

**PROTOCOL
FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF UNLAWFUL ACTS OF VIOLENCE
AT AIRPORTS SERVING INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION,
SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF UNLAWFUL ACTS
AGAINST THE SAFETY OF CIVIL AVIATION, DONE AT MONTREAL ON 23 SEPTEMBER 1971
SIGNED AT MONTREAL ON 24 FEBRUARY 1988**

Entry into force:	The Protocol entered into force on 6 August 1989.
Status:	176 Parties.
This list is based on information received by ICAO or as communicated by the other 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	Effective date
Albania		29 April 2002	29 May 2002
Algeria		6 October 1995	5 November 1995
Andorra (19)		22 May 2006	21 June 2006
Angola		16 January 2008	15 February 2008
Antigua and Barbuda		12 July 2010	11 August 2010
Argentina	24 February 1988	12 February 1992	13 March 1992
Armenia		10 September 2002	10 October 2002
Australia		23 October 1990	22 November 1990
Austria	4 July 1989	28 December 1989	27 January 1990
Azerbaijan		23 March 2000	22 April 2000
Bahamas		2 May 2008	1 June 2008
Bahrain		12 February 1996	13 March 1996
Bangladesh		27 June 2005	27 July 2005
Barbados		12 September 2002	12 October 2002
Belarus	24 February 1988	1 May 1989	6 August 1989
Belgium	15 March 1989	20 April 1999	20 May 1999
Belize		10 June 1998	10 July 1998
Benin		19 April 2004	19 May 2004
Bhutan		26 August 2005	25 September 2005
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)		1 February 2002	3 March 2002
Bosnia and Herzegovina (1)		15 August 1994	6 March 1992
Botswana		30 October 2000	29 November 2000
Brazil	24 February 1988	9 May 1997	8 June 1997
Brunei Darussalam		20 December 2000	19 January 2001
Bulgaria	24 February 1988	26 March 1991	25 April 1991
Burkina Faso		8 December 1998	7 January 1999
Cabo Verde		12 September 2002	12 October 2002
Cambodia		8 November 1996	8 December 1996
Cameroon	23 November 1988	13 March 2003	12 April 2003
Canada	24 February 1988	2 August 1993	1 September 1993
Central African Republic		1 July 1991	31 July 1991
Chad		12 July 2017	11 August 2017
Chile	24 February 1988	15 August 1989	14 September 1989
China (2)(18)	24 February 1988	5 March 1999	4 April 1999
Colombia		14 January 2004	13 February 2004
Comoros		10 March 2008	9 April 2008
Congo	13 April 1989	27 September 2013	27 October 2013
Cook Islands		14 April 2005	14 May 2005
Costa Rica	24 February 1988	22 April 2003	22 May 2003
Côte d'Ivoire	21 March 1988	13 April 2012	13 May 2012
Croatia (3)		8 June 1993	8 October 1991
Cuba		31 October 2001	30 November 2001

