International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (New York, 9 December 1999)

OBJECTIVES

The objective of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (the Convention) is to enhance international cooperation among States in devising and adopting effective measures for the prevention of the financing of terrorism, as well as for its suppression through the prosecution and punishment of its perpetrators.

KEY PROVISIONS

Any person commits an offence within the meaning of the Convention if that person by any means, directly or indirectly, unlawfully and wilfully, provides or collects funds with the intention that they should be used or with the knowledge that they are to be used, in full or in part, to carry out any of the offences described in the treaties listed in the annex to the Convention, or an act intended to cause death or serious bodily injury to any person not actively involved in armed conflict in order to intimidate a population, or to compel a government or an international organization to do or abstain from doing any act. Any person also commits such an offence if that person attempts to commit an offence as set forth above or participates as an accomplice in an offence, organizes or directs others to commit an offence or contributes to the commission of such an offence by a group of persons acting with a common purpose. For an act to constitute an offence, it is not necessary that funds were actually used to carry out an offence as described above. The provision or collection of funds in this manner is an offence whether or not the funds are actually used to carry out the proscribed acts. The Convention does not apply where an act of this nature does not involve any international elements as defined by the Convention.

The Convention requires each Party to take appropriate measures, in accordance with its domestic legal principles, for the detection and freezing, seizure or forfeiture of any funds used or allocated for the purposes of committing the offences described. The offences referred to in the Convention are deemed to be extraditable offences and Parties have obligations to establish their jurisdiction over the offences described, make the offences punishable by appropriate penalties, take alleged offenders into custody, prosecute or extradite alleged offenders, cooperate in preventive measures and countermeasures, and exchange information and evidence needed in related criminal proceedings. The offences referred to in the Convention are deemed to be extraditable offences between Parties under existing extradition treaties and under the Convention itself.

ENTRY INTO FORCE

The Convention entered into force on 10 April 2002 (article 26).

HOW TO BECOME A PARTY

The Convention is closed for signature. It is subject to ratification, acceptance or approval by signatory States. The Convention is open to accession by any State (article 25).

OPTIONAL AND/OR MANDATORY DECLARATIONS AND NOTIFICATIONS

Upon ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to the Convention, a Party which is not a Party to a treaty listed in the annex to the Convention may declare that, in the application of the Convention to the Party, the

treaty shall be deemed not to be included in the annex referred to. Such declaration ceases to have effect as soon as the treaty enters into force for the Party, which shall notify the depositary of this fact (article 2).

When a Party ceases to be a party to a treaty listed in the annex to the Convention, it may make a declaration referred to in article 2 (2) (a), with respect to that treaty (article 2).

Pursuant to article 7 (2), a Party may establish additional jurisdiction over offences under the Convention when the offence is committed under certain circumstances. Upon ratification, acceptance, approval or accession to the Convention, each Party shall notify the Secretary-General of the jurisdiction it has established in accordance with article 7 (2) (article 7).

The Party where an alleged offender is prosecuted shall, in accordance with its domestic law or applicable procedures, communicate the final outcome of the proceedings to the Secretary-General (article 19).

RESERVATIONS

The Convention is silent with regard to reservations. Pursuant to article 24 (2), States may declare that they do not consider themselves bound by article 24(1), according to which disputes among Parties relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention which are not settled by negotiation will be submitted to arbitration and, failing agreement on the organization of the arbitration six months after the date of the request for arbitration, to the International Court of Justice (article 24).

DENUNCIATION/WITHDRAWAL

Any Party may denounce the Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. Such denunciation shall take effect one year following the date on which the notification is received by the Secretary-General (article 27).

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF THE FINANCING OF TERRORISM

New York, 9 December 1999

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 10 April 2002, in accordance with article 26which reads as follows: "1. This Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of the deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. 2. For each State ratifying, accepting, approving or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.".

REGISTRATION: 10 April 2002, No. 38349.

STATUS: Signatories: 132. Parties: 167.

