

**CONVENTION ON OFFENCES AND CERTAIN OTHER ACTS
COMMITTED ON BOARD AIRCRAFT
SIGNED AT TOKYO ON 14 SEPTEMBER 1963**

Entry into force:	Convention entered into force on 4 December 1969.
Status:	188 Parties.

State	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification, accession or succession	Effective date
Afghanistan	-	15 April 1977	14 July 1977
Albania	-	1 December 1997	1 March 1998
Algeria (1)	-	12 October 1995	10 January 1996
Andorra (37)	-	17 May 2006	15 August 2006
Angola	-	24 February 1998	25 May 1998
Antigua and Barbuda	-	19 July 1985	17 October 1985
Argentina	-	23 July 1971	21 October 1971
Armenia	-	23 January 2003	23 April 2003
Australia	-	22 June 1970	20 September 1970
Austria	-	7 February 1974	8 May 1974
Azerbaijan (1)	-	5 February 2004	5 May 2004
Bahamas (2)	-	12 June 1975	10 July 1973
Bahrain (1)(3)	-	9 February 1984	9 May 1984
Bangladesh	-	25 July 1978	23 October 1978
Barbados	25 June 1969	4 April 1972	3 July 1972
Belarus (1)(4)	-	3 February 1988	3 May 1988
Belgium	20 December 1968	6 August 1970	4 November 1970
Belize	-	19 May 1998	17 August 1998
Benin	-	30 March 2004	28 June 2004
Bhutan	-	25 January 1989	25 April 1989
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	-	5 July 1979	3 October 1979
Bosnia and Herzegovina (5)	-	7 March 1995	6 March 1992
Botswana	-	16 January 1979	16 April 1979
Brazil	28 February 1969	14 January 1970	14 April 1970
Brunei Darussalam	-	23 May 1986	21 August 1986
Bulgaria (6)	-	28 September 1989	27 December 1989
Burkina Faso	14 September 1963	6 June 1969	4 December 1969
Burundi	-	14 July 1971	12 October 1971
Cabo Verde	-	4 October 1989	2 January 1990
Cambodia	-	22 October 1996	20 January 1997
Cameroon	-	24 March 1988	22 June 1988
Canada	4 November 1964	7 November 1969	5 February 1970
Central African Republic	-	11 June 1991	9 September 1991
Chad	-	30 June 1970	28 September 1970
Chile	-	24 January 1974	24 April 1974
China (1)(7)(8)(33)	-	14 November 1978	12 February 1979
Colombia	8 November 1968	6 July 1973	4 October 1973
Comoros	-	23 May 1991	21 August 1991
Congo	14 September 1963	13 November 1978	11 February 1979
Cook Islands (36)	-	12 April 2005	11 July 2005
Costa Rica	-	24 October 1972	22 January 1973
Côte d'Ivoire	-	3 June 1970	1 September 1970
Croatia (9)	-	5 October 1993	8 October 1991
Cuba (1)	-	12 February 2001	13 May 2001
Cyprus	-	31 May 1972	29 August 1972
Czechia (10)	-	25 March 1993	1 January 1993
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (1)	-	9 May 1983	7 August 1983