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Cyprus		23 April 2002	23 May 2002
Czechia (4)		25 March 1993	1 January 1993
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	11 April 1989	19 July 1995	18 August 1995
Democratic Republic of the Congo	24 February 1988		
Denmark (5)	24 February 1988	23 November 1989	23 December 1989
Djibouti		11 June 2004	11 July 2004
Dominica		26 July 2005	25 August 2005
Dominican Republic		21 June 2016	21 July 2016
Ecuador		4 March 2004	3 April 2004
Egypt	24 February 1988	25 July 2000	24 August 2000
El Salvador		8 April 1998	8 May 1998
Equatorial Guinea		14 January 2004	13 February 2004
Estonia		22 December 1993	21 January 1994
Ethiopia	24 February 1988	15 December 1999	14 January 2000
Fiji		21 September 1992	21 October 1992
Finland	16 November 1988	3 April 1998	3 May 1998
France (6)	29 March 1988	6 September 1989	6 October 1989
Gabon	20 September 1988	13 August 2003	12 September 2003
Gambia		16 June 2000	16 July 2000
Georgia		15 February 1999	17 March 1999
Germany (7)	24 February 1988	25 April 1994	25 May 1994
Ghana	24 February 1988	15 July 1997	14 August 1997
Greece	18 April 1988	25 April 1991	25 May 1991
Grenada		15 January 2002	14 February 2002
Guatemala		11 October 1994	10 November 1994
Guinea		1 October 1998	31 October 1998
Guinea-Bissau		17 October 2008	16 November 2008
Guyana		19 June 2002	19 July 2002
Honduras		20 January 2004	19 February 2004
Hungary	24 February 1988	7 September 1988	6 August 1989
Iceland	24 February 1988	9 May 1990	8 June 1990
India		22 March 1995	21 April 1995
Indonesia	24 February 1988		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)		14 February 2002	16 March 2002
Iraq		31 January 1990	2 March 1990
Ireland	29 July 1988	26 July 1991	25 August 1991
Israel	24 February 1988	2 April 1993	2 May 1993
Italy	24 February 1988	13 March 1990	12 April 1990
Jamaica	24 February 1988	18 August 2005	17 September 2005
Japan		24 April 1998	24 May 1998
Jordan	30 September 1988	18 September 1992	18 October 1992
Kazakhstan		18 May 1995	17 June 1995
Kenya		5 October 1995	4 November 1995
Kuwait (8)	24 February 1988	8 March 1989	6 August 1989
Kyrgyzstan		28 February 2000	29 March 2000
Lao People's Democratic Republic		7 October 2002	6 November 2002
Latvia		13 April 1997	13 May 1997
Lebanon	24 February 1988	27 May 1996	26 June 1996
Lesotho		8 June 2010	8 July 2010
Liberia	24 February 1988	10 March 2003	9 April 2003
Libya		26 July 1996	25 August 1996
Liechtenstein		26 February 2001	28 March 2001

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Lithuania		4 December 1996	3 January 1997
Luxembourg	18 May 1989	14 November 2003	14 December 2003
Madagascar		30 March 1998	29 April 1998
Malawi	24 February 1988		
Malaysia	24 February 1988	8 September 2006	8 October 2006
Maldives		22 March 1999	21 April 1999
Mali		31 October 1990	30 November 1990
Malta		14 June 1991	14 July 1991
Marshall Islands	23 June 1988	30 May 1989	6 August 1989
Mauritania		8 July 2003	7 August 2003
Mauritius	28 June 1989	17 August 1989	16 September 1989
Mexico	24 February 1988	11 October 1990	10 November 1990
Micronesia (Federated States of)		19 March 2003	18 April 2003
Monaco		22 December 1993	21 January 1994
Mongolia		22 September 1999	22 October 1999
Montenegro (20)		20 December 2006	3 June 2006
Morocco	8 July 1988	15 February 2002	17 March 2002
Mozambique		16 January 2003	15 February 2003
Myanmar		22 May 1996	21 June 1996
Namibia		4 November 2005	4 December 2005
Nauru		19 August 2005	18 September 2005
Netherlands (9)	13 April 1988	11 July 1995	10 August 1995
New Zealand	11 April 1989	2 August 1999	1 September 1999
Nicaragua		25 April 2002	25 May 2002
Niger	24 February 1988	23 December 2008	22 January 2009
Nigeria		25 March 2003	24 April 2003
Niue		30 September 2009	30 October 2009
North Macedonia (12)		4 January 1995	-
Norway	24 February 1988	29 May 1990	28 June 1990
Oman		27 November 1992	27 December 1992
Pakistan	24 February 1988	26 September 2000	26 October 2000
Palau		12 October 1995	11 November 1995
Panama		10 April 1996	10 May 1996
Papua New Guinea		11 July 2002	10 August 2002
Paraguay		23 July 2002	22 August 2002
Peru	24 February 1988	7 June 1989	6 August 1989
Philippines	25 January 1989	17 December 2003	16 January 2004
Poland	24 February 1988	12 August 2004	11 September 2004
Portugal	24 February 1988	18 December 2001	17 January 2002
Qatar		17 June 2003	17 July 2003
Republic of Korea	24 February 1988	27 June 1990	27 July 1990
Republic of Moldova		20 June 1997	20 July 1997
Romania	24 February 1988	3 September 1998	3 October 1998
Russian Federation	24 February 1988	31 March 1989	6 August 1989
Rwanda		16 May 2002	15 June 2002
Saint Kitts and Nevis (21)		3 September 2008	10 October 2008
Saint Lucia		11 June 1990	11 July 1990
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1 December 1988	29 November 1991	29 December 1991
Samoa		9 July 1998	8 August 1998
Sao Tome and Principe		8 May 2006	7 June 2006
Saudi Arabia	24 February 1988	21 February 1989	6 August 1989
Senegal	24 February 1988	24 March 2003	23 April 2003
Serbia (16)		6 September 2001	27 April 1992

