



STATUTORY INSTRUMENTS.

S.I. No. 394 of 2019



EXTRADITION (CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF
UNLAWFUL ACTS AGAINST THE SAFETY OF MARITIME
NAVIGATION AND PROTOCOL FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF
UNLAWFUL ACTS AGAINST THE SAFETY OF FIXED PLATFORMS
LOCATED ON THE CONTINENTAL SHELF) ORDER 2019

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WHEREAS by the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation done at Rome on 10 March 1988 (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 10 September 2004;

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 entered and the declarations made by certain of the countries concerned specified in Part C of Schedule 1 to the following Order;

AND WHEREAS by the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf done at Rome on 10 March 1988 (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 was made with other countries that are parties to that Protocol for the surrender of persons wanted for prosecution or punishment for the offences specified therein;

AND WHEREAS the Protocol was acceded to on behalf of the State on 10 September 2004;

AND WHEREAS the Protocol has also been ratified, or acceded to, by the countries specified in Part B of Schedule 2 to the following Order subject to the reservations and declarations by certain of the countries concerned specified in Part C of that Schedule;

NOW I, SIMON COVENEY, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Trade, in exercise of the 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 Maritime

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

Navigation and Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf) Order 2019.

- (2) This Order shall come into operation on 22 July 2019.
2. Part II of the Extradition Act 1965 (No. 17 of 1965) shall apply in relation to —
 - (a) the countries set out in Part B of Schedule 1, subject to the reservations and declarations specified in Part C of Schedule 1, and
 - (b) the countries set out in Part B of Schedule 2, subject to the reservations and declarations specified in Part C of Schedule 2.

SCHEDULE 1

PART A

**CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF UNLAWFUL ACTS
AGAINST THE SAFETY OF MARITIME NAVIGATION**

done at Rome on 10 March 1988

The States Parties to this Convention,

HAVING IN MIND the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations concerning the maintenance of international peace and security and the promotion of friendly relations and co-operation among States,

RECOGNIZING in particular that everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person, as set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

DEEPLY CONCERNED about the world-wide escalation of acts of terrorism in all its forms, which endanger or take innocent human lives, jeopardize fundamental freedoms and seriously impair the dignity of human beings,

CONSIDERING that unlawful acts against the safety of maritime navigation jeopardize the safety of persons and property, seriously affect the operation of maritime services, and undermine the confidence of the peoples of the world in the safety of maritime navigation,

CONSIDERING that the occurrence of such acts is a matter of grave concern to the international community as a whole,

BEING CONVINCED of the urgent need to develop international co-operation between States in devising and adopting effective and practical measures for the prevention of all unlawful acts against the safety of maritime navigation, and the prosecution and punishment of their perpetrators,

RECALLING resolution 40/61 of the General Assembly of the United Nations of 9 December 1985 which, *inter alia*, "urges all States unilaterally and in co-operation with other States, as well as relevant United Nations organs, to contribute to the progressive elimination of causes underlying international terrorism and to pay special attention to all situations, including colonialism, racism and situations involving mass and flagrant violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms and those involving alien occupation, that may give rise to international terrorism and may endanger international peace and security",

RECALLING FURTHER that resolution 40/61 "unequivocally condemns, as criminal, all acts, methods and practices of terrorism wherever and by whomever

committed, including those which jeopardize friendly relations among States and their security",

RECALLING ALSO that by resolution 40/61, the International Maritime Organization was invited to "study the problem of terrorism aboard or against ships with a view to making recommendations on appropriate measures",

HAVING IN MIND resolution A. 584(14) of 20 November 1985, of the Assembly of the International Maritime Organization, which called for development of measures to prevent unlawful acts which threaten the safety of ships and the security of their passengers and crews,

NOTING that acts of the crew which are subject to normal shipboard discipline are outside the purview of this Convention,

AFFIRMING the desirability of monitoring rules and standards relating to the prevention and control of unlawful acts against ships and persons on board ships, with a view to updating them as necessary, and, to this effect, taking note with satisfaction of the Measures to Prevent Unlawful Acts against Passengers and Crews on Board Ships, recommended by the Maritime Safety Committee of the International Maritime Organization,

AFFIRMING FURTHER that matters not regulated by this Convention continue to be governed by the rules and principles of general international law,

RECOGNIZING the need for all States, in combating unlawful acts against the safety of maritime navigation, strictly to comply with rules and principles of general international law,

HAVE AGREED as follows:

Article 1

For the purposes of this Convention, "ship" means a vessel of any type whatsoever not permanently attached to the sea-bed, including dynamically supported craft, submersibles, or any other floating craft.

