
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1991 No. 1699

EXTRADITION

The Extradition (Aviation Security) Order 1991

Made - - - - *24th July 1991*
Laid before Parliament *1st August 1991*
Coming into force - - *22nd August 1991*

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 24th day of July 1991

Present,

The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council

Whereas the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation which was signed at Montreal on 23rd September 1971, ("the Convention")(1) the terms of which are set out in Part I of Schedule 1 to this Order, entered into force for the United Kingdom on 24th November 1973:

And whereas the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention, which was signed at Montreal on 24th February 1988, ("the Protocol")(2) the terms of which are set out in Part II of Schedule 1 to this Order, entered into force for the United Kingdom on 15th December 1990:

And whereas the States mentioned in Part I of Schedule 2 to this Order are foreign States in respect of which the Convention is for the time being in force and in relation to which Orders in Council under section 2 of the Extradition Act 1870(3) are in force:

And whereas the States mentioned in Part II of Schedule 2 to this Order are foreign States in respect of which the Protocol is for the time being in force and in relation to which Orders in Council under section 2 of the Extradition Act 1870 are in force:

And whereas the States mentioned in Part IA of Schedule 3 to this Order are foreign States in respect of which the Convention is for the time being in force but with which no general extradition arrangements have been made:

And whereas the States mentioned in Part IB of Schedule 3 to this Order are foreign States in respect of which the Protocol is for the time being in force but with which no general extradition arrangements have been made:

(1) Cmnd. 5524.

(2) Cm 1470.

(3) 1870 c. 52; the Act was repealed by the Extradition Act 1989 with the savings mentioned in section 37 of that Act. For the purpose of those savings the Act has to be read with section 49 of the Aviation and Maritime Security Act 1990 (c. 31).

And whereas section 22(3) of the Extradition Act 1989⁽⁴⁾ provides that where general extradition arrangements have not been made with a State which is a party to the Convention or, as the case may be, a party to the Protocol, and no Order in Council under section 2 of the Extradition Act 1870 is in force in relation to that State, an Order in Council applying the 1989 Act may be made under section 4 of that Act as if the Convention or, as the case may be, the Protocol constituted general extradition arrangements between the United Kingdom and the foreign State, or any foreign State, party to the Convention or, as the case may be, to the Protocol:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, in exercise of the powers conferred upon Her by sections 2 and 21 of the Extradition Act 1870, and sections 4(1), 22(3) and 37(3) of the Extradition Act 1989 or otherwise in Her Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

1. This Order may be cited as the Extradition (Aviation Security) Order 1991, and shall come into force on 22nd August 1991.

2. Schedule 1 to the Extradition Act 1989 (“the 1989 Act”)⁽⁵⁾ shall apply in the case of a State mentioned in Schedule 2 to this Order under and in accordance with the extradition treaties listed in the second column of that Schedule as supplemented, in the case of a State mentioned in Part I of Schedule 2 to this Order, by paragraphs 1 and 4 of Article 8 of the Convention, and in the case of a State mentioned in Part II of Schedule 2 to this Order, by paragraphs 1 and 4 of Article 8 of the Convention as applied by Article 1 of the Protocol; the Orders in Council which give effect to the said extradition treaties shall be construed accordingly. The dates of entry into force of the Convention and the Protocol for those States are specified in the third column of the said Schedule 2.

3. The 1989 Act, so far as it relates to extradition procedures under Part III of that Act, shall apply in the case of a State mentioned in Part I of Schedule 3 to this Order (being States in respect of which the Convention or, as the case may be, the Protocol entered into force on the dates specified in the second column of Part I of that Schedule) subject to the limitations, restrictions, exceptions and qualifications contained in Part II of that Schedule.