State	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification, accession or succession	Effective date
Seychelles		21 May 2004	20 June 2004
Sierra Leone		4 October 2019	3 November 2019
Singapore		22 November 1996	22 December 1996
Slovakia (10)		20 March 1995	1 January 1993
Slovenia (11)		27 May 1992	-
South Africa		21 September 1998	21 October 1998
Spain	2 March 1989	8 May 1991	7 June 1991
Sri Lanka	28 October 1988	11 February 1997	13 March 1997
Sudan		15 May 2000	14 June 2000
Suriname		27 March 2003	26 April 2003
Sweden	24 February 1988	26 July 1990	25 August 1990
Switzerland	24 February 1988	9 October 1990	8 November 1990
Syrian Arab Republic (17)		18 July 2002	17 August 2002
Tajikistan		29 February 1996	30 March 1996
Thailand		14 May 1996	13 June 1996
Togo	24 October 1988	9 February 1990	11 March 1990
Tonga		10 December 2002	9 January 2003
Trinidad and Tobago		3 April 2001	3 May 2001
Tunisia		7 June 1994	7 July 1994
Türkiye	24 February 1988	7 July 1989	6 August 1989
Turkmenistan		25 May 1999	24 June 1999
Uganda		17 March 1994	16 April 1994
Ukraine	24 February 1988	3 January 1990	2 February 1990
United Arab Emirates	24 February 1988	9 March 1989	6 August 1989
United Kingdom (13)(14)(15)	26 October 1988	15 November 1990	15 December 1990
United Republic of Tanzania		9 March 2004	8 April 2004
United States	24 February 1988	19 October 1994	18 November 1994
Uruguay		3 December 1998	2 January 1999
Uzbekistan		7 February 1994	9 March 1994
Vanuatu		9 November 2005	9 December 2005
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	24 February 1988		
Viet Nam		25 August 1999	24 September 1999
Yemen		5 January 2007	4 February 2007

- (1) An instrument of succession by the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Protocol was deposited with the Government of the United States on 15 August 1994.
- (2) Notification issued by the Government of the People's Republic of China dated 12 June 1997:
 "It is provided both in Section XI of Annex 1 to the Joint Declaration, 'Elaboration by the Government of the People's Republic of China of its Basic Policies Regarding Hong Kong', and Article 153 of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China . . . that international agreements to which the People's Republic of China is not a party but which are implemented in Hong Kong may continue to be implemented in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.
 In accordance with the above provisions, I am instructed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China to make the following notification: The Protocol . . . which applies to Hong Kong at present, will continue to apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1 July 1997. Within the above ambit, responsibility for the international rights and obligations of a party to the Protocol will be assumed by the Government of the People's Republic of China."
 The Government of the People's Republic of China made the following reservation at the time of ratification of the Protocol: "the reservation made by the People's Republic of China, when it adhered to the Convention, on paragraph 1 of Article 14 of the 'Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation' done at Montreal on 23 September 1971 is also applicable to this Protocol."
- (3) An instrument of succession by the Government of Croatia to the Protocol was deposited with the Government of the United States on 8 June 1993.