Article 2

1. This Convention does not apply to:
 - (a) a warship; or
 - (b) a ship owned or operated by a State when being used as a naval auxiliary or for customs or police purposes; or
 - (c) a ship which has been withdrawn from navigation or laid up.

2. Nothing in this Convention affects the immunities of warships and other government ships operated for non-commercial purposes.

Article 3

1. Any person commits an offence if that person unlawfully and intentionally:
 - (a) seizes or exercises control over a ship by force or threat thereof or any other form of intimidation; or
 - (b) performs an act of violence against a person on board a ship if that act is likely to endanger the safe navigation of that ship; or
 - (c) destroys a ship or causes damage to a ship or to its cargo which is likely to endanger the safe navigation of that ship; or
 - (d) places or causes to be placed on a ship, by any means whatsoever, a device or substance which is likely to destroy that ship, or cause damage to that ship or its cargo which endangers or is likely to endanger the safe navigation of that ship; or
 - (e) destroys or seriously damages maritime navigational facilities or seriously interferes with their operation, if any such act is likely to endanger the safe navigation of a ship; or
 - (f) communicates information which he knows to be false, thereby endangering the safe navigation of a ship; or
 - (g) injures or kills any person, in connection with the commission or the attempted commission of any of the offences set forth in subparagraphs (a) to (f).
2. Any person also commits an offence if that person:
 - (a) attempts to commit any of the offences set forth in paragraph 1; or
 - (b) abets the commission of any of the offences set forth in paragraph 1 perpetrated by any person or is otherwise an accomplice of a person who commits such an offence; or
 - (c) threatens, with or without a condition, as is provided for under national law, aimed at compelling a physical or juridical person to do or refrain from doing any act, to commit any of the offences set forth in paragraph 1, subparagraphs (b), (c) and (e), if that threat is likely to endanger the safe navigation of the ship in question.

Article 4

1. This Convention applies if the ship is navigating or is scheduled to navigate into, through or from waters beyond the outer limit of the territorial sea of a single State, or the lateral limits of its territorial sea with adjacent States.
2. In cases where the Convention does not apply pursuant to paragraph 1, it nevertheless applies when the offender or the alleged offender is found in the territory of a State Party other than the State referred to in paragraph 1.

Article 5

Each State Party shall make the offences set forth in article 3 punishable by appropriate penalties which take into account the grave nature of those offences.

Article 6

1. Each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in article 3 when the offence is committed:
 - (a) against or on board a ship flying the flag of the State at the time the offence is committed; or
 - (b) in the territory of that State, including its territorial sea; or
 - (c) by a national of that State.
2. A State Party may also establish its jurisdiction over any such offence when:
 - (a) it is committed by a stateless person whose habitual residence is in that State; or
 - (b) during its commission a national of that State is seized, threatened, injured or killed; or
 - (c) it is committed in an attempt to compel that State to do or abstain from doing any act.
3. Any State Party which has established jurisdiction mentioned in paragraph 2 shall notify the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization (hereinafter referred to as "the Secretary-General"). If such State Party subsequently rescinds that jurisdiction, it shall notify the Secretary-General.

4. Each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in article 3 in cases where the alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite him to any of the States Parties which have established their jurisdiction in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article.
5. This Convention does not exclude any criminal jurisdiction exercised in accordance with national law.

Article 7

1. Upon being satisfied that the circumstances so warrant, any State Party in the territory of which the offender or the alleged offender is present shall, in accordance with its law, take him into custody or take other measures to ensure his presence for such time as is necessary to enable any criminal or extradition proceedings to be instituted.
2. Such State shall immediately make a preliminary inquiry into the facts, in accordance with its own legislation.
3. Any person regarding whom the measures referred to in paragraph 1 are being taken shall be entitled to:
 - (a) communicate without delay with the nearest appropriate representative of the State of which he is a national or which is otherwise entitled to establish such communication or, if he is a stateless person, the State in the territory of which he has his habitual residence;
 - (b) be visited by a representative of that State.
4. The rights referred to in paragraph 3 shall be exercised in conformity with the laws and regulations of the State in the territory of which the offender or the alleged offender is present, subject to the proviso that the said laws and regulations must enable full effect to be given to the purposes for which the rights accorded under paragraph 3 are intended.
5. When a State Party, pursuant to this article, has taken a person into custody, it shall immediately notify the States which have established jurisdiction in accordance with article 6, paragraph 1 and, if it considers it advisable, any other interested States, of the fact that such person is in custody and of the circumstances which warrant his detention. The State which makes the preliminary inquiry 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 8