4. The following Orders in Council are hereby revoked:—

The Extradition (Protection of Aircraft) Order 1973⁽⁶⁾

The Extradition (Protection of Aircraft) (Amendment) Order 1982⁽⁷⁾

The Extradition (Protection of Aircraft) (Amendment) Order 1985⁽⁸⁾

The Extradition (Protection of Aircraft) (Amendment) Order 1986⁽⁹⁾

The Extradition (Protection of Aircraft) (Amendment) Order 1987⁽¹⁰⁾

The Extradition (Protection of Aircraft) (Amendment) Order 1988⁽¹¹⁾

5. The operation of this Order is limited to the United Kingdom.

(4) 1989 c. 33; section 22 was amended by section 53 of the Aviation and Maritime Security Act 1990 and paragraph 9 of Schedule 3 to that Act.

(5) Paragraph 15 of Schedule 1 to the 1989 Act was amended by section 53 and paragraph 9 of Schedule 3 to the Aviation and Maritime Security Act 1990.

(6) S.I. 1973/1756.

(7) S.I. 1982/148.

(8) S.I. 1985/1991.

(9) S.I. 1986/2014.

(10) S.I. 1987/2043.

(11) S.I. 1988/2245.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.

G. I. de Deney
Clerk of the Privy Council

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.

SCHEDULE 1

PART I

CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF UNLAWFUL ACTS AGAINST THE SAFETY OF CIVIL AVIATION

THE STATES PARTIES TO THIS CONVENTION

CONSIDERING that unlawful acts against the safety of civil aviation jeopardize the safety of persons and property, seriously affect the operation of air services, and undermine the confidence of the peoples of the world in the safety of civil aviation;

CONSIDERING that the occurrence of such acts is a matter of grave concern;

CONSIDERING that, for the purpose of deterring such acts, there is an urgent need to provide appropriate measures for punishment of offenders;

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

ARTICLE 1

1. Any person commits an offence if he unlawfully and intentionally:
 - (a) performs an act of violence against a person on board an aircraft in flight if that act is likely to endanger the safety of that aircraft; or
 - (b) destroys an aircraft in service or causes damage to such an aircraft which renders it incapable of flight or which is likely to endanger its safety in flight; or
 - (c) places or causes to be placed on an aircraft in service, by any means whatsoever, a device or substance which is likely to destroy that aircraft, or to cause damage to it which renders it incapable of flight, or to cause damage to it which is likely to endanger its safety in flight; or
 - (d) destroys or damages air navigation facilities or interferes with their operation, if any such act is likely to endanger the safety of aircraft in flight; or
 - (e) communicates information which he knows to be false, thereby endangering the safety of an aircraft in flight.
2. Any person also commits an offence if he:
 - (a) attempts to commit any of the offences mentioned in paragraph 1 of this Article; or
 - (b) is an accomplice of a person who commits or attempts to commit any such offence.

ARTICLE 2

For the purposes of this Convention:

- (a) an aircraft is considered to be in flight at any time from the moment when all its external doors are closed following embarkation until the moment when any such door is opened for disembarkation; in the case of a forced landing, the flight shall be deemed to continue until the competent authorities take over the responsibility for the aircraft and for persons and property on board;
- (b) an aircraft is considered to be in service from the beginning of the preflight preparation of the aircraft by ground personnel or by the crew for a specific flight until twenty-four hours after any landing; the period of service shall, in any event, extend for the entire period during which the aircraft is in flight as defined in paragraph (a) of this Article.

ARTICLE 3

Each Contracting State undertakes to make the offences mentioned in Article 1 punishable by severe penalties.

ARTICLE 4

1. This Convention shall not apply to aircraft used in military, customs or police services.
2. In the cases contemplated in subparagraphs (a), (b), (c) and (e) of paragraph 1 of Article 1, this Convention shall apply, irrespective of whether the aircraft is engaged in an international or domestic flight, only if:
 - (a) the place of take-off or landing, actual or intended, of the aircraft is situated outside the territory of the State of registration of that aircraft; or
 - (b) the offence is committed in the territory of a State other than the State of registration of the aircraft.
3. Notwithstanding paragraph 2 of this Article, in the cases contemplated in subparagraphs (a), (b), (c) and (e) of paragraph 1 of Article 1, this Convention shall also apply if the offender or the alleged offender is found in the territory of a State other than the State of registration of the aircraft.
4. With respect to the States mentioned in Article 9 and in the cases mentioned in subparagraphs (a), (b), (c) and (e) of paragraph 1 of Article 1, this Convention shall not apply if the places referred to in subparagraph (a) of paragraph 2 of this Article are situated within the territory of the same State where that State is one of those referred to in Article 9, unless the offence is committed or the offender or alleged offender is found in the territory of a State other than that State.
5. In the cases contemplated in subparagraph (d) of paragraph 1 of Article 1, this Convention shall apply only if the air navigation facilities are used in international air navigation.
6. The provisions of paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 5 of this Article shall also apply in the cases contemplated in paragraph 2 of Article 1.

