its position expressed in the reservation."

Argentina (22 August 2005):

The Government of the Argentine Republic has examined the reservation made by the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium, whereby, in exceptional circumstances, that Government reserves the right to refuse extradition or mutual legal assistance in respect of any offence set forth in article 2 which it considers to be a political offence or an offence connected with a political offence or an offence inspired by political motives.

As its provisions make clear, the intent of article 14 is to establish the inoperability of the nature or political motives of the offence. Article 14 is thus categorical and does not allow for exceptions of any kind. The Government of the Argentine Republic therefore believes that a reservation of this nature is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, and cannot accept it.

The effect of the reservation would not be offset by the affirmation of the principle aut dedere aut judicare in paragraph 2 of the reservation, since the application of this principle derives from the provisions of the Convention and does not require confirmation by States Parties. Moreover, the application of this principle, in the event that extradition does not take place, entails the exercise of local criminal jurisdiction, but the exclusion made by the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium rules out mutual legal assistance from the outset.

The Government of the Argentine Republic therefore objects to the reservation made by the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium concerning article 14 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection shall not impede the entry into force of the Convention between the Argentine Republic and the Kingdom of Belgium.

5. With regard to the declaration made by the Government of the Democratic People's **Republic of Korea** upon signature, the Secretary-General received a communciation from the following State on the date indicated hereinafter:

Republic of Moldova (6 october 2003):

"The Government of the Republic of Moldova has examined the reservations made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea upon signature of the International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism.

The Government of the Republic of Moldova considers that the reservations with regard to article 2, paragraph 1 (a), and article 14 are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, as they purport to exclude the application of core provisions of the Convention.

The Government of the Republic of Moldova recalls that, according to Article 19 (c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted. It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected as to their object and purpose, by all parties, and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.

The Government of the Republic of Moldova therefore objects to the aforesaid reservations made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism.This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Republic of Moldova and the Democratic

People's Republic of Korea. The Convention enters into force in its entirety between the two States, without the Democratic People's Republic of Korea benefiting from its reservations."

Germany (17 June 2004):

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has carefully examined the reservations made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea upon signature of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. In the opinion of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany the reservations with respect to article 2 paragraph 1 (a) and article 14 of the Convention are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, since they are intended to exclude the application of fundamental provisions of the Convention.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany therefore objects to the aforementioned reservations made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Argentina (22 August 2005):

The Government of the Argentine Republic has examined the reservation made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, whereby it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 2, paragraph 1 (a), of the Convention.

The effect of the reservation to article 2, paragraph 1 (a), would be to exclude from consent the financing of the acts of terrorism listed in the annex to the article. This means that the obligation to criminalize the financing of terrorism, provided for in article 2, paragraph 1, would be void, since that obligation necessarily refers to the acts mentioned in the annex to paragraph 1 (a). This reservation is therefore incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, since its legal consequence would be to exclude from consent the main obligation deriving from it.

The Government of the Argentine Republic has also examined the reservation made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, whereby it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 14 of the Convention.

As its provisions make clear, the intent of article 14 is to establish the inoperability of the nature or political motives of the offence. Article 14 is thus categorical, and does not allow for exceptions of any kind. The Government of the Argentine Republic therefore believes that a reservation of this nature is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, and cannot accept it.

The Government of the Argentine Republic therefore objects to the reservations made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea concerning article 2, paragraph 1 (a), and article 14 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection shall not impede the entry into force of the Convention between the Argentine Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

6. With regard to the explanatory declaration made by **Egypt** upon ratification, the Secretary-General received the following communication by the following State on the date indicated hereinafter:

Argentina (22 August 2005):
With respect to the declarations made by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Arab Republic of Egypt concerning article 2, paragraph 1 (b), and any similar declaration that other States may make in the future, the Government of the Argentine Republic considers

that all acts of terrorism are criminal, regardless of their motives, and that all States must strengthen their cooperation in their efforts to combat such acts and bring to justice those responsible for them.

7. With regard to the declaration made by **Israel** upon ratification, the Secretary-General received the following communication by the following State on the date indicated hereinafter:

Argentina (22 August 2005):

With respect to the declaration concerning article 21 of the Convention made by the State of Israel upon depositing the instrument of ratification, the Government of the Argentine Republic considers that the term 'international humanitarian law' covers the body of norms constituting customary and conventional law, including the provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols of 1977.

8. With regard to the declaration made by **Jordan** upon ratification, the Secretary-General received the following communciations from the following Governments on the dates indicated hereinafter:

Belgium (23 September 2004):

The Government of the Kingdom of Belgium has examined the declaration made by the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan at the time of its ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, in particular the part of the declaration in which the Kingdom of Jordan states that it "does not consider acts of national armed struggle and fighting foreign occupation in the exercise of people's right to self-determination as terrorist acts within the context of paragraph 1 (b) of article 2 of the Convention". The Belgian Government considers this declaration to be a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis and which is contrary to its object and purpose, namely, the suppression of the financing of terrorist acts, irrespective of where they take place or who carries them out.

Moreover, the declaration contravenes article 6 of the Convention, according to which "Each State Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature".

The Belgian Government recalls that, under article 19 (c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.

The Belgian Government therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Jordanian Government to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Belgium and Jordan.

Russian Federation (1 March 2005):
"Russia has examined the declaration made by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan upon ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999).

Russia assumes that every state, which has expressed its consent to be bound by the provisions of the Convention, has to adopt, in accordance with article 6, such measures as may be necessary to ensure that criminal acts, set forth in article 2, in particular acts intended to cause death or serious bodily injury to a civilian, or to any other person not

taking an active part in the hostilities in a situation of armed conflict, when the purpose of such act, by its nature or context, is to intimidate a population or compel a government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act, are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature.

Sharing the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, Russia wishes to draw attention that the right of people to self-determination may not go against other fundamental principles of international law, such as the principle of settlement of disputes by peaceful means, the principle of the territorial integrity of states, the principle of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

In Russia's view, the declaration by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan may endanger the implementation of the provisions of the Convention between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and other States Parties and thus impede their interaction in the suppression of the financing of terrorism. It is of common interest to promote and enhance cooperation in devising and adopting effective practical measures to prevent terrorism financing, as well as to fight against terrorism through prosecution of and bringing to justice those involved in terrorist activity, keeping in mind that the number and seriousness of acts of international terrorism to a great extent depend on the financing that may be available to terrorists.

Russia reiterates its unequivocal condemnation of all acts, methods and practices of terrorism as criminal and unjustifiable in all its forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomsoever committed, and calls upon the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to review its position."

Japan (14 July 2005):

"When depositing its instrument of ratification, the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan made a declaration which reads as follows: "The Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan does not consider acts of national armed struggle and fighting foreign occupation in the exercise of people's right to self-determination as terrorist acts within the context of paragraph 1 (b) of article 2 of the Convention".

In this connection, the Government of Japan draws attention to the provisions of Article 6 of the Convention, according to which each State Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature.

The Government of Japan considers that the declaration made by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan seeks to exclude acts of national armed struggle and fighting foreign occupation in the exercise of people's right to self-determination from the application of the Convention and that such declaration constitutes a reservation which is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention. The Government of Japan therefore objects to the aforementioned reservation made by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Argentina (22 August 2005):
With respect to the declarations made by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Arab Republic of Egypt concerning article 2, paragraph 1 (b), and any similar declaration that other States may make in the future, the Government of the Argentine Republic considers that all acts of terrorism are criminal, regardless of their motives, and that all States must strengthen their cooperation in their efforts to combat such acts and bring to justice those responsible for them.