

**STATUS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM  
WITH REGARD TO INTERNATIONAL AIR LAW INSTRUMENTS**

		<b>Date of Signature</b>	<b>Date of Ratification or Accession</b>	<b>Effective Date</b>
1.	Convention on International Civil Aviation Chicago, 7/12/44	7/12/44	1/3/47	4/4/47
2.	International Air Services Transit Agreement Chicago, 7/12/44	7/12/44	31/5/45	31/5/45
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	24/9/68 <sup>1</sup>	9/7/69	9/7/69
5.	Protocol on the Authentic Quadrilingual Text of the Convention on International Civil Aviation Montréal, 30/9/77	30/9/77 <sup>1</sup>	3/10/78	16/9/99
*6.	Protocol on the Authentic Quinquelingual Text of the Convention on International Civil Aviation Montréal, 29/9/95	29/9/95 <sup>1</sup>	23/3/99	-
*7.	Protocol on the Authentic Six-Language Text of the Convention on International Civil Aviation Montréal, 1/10/98	1/10/98 <sup>1</sup>	10/9/02	-
8.	Article 93 <i>bis</i> Montréal, 27/5/47		19/1/48	20/3/61 <sup>11</sup>
9.	Article 45 Montréal, 14/6/54		17/2/55	16/5/58 <sup>11</sup>
10.	Articles 48(a), 49(e) and 61 Montréal, 14/6/54		17/2/55	12/12/56 <sup>11</sup>
11.	Article 50(a) Montréal, 21/6/61		4/1/62	17/7/62 <sup>11</sup>
12.	Article 48(a) Rome, 15/9/62		18/9/63	11/9/75 <sup>11</sup>
13.	Article 50(a) New York, 12/3/71		11/6/71	16/1/73 <sup>11</sup>
14.	Article 56 Vienna, 7/7/71		7/12/71	19/12/74 <sup>11</sup>
15.	Article 50(a) Montréal, 16/10/74		29/2/80	29/2/80 <sup>11</sup>
16.	Protocol of Amendment (Final paragraph, Russian Text) Montréal, 30/9/77		6/10/78	17/8/99 <sup>11</sup>
17.	Article 83 <i>bis</i> Montréal, 6/10/80		16/3/81	20/6/97
18.	Article 3 <i>bis</i> Montréal, 10/5/84		21/8/87	1/10/98
19.	Article 56 Montréal, 6/10/89		-	-

**STATUS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM  
WITH REGARD TO INTERNATIONAL AIR LAW INSTRUMENTS**

		<b>Date of Signature</b>	<b>Date of Ratification or Accession</b>	<b>Effective Date</b>
20.	Article 50(a) Montréal, 26/10/90		-	-
*21.	Protocol of Amendment (Final paragraph, Arabic Text) Montréal, 29/9/95		12/3/99	-
*22.	Protocol of Amendment (Final paragraph, Chinese Text) Montréal, 1/10/98		29/7/02	-
*23.	Article 50(a) Montréal, 6/10/16		27/9/22 <sup>17</sup>	-
*24.	Article 56 Montréal, 6/10/16		27/9/22 <sup>17</sup>	-
25.	Convention on the International Recognition of Rights in Aircraft Geneva, 19/6/48	19/6/48	-	-
26.	Convention on Damage Caused by Foreign Aircraft to Third Parties on the Surface Rome, 7/10/52	23/4/53	-	-
27.	Protocol to Amend the Rome Convention of 1952 Montréal, 23/9/78	-	-	-
28.	Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air Warsaw, 12/10/29	12/10/29	14/2/33	15/5/33 <sup>2</sup>
29.	Protocol to Amend the Warsaw Convention of 1929 The Hague, 28/9/55	23/3/56	3/3/67 <sup>16</sup>	1/6/67 <sup>3</sup>
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	18/9/61	4/9/62	1/5/64 <sup>4</sup>
*31.	Protocol to Amend the Warsaw Convention of 1929 as Amended by The Hague Protocol of 1955 Guatemala City, 8/3/71	8/3/71	-	-
32.	Additional Protocol No. 1 Montréal, 25/9/75	25/9/75	5/7/84 <sup>5, 16</sup>	15/2/96
33.	Additional Protocol No. 2 Montréal, 25/9/75	25/9/75	5/7/84 <sup>5, 16</sup>	15/2/96
*34.	Additional Protocol No. 3 Montréal, 25/9/75	25/9/75	5/7/84 <sup>5, 16</sup>	-
35.	Montreal Protocol No. 4 Montréal, 25/9/75	25/9/75	5/7/84 <sup>5, 16</sup>	14/6/98
36.	Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules for International Carriage by Air Montréal, 28 May 1999	28/5/99 <sup>12</sup>	29/4/04	28/6/04