1. The master of a ship of a State Party (the "flag State") may deliver to the authorities of any other State Party (the "receiving State") any person whom he has reasonable grounds to believe has committed one of the offences set forth in article 3.
2. The flag State shall ensure that the master of its ship is obliged, whenever practicable, and if possible before entering the territorial sea of the receiving State carrying on board any person whom the master intends to deliver in accordance with paragraph 1, to give notification to the authorities of the receiving State of his intention to deliver such person and the reasons therefor.
3. The receiving State shall accept the delivery, except where it has grounds to consider that the Convention is not applicable to the acts giving rise to the delivery, and shall proceed in accordance with the provisions of article 7. Any refusal to accept a delivery shall be accompanied by a statement of the reasons for refusal.
4. The flag State shall ensure that the master of its ship is obliged to furnish the authorities of the receiving State with the evidence in the master's possession which pertains to the alleged offence.
5. A receiving State which has accepted the delivery of a person in accordance with paragraph 3 may, in turn, request the flag State to accept delivery of that person. The flag State shall consider any such request, and if it accedes to the request it shall proceed in accordance with article 7. If the flag State declines a request, it shall furnish the receiving State with a statement of the reasons therefor.

Article 9

Nothing in this Convention shall affect in any way the rules of international law pertaining to the competence of States to exercise investigative or enforcement jurisdiction on board ships not flying their flag.

Article 10

1. The State Party in the territory of which the offender or the alleged offender is found shall, in cases to which article 6 applies, 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 without delay to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution, through proceedings in accordance with the laws of that State. Those authorities shall take their decision in the same manner as in the case of any other offence of a grave nature under the law of that State.

2. Any person regarding whom proceedings are being carried out in connection with any of the offences set forth in article 3 shall be guaranteed fair treatment at all stages of the proceedings, including enjoyment of all the rights and guarantees provided for such proceedings by the law of the State in the territory of which he is present.

Article 11

1. The offences set forth in article 3 shall be deemed to be included as extraditable offences in any extradition treaty existing between any of the States Parties. States Parties undertake to include such offences as extraditable offences in every extradition treaty to be concluded between them.
2. If a State Party which makes extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty receives a request for extradition from another State Party with which it has no extradition treaty, the requested State Party may, at its option, consider this Convention as a legal basis for extradition in respect of the offences set forth in article 3. Extradition shall be subject to the other conditions provided by the law of the requested State Party.
3. States Parties which do not make extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty shall recognize the offences set forth in article 3 as extraditable offences between themselves, subject to the conditions provided by the law of the requested State.
4. If necessary, the offences set forth in article 3 shall be treated, for the purposes of extradition between States Parties, as if they had been committed not only in the place in which they occurred but also in a place within the jurisdiction of the State Party requesting extradition.
5. A State Party which receives more than one request for extradition from States which have established jurisdiction in accordance with article 6 and which decides not to prosecute shall, in selecting the State to which the offender or alleged offender is to be extradited, pay due regard to the interests and responsibilities of the State Party whose flag the ship was flying at the time of the commission of the offence.
6. In considering a request for the extradition of an alleged offender pursuant to this Convention, the requested State shall pay due regard to whether his rights as set forth in article 7, paragraph 3, can be effected in the requesting State.
7. With respect to the offences as defined in this Convention, the provisions of all extradition treaties and arrangements applicable between States Parties are modified as between States Parties to the extent that they are incompatible with this Convention.

Article 12

1. State Parties shall afford one another the greatest measure of assistance in connection with criminal proceedings brought in respect of the offences set forth in article 3, including assistance in obtaining evidence at their disposal necessary for the proceedings.
2. States Parties shall carry out their obligations under paragraph 1 in conformity with any treaties on mutual assistance that may exist between them. In the absence of such treaties, States Parties shall afford each other assistance in accordance with their national law.

Article 13

1. States Parties shall co-operate in the prevention of the offences set forth in article 3, particularly by:
 - (a) taking all practicable measures to prevent preparations in their respective territories for the commission of those offences within or outside their territories;
 - (b) exchanging information in accordance with their national law, and co-ordinating administrative and other measures taken as appropriate to prevent the commission of offences set forth in article 3.
2. When, due to the commission of an offence set forth in article 3, the passage of a ship has been delayed or interrupted, any State Party in whose territory the ship or passengers or crew are present shall be bound to exercise all possible efforts to avoid a ship, its passengers, crew or cargo being unduly detained or delayed.