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Democratic Republic of the Congo	-	20 July 1977	18 October 1977
Denmark	21 November 1966	17 January 1967	4 December 1969
Djibouti	-	10 June 1992	8 September 1992
Dominican Republic	-	3 December 1970	3 March 1971
Ecuador	8 July 1969	3 December 1969	3 March 1970
Egypt (1)	-	12 February 1975	13 May 1975
El Salvador	-	13 February 1980	13 May 1980
Equatorial Guinea	-	27 February 1991	28 May 1991
Estonia	-	31 December 1993	31 March 1994
Eswatini	-	15 November 1999	13 February 2000
Ethiopia (1)	-	27 March 1979	25 June 1979
Fiji (11)	-	31 January 1972	10 October 1970
Finland	24 October 1969	2 April 1971	1 July 1971
France	11 July 1969	11 September 1970	10 December 1970
Gabon	-	14 January 1970	14 April 1970
Gambia	-	4 January 1979	4 April 1979
Georgia	-	16 June 1994	14 September 1994
Germany (12)	14 September 1963	16 December 1969	16 March 1970
Ghana	-	2 January 1974	2 April 1974
Greece	21 October 1969	31 May 1971	29 August 1971
Grenada	-	28 August 1978	26 November 1978
Guatemala (1)	14 September 1963	17 November 1970	15 February 1971
Guinea	-	18 January 1994	18 April 1994
Guinea-Bissau	-	17 October 2008	15 January 2009
Guyana	-	20 December 1972	19 March 1973
Haiti	-	26 April 1984	25 July 1984
Holy See	14 September 1963		
Honduras (1)	-	8 April 1987	7 July 1987
Hungary (13)	-	3 December 1970	3 March 1971
Iceland	-	16 March 1970	14 June 1970
India (1)	-	22 July 1975	20 October 1975
Indonesia (1)	14 September 1963	7 September 1976	6 December 1976
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	-	28 June 1976	29 September 1976
Iraq (14)	-	15 May 1974	13 August 1974
Ireland	20 October 1964	14 November 1975	12 February 1976
Israel	1 November 1968	19 September 1969	18 December 1969
Italy	14 September 1963	18 October 1968	4 December 1969
Jamaica	-	16 September 1983	15 December 1983
Japan	14 September 1963	26 May 1970	24 August 1970
Jordan	-	3 May 1973	1 August 1973
Kazakhstan	-	18 May 1995	16 August 1995
Kenya	-	22 June 1970	20 September 1970
Kuwait (15)	-	27 November 1979	25 February 1980
Kyrgyzstan	-	28 February 2000	28 May 2000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	-	23 October 1972	21 January 1973
Latvia	-	10 June 1997	8 September 1997
Lebanon	-	11 June 1974	9 September 1974
Lesotho	-	28 April 1972	27 July 1972
Liberia	14 September 1963	10 March 2003	8 June 2003
Libya	-	21 June 1972	19 September 1972
Liechtenstein	-	26 February 2001	27 May 2001

State	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification, accession or succession	Effective date
Lithuania	-	21 November 1996	19 February 1997
Luxembourg	-	21 September 1972	20 December 1972
Madagascar	2 December 1969	2 December 1969	2 March 1970
Malawi (1)	-	28 December 1972	28 March 1973
Malaysia	-	5 March 1985	3 June 1985
Maldives	-	28 September 1987	27 December 1987
Mali	-	31 May 1971	29 August 1971
Malta	-	28 June 1991	26 September 1991
Marshall Islands	-	15 May 1989	13 August 1989
Mauritania	-	30 June 1977	28 September 1977
Mauritius	-	5 April 1983	4 July 1983
Mexico	24 December 1968	18 March 1969	4 December 1969
Monaco	-	2 June 1983	31 August 1983
Mongolia	-	24 July 1990	22 October 1990
Montenegro (38)	-	20 December 2007	3 June 2006
Morocco (16)	-	21 October 1975	19 January 1976
Mozambique (35)	-	6 January 2003	6 April 2003
Myanmar	-	23 May 1996	21 August 1996
Namibia	-	19 December 2005	19 March 2006
Nauru	-	17 May 1984	15 August 1984
Nepal	-	15 January 1979	15 April 1979
Netherlands (17)	9 June 1967	14 November 1969	12 February 1970
New Zealand (36)	-	12 February 1974	13 May 1974
Nicaragua	-	24 August 1973	22 November 1973
Niger	14 April 1969	27 June 1969	4 December 1969
Nigeria	29 June 1965	7 April 1970	6 July 1970
Niue	-	23 June 2009	21 September 2009
North Macedonia (26)	-	30 August 1994	17 September 1991
Norway	19 April 1966	17 January 1967	4 December 1969
Oman (1)(18)	-	9 February 1977	10 May 1977
Pakistan	6 August 1965	11 September 1973	10 December 1973
Palau	-	12 October 1995	10 January 1996
Panama	14 September 1963	16 November 1970	14 February 1971
Papua New Guinea (1)(19)	-	15 December 1975	16 September 1975
Paraguay	-	9 August 1971	7 November 1971
Peru (1)	-	12 May 1978	10 August 1978
Philippines	14 September 1963	26 November 1965	4 December 1969
Poland (20)	-	19 March 1971	17 June 1971
Portugal (31)(32)	11 March 1964	25 November 1964	4 December 1969
Qatar	-	6 August 1981	5 December 1981
Republic of Korea	8 December 1965	19 February 1971	20 May 1971
Republic of Moldova	-	20 June 1997	18 September 1997
Romania (1)	-	15 February 1974	16 May 1974
Russian Federation (1)(21)	-	3 February 1988	3 May 1988
Rwanda	-	17 May 1971	15 August 1971
Saint Kitts and Nevis (39)	-	5 October 2020	1 December 2020
Saint Lucia	-	31 October 1983	29 January 1984
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	-	18 November 1991	16 February 1992
Samoa	-	9 July 1998	7 October 1998
San Marino	-	16 December 2014	16 March 2015
Sao Tome and Principe	-	4 May 2006	2 August 2006
Saudi Arabia	6 April 1967	21 November 1969	19 February 1970

