

**STATUS OF MAURITIUS
WITH REGARD TO INTERNATIONAL AIR LAW INSTRUMENTS**

		Date of Signature	Date of Ratification or Accession	Effective Date
1.	Convention on International Civil Aviation Chicago, 7/12/44	-	30/1/70	1/3/70
2.	International Air Services Transit Agreement Chicago, 7/12/44	-	13/9/71	13/9/71
3.	International Air Transport Agreement Chicago, 7/12/44	-	-	-
4.	Protocol on the Authentic Trilingual Text of the Convention on International Civil Aviation Buenos Aires, 24/9/68	-	-	1/3/70 ¹
5.	Protocol on the Authentic Quadrilingual Text of the Convention on International Civil Aviation Montreal, 30/9/77	-	2/7/90	17/8/99
*6.	Protocol on the Authentic Quinquelingual Text of the Convention on International Civil Aviation Montreal, 29/9/95	29/9/95 ²	-	-
*7.	Protocol on the Authentic Six-Language Text of the Convention on International Civil Aviation Montreal, 1/10/98	1/10/98 ²	-	-
8.	Article 93 <i>bis</i> Montreal, 27/5/47		1/9/70	1/9/70
9.	Article 45 Montreal, 14/6/54		1/9/70	1/9/70
10.	Articles 48(a), 49(e) and 61 Montreal, 14/6/54		1/9/70	1/9/70
11.	Article 50(a) Montreal, 21/6/61		1/9/70	1/9/70
12.	Article 48(a) Rome, 15/9/62		1/9/70	11/9/75
13.	Article 50(a) New York, 12/3/71		9/6/71	16/1/73
14.	Article 56 Vienna, 7/7/71		15/11/71	19/12/74
15.	Article 50(a) Montreal, 16/10/74		25/6/75	15/2/80
16.	Protocol of Amendment (Final paragraph, Russian Text) Montreal, 30/9/77		5/7/79	17/8/99
17.	Article 83 <i>bis</i> Montreal, 6/10/80		6/8/90	20/6/97
18.	Article 3 <i>bis</i> Montreal, 10/5/84		7/11/89	1/10/98
19.	Article 56 Montreal, 6/10/89		6/8/90	18/4/05
20.	Article 50(a) Montreal, 26/10/90		17/4/91	28/11/02

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		Date of Signature	Date of Ratification or Accession	Effective Date
*21.	Protocol of Amendment (Final paragraph, Arabic Text) Montreal, 29/9/95		2/3/04	-
*22.	Protocol of Amendment (Final paragraph, Chinese Text) Montreal, 1/10/98		2/3/04	-
*23.	Article 50(a) Montréal, 6/10/16		15/12/22	-
*24.	Article 56 Montréal, 6/10/16		15/12/22	-
25.	Convention on the International Recognition of Rights in Aircraft Geneva, 19/6/48	-	17/4/91	16/7/91
26.	Convention on Damage Caused by Foreign Aircraft to Third Parties on the Surface Rome, 7/10/52	-	-	-
27.	Protocol to Amend the Rome Convention of 1952 Montreal, 23/9/78	-	-	-
28.	Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air Warsaw, 12/10/29	-	17/10/89	15/1/90
29.	Protocol to Amend the Warsaw Convention of 1929 The Hague, 28/9/55	-	17/10/89 ³	15/1/90
30.	Convention, Supplementary to the Warsaw Convention, for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air Performed by a Person Other than the Contracting Carrier Guadalajara, 18/9/61	-	15/10/90	13/1/91
*31.	Protocol to Amend the Warsaw Convention of 1929 as Amended by The Hague Protocol of 1955 Guatemala City, 8/3/71	-	-	-
32.	Additional Protocol No. 1 Montreal, 25/9/75	-	- ³	-
33.	Additional Protocol No. 2 Montreal, 25/9/75	-	- ³	-
*34.	Additional Protocol No. 3 Montreal, 25/9/75	-	- ³	-
35.	Montreal Protocol No. 4 Montreal, 25/9/75	-	14/6/98 ³	12/9/98
36.	Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules for International Carriage by Air Montreal, 28/5/99	28/5/99	2/2/17	3/4/17
37.	Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft Tokyo, 14/9/63	-	5/4/83	4/7/83
38.	Protocol to Amend the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft Montréal, 4/4/14	-	-	-

