
STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS

1997 No. 1760

EXTRADITION

The Extradition (Aviation Security) Order 1997

Made - - - - 22nd July 1997
Laid before Parliament 1st August 1997
Coming into force - - 1st September 1997

At the Court at Buckingham Palace, the 22nd day of July 1997
Present,
The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council

Whereas the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation (referred to in this Order as “the Convention” and set out in Part 1 of Schedule 1 to this Order)(**1**) signed at Montreal on 23rd September 1971 entered into force for the United Kingdom on 24th November 1973:

And whereas the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, supplementary to the Convention, which was signed at Montreal on 24th February 1988, (referred to in this Order as “the Protocol”)(**2**) the terms of which are set out in Part II of Schedule 1 to this Order, entered into force for the United Kingdom on 15th December 1990:

And whereas the States mentioned in Part I of Schedule 2 to this Order are foreign States in respect of which the Convention is for the time being in force and in relation to which Orders in Council under section 2 of the Extradition Act 1870 (**3**) are in force:

And whereas the States mentioned in Part II of Schedule 2 to this Order are foreign States in respect of which the Protocol is for the time being in force and in relation to which Orders in Council under section 2 of the Extradition Act 1870 are in force:

And whereas the States mentioned in Part IA of Schedule 3 to this Order are foreign States in respect of which the Convention is for the time being in force but with which no general extradition arrangements have been made:

And whereas the States mentioned in Part IB of Schedule 3 to this Order are foreign States in respect of which the Protocol is for the time being in force but with which no general extradition arrangements have been made:

(1) Cmnd. 5524.

(2) Cm. 1470.

(3) 1870 c. 52. The Act was repealed by the Extradition Act 1989 with the savings mentioned in section 37 of that Act. For the purpose of those savings the Act has to be read with section 49 of the Aviation and Maritime Security Act 1990 (c. 31).

And whereas section 22(3) of the Extradition Act 1989⁽⁴⁾ provides that where general extradition arrangements have not been made with a State which is a Party to the Convention or, as the case may be, a party to the Protocol, and no Order in Council under section 2 of the Extradition Act 1870⁽⁵⁾ is in force in relation to that State, an Order in Council applying the Extradition Act 1989 may be made under section 4 of that Act as if the Convention or, as the case may be, the Protocol constituted general extradition arrangements between the United Kingdom and the foreign State, or any foreign State, party to the Convention or, as the case may be, to the Protocol:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, in exercise of the powers conferred upon Her by sections 4(1), 22(3) and 37(3) of the Extradition Act 1989, is pleased, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

1. This Order may be cited as the Extradition (Aviation Security) Order 1997, and shall come into force on 1st September 1997.

(a) 2. (1) (a) Part I of Schedule 2 to this Order specifies in the first column foreign States which are Parties to the Convention and with which extradition treaties (and relevant Orders in Council under section 2 of the Extradition Act 1870⁽⁶⁾) are for the time being in force, in the second column the dates of those treaties, and in the third column those Orders; and

(b) Schedule 1 to the Extradition Act 1989⁽⁷⁾ shall apply in the case of a State specified in the first column in accordance with the extradition treaty whose date is specified in the corresponding entry in the second column, as supplemented by paragraphs 1 and 4 of Article 8 of the Convention; and

(c) the Order in Council which gives effect to that extradition treaty shall be construed accordingly.

(a) (2) (a) Part II of Schedule 2 to this Order specifies foreign States which are Parties to the Protocol and with which extradition treaties (and relevant Orders in Council under section 2 of the Extradition Act 1870) are for the time being in force, in the second column the dates of those treaties, and in the third column those Orders; and

(b) Schedule 1 to the Extradition Act 1989 shall apply in the case of a State specified in the first column in accordance with the extradition treaty whose date is specified in the corresponding entry in the second column, as supplemented by paragraphs 1 and 4 of Article 8 of the Convention; and

(c) the Order in Council which gives effect to that extradition treaty shall be construed accordingly.