ARTICLE 5

1. Each Contracting State shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences in the following cases:
 - (a) when the offence is committed in the territory of that State;
 - (b) when the offence is committed against or on board an aircraft registered in that State;
 - (c) when the aircraft on board which the offence is committed lands in its territory with the alleged offender still on board;
 - (d) when the offence is committed against or on board an aircraft leased without crew to a lessee who has his principal place of business or, if the lessee has no such place of business, his permanent residence, in that State.
2. Each Contracting State shall likewise take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences mentioned in Article 1, paragraph 1 (a), (b) and (c), and in Article 1, paragraph 2, in so far as that paragraph relates to those offences, in the case where the alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite him pursuant to Article 8 to any of the States mentioned in paragraph 1 of this Article.
3. This Convention does not exclude any criminal jurisdiction exercised in accordance with national law.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.

ARTICLE 6

1. Upon being satisfied that the circumstances so warrant, any Contracting State in the territory of which the offender or the alleged offender is present, shall take him into custody or take other measures to ensure his presence. The custody and other measures shall be as provided in the law of that State but may only be continued for such time as is necessary to enable any criminal or extradition proceedings to be instituted.

2. Such State shall immediately make a preliminary enquiry into the facts.

3. Any person in custody pursuant to paragraph 1 of this article shall be assisted in communicating immediately with the nearest appropriate representative of the State of which he is a national.

4. When a State, pursuant to this Article, has taken a person into custody, it shall immediately notify the States mentioned in Article 5, paragraph 1, of the State of nationality of the detained person and, if it considers it advisable, any other interested States of the fact that such person is in custody and of the circumstances which warrant his detention. The State which makes the preliminary enquiry contemplated in paragraph 2 of this Article shall promptly report its findings to the said States and shall indicate whether it intends to exercise jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 7

The Contracting State in the territory of which the alleged offender is found shall, if it does not extradite him, be obliged, without exception whatsoever and whether or not the offence was committed in its territory, to submit the case to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution. Those authorities shall take their decision in the same manner as in the case of any ordinary offence of a serious nature under the law of that State.

ARTICLE 8

1. The offences shall be deemed to be included as extraditable offences in any extradition treaty existing between Contracting States. Contracting States undertake to include the offences as extraditable offences in every extradition treaty to be concluded between them.

2. If a Contracting State which makes extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty receives a request for extradition from another Contracting State with which it has no extradition treaty, it may at its option consider this Convention as the legal basis for extradition in respect of the offences. Extradition shall be subject to the other conditions provided by the law of the requested State.

3. Contracting States which do not make extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty shall recognize the offences as extraditable offences between themselves subject to the conditions provided by the law of the requested State.

4. Each of the offences shall be treated, for the purpose of extradition between Contracting States, as if it had been committed not only in the place in which it occurred but also in the territories of the States required to establish their jurisdiction in accordance with Article 5, paragraph 1 (b), (c) and (d).

ARTICLE 9

The Contracting States which establish joint air transport operating organizations or international operating agencies, which operate aircraft which are subject to joint or international registration shall, by appropriate means, designate for each aircraft the State among them which shall exercise the jurisdiction and have the attributes of the State of registration for the purpose of this Convention and shall give notice thereof to the International Civil Aviation Organisation which shall communicate the notice to all States Parties to this Convention.

ARTICLE 10

1. Contracting States shall, in accordance with international and national law, endeavour to take all practicable measures for the purpose of preventing the offences mentioned in Article 1.