TEXT: Resolution A/RES/54/109; depositary notifications C.N.327.2000.TREATIES-12 of 30 May 2000 (rectification of the original text of the Convention); and C.N.3.2002.TREATIES-1 of 2 January 2002 [proposal for corrections to the original text of the Convention (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish authentic texts)] and C.N.86.2002.TREATIES-4 of 1 February 2002 [Rectification of the original of the Convention (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish authentic texts)]; C.N.312.2002.TREATIES-14 of 4 April 2002 [proposal of a correction to the original of the Convention (Spanish authentic text)] and C.N.420.2002.TREATIES-20 of 3 May 2002 [rectification of the original of the Convention (Spanish authentic text)].

Note: The Convention was adopted by Resolution 54/109 of 9 December 1999 at the fourth session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. In accordance with its article 25 (1), the Convention will be open for signature by all States at United Nations Headquarters from 10 January 2000 to 31 December 2001.

Participant	*Signature*	*Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d)*
Afghanistan		24 Sep 2003 a
Albania	18 Dec 2001	10 Apr 2002
Algeria	18 Jan 2000	8 Nov 2001
Andorra	11 Nov 2001	22 Oct 2008
Antigua and Barbuda		11 Mar 2002 a
Argentina	28 Mar 2001	22 Aug 2005
Armenia	15 Nov 2001	16 Mar 2004
Australia	15 Oct 2001	26 Sep 2002
Austria	24 Sep 2001	15 Apr 2002
Azerbaijan	4 Oct 2001	26 Oct 2001
Bahamas	2 Oct 2001	1 Nov 2005
Bahrain	14 Nov 2001	21 Sep 2004
Bangladesh		26 Aug 2005 a
Barbados	13 Nov 2001	18 Sep 2002
Belarus	12 Nov 2001	6 Oct 2004
Belgium[1]	27 Sep 2001	17 May 2004
Belize	14 Nov 2001	1 Dec 2003
Benin	16 Nov 2001	30 Aug 2004
Bhutan	14 Nov 2001	22 Mar 2004
Bolivia	10 Nov 2001	7 Jan 2002
Bosnia and Herzegovina	11 Nov 2001	10 Jun 2003
Botswana	8 Sep 2000	8 Sep 2000
Brazil	10 Nov 2001	16 Sep 2005
Brunei Darussalam		4 Dec 2002 a
Bulgaria	19 Mar 2001	15 Apr 2002
Burkina Faso		1 Oct 2003 a
Burundi	13 Nov 2001	
Cambodia	11 Nov 2001	12 Dec 2005
Cameroon		6 Feb 2006 a
Canada	10 Feb 2000	19 Feb 2002
Cape Verde	13 Nov 2001	10 May 2002
Central African Republic	19 Dec 2001	19 Feb 2008
Chile	2 May 2001	10 Nov 2001
China[2]	13 Nov 2001	19 Apr 2006
Colombia	30 Oct 2001	14 Sep 2004
Comoros	14 Jan 2000	25 Sep 2003
Congo	14 Nov 2001	20 Apr 2007
Cook Islands	24 Dec 2001	4 Mar 2004
Costa Rica	14 Jun 2000	24 Jan 2003
Côte d'Ivoire		13 Mar 2002 a
Croatia	11 Nov 2001	1 Dec 2003
Cuba	19 Oct 2001	15 Nov 2001