Article 14

Any State Party having reason to believe that an offence set forth in article 3 will be committed shall, in accordance with its national law, furnish as promptly as possible any relevant information in its possession to those States which it believes would be the States having established jurisdiction in accordance with article 6.

Article 15

1. Each State Party shall, in accordance with its national law, provide to the Secretary-General, as promptly as possible, any relevant information in its possession concerning:
 - (a) the circumstances of the offence;

- (b) the action taken pursuant to article 13, 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.
2. The State Party where the alleged offender is prosecuted shall, in accordance with its national law, communicate the final outcome of the proceedings to the Secretary-General.
 3. The information transmitted in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to all States Parties, to Members of the International Maritime Organization (hereinafter referred to as "the Organization"), to the other States concerned, and to the appropriate international intergovernmental organizations.

Article 16

1. Any dispute between two or more States Parties concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention which cannot be settled through negotiation within a reasonable time 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, acceptance or approval of this Convention or accession thereto, declare that it does not consider itself bound by any or all of the provisions of paragraph 1. The other States Parties shall not be bound by those provisions with respect to any State Party which has made such a reservation.
3. Any State which has made a reservation in accordance with paragraph 2 may, at any time, withdraw that reservation by notification to the Secretary-General.

Article 17

1. This Convention shall be open for signature at Rome on 10 March 1988 by States participating in the International Conference on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and at the Headquarters of the Organization by all States from 14 March 1988 to 9 March 1989. It shall thereafter remain open for accession.
2. States may express their consent to be bound by this Convention by:

- (a) signature without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval; or
 - (b) signature subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, followed by ratification, acceptance or approval; or
 - (c) accession.
3. Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument to that effect with the Secretary-General.

Article 18

- 1. This Convention shall enter into force ninety days following the date on which fifteen States have either signed it without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval, or have deposited an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession in respect thereof.
- 2. For a State which deposits an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession in respect of this Convention after the conditions for entry into force thereof have been met, the ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall take effect ninety days after the date of such deposit.

Article 19

- 1. This Convention may be denounced by any State Party at any time after the expiry of one year from the date on which this Convention enters into force for that State.
- 2. Denunciation shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of denunciation with the Secretary-General.
- 3. A denunciation shall take effect one year, or such longer period as may be specified in the instrument of denunciation, after the receipt of the instrument of denunciation by the Secretary-General.

Article 20

- 1. A conference for the purpose of revising or amending this Convention may be convened by the Organization.
- 2. The Secretary-General shall convene a conference of the States Parties to this Convention for revising or amending the Convention, at the request of one third of the States Parties, or ten States Parties, whichever is the higher figure.

3. Any instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession deposited after the date of entry into force of an amendment to this Convention shall be deemed to apply to the Convention as amended.

Article 21

1. This Convention shall be deposited with the Secretary-General.
2. The Secretary-General shall:
 - (a) inform all States which have signed this Convention or acceded thereto, and all Members of the Organization, of:
 - (i) each new signature or deposit of an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession together with the date thereof;
 - (ii) the date of the entry into force of this Convention;
 - (iii) the deposit of any instrument of denunciation of this Convention together with the date on which it is received and the date on which the denunciation takes effect;
 - (iv) the receipt of any declaration or notification made under this Convention;
 - (b) transmit certified true copies of this Convention to all States which have signed this Convention or acceded thereto.
3. As soon as this Convention enters into force, a certified true copy thereof shall be transmitted by the Depositary to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for registration and publication in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 22

This Convention is established in a single original in the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish languages, each text being equally authentic.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned being duly authorized by their respective Governments for that purpose have signed this Convention.

DONE AT ROME this tenth day of March one thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight.

PART B

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

Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Qatar
Republic of Korea
Republic of Moldova
Republic of North Macedonia
Russian Federation
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Samoa
San Marino
Sao Tome and Principe
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Serbia
Seychelles
Singapore
South Africa
Sri Lanka

Sudan
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Republic
Tajikistan
Togo
Tonga
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Tuvalu
Uganda
Ukraine
United Arab Emirates
United Republic of Tanzania
United States of America
Uruguay
Uzbekistan
Vanuatu
Viet Nam
Yemen

PART C

Reservations and Declarations made by States Parties with respect to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation

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

Iran

"[...]