**STATUS OF MAURITIUS
WITH REGARD TO INTERNATIONAL AIR LAW INSTRUMENTS**

		Date of Signature	Date of Ratification or Accession	Effective Date
39.	Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft The Hague, 16/12/70	-	25/4/83	25/5/83
40.	Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation Montreal, 23/9/71	-	25/4/83	25/5/83
41.	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 23/9/71 Montreal, 24/2/88	28/6/89	17/8/89	16/9/89
42.	Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection Montreal, 1/3/91	1/3/91	-	-
43.	Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation Beijing, 10/9/10	-	-	-
44.	Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft Beijing, 10/9/10	-	-	-
45.	Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment Cape Town, 16/11/01	-	-	-
46.	Protocol to the Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment on Matters specific to Aircraft Equipment Cape Town, 16/11/01	-	-	-
*47.	Convention on Compensation for Damage Caused by Aircraft to Third Parties Montréal, 2/5/09	-	-	-
*48.	Convention on Compensation for Damage to Third Parties, Resulting from Acts of Unlawful Interference Involving Aircraft Montréal, 2/5/09	-	-	-
49.	Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, 21/11/47 – application to ICAO (Annex III), 21/6/48		18/7/69	18/7/69

* Not in force

NOTES

¹ Acceptance of the Protocol on the Authentic Trilingual Text of the Chicago Convention is deemed by virtue of adherence to that Convention, as provided by Article V of the Protocol.

² Signed without reservation as to acceptance.

³ On 24 January 2020, the Secretary General received a copy of Circular Note No 1/2020, dated 20 January 2020, from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Poland to which was appended Note Verbale No. 1197/28, dated 10 January 2020 from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade of the Republic of Mauritius. The text of the said Note Verbale is reproduced below:

“The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade of the Republic of Mauritius presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland and has the honour to register its strong objection against the extension by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the so-called “British Indian Ocean Territory”, of the Agreements listed at Annex and in respect of which the Government of the Republic of Poland is the depositary.

The Government of the Republic of Mauritius considers that by extending these Agreements to the so-called “British Indian Ocean Territory”, the United Kingdom purported to exercise sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago – a claim which is untenable under international law.

The Government of the Republic of Mauritius wishes to reiterate in emphatic terms that it does not recognize the so-called “British Indian Ocean Territory”. The fact that the Chagos Archipelago is, and has always been, part of the territory of the Republic of Mauritius, and that the United Kingdom has never had sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago, has been authoritatively established by the International Court of Justice in its Advisory Opinion of 25 February 2019, on the *Legal Consequences of the Separation of the Chagos Archipelago from Mauritius in 1965*.

In this authoritative legal determination, the Court declared that the decolonization of the Republic of Mauritius had not been lawfully completed in 1968, since the Chagos Archipelago had been unlawfully detached in 1965, in violation of the right of self-determination of peoples and the Charter of the United Nations, as applied and interpreted in accordance with UN General Assembly resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960, resolution 2066 (XX) of 16 December 1965, resolution 2232 (XXI) of 20 December 1966 and resolution 2357 (XXII) of 19 December 1967. Accordingly, it went on to hold that the United Kingdom’s ongoing administration of the Chagos Archipelago, as the so-called “British Indian Ocean Territory” was an internationally wrongful act, of a continuing nature, that engaged the State responsibility of the United Kingdom. It determined that the United Kingdom is under a legal obligation to terminate its unlawful colonial administration “as rapidly as possible”.

The Court further determined that all UN Member States have an obligation to cooperate with the United Nations in facilitating the completion of the decolonization of the Republic of Mauritius as rapidly as possible, including an obligation not to support the continuing wrongful conduct of the United Kingdom in maintaining its colonial administration in the Chagos Archipelago.

On 22 May 2019, the General Assembly, by an overwhelming majority of 116 votes to 6, adopted resolution 73/295. By this resolution, it endorsed the Court’s Advisory Opinion, affirmed that the Chagos Archipelago forms an integral part of the territory of the Republic of Mauritius, and demanded that the United Kingdom terminate its unlawful colonial administration within a maximum of six months, that is, by no later than 22 November 2019. That deadline has now expired.