3. The Extradition Act 1989, so far as it relates to extradition procedures under Part III of that Act, shall apply—

(a) in the case of a State mentioned in Part IA of Schedule 3 to this Order (being States in respect of which the Convention is in force), and

(b) in the case of a State mentioned in Part IB of Schedule 3 to this Order (being States in respect of which the Protocol is in force),

subject to the limitations, restrictions, exceptions and qualifications contained in Part II of Schedule 3 to this Order.

(4) 1989 c. 33; section 22 was amended by section 53 of, and paragraph 9 of Schedule 3 to, the Aviation and Maritime Security Act 1990 (c. 31).

(5) 1870 c. 52.

(6) 1870 c. 52.

(7) 1989 c. 33.

4. The Extradition (Aviation Security) Order 1991(8) is hereby revoked.
5. This Order extends only to the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man, and to those territories specified in Schedule 4 to this Order.

N. H. Nicholls
Clerk of the Privy Council

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SCHEDULE 1

PART I

CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF UNLAWFUL ACTS AGAINST THE SAFETY OF CIVIL AVIATION

THE STATES PARTIES TO THIS CONVENTION

CONSIDERING that unlawful acts against the safety of civil aviation jeopardize the safety of persons and property, seriously affect the operation of air services, and undermine the confidence of the peoples of the world in the safety of civil aviation;

CONSIDERING that the occurrence of such acts is a matter of grave concern;

CONSIDERING that, for the purpose of deterring such acts, there is an urgent need to provide appropriate measures for punishment of offenders;

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

Article 1

1. Any person commits an offence if he unlawfully and intentionally:
 - (a) performs an act of violence against a person on board an aircraft in flight if that act is likely to endanger the safety of that aircraft; or
 - (b) destroys an aircraft in service or causes damage to such an aircraft which renders it incapable of flight or which is likely to endanger its safety in flight; or
 - (c) places or causes to be placed on an aircraft in service, by any means whatsoever, a device or substance which is likely to destroy that aircraft, or to cause damage to it which renders it incapable of flight, or to cause damage to it which is likely to endanger its safety in flight; or
 - (d) destroys or damages air navigation facilities or interferes with their operation, if any such act is likely to endanger the safety of aircraft in flight; or
 - (e) communicates information which he knows to be false, thereby endangering the safety of an aircraft in flight.
2. Any person also commits an offence if he:
 - (a) attempts to commit any of the offences mentioned in paragraph 1 of this article; or
 - (b) is an accomplice of a person who commits or attempts to commit any such offence.

Article 2

For the purposes of this Convention:

- (a) an aircraft is considered to be in flight at any time from the moment when all its external doors are closed following embarkation until the moment when any such door is opened for disembarkation; in the case of a forced landing, the flight shall be deemed to continue until the competent authorities take over responsibility for the aircraft and for persons and property on board;
- (b) an aircraft is considered to be in service from the beginning of the preflight preparation of the aircraft by ground personnel or by crew for a specific flight until twenty-four hours after any landing; the period of service shall, in any event, extend for the entire period during which the aircraft is in flight as defined in paragraph (a) of this article.

Article 3

Each Contracting State undertakes to make the offences mentioned in Article 1 punishable by severe penalties.

Article 4

1. This Convention shall not apply to aircraft used in military, customs or police services.
2. In the cases contemplated in subparagraphs (a), (b), (c) and (e) of paragraph 1 of Article 1, this Convention shall apply, irrespective of whether the aircraft is engaged in an international or domestic flight, only if:
 - (a) the place of take-off or landing, actual or intended, of the aircraft is situated outside the territory of the State of registration of that aircraft; or
 - (b) the offence is committed in the territory of a State other than the State of registration of the aircraft.
3. Notwithstanding paragraph 2 of this Article, in the cases contemplated in subparagraphs (a), (b), (c) and (e) of paragraph 1 of Article 1, this Convention shall also apply if the offender or the alleged offender is found in the territory of a State other than the State of registration of the aircraft.
4. With respect to the States mentioned in Article 9 and in the cases mentioned in subparagraphs (a), (b), (c) and (e) of paragraph 1 of Article 1, this Convention shall not apply if the places referred to in subparagraph (a) of paragraph 2 of this article are situated within the territory of the same State where that State is one of those referred to in Article 9, unless the offence is committed or the offender or alleged offender is found in the territory of a State other than that State.
5. In the cases contemplated in subparagraph (d) of paragraph 1 of Article 1, this Convention shall apply only if the air navigation facilities are used in international air navigation.
6. The provisions of paragraphs 2, 3, 4 and 5 of this article shall also apply in the cases contemplated in paragraph 2 of Article 1.

