

**PROTOCOL SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE CONVENTION  
FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF UNLAWFUL SEIZURE OF AIRCRAFT  
DONE AT BEIJING ON 10 SEPTEMBER 2010**

<b>Entry into force:</b>	<p>1 January 2018.</p> <p>In accordance with Article XXIII:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. This Protocol 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 with the Depositary.</li> <li>2. For each State ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to this Protocol after the deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, this Protocol 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.</li> </ol>
<b>Status:</b>	35 signatures, 15 ratifications, 11 accessions, 1 acceptance.
<b>Note:</b>	<p>Depositary: ICAO.</p> <p>The Protocol 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.</p> <p>This Protocol supplements the <i>Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft</i>, signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970. As between the States Parties to this Protocol, the Convention and this Protocol shall be read and interpreted together as one single instrument and shall be known as The Hague Convention as amended by the Beijing Protocol, 2010.</p> <p>In accordance with its Article XX, the Protocol 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 Protocol is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval.</p> <p>Any State which does not ratify, accept or approve this Protocol, may accede to it at any time.</p> <p>Ratification, acceptance, approval of or accession to this Protocol by any State which is not a Party to the Convention shall have the effect of ratification, acceptance, approval of or accession to The Hague Convention as amended by the Beijing Protocol, 2010.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article XXII, upon ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to this Protocol, each State Party:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) shall notify the Depositary of the jurisdiction it has established under its national law in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 4 of The Hague Convention as amended by the Beijing Protocol, 2010, and immediately notify the Depositary of any change; and</li> <li>(b) may declare that it shall apply the provisions of subparagraph (d) of paragraph 3 of Article 1 of The Hague Convention as amended by the Beijing Protocol, 2010 in accordance with the principles of its criminal law concerning family exemptions from liability.</li> </ol>

State	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification, acceptance (A), approval (AA) or accession (a)	Date of entry into force
Australia	15/3/2013	-	-
Bahrain		26/10/2017 (a)	1/1/2018
Benin	21/1/2013	27/10/2017	1/1/2018
Brazil	10/9/2010	-	-
Burkina Faso	17/2/2012	-	-
Cameroon	25/10/2011	-	-
Chad	1/10/2010	-	-
China	10/9/2010	-	-
Congo		1/10/2014 (a)	1/1/2018
Costa Rica	10/9/2010	-	-

<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>
Côte d'Ivoire (5)		20/3/2015 (a)	1/1/2018
Cuba (3)		20/12/2012 (a)	1/1/2018
Cyprus	10/9/2010	-	-
Czech Republic (1)	23/11/2011	2/7/2013	1/1/2018
Dominican Republic	10/9/2010	22/3/2013	1/1/2018
France	15/4/2011	15/12/2016	1/1/2018
Gambia	10/9/2010	30/11/2015	1/1/2018
Germany	12/10/2016	-	-
Ghana		4/6/2018	1/8/2018
Guyana		26/2/2013 (a)	1/1/2018
India	10/9/2010	-	-
Indonesia	10/9/2010	-	-
Kuwait		28/7/2014 (a)	1/1/2018
Madagascar	5/12/2017	-	-
Mali	10/9/2010	14/11/2012	1/1/2018
Malta		26/9/2016	1/1/2018
Mexico	10/9/2010	-	-
Mozambique		17/8/2016 (a)	1/1/2018
Myanmar		20/3/2013 (a)	1/1/2018
Nepal	10/9/2010	-	-
Netherlands (6)	8/8/2013	17/3/2016 (A)	1/1/2018
Nigeria	10/9/2010	-	-
Panama	30/9/2010	9/10/2015	1/1/2018
Paraguay	10/9/2010	3/8/2018	1/10/2018
Republic of Korea	10/9/2010	-	-
Romania	5/7/2016	22/6/2018	1/8/2018
Saint Lucia (2)		12/9/2012	1/1/2018
Senegal	10/9/2010	-	-
Sierra Leone		25/11/2015	1/1/2018
South Africa	26/9/2013	-	-
Spain	10/9/2010	-	-
Swaziland		23/11/2016 (a)	1/1/2018
Sweden (7)		12/7/2018 (a)	1/9/2018
Switzerland		11/12/2014 (a)	1/1/2018
Togo	21/1/2013	-	-
Turkey (4)	18/9/2013	31/5/2018	1/7/2018
Uganda	10/9/2010	28/11/2017	1/1/2018
United Kingdom	10/9/2010	-	-
United States	10/9/2010	-	-
Zambia	5/10/2010	-	-

- (1) Declaration made upon signature and presented with the instrument of ratification: “Pursuant to Article XXII, paragraph (a) of the Protocol, the Czech Republic announces that it has established its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in Article 1 of the Hague Convention as amended by the 2010 Beijing Protocol in the cases set forth in Article 4, paragraph 2, subparagraphs (a) and (b) of the Hague Convention as amended by the Beijing Protocol.”
- (2) Declarations contained in the instrument of ratification:
- “1. Saint Lucia is committed to the terms of the Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft;

2. Saint Lucia expresses its consent to be bound by the Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft.”

(3) Reservation contained in the instrument of ratification:

“The Government of the Republic of Cuba repeats the reservation made on the 4th of October 2001 in relation to Article 12 of the Convention for the Suppression of the Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft adopted by the Hague Conference on the 16th of December 1970, related to the dispute resolution mechanisms derived from the application of the Treaty.”

The Government of the Republic of Cuba considers that any dispute which arises between the Parties should be resolved through direct negotiations using diplomatic channels. ”

Declaration upon deposit by diplomatic note, in accordance with Article XXII of the Protocol:

“The Republic of Cuba has established accordance with its national jurisdiction in Article 5, Criminal Code, in relation to Article 4, paragraph 2 of the said Protocol.”

The Republic of Cuba declares that it will apply the provisions of subparagraph (d) of paragraph 3 of Article 1 of the Hague Convention, as amended by the Protocol supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft 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.”

At the time of ratification, Turkey made the following declaration:

“Signing of 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 said Protocol.”

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

“In accordance with Article 22 of the Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (Beijing Protocol) 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(3)(d) of The Hague Convention as amended by the Beijing Protocol, in keeping with the principles of its criminal legislation regarding liability exemptions for family reasons.”

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

“In accordance with Article 22 of the Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft (Beijing Protocol) 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 4(2) of this Protocol, and shall give notification with immediate effect of any changes.”

(6) The instrument of acceptance of the Protocol 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:

“In conformity with Article XXII, under a, of the Beijing Protocol, 2010, the Kingdom of the Netherlands

declares, for the European part of the Netherlands and for the Caribbean part of the Netherlands (the islands of Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba), that it has, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 2, of The Hague Convention as amended by the Beijing Protocol, 2010, established jurisdiction under its national law with respect to the offences listed under Article 1 of The Hague Convention as amended by the Beijing Protocol, 2010, in as far as the offence has been committed against a person of Dutch nationality.”

“In conformity with Article XXII, under b, of the Beijing Protocol, 2010, 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 3, under d, of The Hague Convention as amended by the Beijing Protocol, 2010, in accordance with the principles of its criminal law concerning family exemptions from liability.”

- (7) At the time of accession Sweden made the following declaration:  
“Sweden will apply article 1.3 d in the Convention in accordance with the principles of Swedish criminal law concerning family exemptions of liability.”