2. When, due to the commission of one of the offences mentioned in Article 1, a flight has been delayed or interrupted, any Contracting State in whose territory the aircraft or passengers or crew are present shall facilitate the continuation of the journey of the passengers and crew as soon as practicable, and shall without delay return the aircraft and its cargo to the persons lawfully entitled to possession.

ARTICLE 11

1. Contracting States shall afford one another the greatest measure of assistance in connection with criminal proceedings brought in respect of the offences. The law of the State requested shall apply in all cases.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article shall not affect obligations under any other treaty, bilateral or multilateral, which governs or will govern, in whole or in part, mutual assistance in criminal matters.

ARTICLE 12

Any Contracting State having reason to believe that one of the offences mentioned in Article 1 will be committed shall, in accordance with its national law, furnish any relevant information in its possession to those States which it believes would be the States mentioned in Article 5, paragraph 1.

ARTICLE 13

Each Contracting State shall in accordance with its national law report to the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization as promptly as possible any relevant information in its possession concerning:

- (a) the circumstances of the offence;
- (b) the action taken pursuant to Article 10, paragraph 2;
- (c) the measures taken in relation to the offender or the alleged offender and, in particular, the results of any extradition proceedings or other legal proceedings.

ARTICLE 14

1. Any dispute between two or more Contracting States concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention which cannot be settled through negotiation, shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration. If within six months from the date of the request for arbitration the Parties are unable to agree on the 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.

2. Each State may at the time of signature or ratification of this Convention or accession thereto, declare that it does not consider itself bound by the preceding paragraph. The other Contracting States shall not be bound by the preceding paragraph with respect to any Contracting State having made such a reservation.

3. Any Contracting State having made a reservation in accordance with the preceding paragraph may at any time withdraw this reservation by notification to the Depositary Governments.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.

ARTICLE 15

1. This Convention shall be open for signature at Montreal on 23 September 1971, by States participating in the International Conference on Air Law held at Montreal from 8 to 23 September 1971 (hereinafter referred to as the Montreal Conference). After 10 October 1971, the Convention shall be open to all States for signature in Moscow, London and Washington. Any State which does not sign this Convention before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Convention shall be subject to ratification by the signatory States. Instruments of ratification and instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, which are hereby designated the Depositary Governments.

3. This Convention shall enter into force thirty days following the date of the deposit of instruments of ratification by ten States signatory to this Convention which participated in the Montreal Conference.

4. For other States, this Convention shall enter into force on the date of entry into force of this Convention in accordance with paragraph 3 of this Article, or thirty days following the date of deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession, whichever is later.

5. The Depositary Governments shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession, the date of entry into force of this Convention, and other notices.

6. As soon as this Convention comes into force, it shall be registered by the Depositary Governments pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations and pursuant to Article 83 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago, 1944).

ARTICLE 16

1. Any Contracting State may denounce this Convention by written notification to the Depositary Governments.

2. Denunciation shall take effect six months following the date on which notification is received by the Depositary Governments.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized thereto by their Governments, have signed this Convention.

DONE at Montreal, this twenty-third day of September, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-one, in three originals, each being drawn up in four authentic texts in the English, French, Russian and Spanish languages.

PART 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

The States Parties to this Protocol

Considering that unlawful acts of violence which endanger or are likely to endanger the safety of persons at airports serving international civil aviation or which jeopardize the safe operation of such

airports undermine the confidence of the peoples of the world in safety at such airports and disturb the safe and orderly conduct of civil aviation for all States;

Considering that the occurrence of such acts is a matter of grave concern to the international community and that, for the purpose of deterring such acts, there is an urgent need to provide appropriate measures for punishment of offenders;

Considering that it is necessary to adopt provisions supplementary to those of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, done at Montreal on 23 September 1971⁽¹²⁾ to deal with such unlawful acts of violence at airports serving international civil aviation;

Have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE I

This Protocol supplements the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, done at Montreal on 23 September 1971 (hereinafter referred to as “the Convention”), and, as between the Parties to this Protocol, the Convention and the Protocol shall be read and interpreted together as one single instrument.