Participant	*Signature*	*Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d)*
Cyprus	1 Mar 2001	30 Nov 2001
Czech Republic	6 Sep 2000	27 Dec 2005
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	12 Nov 2001	
Democratic Republic of the Congo	11 Nov 2001	28 Oct 2005
Denmark[3]	25 Sep 2001	27 Aug 2002
Djibouti	15 Nov 2001	13 Mar 2006
Dominica		24 Sep 2004 a
Dominican Republic	15 Nov 2001	4 Sep 2008
Ecuador	6 Sep 2000	9 Dec 2003
Egypt	6 Sep 2000	1 Mar 2005
El Salvador		15 May 2003 a
Equatorial Guinea		7 Feb 2003 a
Estonia	6 Sep 2000	22 May 2002
Fiji		15 May 2008 a
Finland	10 Jan 2000	28 Jun 2002 A
France	10 Jan 2000	7 Jan 2002
Gabon	8 Sep 2000	10 Mar 2005
Georgia	23 Jun 2000	27 Sep 2002
Germany	20 Jul 2000	17 Jun 2004
Ghana	12 Nov 2001	6 Sep 2002
Greece	8 Mar 2000	16 Apr 2004
Grenada		13 Dec 2001 a
Guatemala	23 Oct 2001	12 Feb 2002
Guinea	16 Nov 2001	14 Jul 2003
Guinea-Bissau	14 Nov 2001	19 Sep 2008
Guyana		12 Sep 2007 a
Honduras	11 Nov 2001	25 Mar 2003
Hungary	30 Nov 2001	14 Oct 2002
Iceland	1 Oct 2001	15 Apr 2002
India	8 Sep 2000	22 Apr 2003
Indonesia	24 Sep 2001	29 Jun 2006
Ireland	15 Oct 2001	30 Jun 2005
Israel	11 Jul 2000	10 Feb 2003
Italy	13 Jan 2000	27 Mar 2003
Jamaica	10 Nov 2001	16 Sep 2005
Japan	30 Oct 2001	11 Jun 2002 A
Jordan	24 Sep 2001	28 Aug 2003
Kazakhstan		24 Feb 2003 a
Kenya	4 Dec 2001	27 Jun 2003
Kiribati		15 Sep 2005 a
Kyrgyzstan		2 Oct 2003 a
Lao People's Democratic Republic		29 Sep 2008 a
Latvia	18 Dec 2001	14 Nov 2002
Lesotho	6 Sep 2000	12 Nov 2001
Liberia		5 Mar 2003 a
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	13 Nov 2001	9 Jul 2002
Liechtenstein	2 Oct 2001	9 Jul 2003
Lithuania		20 Feb 2003 a
Luxembourg	20 Sep 2001	5 Nov 2003
Madagascar	1 Oct 2001	24 Sep 2003
Malawi		11 Aug 2003 a
Malaysia		29 May 2007 a
Maldives		20 Apr 2004 a
Mali	11 Nov 2001	28 Mar 2002
Malta	10 Jan 2000	11 Nov 2001
Marshall Islands		27 Jan 2003 a
Mauritania		30 Apr 2003 a
Mauritius	11 Nov 2001	14 Dec 2004
Mexico	7 Sep 2000	20 Jan 2003
Micronesia (Federated States of)	12 Nov 2001	23 Sep 2002
Monaco	10 Nov 2001	10 Nov 2001
Mongolia	12 Nov 2001	25 Feb 2004
Montenegro[4]		23 Oct 2006 d
Morocco	12 Oct 2001	19 Sep 2002
Mozambique	11 Nov 2001	14 Jan 2003
Myanmar	12 Nov 2001	16 Aug 2006
Namibia	10 Nov 2001	
Nauru	12 Nov 2001	24 May 2005
Netherlands[5]	10 Jan 2000	7 Feb 2002 A
New Zealand[6]	7 Sep 2000	4 Nov 2002
Nicaragua	17 Oct 2001	14 Nov 2002
Niger		30 Sep 2004 a
Nigeria	1 Jun 2000	16 Jun 2003
Norway	1 Oct 2001	15 Jul 2002
Palau		14 Nov 2001 a
Panama	12 Nov 2001	3 Jul 2002
Papua New Guinea		30 Sep 2003 a
Paraguay	12 Oct 2001	30 Nov 2004
Peru	14 Sep 2000	10 Nov 2001
Philippines	16 Nov 2001	7 Jan 2004