**STATUS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM  
WITH REGARD TO INTERNATIONAL AIR LAW INSTRUMENTS**

		<b>Date of Signature</b>	<b>Date of Ratification or Accession</b>	<b>Effective Date</b>
37.	Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft Tokyo, 14/9/63	14/9/63	29/11/68	4/12/69 <sup>6</sup>
38.	Protocol to Amend the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft Montréal, 4/4/14	-	-	-
39.	Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft The Hague, 16/12/70	16/12/70	22/12/71	21/1/72 <sup>8</sup>
40.	Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation Montréal, 23/9/71	23/9/71	25/10/73	24/11/73 <sup>9</sup>
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 Montréal on 23/9/71 Montréal, 24/2/88	26/10/88	15/11/90	15/12/90 <sup>10</sup>
42.	Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection Montréal, 1/3/91	1/3/91	28/4/97	21/6/98 <sup>7</sup>
43.	Convention on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Relating to International Civil Aviation Beijing, 10/9/10	10/9/10	-	-
44.	Protocol Supplementary to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft Beijing, 10/9/10	10/9/10	-	-
45.	Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment Cape Town, 16/11/01	16/11/01 <sup>13</sup>	27/7/15	1/11/15
46.	Protocol to the Convention on International Interests in Mobile Equipment on Matters specific to Aircraft Equipment Cape Town, 16/11/01	16/11/01 <sup>14</sup>	27/7/15	1/11/15
*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.	Agreement on the Joint Financing of Certain Air Navigation Services in Greenland Geneva, 25/9/56	25/9/56	18/10/57	6/6/58
50.	Agreement on the Joint Financing of Certain Air Navigation Services in Iceland Geneva, 25/9/56	25/9/56	18/10/57	6/6/58

**STATUS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM  
WITH REGARD TO INTERNATIONAL AIR LAW INSTRUMENTS**

		<b>Date of Signature</b>	<b>Date of Ratification or Accession</b>	<b>Effective Date</b>
51.	Protocol for the Amendment of the 1956 Agreement on the Joint Financing of Certain Air Navigation Services in Greenland Montréal, 3/11/82	3/11/82	20/12/83	17/11/89
52.	Protocol for the Amendment of the 1956 Agreement on the Joint Financing of Certain Air Navigation Services in Iceland Montréal, 3/11/82	3/11/82	20/12/83	17/11/89
53.	International Agreement on the procedure for the establishment of tariffs for intra-European scheduled air services Paris, 16/6/87	-	-	-
54.	International Agreement on the sharing of capacity on intra-European scheduled air services Paris, 16/6/87	-	-	-
55.	International COSPAS-SARSAT Programme Agreement Paris, 1/7/88	-	7/2/90	9/3/90 <sup>15</sup>
56.	Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the Specialized Agencies, 21/11/47 – application to ICAO (Annex III), 21/6/48		16/8/49	16/8/49

\* Not in force

**NOTES**

<sup>1</sup> Signed with reservation as to acceptance.

<sup>2</sup> List of territories on whose behalf the Government of the United Kingdom adhered to the Warsaw Convention on 3 December 1934 (effective 3 March 1935): Bermuda, British Antarctic Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman, Turks, and Caicos Islands, Akrotiri and Dhekelia, Falkland Islands and Dependencies, Hong Kong, Montserrat, Saint Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla and Saint Helena and Ascension.