ARTICLE II

1. In Article 1 of the Convention, the following shall be added as new paragraph 1 bis:

“1 bis. Any person commits an offence if he unlawfully and intentionally, using any device, substance or weapon:

- (a) performs an act of violence against a person at an airport serving international civil aviation which causes or is likely to cause serious injury or death; or
- (b) destroys or seriously damages the facilities of an airport serving international civil aviation or aircraft not in service located thereon or disrupts the services of the airport,

if such an act endangers or is likely to endanger safety at that airport.”

2. In paragraph 2(a) of Article 1 of the Convention, the following words shall be inserted after the words “paragraph 1”:

“or paragraph 1 bis”.

ARTICLE III

In Article 5 of the Convention, the following shall be added as paragraph 2 bis:

“2 bis. Each Contracting State shall likewise take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences mentioned in Article 1, paragraph 1 bis, and in Article 1, paragraph 2, in so far as that paragraph relates to those offences, in the case where the alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite him pursuant to Article 8 to the State mentioned in paragraph 1(a) of this Article.”

ARTICLE IV

This Protocol shall be open for signature at Montreal on 24 February 1988 by States participating in the International Conference on Air Law held at Montreal from 9 to 24 February 1988. After 1 March 1988, the Protocol shall be open for signature to all States in London, Moscow, Washington and Montreal, until it enters into force in accordance with Article VI.

⁽¹²⁾ Treaty Series No. 10 (1974). Cmnd. 5524.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.

ARTICLE V

1. This Protocol shall be subject to ratification by the signatory States.
2. Any State which is not a Contracting State to the Convention may ratify this Protocol if at the same time it ratifies or accedes to the Convention in accordance with Article 15 thereof.
3. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America or with the International Civil Aviation Organization, which are hereby designated the Depositaries.

ARTICLE VI

1. As soon as ten of the signatory States have deposited their instruments of ratification of this Protocol, it shall enter into force between them on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification.⁽¹³⁾ It shall enter into force for each State which deposits its instrument of ratification after that date on the thirtieth day after deposit of its instrument of ratification.
2. As soon as this Protocol enters into force, it shall be registered by the Depositaries pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations and pursuant to Article 83 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago, 1944).⁽¹⁴⁾

ARTICLE VII

1. This Protocol shall, after it has entered into force, be open for accession by any nonsignatory State.
2. Any State which is not a Contracting State to the Convention may accede to this Protocol if at the same time it ratifies or accedes to the Convention in accordance with Article 15 thereof.
3. Instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Depositaries and accession shall take effect on the thirtieth day after the deposit.

ARTICLE VIII

1. Any Party to this Protocol may denounce it by written notification addressed to the Depositaries.
2. Denunciation shall take effect six months following the date on which notification is received by the Depositaries.
3. Denunciation of this Protocol shall not of itself have the effect of denunciation of the Convention.
4. Denunciation of the Convention by a Contracting State to the Convention as supplemented by this Protocol shall also have the effect of denunciation of this Protocol.

ARTICLE IX

1. The Depositaries shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States to this Protocol and all signatory and acceding States to the Convention:

⁽¹³⁾ The Protocol entered into force on 6 August 1989.

⁽¹⁴⁾ Treaty Series No. 8 (1953). Cmd. 8742.

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.

(a) of the date of each signature and the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification of, or accession to, this Protocol, and

(b) of the receipt of any notification of denunciation of this Protocol and the date thereof.

2. The Depositaries shall also notify the States referred to in paragraph 1 of the date on which this Protocol enters into force in accordance with Article VI.

In witness whereof the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized thereto by their Governments, have signed this Protocol.

Done at Montreal on the twenty-fourth day of February of the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty-eight, in four originals, each being drawn up in four authentic texts in the English, French, Russian and Spanish languages.