Article 5

1. Each Contracting State shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences in the following cases:
 - (a) when the offence is committed on the territory of that State;
 - (b) when the offence is committed against or on board an aircraft registered in that State;
 - (c) when the aircraft on board which the offence is committed lands in its territory with the alleged offender still on board;
 - (d) when the offence is committed against or on board an aircraft leased without crew to a lessee who has its principal place of business or, if the lessee has no such place of business, his permanent residence, in that State.
2. Each Contracting State shall likewise take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences mentioned in Article 1, paragraph 1 (a), (b) and (c), and in Article 1, paragraph 2, in so far as that paragraph relates to those offences, in the case where the alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite him pursuant to Article 8 to any of the States mentioned in paragraph 1 of this article.
3. This Convention does not exclude any criminal jurisdiction exercised in accordance with national law.

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Article 6

1. Upon being satisfied that the circumstances so warrant, any Contracting State in the territory of which the offender or the alleged offender is present, shall take him into custody or take other measures to ensure his presence. The custody and other measures shall be as provided in the law of that State but may only be continued for such time as is necessary to enable any criminal or extradition proceedings to be instituted.

2. Such State shall immediately make a preliminary enquiry into the facts.

3. Any person in custody pursuant to paragraph 1 of this article shall be assisted in communicating immediately with the nearest appropriate representative of the State of which he is a national.

4. When a State, pursuant to this article, has taken a person into custody, it shall immediately notify the States mentioned in Article 5, paragraph 1, of the State of nationality of the detained person and, if it considers it advisable, and other interested States of the fact that such a person is in custody and of the circumstances which warrant his detention. The State which makes the preliminary enquiry contemplated in paragraph 2 of this article shall promptly report its findings to the said States and shall indicate whether it intends to exercise jurisdiction.

Article 7

The contracting state in the territory of which the alleged offender is found shall, if it does not extradite him, be obliged, without exception whatsoever and whether or not the offence was committed in its territory, to submit the case to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution. Those authorities shall take their decision in the same manner as in the case of any ordinary offence of a serious nature under the law of that State.

Article 8

1. The offences shall be deemed to be included as extraditable offences in any extradition treaty existing between Contracting States. Contracting States undertake to include the offences as extraditable offences in every extradition treaty to be concluded between them.

2. If a Contracting State which makes extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty receives a request for extradition from another Contracting State with which it has no extradition treaty, it may at its option consider this Convention as the legal basis for extradition in respect of the offences. Extradition shall be subject to the other conditions provided by the law of the requested State.

3. Contracting States which do not make extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty shall recognize the offences as extraditable offences between themselves subject to the conditions provided by the law of the requested State.

4. Each of the offences shall be treated, for the purpose of extradition between Contracting States, as if it had been committed not only in the place in which it occurred but also in the territories of the States required to establish their jurisdiction in accordance with Article 5, paragraph 1(b), (c) and (d).

Article 9

The Contracting States which establish joint air transport operating organisations or international operating agencies, which operate aircraft which are subject to joint or international registration shall, by appropriate means, designate for each aircraft the State among them which shall exercise the jurisdiction and have the attributes of the State of registration for the purpose of this Convention and shall give notice thereof to the International Civil Aviation Organization which shall communicate the notice to all States Parties to this Convention.

