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DIPLOMATIC CONFERENCE ADOPTS PROTOCOL
PROPOSED BY CANADA FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF UNLAWFUL ACTS
OF VIOLENCE AT AIRPORTS

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, the Right Honourable Joe Clark, today announced the signature in Montreal of a Protocol for the suppression of unlawful acts of violence at airports serving international civil aviation.

The signing ceremony for this Protocol, which took place at the Headquarters of the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), marked the successful conclusion of a Diplomatic Conference which opened on February 9 and at which 81 States were represented. This Conference, which was presided over by Canada, adopted the new Protocol by consensus - a first for a Diplomatic Conference concerning the protection of international civil aviation.

This Conference was the result of a Canadian proposal, adopted by the 26th Assembly of ICAO in September 1986, to develop a new legal instrument designed to eliminate safe havens for perpetrators of unlawful acts of violence at airports serving international civil aviation. The Canadian government had taken this initiative after the tragic attacks at the Rome and Vienna airports in December 1985, in accordance with its policy of contributing to international efforts to develop supplementary measures to combat terrorism.

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Secretary of State
for
External Affairs

Secrétaire d'État
aux
Affaires extérieures

BRIEFING NOTE

SIGNATURE OF THE PROTOCOL FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF UNLAWFUL ACTS OF VIOLENCE AT AIRPORTS SERVING INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION

MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 24, 1988

In early 1986 Canada proposed the development, in the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO), of an international legal instrument aimed at deterring and punishing the perpetrators of unlawful acts of violence at airports. Terrorists choose airports as targets because of their international character: at large international airports in particular, the interests of many States can be directly and seriously affected by terrorist attacks.

There was until now no international legal regime for dealing with the prosecution and punishment of the perpetrators of these attacks. However, such an international regime already existed for attacks against aircraft and is embodied in The Hague and Montreal Conventions, which seek to ensure that those who are responsible do not go unpunished, particularly by escaping from the territory of the State where the attack was carried out. These Conventions oblige a State where an alleged offender is found to submit the case to its competent authorities for the purpose of prosecution or to extradite him to another State with jurisdiction over the offence. The Canadian proposal therefore sought to extend this "extradite or prosecute" regime to unlawful acts of violence at airports, thus complementing The Hague-Montreal system.

The instrument adopted by the Diplomatic Conference is a Protocol complementary to the 1971 Montreal Convention, to which Canada and 136 other States are already parties. Hence, while it only contains provisions that are particular to airports, it includes by reference a comprehensive set of internationally agreed measures based on the "extradite or prosecute" principle common to all previous anti-terrorist conventions. Like them, it is designed to eliminate safe havens for terrorists, to increase international cooperation in the prevention and repression of terrorist acts and thereby to deter their perpetrators.