- (4) By a Note dated 8 March 1993, received on 25 March 1993, the Government of Czechia informed the International Civil Aviation Organization that, as a successor State created as a result of the dissolution of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, it considered itself bound by the Protocol with effect from 1 January 1993.
- (5) The Government of Denmark made the following reservation at the time of ratification of the Protocol: "Until later decision, the Protocol will not be applied to the Faroe Islands."
- Note: On 27 September 1994, a declaration dated 22 September 1994 was deposited with the International Civil Aviation Organization by the Government of Denmark whereby that Government withdraws the above reservation, with effect from 1 October 1994.
- (6) The Government of France made the following declaration at the time of signature of the Protocol:
"The French Republic recalls the declaration made at the time of its accession to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation of 23 September 1971, when it stated that: 'In accordance with Article 14, paragraph 2, the French Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of that Article under which 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.'
The above declaration is applicable to the 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 of 23 September 1971."
In addition, the following declaration was made by that Government at the time of ratification:
"In depositing its instrument of ratification of the Protocol of 24 February 1988 for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation done at Montreal on 23 September 1971, the French Republic recalls and confirms the declaration made at the time of its accession to the said Convention, when it stated that: 'In accordance with Article 14, paragraph 2, the French Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of that Article under which 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.'
The above declaration is applicable to the 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 of 23 September 1971."
- (7) The German Democratic Republic, which ratified the Protocol on 31 January 1989, acceded to the Federal Republic of Germany on 3 October 1990.
- (8) It is understood that the ratification of this Protocol 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.
- (9) The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands made the following interpretative statement (declaration) at the time of signature of the Protocol:
"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands hereby declares that, in the light of the preamble, it understands the provisions laid down in Articles II and III of the Protocol to signify the following:
- only those acts which, in view of the nature of the weapons used and the place where they are committed, cause or are likely to cause incidental loss of life or serious injury among the general public or users of international civil aviation in particular, shall be classed as acts of violence within the meaning of the new paragraph 1 *bis* (a), as contained in Article II of the Protocol;
- only those acts which, in view of the damage which they cause to buildings or aircraft at the airport or their disruption of the services provided by the airport, endanger or are likely to endanger the safe operation of the airport in relation to international civil aviation, shall be classed as acts of violence within the meaning of the new paragraph 1 *bis* (b), as contained in Article II of the Protocol."
The instrument of ratification was deposited on 11 July 1995 for the Kingdom in Europe. The declaration made upon signature was reconfirmed and the following reservation made: "The Kingdom of the Netherlands will be bound by the obligation to exercise jurisdiction, as laid down in Article III of the Protocol,

only after it has received and rejected a request for extradition from the Contracting State on whose territory the offence was committed.”

By a Note dated 9 September 2010 and deposited on 8 October 2010, the Kingdom of the Netherlands withdrew the aforementioned reservation made for the Kingdom in Europe on 11 July 1995.

On 12 December 2005, the Kingdom of the Netherlands deposited its instruments of ratification of the Protocol for Aruba. The declaration and the reservation made upon signature and ratification for the Kingdom in Europe were reconfirmed for Aruba.

As of 10 October 2010, the Kingdom of the Netherlands extended the Protocol to the Caribbean part of the Netherlands (Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba).

By a note dated 31 August 2011, deposited on 9 September 2011, the Kingdom of the Netherlands advised that, following a modification in the structure of the Kingdom of the Netherlands effective from 10 October 2010, the declaration made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification was also confirmed for the Caribbean part of the Netherlands (the islands of Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba). The declaration remains valid for the European part of the Netherlands and Aruba.

On 12 October 2022, an instrument of ratification was deposited by the Kingdom of the Netherlands for Curaçao. At the same time, the Kingdom of the Netherlands made the following declaration for Curaçao:

“- Only those acts which, in view of the nature of the weapons used and the place where they are committed, cause or are likely to cause incidental loss of life or serious injury among the general public or users of international civil aviation in particular, shall be classed as acts of violence within the meaning of the new paragraph 1 bis (a), as contained in Article II of the Protocol;

- Only those acts which, in view of the damage which they cause to buildings or aircraft at the airport or their disruption of the services provided by the airport, endanger or are likely to endanger the safe operation of the airport in relation to international civil aviation, shall be classed as acts of violence within the meaning of the new paragraph 1 bis (b), as contained in Article II of the Protocol.”