Article 10

1. Contracting States shall, in accordance with international and national law, endeavour to take all practicable measures for the purpose of preventing the offences mentioned in Article 1.

2. When, due to the commission of one of the offences mentioned in Article 1, a flight has been delayed or interrupted, any Contracting State in whose territory the aircraft or passengers or crew are present shall facilitate the continuation of the journey of the passengers and crew as soon as practicable, and shall without delay return the aircraft and its cargo to the persons lawfully entitled to possession.

Article 11

1. Contracting States shall afford one another the greatest measure of assistance in connection with criminal proceedings brought in respect of the offences. The law of the State requested shall apply in all cases.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this article shall not affect obligations under any other treaty, bilateral or multilateral, which governs or will govern, in whole or in part, mutual assistance in criminal matters.

Article 12

Any Contracting State having reason to believe that one of the offences mentioned in Article 1 will be committed shall, in accordance with its national law, furnish any relevant information in its possession to those States which it believes would be the States mentioned in Article 5, paragraph 1.

Article 13

Each Contracting State shall in accordance with its national law report to the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization as promptly as possible any relevant information in its possession concerning:

- (a) the circumstances of the offence;
- (b) the action taken pursuant to Article 10, paragraph 2;
- (c) the measures taken in relation to the offender or the alleged offender and, in particular, the results of any extradition proceedings or other legal proceedings.

Article 14

1. Any dispute between two or more Contracting States concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention which cannot be settled through negotiation, shall, at the request of one of them, be submitted to arbitration. If within six months from the date of the request for arbitration the Parties are unable to agree on the organization of the arbitration, any one of those Parties may refer the dispute to the International Court of Justice by request in conformity with the Statute of the Court.

2. Each State may at the time of signature or ratification of this Convention or accession thereto, declare that it does not consider itself bound by the preceding paragraph. The other Contracting States shall not be bound by the preceding paragraph with respect to any Contracting State having made such a reservation.

3. Any Contracting State having made a reservation in accordance with the preceding paragraph may at any time withdraw this reservation by notification to the Depositary Governments.

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Article 15

1. This Convention shall be open for signature at Montreal on 23 September 1971, by States participating in the International Conference on Air Law held at Montreal from 8 to 23 September 1971 (hereinafter referred to as the Montreal Conference). After 10 October 1971, the Convention shall be open to all States for signature in Moscow, London and Washington. Any State which does not sign this Convention before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.

2. This Convention shall be subject to ratification by the signatory States. Instruments of ratification and instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, which are hereby designated the Depositary Governments.

3. This Convention shall enter into force thirty days following the date of the deposit of instruments of ratification by ten States signatory to this Convention which participated in the Montreal Conference.

4. For other States, this Convention shall enter into force on the date of entry into force of this Convention in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article, or thirty days following the date of deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession, whichever is later.

5. The Depositary Governments shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or accession, the date of entry into force of this Convention, and other notices.

6. As soon as this Convention comes into force, it shall be registered by the Depositary Governments pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations and pursuant to Article 83 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago, 1944).

Article 16

1. Any Contracting State may denounce this Convention by written notification to the Depositary Governments.

2. Denunciation shall take effect six months following the date on which notification is received by the Depositary Governments.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized thereto by their Governments, have signed this Convention.

DONE at Montreal, this twenty-third day of September, one thousand nine hundred and seventy-one, in three originals, each being drawn up in four authentic texts in the English, French, Russian and Spanish languages.

PART II

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

THE STATES PARTIES TO THIS PROTOCOL

CONSIDERING that unlawful acts of violence which endanger or are likely to endanger the safety of persons at airports servicing international civil aviation or which jeopardise the safe operation of

such airports undermine the confidence of the peoples of the world in safety at such airports and disturb the safe and orderly conduct of civil aviation for all States;

CONSIDERING that the occurrence of such acts is a matter of grave concern to the international community and that, for the purpose of deterring such acts, there is an urgent need to provide appropriate measures for punishment of offenders;

CONSIDERING that it is necessary to adopt provisions supplementary to those of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, done at Montreal on 23 September 1971⁽⁹⁾, to deal with such unlawful acts of violence at airports serving international civil aviation;

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

Article I

This Protocol supplements the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, done at Montreal on 23 September 1971 (hereinafter referred to as “the Convention”), and, as between the Parties to this Protocol, the Convention and the Protocol shall be read and interpreted together as one single instrument.