With regard to Article 11, paragraph 4, the Islamic Republic of Iran considers that the extradition would be applicable only to the State Party within the territorial jurisdiction of which the crime has occurred. In the case where an extradition agreement exists between the requesting State and the State in which the crime has occurred, the agreement shall be applied."

Mexico

Mexico's accession to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, 1988, and to its Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, 1988, is on the understanding that in matters relating to extradition, both article 11 of the Convention and article 3 of the Protocol will be applied in the Republic of Mexico subject to the modalities and procedures laid down in the applicable provisions of national law.

Moldova

"Until the full re-establishment of the territorial integrity of the Republic of Moldova, the provisions of the Convention shall be applied only on the territory controlled by the authorities of the Republic of Moldova.

[...]"

Mozambique:

"[...]

Furthermore, the Republic of Mozambique declares that:

The Republic of Mozambique, in accordance with its Constitution and domestic laws, cannot extradite Mozambique citizens.

Therefore, Mozambique citizens will be tried and sentenced in national courts."

SCHEDULE 2

PART A

PROTOCOL FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF UNLAWFUL ACTS AGAINST THE SAFETY OF FIXED PLATFORMS LOCATED ON THE CONTINENTAL SHELF

done at Rome on 10 March 1988

The States Parties to this Protocol,

BEING PARTIES to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation,

RECOGNIZING that the reasons for which the Convention was elaborated also apply to fixed platforms located on the continental shelf,

TAKING ACCOUNT of the provisions of that Convention,

AFFIRMING that matters not regulated by this Protocol continue to be governed by the rules and principles of general international law,

HAVE AGREED as follows:

Article 1

1. The provisions of articles 5 and 7 and of articles 10 to 16 of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention") shall also apply *mutatis mutandis* to the offences set forth in article 2 of this Protocol where such offences are committed on board or against fixed platforms located on the continental shelf.
2. In cases where this Protocol does not apply pursuant to paragraph 1, it nevertheless applies when the offender or the alleged offender is found in the territory of a State Party other than the State in whose internal waters or territorial sea the fixed platform is located.
3. For the purposes of this Protocol, "fixed platform" means an artificial island, installation or structure permanently attached to the sea-bed for the purpose of exploration or exploitation of resources or for other economic purposes.

Article 2

1. Any person commits an offence if that person unlawfully and intentionally:
 - (a) seizes or exercises control over a fixed platform by force or threat thereof or any other form of intimidation; or
 - (b) performs an act of violence against a person on board a fixed platform if that act is likely to endanger its safety; or
 - (c) destroys a fixed platform or causes damage to it which is likely to endanger its safety; or
 - (d) places or causes to be placed on a fixed platform, by any means whatsoever, a device or substance which is likely to destroy that fixed platform or likely to endanger its safety; or
 - (e) injures or kills any person in connection with the commission or the attempted commission of any of the offences set forth in subparagraphs (a) to (d).

2. Any person also commits an offence if that person:
 - (a) attempts to commit any of the offences set forth in paragraph 1; or
 - (b) abets the commission of any such offences perpetrated by any person or is otherwise an accomplice of a person who commits such an offence; or
 - (c) threatens, with or without a condition, as is provided for under national law, aimed at compelling a physical or juridical person to do or refrain from doing any act, to commit any of the offences set forth in paragraph 1, subparagraphs (b) and (c), if that threat is likely to endanger the safety of the fixed platform.

Article 3

1. Each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in article 2 when the offence is committed:
 - (a) against or on board a fixed platform while it is located on the continental shelf of that State; or
 - (b) by a national of that State.

2. A State Party may also establish its jurisdiction over any such offence when:
 - (a) it is committed by a stateless person whose habitual residence is in that State;
 - (b) during its commission a national of that State is seized, threatened, injured or killed; or
 - (c) it is committed in an attempt to compel that State to do or abstain from doing any act.
3. Any State Party which has established jurisdiction mentioned in paragraph 2 shall notify the Secretary-General of the International Maritime Organization (hereinafter referred to as "the Secretary-General"). If such State Party subsequently rescinds that jurisdiction, it shall notify the Secretary-General.
4. Each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in article 2 in cases where the alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite him to any of the States Parties which have established their jurisdiction in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article.
5. This Protocol does not exclude any criminal jurisdiction exercised in accordance with national law.