<sup>3</sup> List of territories on whose behalf the Government of the United Kingdom adhered to The Hague Protocol on 3 March 1967 (effective 1 June 1967) and a declaration made by the Government of the United Kingdom relating thereto: Bermuda, British Antarctic Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman, Turks, and Caicos Islands, Akrotiri and Dhekelia, Falkland Islands and Dependencies, Hong Kong, Montserrat and Saint Helena and Ascension.

According to a declaration dated 3 March 1967 made by the Government of the United Kingdom in accordance with Article XXV, paragraph 2, of the said Protocol, the Protocol does not apply to the following territories: Aden, Antigua, Brunei, Dominica, Grenada, Kamarin, Kuria Muria Islands, Perim, Protectorate of Southern Arabia, Saint Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, Southern Rhodesia, Swaziland and Tonga.

Notification by the Embassy of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, dated 26 June 1997: “. . . I am instructed by Her Britannic Majesty’s Principal Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs to refer to the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air, done at Warsaw on 12 October as amended by the Hague Protocol 1955 (hereinafter referred to the ‘Convention’) which applies to Hong Kong at present. I am also instructed to state that 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.”

4 In a letter dated 15 March 1967, the Government of the United Kingdom declared, with regard to the Guadalajara Convention: “that the Convention . . . shall extend, in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article XVI of the Convention, to all the territories for whose international relations the Government of the United Kingdom are responsible with certain exceptions. These exceptions are Aden, Antigua, Brunei, Dominica, Grenada, Kamaran, the Kuria Muria Islands, Perim, the Protectorate of Southern Arabia, Saint Christopher, Nevis and Anguilla, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent, Swaziland and Tonga. The Convention will thus be extended to the territories named in the enclosed list: Bahamas, Bermuda, British Antarctic Territory, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Channel Islands, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gibraltar, Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, Hong Kong, Isle of Man, Mauritius, Montserrat, Saint Helena and Ascension, Seychelles, Turks and Caicos Islands, the United Kingdom Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia in the Island of Cyprus”.

5 List of territories on whose behalf the Government of the United Kingdom ratified Additional Protocols Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and Montreal Protocol No. 4 on 5 July 1984: the Bailiwick of Jersey, the Bailiwick of Guernsey, the Isle of Man, Anguilla, Bermuda, British Antarctic Territory, British Indian Ocean Territory, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands, Falkland Islands Dependencies, Gibraltar, Hong Kong, Montserrat, Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands, Saint Helena, Saint Helena Dependencies, Turks and Caicos Islands, United Kingdom Sovereign Base and the areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia in the Island of Cyprus.

6 Declaration by the Government of the United Kingdom with regard to the Tokyo Convention: “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”.

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 took effect for Anguilla on 1 December 1982.

Statement issued by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with respect to the Tokyo Convention, 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.”

7 The instrument of ratification of the Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives by the United Kingdom was in respect of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Hong Kong.

Declaration accompanying the instrument of ratification, made in accordance with Article XIII of the Convention: “The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland . . . confirms that the United Kingdom is a producer State.”

Statement issued by the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with respect to the Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives, 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.”

On 31 August 1999 the Government of the United Kingdom extended ratification of this Convention to the Bailiwick of Guernsey, the Bailiwick of Jersey, the Isle of Man, the Cayman Islands, the Falkland Islands and Montserrat, with effect from 30 October 1999.

On 27 November 2000 the Government of the United Kingdom extended ratification of this Convention to the British Virgin Islands, with effect from 26 January 2001.

<sup>8</sup> Declaration by the Government of the United Kingdom with regard to The Hague Convention that the latter is ratified “in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Territories under territorial sovereignty of the United Kingdom as well as the British Solomon Islands Protectorate”.

<sup>9</sup> Declaration by the Government of the United Kingdom with regard to the Montreal Convention that the latter is ratified “in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Territories under territorial sovereignty of the United Kingdom as well as the British Solomon Islands Protectorate”.