Moreover, the General Assembly in its resolution called upon Member States to “cooperate with the United Nations to ensure the completion of the decolonization of Mauritius as rapidly as possible” and to refrain from conduct that might impede or delay the completion of decolonization. It further called upon the United Nations and all its specialized agencies to recognize that the Chagos Archipelago forms an integral part of the territory of the Republic of Mauritius, to support the decolonization of the Republic of Mauritius as rapidly as possible, and to refrain from impeding that process by recognizing the so-called “British Indian Ocean Territory”. Lastly, the resolution also called upon “all other international, regional and intergovernmental organizations, *including those established by treaty*” to recognize that the Chagos Archipelago forms an integral part of the territory of the Republic of Mauritius, to support its speedy decolonization, and to “refrain from impeding that process” by recognizing the so-called “British Indian Ocean Territory”.

The Republic of Mauritius has, over the years, consistently asserted, and hereby reasserts, its full sovereignty over the Chagos Archipelago. The Government of the Republic of Mauritius therefore unequivocally protests against the extension by the United Kingdom of the Agreements listed at Annex to the so-called “British Indian Ocean Territory” and against the purported exercise by the United Kingdom of any sovereignty, rights or jurisdiction within the territory of the Republic of Mauritius.

For the above stated reasons, which arise from established principles of international law as authoritatively interpreted and applied by the International Court of Justice and endorsed by the UN General Assembly, the Government of the Republic of Mauritius does not recognize the extension by the United Kingdom of the Agreements listed at Annex to the so-called “British Indian Ocean Territory”, reserves all its rights in this regard, and calls upon all States Parties to the Agreements listed at Annex to reject the United Kingdom’s extension of these Agreements to the so-called “British Indian Ocean Territory”.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade of the Republic of Mauritius kindly requests that the present objection be duly recorded, circulated and registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade of the Republic of Mauritius avails

itself of his opportunity to renew of the Republic of Poland the assurances of its highest consideration.
 [SEAL] Port Louis, 10 January 2020

ANNEX

**LIST OF AGREEMENTS DEPOSITED WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND
 AND WHICH THE UNITED KINGDOM HAS EXTENDED TO THE SO-CALLED “BRITISH INDIAN
 OCEAN TERRITORY” (“BIOT”)**

Name of Agreement	Action Taken by the United Kingdom
Protocol to amend the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air signed at Warsaw on 12 October 1929, The Hague, 28 September 1955	Extension of the Protocol to the so-called “BIOT” on 3 March 1967
Additional Protocol No. 1 to Amend the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air signed at Warsaw on 12 October 1929, Montreal, 25 September 1975	Ratification of the Protocol extended to the so-called “BIOT” on 5 July 1984
Additional Protocol No. 2 to amend the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air signed at Warsaw on 12 October 1929 as amended by the Protocol done at The Hague on 28 September 1955, Montreal, 25 September 1975	Ratification of the Protocol extended to the so-called “BIOT” on 5 July 1984
Additional Protocol No. 3 to amend the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air signed at Warsaw on 12 October 1929 as amended by the Protocols done at The Hague on 28 September 1955 and at Guatemala City on 8 March 1971, Montreal, 25 September 1975	Ratification of the Protocol extended to the so-called “BIOT” on 5 July 1984
Montreal Protocol No. 4 to amend the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air signed at Warsaw on 12 October 1929 as amended by the Protocol done at The Hague on 28 September 1955, Montreal, 25 September 1975	Ratification of the Protocol extended to the so-called “BIOT” on 5 July 1984”

On 24 February 2020, the Secretary General received Circular Note No 2/2020, dated 21 February 2020, from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Poland to which was appended Note Verbale number OTD/003/2020, dated 11 February 2020 from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. The text of the said Note Verbale is reproduced below:

“The Foreign and Commonwealth Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland presents its compliments to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland and has the honour to refer to a Note Verbale from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade of the Republic of Mauritius dated 10 January 2020 (1197/28). This concerns the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern

Ireland's extension of Protocols under the Warsaw Convention to the British Indian Ocean Territory (BIOT). The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland rejects the claims contained in the Note Verbale of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and International Trade of the Republic of Mauritius. The United Kingdom has no doubt about its sovereignty over the territory of BIOT, which has been under continuous British sovereignty since 1814. Mauritius has never held sovereignty over the islands that now form BIOT and the United Kingdom does not recognise its claim.

The Foreign and Commonwealth Office of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland avails itself of the opportunity to renew to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Poland the assurances of its highest consideration.

FOREIGN AND COMMONWEALTH OFFICE LONDON
[11 FEBRUARY 2020] [SEAL]”