Participant	*Signature*	*Ratification, Acceptance(A), Approval(AA), Accession(a), Succession(d)*
Poland	4 Oct 2001	26 Sep 2003
Portugal	16 Feb 2000	18 Oct 2002
Qatar		27 Jul 2008 a
Republic of Korea	9 Oct 2001	17 Feb 2004
Republic of Moldova	16 Nov 2001	10 Oct 2002
Romania	26 Sep 2000	9 Jan 2003
Russian Federation	3 Apr 2000	27 Nov 2002
Rwanda	4 Dec 2001	13 May 2002
Samoa	13 Nov 2001	27 Sep 2002
San Marino	26 Sep 2000	12 Mar 2002
Sao Tome and Principe		12 Apr 2006 a
Saudi Arabia	29 Nov 2001	23 Aug 2007
Senegal		24 Sep 2004 a
Serbia	12 Nov 2001	10 Oct 2002
Seychelles	15 Nov 2001	30 Mar 2004
Sierra Leone	27 Nov 2001	26 Sep 2003
Singapore	18 Dec 2001	30 Dec 2002
Slovakia	26 Jan 2001	13 Sep 2002
Slovenia	10 Nov 2001	23 Sep 2004
Somalia	19 Dec 2001	
South Africa	10 Nov 2001	1 May 2003
Spain	8 Jan 2001	9 Apr 2002
Sri Lanka	10 Jan 2000	8 Sep 2000
St. Kitts and Nevis	12 Nov 2001	16 Nov 2001
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	3 Dec 2001	28 Mar 2002
Sudan	29 Feb 2000	5 May 2003
Swaziland		4 Apr 2003 a
Sweden	15 Oct 2001	6 Jun 2002
Switzerland	13 Jun 2001	23 Sep 2003
Syrian Arab Republic		24 Apr 2005 a
Tajikistan	6 Nov 2001	16 Jul 2004
Thailand	18 Dec 2001	29 Sep 2004
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	31 Jan 2000	30 Aug 2004
Togo	15 Nov 2001	10 Mar 2003
Tonga		9 Dec 2002 a
Tunisia	2 Nov 2001	10 Jun 2003
Turkey	27 Sep 2001	28 Jun 2002
Turkmenistan		7 Jan 2005 a
Uganda	13 Nov 2001	5 Nov 2003
Ukraine	8 Jun 2000	6 Dec 2002
United Arab Emirates		23 Sep 2005 a
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	10 Jan 2000	7 Mar 2001
United Republic of Tanzania		22 Jan 2003 a
United States of America	10 Jan 2000	26 Jun 2002
Uruguay	25 Oct 2001	8 Jan 2004
Uzbekistan	13 Dec 2000	9 Jul 2001
Vanuatu		31 Oct 2005 a
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	16 Nov 2001	23 Sep 2003
Viet Nam		25 Sep 2002 a

Declarations and Reservations
(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations and reservations were made upon ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.)

ALGERIA

Reservation:

The Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 24, paragraph 1, of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism.

The Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria declares that in order for a dispute to be submitted to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice, the agreement of all parties to the dispute shall be required in each case.

ANDORRA

Reservation:

The Principality of Andorra does not consider itself bound by article 24, paragraph 1, of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. The Government of the Principality of Andorra hereby declares that, for a dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice, the agreement of all parties shall in every case be required.

ARGENTINA

Declaration:

In accordance with the provisions of article 24, paragraph 2, the Argentine Republic declares that it does not consider itself bound by article 24, paragraph 1, and consequently does not accept mandatory recourse to arbitration or to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

BAHAMAS

Declaration:

"In accordance with article 2.2 of the Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the Government of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas declares that it is not a party to the Agreements listed as items 5 to 9 in the annex referred to in paragraph 1, subparagraph (a) of the Convention and that those Agreements shall be deemed not to be included in the annex referred to in paragraph 1, subparagraph (a). Those Agreements are:

Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted at Vienna on 3rd March, 1980.

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 Safety of Civil Aviation, done at Montreal on 24th February, 1988.

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10th March, 1988.

Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf, done at Rome, on 10th March, 1988.

International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15th December, 1997."

BAHRAIN

Reservation:

The Kingdom of Bahrain does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of Article 24 of the Convention.

Declaration:

The following Conventions shall be deemed not to be included in the annex referred to in Article 2, paragraph 1, subparagraph (a), since Bahrain is not a party thereto:

1. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1973.
2. International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17 December 1979.
3. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, signed at Vienna on 3 March 1980.
4. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988.
5. 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.
6. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997.

BANGLADESH

Reservation:

"Pursuant to Article 24, paragraph 2 of the Convention [the] Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 24, paragraph 1 of the Convention."

Understanding:

"[The] Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh understands that its accession to this Convention shall not be deemed to be inconsistent with its international obligations under the Constitution of the country."

BELGIUM[1,7]

Declaration :

I. Concerning article 2, paragraph 2 (a), of the Convention, the Government of Belgium declares the following:

The following treaties are to be deemed not to be included in the annex:

Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1973;

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation (Rome, 10 March 1988);

Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf (Rome, 10 March 1988);

International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997.