State	Date of signature	Date of deposit of instrument of ratification, accession or succession	Effective date
Senegal	20 February 1964	9 March 1972	7 June 1972
Serbia (34)	-	6 September 2001	27 April 1992
Seychelles	-	4 January 1979	4 April 1979
Sierra Leone	-	9 November 1970	7 February 1971
Singapore	-	1 March 1971	30 May 1971
Slovakia (22)	-	20 March 1995	1 January 1993
Slovenia (23)	-	18 December 1992	25 June 1991
Solomon Islands (24)	-	23 March 1982	7 July 1978
Somalia	-	1 April 2025	30 June 2025
South Africa (1)	-	26 May 1972	24 August 1972
Spain	27 July 1964	1 October 1969	30 December 1969
Sri Lanka	-	30 May 1978	28 August 1978
Sudan	-	25 May 2000	23 August 2000
Suriname (25)	-	10 September 1979	25 November 1975
Sweden	14 September 1963	17 January 1967	4 December 1969
Switzerland	31 October 1969	21 December 1970	21 March 1971
Syrian Arab Republic (1)	-	31 July 1980	29 October 1980
Tajikistan	-	20 March 1996	18 June 1996
Thailand	-	6 March 1972	4 June 1972
Togo	-	26 July 1971	24 October 1971
Tonga	-	13 February 2002	14 May 2002
Trinidad and Tobago	-	9 February 1972	9 May 1972
Tunisia (1)	-	25 February 1975	26 May 1975
Türkiye	-	17 December 1975	16 March 1976
Turkmenistan	-	30 June 1999	28 September 1999
Uganda	-	25 June 1982	23 September 1982
Ukraine (1)(27)	-	29 February 1988	29 May 1988
United Arab Emirates (28)	-	16 April 1981	15 July 1981
United Kingdom (29)(30)	14 September 1963	29 November 1968	4 December 1969
United Republic of Tanzania	-	12 August 1983	10 November 1983
United States	14 September 1963	5 September 1969	4 December 1969
Uruguay	-	26 January 1977	26 April 1977
Uzbekistan	-	31 July 1995	29 October 1995
Vanuatu	-	31 January 1989	1 May 1989
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) (1)	13 March 1964	4 February 1983	5 May 1983
Viet Nam (1)	-	10 October 1979	8 January 1980
Yemen	-	26 September 1986	25 December 1986
Zambia	-	14 September 1971	13 December 1971
Zimbabwe	-	8 March 1989	6 June 1989

- (1) Reservation: Does not consider itself bound by Article 24, paragraph 1, of the Convention.
- (2) On 12 June 1975, a declaration dated 15 May 1975 was deposited with the International Civil Aviation Organization by the Government of the Bahamas indicating that the Bahamas considers itself to be bound to the Tokyo Convention by virtue of the ratification of the United Kingdom and pursuant to customary international law. The Bahamas attained independence on 10 July 1973.
- (3) Reservation: “The accession of the State of Bahrain to the Convention shall not be considered or interpreted as recognition of ‘Israel’ either generally or implicitly under the Convention”.
- (4) Declaration dated 17 December 1987 by the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (now the Republic of Belarus) that “the accession of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft does not affect its rights and obligations under agreements in force on the suppression of acts of unlawful interference with civil aviation, to which it is a Party”.