By a Note dated 31 October 1989, the Government of the United Kingdom declared that the provisions of the Convention shall extend to Anguilla.

<sup>10</sup> Declaration by the Government of the United Kingdom at the time of ratification of the Montreal Supplementary Protocol 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”.

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.”

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.”

<sup>11</sup> A statement dated 19 June 1997 was issued by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland with reference to the following Protocols of amendment to the Chicago Convention which applied to Hong Kong at that time: Article 93 *bis* (1947), Article 45 (1954), Articles 48 (a), 49 (e) and 61 (1954), Article 50 (a) (1961), Article 48 (a) (1962), Article 50 (a) (1971), Article 56 (1971), Article 50 (a) (1974) and the Final Clause, Russian Text (1977). The statement reads as follows: “. . . 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 Protocols to Hong Kong.”

<sup>12</sup> Upon signature of the Convention, the United Kingdom, Member State of the European Community, declared that, “in accordance with the Treaty establishing the European Community, the Community has competence to take actions in certain matters governed by the Convention”.

<sup>13</sup> Declaration by the Government of the United Kingdom in respect of its signature lodged with the depositary on 11 March 2005: “The United Kingdom, member of the European Community, declares that, in accordance with the Treaty establishing the European Community, the Community has competence with respect to certain matters governed by the Convention. Signature of the Convention on behalf of the Community will be decided by the competent Community institutions in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty”.

Ratification was for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the territories of Gibraltar, the

Cayman Islands and the Island of Guernsey. At the time of ratification, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made declarations under Articles 39(1)(a), 39(1)(b), 39(4), 52, 53 and 54(2) of the Convention. The ratification became effective on 1 November 2015.

On 14 June 2017, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland notified UNIDROIT that it wishes to extend the application of the Convention to the territories of Bermuda and the Isle of Man. At the time of notification, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made subsequent declarations under Articles 39(1)(a), 39(1)(b), 39(4), 52, 53 and 54(2) of the Convention, effective on 1 January 2018 in relation to Bermuda and the Isle of Man.

- <sup>14</sup> Declaration by the Government of the United Kingdom in respect of its signature lodged with the depositary on 11 March 2005: “The United Kingdom, member of the European Community, declares that, in accordance with the Treaty establishing the European Community, the Community has competence with respect to certain matters governed by the Protocol. Signature of the Protocol on behalf of the Community will be decided by the competent Community institution in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty”.

Ratification was for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the territories of Gibraltar, the Cayman Islands and the Island of Guernsey. At the time of ratification, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made declarations under Articles XXIX, XXX(1), (2) and (3) of the Protocol. The ratification became effective on 1 November 2015.

On 14 June 2017, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland notified UNIDROIT that it wishes to extend the application of the Protocol to the territories of Bermuda and the Isle of Man. At the time of notification, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland made subsequent declarations under Articles XXIX, XXX(1), (2) and (3) of the Protocol, effective on 1 January 2018 in relation to Bermuda and the Isle of Man.

- <sup>15</sup> Association with the Programme as a Ground Segment Provider.

- <sup>16</sup> 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”)**

<b>Name of Agreement</b>	<b>Action Taken by the United Kingdom</b>
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	Ratification of the Protocol

<p>Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules relating to International Carriage by Air signed at Warsaw on 12 October 1929, Montreal, 25 September 1975</p>	<p>extended to the so-called "BIOT" on 5 July 1984</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>Ratification of the Protocol extended to the so-called "BIOT" on 5 July 1984</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>Ratification of the Protocol extended to the so-called "BIOT" on 5 July 1984</p>
<p>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</p>	<p>Ratification of the Protocol extended to the so-called "BIOT" on 5 July 1984"</p>

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]"

- <sup>17</sup> At the time of ratification, the Government of the United Kingdom declared that the Protocol is ratified “in respect of: The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; The Bailiwick of Guernsey; The Bailiwick of Jersey; The Isle of Man; Turks and Caicos Islands; South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands; The Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia in Cyprus; and British Antarctic Territory”.