II. The Government of Belgium interprets paragraphs 1 and 3 of article 2 as follows: an offence in the sense of the Convention is committed by any person who provides or collects funds if by doing so he contributes, fully or partly, to the planning, preparation or commission of an offence as defined in article 2, paragraph 1 (a) and (b) of the Convention. There is no requirement to prove that the funds provided or collected have been used precisely for a particular terrorist act, provided that they have contributed to the criminal activities of persons whose goal was to commit the acts set forth in article 2, paragraph 1 (a) and (b).

[.....]

BRAZIL

Upon signature:

Interpretative declarations:

"Interpretative Declarations to be made by the Federal Republic of Brazil on the occasion of signing of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism:

1. As concerns Article 2 of the said Convention, three of the legal instruments listed in the Annex to the Convention have not come into force in Brazil. These are the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation; Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf; and the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings.
2. As concerns Article 24, paragraph 2 of the said Convention, Brazil does not consider itself obligated by paragraph 1 of the said Article, given that it has not recognized the mandatory jurisdiction clause of the International Court of Justice."

CHINA

Reservation and declaration:

1. The People's Republic of China shall not be bound by paragraph 1 of article 24 of the Convention.

[...]

3. As to the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, the following three Conventions shall not be included in the annex referred to in Article 2, paragraph 1, subparagraph (a) of the Convention:

(1) Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted at Vienna on 3 March 1980.

(2) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988.

(3) 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.

COLOMBIA

Declaration:

By virtue of article 24, paragraph 2, of the Convention, Colombia declares that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of the said article.

Furthermore, by virtue of article 7, paragraph 3, of the Convention, Colombia states that it establishes its jurisdiction in accordance with its domestic law in accordance with paragraph 2 of the same article.

COOK ISLANDS

Declaration:

"In accordance with the provisions of article 2, paragraph 2, subparagraph (a) of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the Government of the Cook Islands declares:

That in the application of this Convention, the treaties listed in the annex, referred to in article 2, paragraph 1, subparagraph (a) shall be deemed not to be included, given that the Cook Islands is not yet a party to the following Conventions:

(i) Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted at Vienna on 3 March 1980;

(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, done at Montreal on 24 February 1988;

(iii) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988;

(iv) 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;

(v) International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997."

CROATIA

Declaration:

"The Republic of Croatia, pursuant to Article 2 paragraph 2 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, declares that in the application of the Convention to the Republic of Croatia the following treaties shall be deemed not to be included in the Annex referred to in Article 2, paragraph 1, subparagraph (a) of the Convention:

1. International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17 December 1979,
2. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988,
3. 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,
4. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997."

CUBA

Reservation:

The Republic of Cuba declares, pursuant to article 24, paragraph 2, that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of the said article, concerning the settlement of disputes arising between States Parties, inasmuch as it considers that such disputes must be settled through amicable negotiation. In consequence, it declares that it does not recognize the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA[8]

Upon signature:

Reservations:

1. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 2, paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (a) of the Convention.
2. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 14 of the Convention.
3. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 24, paragraph 1 of the Convention.

EGYPT[9]

Reservations and declaration:

1. Under article 2, paragraph 2 (a), of the Convention, the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt considers that, in the application of the Convention, conventions to which it is not a party are deemed not included in the annex.
2. Under article 24, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of that article.

Explanatory declaration:

Without prejudice to the principles and norms of general international law and the relevant United Nations resolutions, the Arab Republic of Egypt does not consider acts of national resistance in all its forms, including armed resistance against foreign occupation and aggression with a view to liberation and self-determination, as terrorist acts within the meaning of article 2, paragraph 1, subparagraph (b), of the Convention.

EL SALVADOR

Declarations:

(1) Pursuant to article 2, paragraph 2 (a), the Republic of El Salvador declares that in the application of this Convention, the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted in Vienna on 3 March 1980, shall not be considered as having been included in the annex referred to in article 2, paragraph 1 (a), since El Salvador is not currently a State party thereto;

...

(3) pursuant to article 24, paragraph 2, the Republic of El Salvador declares that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of that article, because it does not recognize the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice; and

(4) El Salvador accedes to this Convention on the understanding that such accession is without prejudice to any provisions thereof which may conflict with the principles expressed in its Constitution and domestic legal system.