Article II

1. In Article 1 of the Convention, the following shall be added as new paragraph 1 *bis*:

“**1 bis.** Any person commits an offence if he unlawfully or intentionally, using any device, substance or weapon:

- (a) performs an act of violence against a person at an airport serving international civil aviation which causes or is likely to cause serious injury or death; or
- (b) destroys or seriously damages the facilities of an airport serving international civil aviation or aircraft not in service located thereon or disrupts the services of the airport,

if such an act endangers or is likely to endanger safety at that airport.”

2. In paragraph 2(a) of Article 1 of the Convention, the following words shall be inserted after the words “paragraph 1”:

“or paragraph 1 *bis*”.

Article III

In Article 5 of the Convention, the following shall be added as paragraph 2 *bis*:

“**2 bis.** Each Contracting State shall likewise take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences mentioned in Article 1, paragraph 1 *bis*, and in Article 1, paragraph 2, in so far as that paragraph relates to those offences, in the case where the alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite him pursuant to Article 8 to the State mentioned in paragraph 1(a) of this article.”

Article IV

This Protocol shall be open for signature at Montreal on 24 February 1988 by States participating in the International Conference on Air Law held at Montreal from 9 to 24 February 1988. After 1

(9) Treaty Series No. 10 (1974). Cmnd. 5524.

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March 1988, the Protocol shall be open for signature to all States in London, Moscow, Washington and Montreal, until it enters into force in accordance with Article VI.

Article V

1. This Protocol shall be subject to ratification by the signatory States.
2. Any State which is not a Contracting State to the Convention may ratify this Protocol if at the same time it ratifies or accedes to the Convention in accordance with Article 15 thereof.
3. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America or with the International Civil Aviation Organization, which are hereby designated the Depositories.

Article VI

1. As soon as ten of the signatory States have deposited their instruments of ratification of this Protocol, it shall enter into force between them on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification⁽¹⁰⁾. It shall enter into force for each State which deposits its instrument of ratification after that date on the thirtieth day after deposit of its instrument of ratification.
2. As soon as the Protocol enters into force, it shall be registered by the Depositories pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations and pursuant to Article 83 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago, 1944)⁽¹¹⁾.

Article VII

1. This Protocol shall, after it has entered into force, be open for accession by any non-signatory State.
2. Any State which is not a Contracting State to the Convention may accede to this Protocol if at the same time it ratifies or accedes to the Convention in accordance with Article 15 thereof.
3. Instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Depositories and accession shall take effect on the thirtieth day after the deposit.

Article VIII

1. Any party to this Protocol may denounce it by written notification addressed to the Depositories.
2. Denunciation shall take effect six months following the date on which notification is received by the Depositories.
3. Denunciation of this Protocol shall not of itself have the effect of denunciation of the Convention.
4. Denunciation of the Convention by a Contracting State to the Convention as supplemented by this Protocol shall also have the effect of denunciation of this Protocol.

⁽¹⁰⁾ The Protocol entered into force on 6th August 1989.

⁽¹¹⁾ Treaty Series No. 8 (1953). Cmd. 8742.

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Article IX

1. The Depositaries shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States to this Protocol and all signatory and acceding States to the Convention.

- (a) of the date of each signature and the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification of, or accession to, this Protocol, and
- (b) of the receipt of any notification of denunciation of this Protocol and the date thereof.

2. The Depositaries shall also notify the States referred to in paragraph 1 of the date on which this Protocol enters into force in accordance with Article VI.

