



STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS.

**S.I. No. 379 of 2019**

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EXTRADITION (CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF  
UNLAWFUL ACTS AGAINST THE SAFETY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND  
PROTOCOL FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF UNLAWFUL ACTS OF  
VIOLENCE AT AIRPORTS SERVING INTERNATIONAL CIVIL  
AVIATION) ORDER 2019

S.I. No. 379 of 2019

EXTRADITION (CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF UNLAWFUL ACTS AGAINST THE SAFETY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND PROTOCOL FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF UNLAWFUL ACTS OF VIOLENCE AT AIRPORTS SERVING INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION) ORDER 2019

WHEREAS, by the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, done at Montreal on 23 September 1971 (referred to subsequently in these recitals as “the Convention”, and the terms of which are set out in Part A of Schedule 1 to the following Order) to which the State is a party, an arrangement was made with other countries that are parties to that Convention for the surrender of persons wanted for prosecution or punishment for the offences specified therein;

AND WHEREAS the Convention was acceded to on behalf of the State on 12 October 1976;

AND WHEREAS the Convention has also been ratified, or acceded to, by the countries specified in Part B of Schedule 1 to the following Order, subject to the reservations and declarations made by certain countries concerned specified in Part C of that Schedule;

AND WHEREAS by the Protocol, done at Montreal on 24 February 1988, for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, Supplementary to the Convention (referred to subsequently in these recitals as “the Protocol” and the terms of which are set out in Part A of Schedule 2 to the following Order), to which the State is a party, an arrangement (within the meaning of subsection (2) of section 8 of the Extradition Act 1965 (No. 17 of 1965)) was made with other countries that are parties to that Protocol whereby provisions supplementary to those of the Convention were adopted;

AND WHEREAS the Protocol was ratified on behalf of the State on 26 July 1991;

AND WHEREAS the Protocol has also been ratified or acceded to on behalf of the countries specified in Part B of Schedule 2 to the following Order;

NOW I, SIMON COVENEY, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, in exercise of powers conferred on me by section 8 (amended by section 57(3) of the Criminal Justice (Terrorist Offences) Act 2005 (No. 2 of 2005)) of the Extradition Act 1965 (No. 17 of 1965) (as adapted by the Foreign Affairs (Alteration of Name of Department and Title of Minister) Order 2011 (S.I. No. 246 of 2011)), and after consultation with the Minister for Justice and Equality, hereby order as follows:

1. (1) This Order may be cited as the Extradition (Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation and

*Notice of the making of this Statutory Instrument was published in “Iris Oifigiúil” of 2nd August, 2019.*

Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation) Order 2019.

- (2) This Order shall come into operation on 22 July 2019.
2. In this Order, “Act of 1965” means the Extradition Act 1965 (No. 17 of 1965).
  3. Subject to the reservations and declarations specified in Part C of Schedule 1, Part II of the Act of 1965 shall apply in relation to the countries set out in Part B of Schedule 1.
  4. It is hereby declared that the Government have made an arrangement, within the meaning of section 8(2) of the Act of 1965 (namely, the Protocol, done at Montreal on 24 February 1988, 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), amending, as respects Ireland and the countries specified in Part B of Schedule 2, the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation done at Montreal on 23 September 1971.

**SCHEDULE 1**

**PART A**

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

**done at Montreal on 23 September 1971**

*The States Parties to the 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 the 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 the 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 in 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 offenders still on board;
  - (d) when the offence is committed against or on board an aircraft leased without crew to a lessee who has his 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.

### **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, the State of nationality of the detained person and, if it considers it advisable, any other interested State of the fact that such 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 offence 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 recognise 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 organizations 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.

### **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 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 B**

Afghanistan	Djibouti
Albania	Dominica
Algeria	Dominican Republic
Andorra	Ecuador
Angola	Egypt
Antigua and Barbuda	El Salvador
Argentina	Equatorial Guinea
Armenia	Eswatini
Australia	Ethiopia
Azerbaijan	Fiji
Bahamas	Gabon
Bahrain	Gambia
Bangladesh	Georgia
Barbados	Ghana
Belarus	Grenada
Belize	Guatemala
Benin	Guinea
Bhutan	Guinea-Bissau
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Guyana
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Haiti
Botswana	Honduras
Brazil	Iceland
Brunei Darussalam	India
Burkina Faso	Indonesia
Burundi	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Cabo Verde	Iraq
Cambodia	Israel
Cameroon	Jamaica
Canada	Japan
Central African Republic	Jordan
Chad	Kazakhstan
Chile	Kenya
China	Kuwait
Colombia	Kyrgyzstan
Comoros	Lao People's Democratic Republic
Congo	Lebanon
Cook Islands	Lesotho
Costa Rica	Liberia
Côte d'Ivoire	Libya
Cuba	Liechtenstein
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Madagascar
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Malawi

Malaysia	Saint Lucia
Maldives	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Mali	Samoa
Marshall Islands	Sao Tome and Principe
Mauritania	Saudi Arabia
Mauritius	Senegal
Mexico	Serbia
Micronesia (Federated States of)	Seychelles
Monaco	Sierra Leone
Mongolia	Singapore
Montenegro	Solomon Islands
Morocco	South Africa
Mozambique	Sri Lanka
Myanmar	Sudan
Namibia	Suriname
Nauru	Switzerland
Nepal	Syrian Arab Republic
New Zealand	Tajikistan
Nicaragua	Thailand
Niger	Togo
Nigeria	Tonga
Niue	Trinidad and Tobago
Norway	Tunisia
Oman	Turkey
Pakistan	Turkmenistan
Palau	Uganda
Panama	Ukraine
Papua New Guinea	United Arab Emirates
Paraguay	United Republic of Tanzania
Peru	United States of America
Philippines	Uruguay
Qatar	Uzbekistan
Republic of Korea	Vanuatu
Republic of Moldova	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Republic of North Macedonia	Viet Nam
Russian Federation	Yemen
Rwanda	Zambia
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Zimbabwe

## PART C

### **Reservations and Declarations made by States Parties with respect to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation**

**(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations and reservations were made upon ratification, acceptance, approval, formal confirmation, succession or accession.)**

#### **Ukraine**

“[...]