ESTONIA[10]

FRANCE

Declarations:

Declaration pursuant to article 2, paragraph 2 (a)

In accordance with article 2, paragraph 2 (a) of this Convention, France declares that in the application of the Convention to France, the Convention of 14 December 1973 on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, shall be deemed not to be included in the annex referred to in article 2, paragraph 1, subparagraph (a), since France is not a party thereto.

GEORGIA

Declaration:

"In accordance with article 2.2, Georgia declares, that while applying this Convention, treaties to which Georgia is not contracting party shall not be considered as included in the annex to this Convention."

GUATEMALA

Declaration:

Pursuant to article 2, paragraph 2 (a) of the Convention referred to in the preceding article, the State of Guatemala, in ratifying the Convention, makes the following declaration: "In the application of this Convention, Guatemala deems the following treaties not to be included in the annex: the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, signed at Rome on 10 March 1988; 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 and the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997. The declaration shall cease to have effect, for each of the treaties indicated, as soon as the treaty enters into force for the State of Guatemala, which shall notify the depositary of this fact.

6 June 2002

Declaration under article 2 (2) (a):

[The Government of Guatemala notifies,]...pursuant to article 2, paragraph 2 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, that on 14 March 2002 *[should read: 10 April 2002]* , the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings entered into force for the Republic of Guatemala. Accordingly, the declaration made by the Republic of Guatemala at the time of depositing its instrument of ratification that the latter Convention was deemed not to be included in the annex to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism has ceased to have effect.

INDONESIA

Declaration:

"A. In accordance with Article 2 paragraph 2 subparagraph (a) of the Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the Government of the Republic of Indonesia declares that the following treaties are to be deemed not to be included in the Annex referred to in Article 2 paragraph 1 subparagraph (a) of the Convention:

1. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1973.
2. International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17 December 1979.
3. 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 24 February 1988.
4. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988.
5. 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.

B. The Government of the Republic of Indonesia declares that the provisions of Article 7 of the Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism will have to be implemented in strict compliance with the principles of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States. "

Reservation:

The Government of the Republic of Indonesia, while signatory to the Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, does not consider itself bound by the provision of Article 24 and takes the position that dispute relating to the interpretation and application on the Convention which cannot be settled through the channel provided for in paragraph (1) of the said Article, may be referred to the International Court of Justice only wit the consent of all the Parties to the dispute."

ISRAEL[11]

"... with the following declarations:

Pursuant to Article 2, paragraph 2 (a) of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the Government of the State of Israel declares that in the application of the Convention the treaties to which the state of Israel is not a party shall be deemed not to be included in the Annex of the Convention.

...

Pursuant to Article 24, paragraph 2 of the Convention, the State of Israel does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 24, paragraph 1 of the Convention.

The Government of the State of Israel understands that the term "international humanitarian law" referred to in Article 21 of the Convention has the same substantial meaning as the term "the law of war". This body of laws does not include the provisions of the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Convention of 1977 to which the State of Israel is not a party."

JORDAN[12]

Declarations:

"1. The Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan does not consider acts of national armed struggle and fighting foreign occupation in the exercise of people's right to self-determation as terrorist acts within the context of paragraph 1(b) of article 2 of the Convention.

2. Jordan is not a party to the following treaties:

A. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted in Vienna on 3 March 1980.

B. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988.

C. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Contiental Shelf, done at Rome on 10 March 1988.

D. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted in New York on 15 December 1997.

Accordingly Jordan is not bound to include, in the application of the International Covention for the Supresssion of the Financing of Terrorism, the offences within the scope and as defined in such Treaties."

LATVIA

Declaration:

"In accordance with Article 2, paragraph 2 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted at New York on the 9th day of December 1999, the Republic of Latvia declares that in the application of the Convention to the Republic of Latvia the following treaties shall be deemed not to be included in the annex referred to in Article 2 paragraph 1, subparagraph (a) of the Convention:

1 . International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17 December 1979.

2. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted at Vienna on 3 March 1980.

3. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988.

4. 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. 5. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997."

20 March 2003

"In accordance with Article 2, paragraph 2 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted at New York on the 9th day of December 1999, the Republic of Latvia notifies that the following treaties have entered into force for the Republic of Latvia:

1. International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17 December 1979,

2. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted at Vienna on 3 March 1980,

3. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988,

4. 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; and

5. International Convention for the Suppression oferrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997."

LITHUANIA

Reservation and declaration:

".....it is provided in paragrah 2 of Article 24 of the said Convention, the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania declares that the Republic of Lithuania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 1 of Article 24 of the Convention stipulating that any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention shall be referred to the International Court of Justice.