IN WITNESS whereof the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized thereto by their Governments, have signed this Protocol.

DONE at Montreal, this twenty-fourth day of February of the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty-eight, in four originals, each being drawn up in four authentic texts in the English, French, Russian and Spanish languages.

SCHEDULE 2

Article 2

PART I

FOREIGN STATES WHICH ARE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION AND IN RESPECT OF WHICH ORDERS IN COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 2 OF THE EXTRADITION ACT 1870 ARE IN FORCE

| <i>State</i> | <i>Date of Extradition Treaty</i> | <i>Order in Council</i> |
|--------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Argentina | 22 May 1889 | 1894/76 |
| Belgium | 29 October 1901 | 1902/208 |
| Bolivia | 22 Febraury 1892 | 1898/1065 |
| Chile | 26 January 1897 | 1898/597 |
| Colombia | 27 October 1888 | 28 November 1889 |
| Ecuador | 20 September 1880 | 26 June 1886 |
| El Salvador | 23 June 1881 | 16 December 1882 |
| Guatemala | 4 July 1885 | 26 November 1886 |
| Haiti | 7 December 1874 | 5 February 1876 |
| Iraq | 2 May 1932 | 1933/357 |
| Liberia | 16 December 1892 | 1894/114 |
| Mexico | 7 September 1886 | 6 April 1889 |
| Monaco | 17 December 1891 | 9 May 1892 |
| Nicaragua | 19 April 1905 | 1906/382 |
| Panama | 25 August 1906 | 1907/648 |
| Paraguay | 12 September 1908 | 1911/662 |

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| <i>State</i> | <i>Date of Extradition Treaty</i> | <i>Order in Council</i> |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Peru | 26 January 1904 | 1907/383 |
| Romania | 21 March 1893 | 1894/119 |
| Russian Federation | 21 March 1887 | 7 March 1887 |
| Thailand | 4 March 1911 | 1911/1151 |
| United States of America | 8 June 1972 | 1976/2144 |
| Uruguay | 26 March 1884 | 5 March 1885 |
| Yugoslavia | 6 December 1900 | 1901/586 |

PART II

FOREIGN STATES WHICH ARE PARTIES TO THE PROTOCOL AND IN RELATION TO WHICH ORDERS IN COUNCIL UNDER SECTION 2 OF THE EXTRADITION ACT 1870 ARE IN FORCE

| <i>State</i> | <i>Date of Extradition Treaty</i> | <i>Order in Council</i> |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Argentina | 22 May 1889 | 1894/76 |
| Chile | 26 January 1897 | 1898/597 |
| Guatemala | 4 July 1885 | 26 November 1886 |
| Iraq | 2 May 1932 | 1933/357 |
| Mexico | 7 September 1886 | 6 April 1889 |
| Monaco | 17 December 1891 | 9 May 1892 |
| Peru | 26 January 1904 | 1907/383 |
| Russian Federation | 24 November 1886 | 7 March 1887 |
| Thailand | 4 March 1911 | 1911/1151 |
| United States of America | 8 June 1972 | 1976/2144 |
| Yugoslavia | 6 December 1900 | 1901/586 |

SCHEDULE 3

Article 3

PART 1A

FOREIGN STATES WHICH ARE PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION AND WITH WHICH NO EXTRADITION TREATIES ARE IN FORCE

| <i>State</i> |
|--------------|
| Afghanistan |
| Algeria |

State

Bahrain
Belarus
Bhutan
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Burkina Faso
Cambodia
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
China, People's Republic of
Comoro Islands
Congo
Congo (Democratic Republic)
Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire
Djibouti
Dominican Republic
Egypt
Equatorial Guinea
Estonia
Ethiopia
Gabon
Georgia
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Honduras
Indonesia
Iran
Japan
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of
Korea, Republic of
Kuwait

