

**CONVENTION ON THE SUPPRESSION OF UNLAWFUL ACTS  
RELATING TO INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION  
DONE AT BEIJING ON 10 SEPTEMBER 2010**

<b>Entry into force:</b>	<p>1 July 2018</p> <p>In accordance with Article 22:</p> <p>1. This Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the second month following the date of the deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.</p> <p>2. For each State ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to this Convention after the deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, this Convention shall enter into force on the first day of the second month following the date of the deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.</p>
<b>Status:</b>	34 signatures, 16 ratifications, 9 accessions, 1 acceptance.
<b>Note:</b>	<p>Depositary: ICAO.</p> <p>The Convention was adopted on 10 September 2010 by the International Conference on Air Law held under the auspices of ICAO at Beijing from 30 August to 10 September 2010. In accordance with its Article 21, the Convention shall be open to all States for signature at the Headquarters of ICAO in Montréal until it enters into force.</p> <p>After signature, the Convention is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval.</p> <p>Any State which does not ratify, accept or approve this Convention may accede to it at any time.</p> <p>Pursuant to paragraph 4 of Article 21, upon ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to this Convention, each State Party:</p> <p>(a) shall notify the Depositary of the jurisdiction it has established under its national law in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 8, and immediately notify the Depositary of any change; and</p> <p>(b) may declare that it shall apply the provisions of subparagraph (d) of paragraph 4 of Article 1 in accordance with the principles of its criminal law concerning family exemptions from liability.</p>

<b>State</b>	<b>Date of signature</b>	<b>Date of deposit of instrument of ratification, acceptance (A), approval (AA) or accession (a)</b>	<b>Date of entry into force</b>
Angola		11/6/2013 (a)	1/7/2018
Australia	15/3/2013	-	-
Bahrain (7)		26/10/2017 (a)	1/7/2018
Benin	21/1/2013	27/10/2017	1/7/2018
Brazil	10/9/2010	-	-
Burkina Faso	17/2/2012	-	-
Cameroon	25/10/2011	-	-
Chad	1/10/2010	-	-
China	10/9/2010	-	-
Costa Rica	10/9/2010	-	-
Côte d'Ivoire (5)		20/3/2015	1/7/2018
Cuba (3)		22/3/2013	1/7/2018
Cyprus	10/9/2010	-	-
Czech Republic (1)	23/11/2011	2/7/2013	1/7/2018
Dominican Republic	10/9/2010	27/11/2012	1/7/2018
France	15/4/2011	15/12/2016	1/7/2018
Gambia	10/9/2010	-	-
Germany	12/10/2016	-	-
Ghana		4/6/2018	1/8/2018
Guyana		26/2/2013 (a)	1/7/2018

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Indonesia	10/9/2010	-	-
Kuwait		28/7/2014 (a)	1/7/2018
Madagascar	5/12/2017	-	-
Mali	10/9/2010	14/11/2012	1/7/2018
Malta		26/9/2016	1/7/2018
Mexico	10/9/2010	-	-
Mozambique		17/8/2016 (a)	1/7/2018
Myanmar		20/3/2013 (a)	1/7/2018
Nepal	10/9/2010	-	-
Netherlands (6)	08/8/2013	17/3/2016 (A)	1/7/2018
Niger	27/6/2018	-	-
Nigeria	10/9/2010	-	-
Panama	30/9/2010	9/10/2015	1/7/2018
Paraguay	10/9/2010	3/8/2018	1/10/2018
Republic of Korea	10/9/2010	-	-
Romania	5/7/2016	22/6/18	1/8/18
Saint Lucia (2)		12/9/2012	1/7/2018
Senegal	10/9/2010	-	-
Sierra Leone		25/11/2015	1/7/2018
South Africa	26/9/2013	-	-
Spain	10/9/2010	-	-
Swaziland		23/11/2016 (a)	1/7/2018
Sweden (8)		12/7/2018 (a)	1/9/2018
Switzerland		11/12/2014 (a)	1/7/2018
Togo	21/1/2013	-	-
Turkey (4)	18/9/2013	31/5/2018	1/7/2018
Uganda	10/9/2010	28/11/2017	1/7/2018
United Kingdom	10/9/2010	-	-
United States	10/9/2010	-	-

(1) Declaration made upon signature and presented with the instrument of ratification:

“Pursuant to Article 21, paragraph 4, subparagraph (a) of the Convention, the Czech Republic announces that it has established its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in Article 1 of the Convention in the cases set forth in Article 8, paragraph 2, subparagraphs (a) and (b) of the Convention.”