- (5) An instrument of succession by the Government of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina was deposited with the International Civil Aviation Organization on 7 March 1995, with effect from 6 March 1992.
- (6) Declaration dated 21 August 1989 by the People's Republic of Bulgaria (now the Republic of Bulgaria) that "the accession of the People's Republic of Bulgaria to the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft does not affect its rights and obligations under the multilateral and bilateral agreements on acts of unlawful interference against civil aviation, to which it is a Party".
- (7) The instrument of accession contains the following statement: "The Chinese Government declares illegal and null and void the signature and ratification by the Chiang clique usurping the name of China in regard to the above-mentioned Convention".
- (8) Notification issued by the Government of the People's Republic of China dated 5 June 1997:
"The Convention . . . to which the Government of the People's Republic of China deposited its instrument of accession on 14 November 1978, will apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region with effect from 1 July 1997. The Government of the People's Republic of China also makes the following declaration:
The reservation to Paragraph 1 of Article 24 of the Convention made by the Government of the People's Republic of China when it deposited its instrument of accession on 14 November 1978 will also apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.
The Government of the People's Republic of China will assume responsibility for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the Convention to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region."
- (9) An instrument of succession by the Government of the Republic of Croatia was deposited with the International Civil Aviation Organization on 5 October 1993, with effect from 8 October 1991.
- (10) By a Note dated 8 March 1993, received on 25 March 1993, the Government of the Czech Republic 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 Convention with effect from 1 January 1993.
- (11) On 31 January 1972, a declaration dated 18 January 1972 was deposited with the International Civil Aviation Organization by the Government of Fiji indicating that Fiji succeeded, upon independence, to the rights and obligations of the United Kingdom in respect of this Convention. Fiji attained independence on 10 October 1970.
- (12) The German Democratic Republic, which acceded to the Convention on 10 January 1989, acceded to the Federal Republic of Germany on 3 October 1990.
- (13) On 12 December 1989, a declaration dated 16 October 1989 was deposited with the International Civil Aviation Organization by the Government of Hungary whereby that Government withdraws the reservation made at the time of accession on 3 December 1970 with regard to Article 24, paragraph 1, of the Convention. The declaration took effect on 12 December 1989.
- (14) Accession by the Republic of Iraq to the Convention shall, however, in no way signify recognition of Israel or entry into any relations with it.
- (15) It is understood that the accession to the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, done at Tokyo, 1963, 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.
- (16) "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".
- (17) Declaration: "... the Convention, with respect to the Kingdom of the Netherlands, shall not enter into force for Suriname and/or the Netherlands Antilles until the ninetieth day after the date on which the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands will have notified ICAO that in Suriname and/or in the Netherlands Antilles the necessary steps for giving effect to the provisions of the above-mentioned Convention have been taken".

On 4 June 1974, a declaration dated 10 May 1974 was deposited with ICAO by the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands stating that the necessary steps for giving effect to the provisions of the Convention have been taken in regard to making the Convention applicable to Suriname and the Netherlands Antilles. Accordingly, the Convention took effect for Suriname and the Netherlands Antilles on 2 September 1974. (See also footnote 25)

By a Note dated 30 December 1985 the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands informed ICAO that as of 1 January 1986 the Convention is applicable to the Netherlands Antilles (without Aruba) and to Aruba.

The Netherlands Antilles ceased to exist as an autonomous country within the Kingdom of the Netherlands with effect from 10 October 2010. By a note dated 31 August 2011, deposited on 9 September 2011, the Netherlands advised ICAO that, following a modification in the structure of the Kingdom of the Netherlands effective from 10 October 2010, this Convention applies from 10 October 2010 to the Caribbean part of the Netherlands (the islands of Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba), Curaçao and Sint Maarten. It applies

to the European part of the Netherlands from 12 February 1970 and to Aruba from 1 January 1986.