SCHEDULE 2

Article 2

PART I

FOREIGN STATES WHICH ARE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION AND FOR WHICH ORDERS UNDER THE EXTRADITION ACT 1870 ARE IN FORCE

State	Date of Extradition Treaty	Date of Entry into Force of Convention
Argentina	22nd May 1889	26th December 1973
Belgium	29th October 1901	12th September 1976
Bolivia	22nd February 1892	17th August 1979
Chile	26th January 1897	30th March 1974
Colombia	27th October 1888	3rd January 1975
Czech and Slovak Federal Republic	11th November 1924	9th August 1973
Ecuador	20th September 1880	11th February 1977
El Salvador	23rd June 1881	25th October 1979
Guatemala	4th July 1885	18th November 1978
Haiti	7th December 1874	8th June 1984
Hungary	3rd December 1873	26th January 1973
Iraq	2nd May 1932	10th October 1974
Liberia	16th December 1892	3rd March 1982
Mexico	7th September 1886	12th October 1974
Monaco	17th December 1891	3rd July 1983
Nicaragua	19th April 1905	6th December 1973
Panama	25th August 1906	26th January 1973
Paraguay	12th September 1908	4th April 1974

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.

State	Date of Extradition Treaty	Date of Entry into Force of Convention
Peru	26th January 1904	28th May 1978
Poland	11th January 1932	27th February 1975
Romania	21st March 1893	14th September 1975
Thailand	4th March 1911	15th June 1978
United States of America	8th June 1972	26th January 1973
Uruguay	26th March 1884	11th February 1977
Yugoslavia	6th December 1900	26th January 1973

PART II

FOREIGN STATES WHICH ARE PARTIES TO THE PROTOCOL AND FOR WHICH ORDERS UNDER THE EXTRADITION ACT 1870 ARE IN FORCE

State	Date of Extradition Treaty	Date of Entry into Force of Protocol
Chile	26th January 1897	14th September 1989
Czech and Slovak Federal Republic	11th November 1924	8th April 1990
Hungary	3rd December 1873	6th August 1989
Iraq	2nd May 1932	2nd March 1990
Mexico	7th September 1886	10th November 1990
Peru	26th January 1904	6th August 1989
Yugoslavia	6th December 1900	20th January 1990

SCHEDULE 3

Article 3

PART IA

FOREIGN STATES WHICH ARE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION AND WITH WHICH NO EXTRADITION TREATIES ARE IN FORCE

State	Date of Entry into Force of the Convention
Afghanistan	25th August 1984
Bahrain	21st March 1984
Bhutan	27th January 1989
Brazil	26th January 1973

State	Date of Entry into Force of the Convention
Bulgaria	24th March 1973
Burkina Faso	18th November 1987
Cameroon	10th August 1973
Cape Verde	19th November 1977
Chad	26th January 1973
China	10th October 1980
Congo	18th April 1987
Costa Rica	21st October 1973
Dominican Republic	28th December 1973
Egypt	19th June 1975
Equatorial Guinea	1st February 1991
Ethiopia	25th April 1979
Gabon	29th July 1976
Guinea	1st June 1984
Guinea-Bissau	19th September 1976
Honduras	13th May 1987
Indonesia	26th September 1976
Iran	9th August 1973
Ivory Coast	8th February 1973
Japan	12th July 1974
Jordan	15th March 1973
Korea, Republic of	31st August 1973
Kuwait	23rd December 1979
Laos	6th May 1989
Lebanon	22nd January 1978
Libya	21st March 1974
Madagascar	18th December 1986
Mali	26th January 1973
Mauritania	1st December 1978
Mongolia	26th January 1973
Morocco	23rd November 1975
Nepal	9th February 1979
Niger	26th January 1973
Oman	4th March 1977

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.

State	Date of Entry into Force of the Convention
Philippines	25th April 1973
Qatar	25th September 1981
Rwanda	3rd December 1987
Saudi Arabia	14th July 1974
Senegal	5th March 1978
South Africa	26th January 1973
Sudan	17th February 1979
Suriname	27th October 1978
Syria	9th August 1980
Togo	11th March 1979
Tunisia	16th December 1981
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	21st March 1973
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	2nd March 1973
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic	26th March 1973
United Arab Emirates	14th May 1981
Venezuela	21st December 1983
Vietnam	17th October 1979
Republi of Yemen	29th October 1986
Zaire	5th August 1977