(2) Declarations contained in the instrument of ratification:

- “1. In accordance with Article 20, paragraph 2 of the Convention, the Government of Saint Lucia does not consider itself bound by the arbitration procedures established under Article 20 paragraph 1 of the Convention;
2. That the explicit expressed consent of the Government of Saint Lucia would be necessary for any submission of any dispute to arbitration to the International Court of Justice.”

(3) Reservation contained in the instrument of ratification:

“The Republic of Cuba declares that, by virtue of paragraph 2 of Article 20 of the Convention, it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of this article related to the settlement of disputes which may arise between two or more State parties about the interpretation or application of this Convention and the referral of

these disputes to the International Court of Justice, since it considers that these should be resolved through friendly negotiations between the State Parties.”

Declarations made at the time of ratification:

“The Republic of Cuba has established its national jurisdiction in Article 5 of its Criminal Code related to the provisions of Article 8, paragraph 2 of the aforementioned Convention;  
The Republic of Cuba also declares that it shall apply the provisions of Article 1 paragraph 4(d) in accordance with the principles of its criminal law and national legislation.”

- (4) At the time of signature, Turkey made the following declaration:

“Signing of the Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation (2010) and the Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (2010) by the Republic of Turkey should in no way be construed as implying any obligation on the part of Turkey to enter into any dealing with the countries that Turkey has no diplomatic relations with, within the framework of the said Convention and the Protocol.”

Upon ratification of the Convention, Turkey made the following reservation and declaration, respectively:

“The Government of the Republic of Turkey declares that it does not consider itself bound by the Article 20, Paragraph 1 of the Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation, 2010.”

“Signing of the Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation, 2010, by the Republic of Turkey should in no way be construed as implying any obligation on the part of Turkey to enter into any dealing with the countries that Turkey has no diplomatic relations with, within the framework of the said Convention.”

- (5) The following statement was issued upon ratification of the Convention:

“Pursuant to Article 21(4) of the Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation (Beijing Convention of 2010) adopted on 10 September 2010 in Beijing, China, the Government of the Republic of Côte d’Ivoire declares that it will apply the provisions of Article 1(4)(d) in keeping with the principles of its criminal legislation regarding liability exemptions for family reasons.”

Upon ratification of the Convention, the Republic of Côte d’Ivoire notified the International Civil Aviation Organization of the following:

“In accordance with Article 21(4) of the Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation (Beijing Convention of 2010) adopted on 10 September 2010 in Beijing, China, the Government of the Republic of Côte d’Ivoire informs the Secretary General of the International Civil Aviation Organization that the Republic of Côte d’Ivoire has established its jurisdiction over offenses committed under Article 8(2) of this Convention, and shall give notification with immediate effect of any changes.”

- (6) The instrument of acceptance of the Convention deposited by the Kingdom of the Netherlands on 17 March 2016 was for the European part of the Netherlands and the Caribbean part of the Netherlands (the islands of Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba). The instrument was accompanied by the following declarations:

“With reference to Article 10 of the Convention, the Kingdom of the Netherlands declares, for the European part of the Netherlands and the Caribbean part of the Netherlands (the islands of Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba), that this article is understood to also encompass the right of the prosecuting authorities to decline to prosecute if compelling reasons of a procedural nature would render effective prosecution impossible.”

“In conformity with Article 21, paragraph 4, under a, of the Convention, the Kingdom of the Netherlands declares, for the European part of the Netherlands and the Caribbean part of the Netherlands (the islands of Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba), that it has, in accordance with Article 8, paragraph 2 of the Convention, established jurisdiction under its national law with respect to the offences listed under Article 1 of the Convention in as far as the offence has been committed against a person of Dutch nationality.”

“In conformity with Article 21, paragraph 4, under b, of the Convention, the Kingdom of the Netherlands declares, for the European part of the Netherlands and the Caribbean part of the Netherlands (the islands of Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba), that it shall apply the provisions of Article 1, paragraph 4, under d, of the Convention in accordance with the principles of its criminal law concerning family exemptions from liability.”

(7) Declaration made at the time of accession:

“The Kingdom of Bahrain does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph (1) of Article (20) of the convention.”

(8) At the time of accession Sweden made the following declaration:

“Sweden will apply article 1.4 d in the Convention in accordance with the principles of Swedish criminal law concerning family exemptions of liability.”