

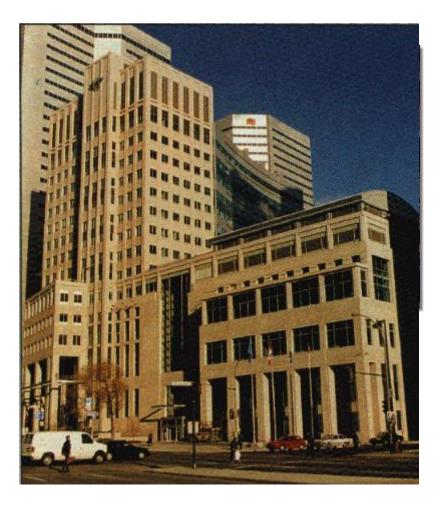
The evolution of penal air law

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Legal Affairs and External Relations Bureau International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Nairobi, Kenya 27 to 28 November 2017



- Briefly about ICAO
- The evolution of aerial crime; threats and responses
- The Offences and Acts Convention: Tokyo Convention 1963 and Montreal Protocol 2014
- The Hijacking Convention: Hague Convention 1970 and Beijing Protocol 2010
- The Sabotage Convention: Montreal Convention 1971
- The Unlawful Acts Convention
 Beijing Convention 2010







منظمة الطزر ان المدنــــي الدولـــي

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION ORGANISATION DE L'AVIATION CIVILE INTERNATIONALE

KUVHAPOJHAR OPTAHIBALJUR IPAЖJAHCKOH ABHALI ORGANIZACION DE AVIACIÓN CIVIL INTERNACIONAL

CONVENTION relative aux infractions et à certains autres actes survenant à bord des aéronefs

Signée à Tokyo le 14 septembre 1963

CONVENTION

on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft

Signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963

CONVENIO sobre las infracciones y ciertos otros actos cometidos a bordo de las aeronaves

Firmado en Tokio el 14 de septiembre de 1963



1963

INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION ORGANISATION DE L'AVIATION CIVILE INTERNATIONALE ORGANIZACIÓN DE AVIACIÓN CIVIL INTERNACIONAL



Tokyo Convention (1963)

Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft

- Entered into force in 1969 (186 parties)
- US vs. Cordova, 1950
- Which State has jurisdiction?





TOKYO CONVENTION



Article 1: Scope

- Offences against penal law
- Acts jeopardizing safety or good order and discipline on board



Articles 6,7: Restrain

- Power of Aircraft Commander to restrain an offender until the next landing
- Crew or passenger to take reasonable preventive measures



Article 8, 12: Power of Aircraft Commander to disembark and deliver offender in the state of landing



Article 10: aircraft commander, crews and passengers, aircraft owner or operator not responsible for actions taken

27 November 2017



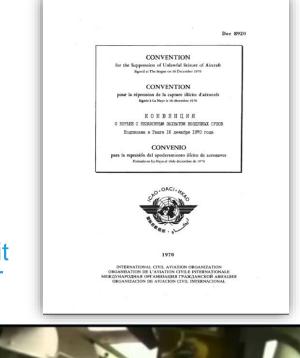
The Hague Convention (1970)

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft

- Entered into force in 1971 (185 parties)

In 1969, number of hijackings had climbed to 82 in one year, highest number ever.

- Criminalization of Hijacking
- Obligation for the States to either extradite or submit the alleged offender to the competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution ("aut dedere aut judicare")
- Jurisdiction
 - State of Registration
 - State of Operator
 - State of Landing







Montreal Convention (1971)Convention for the
Suppression of Unlawful
Acts Against the Safety Of
Civil Aviation

- Entered into force in 1973 (188 parties)



Doc 8966



Montreal Convention, 1971 Offences



Act of violence on board aircraft



Destroy aircraft in service



Place destructive device or substance on aircraft



Destroy or damage air navigation facilities; airport facilities



Communicate false information



Airport Protocol (1988)

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

Entered into force 1989 (174 parties)

Attacks at Rome and Vienna airports in late December 1985; sudden awareness that international airports unprotected.

- Expansion of the scope of application to acts of violence at airports serving international civil aviation

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Must endanger safety at the airport





MEX Convention(1991)

Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection

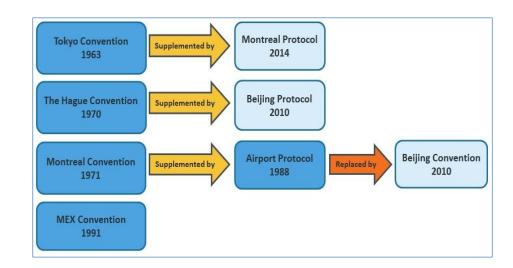
- Entered into force 1998 (153 parties)
- Uniform international system to mark plastic explosives to enhance their detectability
 - Prohibits manufacture of unmarked explosives
 - Prohibits movements in or out of territory except by military or police authorities

on the Marking of Plastic Explositors for the Purpose of Detection, Done at Montreal on 1 March 1991 CONVENTION It manupage des explosits patinges et en foullies sur finan de détection <i>faite à Montreal le ^{an} sans 1991</i> KOIBERLIUR purposes d'Alectrine-eccase impairements, neueux les a Conventions <i>compressions de Mongeaux 1 surgeus 1991</i> scolar CONVENTIO Solve la marcascin de explositors platices para los fines de detección
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hecho en Montreal el 1º de marzo de 1991
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حررت في موتتريال في ١ مارس ١٩٩١
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INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION ORGANIZATION ORGANISATION DE L'AVIATION CIVILE INTERNATIONALE EXILVHAPOJHAR OF AHIJALIJIR I PAЖДАНСКОЙ АВИАЦИИ ORGANIZACIÓN DE AVIACIÓN CIVIL INTERNACIONAL
منظمة الطيران المدنسي الدولسي



Summary of International AVSEC Treaties

- Gradual expansion of acts which are criminalized
- Gradual expansion of protection to civil aviation
- Increase in recognized bases of jurisdiction





New and Emerging Threats







North American Western and European and Eastern and **Central American Central African** North Atlantic Southern African and Caribbean South American ICA0 Middle East **Asia and Pacific** Asia and Pacific Headquarters (WACAF) Office (EUR/NAT) Office (MID) Office (ESAF) Office (APAC) Office (NACC) Office (SAM) Office (APAC) Sub-office Mexico City Lima Montréal Dakar Paris Cairo Nairobi Beijing Bangkok THANK YOU