Article 4

Nothing in this Protocol shall affect in any way the rules of international law pertaining to fixed platforms located on the continental shelf.

Article 5

1. This Protocol shall be open for signature at Rome on 10 March 1988 and at the Headquarters of the International Maritime Organization (hereinafter referred to as "the Organization") from 14 March 1988 to 9 March 1989 by any State which has signed the Convention. It shall thereafter remain open for accession.
2. States may express their consent to be bound by this Protocol by:
 - (a) signature without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval; or
 - (b) signature subject to ratification, acceptance or approval, followed by ratification, acceptance or approval; or

- (c) accession.
- 3. Ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument to that effect with the Secretary-General.
- 4. Only a State which has signed the Convention without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval, or has ratified, accepted, approved or acceded to the Convention may become a Party to this Protocol.

Article 6

- 1. This Protocol shall enter into force ninety days following the date on which three States have either signed it without reservation as to ratification, acceptance or approval, or have deposited an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession in respect thereof. However, this Protocol shall not enter into force before the Convention has entered into force.
- 2. For a State which deposits an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession in respect of this Protocol after the conditions for entry into force thereof have been met, the ratification, acceptance, approval or accession shall take effect ninety days after the date of such deposit.

Article 7

- 1. This Protocol may be denounced by any State Party at any time after the expiry of one year from the date on which this Protocol enters into force for that State.
- 2. Denunciation shall be effected by the deposit of an instrument of denunciation with the Secretary-General.
- 3. A denunciation shall take effect one year, or such longer period as may be specified in the instrument of denunciation, after the receipt of the instrument of denunciation by the Secretary-General.
- 4. A denunciation of the Convention by a State Party shall be deemed to be a denunciation of this Protocol by that Party.

Article 8

- 1. A conference for the purpose of revising or amending this Protocol may be convened by the Organization.
- 2. The Secretary-General shall convene a conference of the States Parties to this Protocol for revising or amending the Protocol, at the request of one

third of the States Parties, or five States Parties, whichever is the higher figure.

3. Any instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession deposited after the date of entry into force of an amendment to this Protocol shall be deemed to apply to the Protocol as amended.

Article 9

1. This Protocol shall be deposited with the Secretary-General.
2. The Secretary-General shall:
 - (a) inform all States which have signed this Protocol or acceded thereto, and all Members of the Organization, of:
 - (i) each new signature or deposit of an instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, together with the date thereof;
 - (ii) the date of entry into force of this Protocol;
 - (iii) the deposit of any instrument of denunciation of this Protocol together with the date on which it is received and the date on which the denunciation takes effect;
 - (iv) the receipt of any declaration or notification made under this Protocol or under the Convention, concerning this Protocol.
 - (b) transmit certified true copies of this Protocol to all States which have signed this Protocol or acceded thereto.
3. As soon as this Protocol enters into force, a certified true copy thereof shall be transmitted by the Depositary to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for registration and publication in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Article 10

This Protocol is established in a single original in the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish languages, each text being equally authentic.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned, being duly authorized by their respective Governments for that purpose, have signed this Protocol.

24 [394]

DONE AT ROME this tenth day of March one thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight.

PART B

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

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

PART C

Reservations and Declarations made by States Parties to the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf

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

Iran

“[...]

With regard to Article 11, paragraph 4, the Islamic Republic of Iran considers that the extradition would be applicable only to the State Party within the territorial jurisdiction of which the crime has occurred. In the case where an extradition agreement exists between the requesting State and the State in which the crime has occurred, the agreement shall be applied.”

Mexico

Mexico's accession to the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, 1988, and to its Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, 1988, is on the understanding that in matters relating to extradition, both article 11 of the Convention and article 3 of the Protocol will be applied in the Republic of Mexico subject to the modalities and procedures laid down in the applicable provisions of national law.

Moldova

“Until the full re-establishment of the territorial integrity of the Republic of Moldova, the provisions of the Protocol shall be applied only on the territory controlled by the authorities of the Republic of Moldova.

[...]”



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 1988 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and to the countries listed in Part B of Schedule 2 to the Order in respect of offences under the 1988 Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf. The Convention was acceded to on behalf of the State on 10 September 2004 and the Protocol was acceded to on behalf of the State on 10 September 2004

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.

The countries listed in Part B of Schedule 2 are those states parties to the Protocol 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 2 lists the reservations and declarations, or parts thereof, made by certain states parties which relate to extradition under the Protocol.

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