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| <i>State</i> |
|--|
| Laos |
| Lebanon |
| Libya |
| Macedonia, The Former Yugoslav Republic of |
| Madagascar |
| Mali |
| Marshall Islands |
| Mauritania |
| Mongolia |
| Morocco |
| Myanmar |
| Nepal |
| Niger |
| Oman |
| Palau |
| Philippines |
| Qatar |
| Rwanda |
| Saudi Arabia |
| Senegal |
| Sudan |
| Surinam |
| Syria |
| Togo |
| Tunisia |
| Ukraine |
| United Arab Emirates |
| Uzbekistan |
| Venezuela |
| Vietnam |
| Yemen |

PART IB

FOREIGN STATES WHICH ARE PARTIES TO THE PROTOCOL AND WITH WHICH NO EXTRADITION TREATIES ARE IN FORCE

Algeria
Bahrain
Belarus
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Cambodia
Central African Republic
Estonia
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Korea, Republic of
Kuwait
Lebanon
Libya
Mali
Marshall Islands
Myanmar
Oman
Palau
Saudi Arabia
Tajikistan
Togo
Tunisia
United Arab Emirates

PART II

APPLICATION OF THE EXTRADITION ACT 1989 IN THE CASE OF A STATE MENTIONED IN PART IA AND B

1.—(1) In the case of a state mentioned in Part IA, the Extradition Act 1989⁽¹²⁾ shall have effect only in respect of—

- (a) an offence mentioned in section 22(4)(c) of that Act;
- (b) an attempt to commit such an offence;
- (c) counselling, procuring, commanding, aiding or abetting such an offence; and
- (d) being an accessory before or after the fact to such an offence.

(12) 1989 c. 33.

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(2) In the case of a State mentioned in Part IB, the Extradition Act 1989 shall have effect only in respect of—

- (a) an offence mentioned in section 22(4)(i) of that Act;
- (b) an attempt to commit such an offence;
- (c) counselling, procuring, commanding, aiding or abetting such an offence; and
- (d) being an accessory before or after the fact to such an offence.

2. No proceeding shall be taken on an application for a provisional warrant to be issued under section 8(1)(b) of the 1989 Act, and no such warrant shall be issued, unless the application is made with the consent of the Secretary of State signified by an Order in the form set out in Part III of this Schedule or in a form to the like effect; but except as aforesaid the signification of consent shall not affect the provisions of the said section 8.

PART III

FORM OF CONSENT OF SECRETARY OF STATE TO APPLICATION FOR A PROVISIONAL WARRANT

Whereas AB, a person recognised by the Secretary of State as a diplomatic or consular representative of _____, has requested consent to application being made for the issue of a provisional warrant for the arrest of CD, late of _____, who [is accused] [has been convicted] of the commission of an offence or attempt to commit an offence or counselling, procuring, commanding, aiding or abetting an offence or of being accessory before or after the fact to an offence, within the jurisdiction of the said State, being an offence which if committed in the United Kingdom would be an offence under the [Aviation Security Act 1982] [Aviation and Maritime Security Act 1990];

By this Order the Secretary of State signifies to you his consent to the said application being made.

Given under the hand of the undersigned, [One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State] [Minister of State at _____] [Under-Secretary of State at _____] this _____ day of _____.

SCHEDULE 4

Article 6

TERRITORIES TO WHICH THIS ORDER EXTENDS

Anguilla
Bermuda
British Antarctic Territory
British Indian Ocean Territory
British Virgin Islands
Cayman Islands
Falkland Islands and Dependencies
Gibraltar
Montserrat
Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie and Oeno Islands
St. Helena and Dependencies

Sovereign Base Areas of Akrotiri and Dhekelia
Turks and Caicos Islands

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(This note is not part of the Order)

This Order applies the Extradition Act 1989 so as to make extraditable offences described in sections 2 and 3 of the Aviation Security Act 1982 (c. 36) (damaging or endangering the safety of aircraft) and section 1 of the Aviation and Maritime Security Act 1990 (c. 31) (endangering safety at aerodromes), attempts to commit such offences and participation in the commission of such offences. It applies to certain States Parties to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 23rd September 1971 and to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 24th February 1988.