- (18) The accession by the Government of the Sultanate of Oman to the Convention does not mean or imply, and shall not be interpreted as, recognition of Israel generally or in the context of this Convention.
 - (19) On 15 December 1975, a declaration dated 6 November 1975 was deposited with the International Civil Aviation Organization by the Government of Papua New Guinea indicating that Papua New Guinea desired to be treated as a party in its own right to the Tokyo Convention, which had entered into force for Australia on 20 September 1970 and had applied to the Territory of Papua and Trust Territory of New Guinea. Papua New Guinea attained independence on 16 September 1975.
 - (20) On 18 June 1997, a declaration dated 30 April 1997 was deposited with the International Civil Aviation Organization by the Government of the Republic of Poland whereby that Government withdraws the reservation made at the time of accession on 19 March 1971 with regard to Article 24, paragraph 1, of the Convention. The declaration took effect on 18 June 1997.
 - (21) Declaration dated 4 December 1987 by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (now the Russian Federation) that “the accession of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft does not affect its rights and obligations under bilateral and multilateral agreements in force on the suppression of acts of unlawful interference with civil aviation, to which it is a Party”.
 - (22) By a Note dated 16 February 1995, received on 20 March 1995, the Government of the Slovak Republic 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 Convention with effect from 1 January 1993.
 - (23) An instrument of succession by the Government of the Republic of Slovenia was deposited with the International Civil Aviation Organization on 18 December 1992, with effect from 25 June 1991.
 - (24) An instrument of succession by the Government of Solomon Islands was deposited with the International Civil Aviation Organization on 23 March 1982, with effect from 7 July 1978.
 - (25) An instrument of succession was deposited with the International Civil Aviation Organization on 10 September 1979. Prior to that date the provisions of the Convention applied to Suriname by virtue of a declaration dated 10 May 1974 by the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. The Republic of Suriname attained independence on 25 November 1975. (See also footnote 17.)
 - (26) An instrument of succession by the Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia was deposited with the International Civil Aviation Organization on 30 August 1994, with effect from 17 September 1991.
 - (27) Declaration dated 13 January 1988 by the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic (now Ukraine) that “the accession of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic to the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft does not affect its rights and obligations under bilateral and multilateral agreements in force on the suppression of acts of unlawful interference with civil aviation, to which it is a Party”.
 - (28) Reservation: “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”.
 - (29) Declaration: “. . . the provisions of the Convention shall not apply in regard to Southern Rhodesia unless and until the Government of the United Kingdom informs the International Civil Aviation Organization that they are in a position to ensure that the obligations imposed by the Convention in respect of that territory can be fully implemented”.
- Note: On 1 December 1982, a declaration dated 12 November 1982 was deposited with the International Civil Aviation Organization stating that the provisions of the Convention shall extend to Anguilla. Accordingly, the Convention takes effect for Anguilla on 1 December 1982.
- (30) 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 Convention to Hong Kong.”
 - (31) By a Note dated 6 July 1999 deposited with the International Civil Aviation Organization on 7 July 1999, the Government of Portugal informed the International Civil Aviation Organization that, by Presidential Decree No. 130 dated 15 April 1999 and published on 22 April 1999, Portugal extended application of the Tokyo

Convention to the Territory of Macao. Accordingly, the Convention took effect for the Territory of Macao on 7 July 1999.

- (32) By a Note dated 27 October 1999, the Government of Portugal advised the International Civil Aviation Organization 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.”

- (33) Notification issued by the Government of the People’s Republic of China dated 6 December 1999:

“The Convention . . . to which the Government of the People’s Republic of China deposited the instrument of accession on 14 November 1978, 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 24 of the Convention shall 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.”

- (34) 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 Convention, with effect from 27 April 1992, the date of State succession. (The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia had signed the Convention on 14 September 1963 and ratified it on 12 February 1971).

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.

- (35) The instrument of accession by Mozambique contained the following declaration in accordance with article 24, paragraph 2 of the Convention: “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 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.”

- (36) On 12 August 2005, the Government of New Zealand deposited the following declaration dated 20 July 2005: “. . . whereas the Government of New Zealand’s accession [on 12 February 1974] implicitly extended to the Cook Islands; and whereas the Cook Islands is a self-governing State in a relationship of free association with New Zealand, and possesses in its own right the capacity to enter into treaties and other international agreements with governments and regional and international organisations; and whereas the Government of the Cook Islands acceded to the Convention in its own right on 11 July 2005; now therefore the Government of New Zealand declares that, by reason of the accession to the Convention by the Government of the Cook Islands, it regards the Government of the Cook Islands as having succeeded to the obligations under the Convention of the Government of New Zealand in respect of the Cook Islands, and further declares that, accordingly, as from the date of the accession to the Convention by the Government of the Cook Islands, the Government of New Zealand ceased to have State responsibility for the observance of the obligations under the Convention in respect of the territory of the Cook Islands.”

- (37) Declaration: “At the time of Andorra’s accession to the Convention, 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.”

- (38) An instrument of succession by the Government of Montenegro was deposited with the International Civil Aviation Organization on 20 December 2007, with effect from 3 June 2006. See also note 34 in respect of Serbia.

- (39) On 5 October 2020, Saint Kitts and Nevis deposited instruments of accession to both the Tokyo Convention 1963 and the Montréal Protocol 2014. In accordance with Article XVII, paragraph 3 of the Protocol, ratification, acceptance, approval or accession to the Protocol by any State which is not a Contracting State to the Convention shall have the effect of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession to the Tokyo Convention as amended by the Montréal Protocol 2014. The Convention and the Protocol therefore become effective for Saint Kitts and Nevis on 1 December 2020, i.e., the first day of the second month following the date of the deposit, in accordance with Article XVIII, paragraph 2 of the Protocol.