Documents or requests made or issued by the occupying authorities of the Russian Federation, its officials at any level in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol and by the illegal authorities in certain districts of the Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts of Ukraine, which are temporarily not under control of Ukraine, are null and void and have no legal effect regardless of whether they are presented directly or indirectly through the authorities of the Russian Federation.

The provisions of the Conventions regarding the possibility of direct communication or interaction do not apply to the territorial organs of Ukraine in the Autonomous Republic of Crimea and the city of Sevastopol, as well as in certain districts of the Donetsk and Luhansk oblasts of Ukraine, which are temporarily not under control of Ukraine. The procedure of the relevant communication is determined by the central authorities of Ukraine in Kyiv.”

#### **Venezuela**

“Venezuela will take into consideration clearly political motives and the circumstances under which offences described in Article 1 of this Convention are committed, in refusing to extradite or prosecute an offender, unless financial extortion or injury to the crew, passengers, or other persons has occurred”.

[...]”

## SCHEDULE 2

### PART A

**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**

**done at Montreal on 24 February 1988**

*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 serving international civil aviation or which jeopardize 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, 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 and 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 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 Depositaries.

#### **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. 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 this Protocol enters into force, it shall be registered by the Depositaries 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 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 Depositaries 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 Depositaries.
2. Denunciation shall take effect six months following the date on which notification is received by the Depositaries.
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.



### 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 I 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 on the 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.

**PART B**

Albania	Gabon
Algeria	Gambia
Andorra	Georgia
Angola	Ghana
Antigua and Barbuda	Grenada
Argentina	Guatemala
Armenia	Guinea
Australia	Guinea-Bissau
Azerbaijan	Guyana
Bahamas	Honduras
Bahrain	Iceland
Bangladesh	India
Barbados	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Belarus	Iraq
Belize	Israel
Benin	Jamaica
Bhutan	Japan
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	Jordan
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Kazakhstan
Botswana	Kenya
Brazil	Kuwait
Brunei Darussalam	Kyrgyzstan
Burkina Faso	Lao People's Democratic Republic
Cabo Verde	Lebanon
Cambodia	Lesotho
Cameroon	Liberia
Canada	Libya
Central African Republic	Liechtenstein
Chad	Madagascar
Chile	Malaysia
China	Maldives
Colombia	Mali
Comoros	Marshall Islands
Congo	Mauritania
Cook Islands	Mauritius
Costa Rica	Mexico
Côte d'Ivoire	Micronesia (Federated States of)
Cuba	Monaco
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Mongolia
Djibouti	Montenegro
Dominica	Morocco
Dominican Republic	Mozambique
Ecuador	Myanmar
Egypt	Namibia
El Salvador	Nauru
Equatorial Guinea	New Zealand
Ethiopia	Nicaragua
Fiji	Niger

Nigeria	Singapore
Niue	South Africa
Norway	Sri Lanka
Oman	Sudan
Pakistan	Suriname
Palau	Switzerland
Panama	Syrian Arab Republic
Papua New Guinea	Tajikistan
Paraguay	Thailand
Peru	Togo
Philippines	Tonga
Qatar	Trinidad and Tobago
Republic of Korea	Tunisia
Republic of Moldova	Turkey
Republic of North Macedonia	Turkmenistan
Russian Federation	Uganda
Rwanda	Ukraine
Saint Kitts and Nevis	United Arab Emirates
Saint Lucia	United Republic of Tanzania
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	United States of America
Samoa	Uruguay
Sao Tome and Principe	Uzbekistan
Saudi Arabia	Vanuatu
Senegal	Viet Nam
Serbia	Yemen
Seychelles	



GIVEN under my Official Seal,  
18 July, 2019.

SIMON COVENEY,  
Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade.

## EXPLANATORY NOTE

*(This note is not part of the Instrument and does not purport to be a legal interpretation.)*

The effect of this Order is to apply the provisions of Part II of the Extradition Act 1965 to the countries listed in Part B of Schedule 1 to the Order in respect of offences under the 1971 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation. The Convention was acceded to on behalf of the State on 12 October 1976. The countries listed in Part B of Schedule 1 are those states parties to the Convention other than Member States of the European Union because extradition to and from those Member States is regulated by the European Arrest Warrant system. Part C of Schedule 1 lists the reservations and declarations, or parts thereof, made by certain states parties which relate to extradition under the Convention.

This Order also contains a declaration under section 8(2) of the Extradition Act 1965 to the effect that the Government have made an arrangement (namely, the 1988 Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, Supplementary to the Convention), amending, as respects Ireland and the countries specified in Part B of Schedule 2, the Convention.

BAILE ÁTHA CLIATH  
ARNA FHOILSIÚ AG OIFIG AN tSOLÁTHAIR  
Le ceannach díreach ó  
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