PART IB

FOREIGN STATES WHICH ARE PARTIES TO THE PROTOCOL AND WITH WHICH NO EXTRADITION TREATIES ARE IN FORCE

State	Date of Entry into State Force of the Protocol
Bulgaria	25th April 1991
Korea, Republic of	27th July 1990
Kuwait	6th August 1989
Mali	30th November 1990
Saudi Arabia	6th August 1989
Togo	11th March 1990
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	6th August 1989
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic	6th August 1989
United Arab Emirates	6th August 1989

PART II

APPLICATION OF THE 1989 ACT IN THE CASE OF A STATE MENTIONED IN PART I

1.—(1) In the case of a State mentioned in Part IA, the 1989 Act shall have effect only in respect of—

- (a) an offence mentioned in section 22(4)(c) of that Act;
- (b) an attempt to commit such an offence;
- (c) counselling, procuring, commanding, aiding or abetting such an offence; and
- (d) being an accessory before or after the fact to such an offence.

(2) In the case of a State mentioned in Part IB, the 1989 Act shall have effect only in respect of—

- (a) an offence mentioned in section 22(4)(i) of that Act;
- (b) an attempt to commit such an offence;
- (c) counselling, procuring, commanding, aiding or abetting such an offence; and
- (d) being an accessory before or after the fact to such an offence.

2. No proceeding shall be taken on an application for a provisional warrant issued under section 8(1)(b) of the 1989 Act, and no such warrant shall be issued, unless the application is made with the consent of the Secretary of State signified by an order in the form set out in Part III of this Schedule or in a form to the like effect; but subject as aforesaid the signification of consent shall not affect the provisions of the said section 8.

3.—(1) Without prejudice to his so deciding on other grounds, the Secretary of State may, in the circumstances mentioned in the following sub-paragraph, decide not to make an order or issue a warrant—

- (a) under section 7 of the 1989 Act (an authority to proceed), or
- (b) under section 12 of the 1989 Act ordering the person to be returned, or
- (c) for the purposes of paragraph 2 above signifying his consent to an application for a provisional warrant.

(2) The circumstances referred to in the preceding sub-paragraph are—

- (a) that the Secretary of State is not satisfied that provision is made by the law of the State requesting the return under which a person accused or convicted in the United Kingdom of the like offence as that with which the person whose return is sought is accused or convicted might be surrendered to the United Kingdom if found in that State, or
- (b) that the person whose return is sought is a British citizen, a British Dependent Territories citizen, a British Overseas citizen, a British subject, a British National (Overseas), or a British protected person.

PART III

FORM OF CONSENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE TO APPLICATION FOR A PROVISIONAL WARRANT

Status: This is the original version (as it was originally made). This item of legislation is currently only available in its original format.

Whereas AB, a person recognised by the Secretary of State as a diplomatic or consular representative of _____, has requested consent to application being made for the issue of a provisional warrant for the arrest of CD, late of, _____ who [is accused] [has been convicted] of the commission of an offence or attempt to commit an offence or counselling, procuring, commanding, aiding or abetting an offence or of being accessory before or after the fact to an offence, within the jurisdiction of the said State, being an offence which if committed in the United Kingdom would be an offence under the [Aviation Security Act 1982] [Aviation and Maritime Security Act 1990];

By this Order the Secretary of State signifies to you his consent to the said application being made.

Given under the hand and seal of the undersigned, [one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State] [Minister of State at _____] [Under-Secretary of State at _____] this _____ day of _____ 19 ____.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Order)

This Order applies the Extradition Act 1989 so as to make extraditable offences under sections 2 and 3 of the Aviation Security Act 1982 (c. 36) (damaging or endangering the safety of aircraft) and section 1 of the Aviation and Maritime Security Act 1990 (endangering safety at aerodromes), attempts to commit such offences and participation in the commission of such offences. It applies to certain States Parties to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 23rd September 1971 and to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 24th February 1988; it does not apply to those States Parties (Commonwealth countries and Parties to the European Convention on Extradition) in relation to which the definition of extraditable offence already includes offences of the kind mentioned in this Order. The Order revokes and replaces the Extradition (Protection of Aircraft) Order 1973 and amendments to that Order.