The Protocol became applicable for Curaçao on 12 October 2022.

- (10) By a Note dated 16 February 1995, received on 20 March 1995, the Government of Slovakia informed the International Civil Aviation Organization that, as a successor State, born from the dissolution of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, it considered itself bound by the Protocol with effect from 1 January 1993.
- (11) An instrument of succession by the Government of Slovenia to the Protocol was deposited with the Government of the United Kingdom on 27 May 1992.
- (12) An instrument of succession by the Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the Protocol was deposited with the Government of the United States on 4 January 1995.
- (13) The Government of the United Kingdom made the following declaration at the time of ratification of the Protocol: “. . . the United Kingdom declares that until consultations with various territories under the territorial sovereignty of the United Kingdom are completed, the Protocol will apply in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland only. Consultations with the territories are in hand and are expected to be completed by the end of 1991.”
- (14) Declaration made at the time of ratification by the Isle of Man: “. . . subsequent to the deposit of the United Kingdom’s Instrument of Ratification in the Treaty Archives on 15 November 1990 The Isle of Man, for whose international relations the United Kingdom is responsible and whose Government has informed the Government of the United Kingdom that they wish to participate in the Protocol, has been included under the United Kingdom’s ratification of the Protocol . . . to take effect from 14 February 1997.”
- (15) Statement issued by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, dated 18 June 1997:
“. . . in accordance with the Joint Declaration of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of the People’s Republic of China on the Question of Hong Kong, signed on 19 December 1984, the Government of the United Kingdom will restore Hong Kong to the People’s Republic of China with effect from 1 July 1997. The Government of the United Kingdom will continue to have international responsibility for Hong Kong until that date. Therefore, from that date the Government of the United Kingdom will cease to be responsible for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the Protocol to Hong Kong.”
- (16) By a Note dated 17 July 2001, deposited on 6 September 2001 with ICAO, 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 Protocol, with effect from 27 April 1992, the date of State succession. (The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia had signed the Protocol on 24 February 1988 and ratified it on 21 December 1989.)
On 4 February 2003, the name of the State of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was changed to Serbia and Montenegro.

Following the Declaration of Independence adopted by the National Assembly of Montenegro on 3 June 2006, the Republic of Serbia advised ICAO by a note dated 13 July 2006 that it continues to exercise its rights and honour its commitments deriving from international treaties concluded by Serbia and Montenegro and requests that the Republic of Serbia be considered a party to all international agreements in force, instead of Serbia and Montenegro.

- (17) In its instrument of accession deposited on 18 July 2002 with ICAO, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic made the following reservation: “the Syrian Arab Republic will not be bound by paragraph 1 of Article 14 of the Montreal Convention signed on 23 September 1971.”
- (18) By a note from the Ambassador of the People’s Republic of China to the U.S. Secretary of State, dated 19 September 2002, the People’s Republic of China extended the Protocol to the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People’s Republic of China.
- (19) Declaration: “At the time of Andorra’s accession to the Convention and to the Protocol, Andorra does not have an airport or an aerodrome in its territory, although it does have heliports and several helipad areas, and no aircraft are registered in its registers.”
- (20) In a note dated 12 December 2006, deposited on 20 December 2006, the Government of Montenegro notified the Government of the United Kingdom its succession to this Protocol and confirmed that the Protocol continues in force for Montenegro with effect from 3 June 2006. See also Note 16 with respect to Serbia.
- (21) Saint Kitts and Nevis deposited its instrument of accession to the Montreal Convention of 1971 on 10 September 2008 with the Government of the United States, and its instrument of accession to the Protocol, on 3 September 2008 with the Government of the Russian Federation. In accordance with Article VII, paragraph 2 of the Protocol, any State which is not a party to the Convention may accede to the Protocol at the same time it accedes to the Convention. The Convention and the Protocol therefore became effective for Saint Kitts and Nevis on 10 October 2008, i.e., 30 days following the date of deposit of the instrument of accession to the Convention (10 September 2008).