.....it is provided in subparagraph a) of paragraph 2 of the said Convention, the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania declares that in the application of this Convention to the Republic of Lithuania, the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted on 15 December 1997, shall be deemed not to be included in the annex referred to in subparagraph a) of paragraph 1 of Article 2 of the Convention."

LUXEMBOURG

Declaration:

Pursuant to article 2, paragraph 2, subparagraph (a), of the Convention, Luxembourg declares that when the Convention is applied to it, the treaties listed in the annex which have not yet been ratified by Luxembourg shall be deemed not to appear in the annex.

As at the date of ratification of the Convention, the following treaties listed in the annex had been ratified by Luxembourg:

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, done at The Hague, on 16 December 1970:

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, done at Montreal, on 23 September 1971;

International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, on 17 December 1979;

Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted in Vienna on 3 March 1980.

MALAYSIA

Declarations and reservation:

"1. The Government of Malaysia declares, pursuant to article 2 (2) (a) of the Convention, that in the application of the Convention to Malaysia, the Convention shall be deemed not to include the treaties listed in the Annex to the Convention which Malaysia is not a party thereto.

2. In accordance with Article 7 (3) of the Convention, the Government of Malaysia declares that it has established jurisdiction in accordance with its domestic laws over the offences set forth in Article 2 of the Convention in all the cases provided for in Article 7 (1) and 7 (2).

3. The Government of Malaysia understands Article 10 (1) of the Convention to include the right of the competent authorities to decide not to submit any particular case for prosecution before the judicial authorities if the alleged offender is dealt with under national security and preventive detention laws.

4. (a) Pursuant to Article 24 (2) of the Convention, the Government of Malaysia declares that it does not consider itself bound by article 24 (1) of the Convention; and

(b) The Government of Malaysia reserves the right specifically to agree in a particular case to follow the arbitration procedure set forth in Article 24 (1) of the Convention or any other procedure for arbitration."

MAURITIUS

Declarations:

"(1) in accordance with Article 2, paragraph 2, subparagraph (a) of the said Convention, the Government of the Republic of Mauritius declares that in the application of this Convention to the Republic of Mauritius, the following treaty shall be deemed not to be included in the annex referred to in Article 2 [paragraph 1 subparagraph (a)] of the said Convention, since the Republic of Mauritius is not yet a party thereto -

(1) The International Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials:

(ii) In accordance with Article 24(2) of the said Convention, the Government of the Republic of Mauritius does not consider itself bound by Article 24 (1). The Government of the Republic of Mauritius considers that any dispute may be referred to the International Court of Justice only with the consent of all the Parties to the dispute."

MOZAMBIQUE

Declaration:

"... with the following declaration in accordance with its article 24, paragraph 2:

"The Republic of Mozambique does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 24 paragraph 1 of the Convention.

In this connection the Republic of Mozambique states that, in the each individual case, the consent of all Parties to such a dispute is necessary for the submission of the dispute to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice."

Furthermore, the Republic of Mozambique declare that:

"The Republic of Mozambique, in accordance with its Constitution and domestic laws, may not and will not extradite Mozambique citizens.

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

MYANMAR

Upon signature:

Reservation:

"The Government of the Union of Myanmar declares in pursuance of Article 24, paragraph (2) of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 24, Paragraph (1)."

Upon ratification:

Reservations:

"Regarding articles 13, 14 and 15 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the Union of Myanmar reserves its right to extradite its own citizen or citizens.

Regarding article 24 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the Union of Myanmar declares that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of the article 24 of the said Convention.

Regarding the 9 Conventions mentioned in the Annex of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the Union of Myanmar declares that it is yet to be a party to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted at Vienna on 3 March 1980."

NETHERLANDS

Declaration:

"The Kingdom of the Netherlands understands Article 10, paragraph 1, of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism to include the right of the competent judicial authorities to decide not to prosecute a person alleged to have committed such an offence, if, in the opinion of the competent judicial authorities grave considerations of procedural law indicate that effective prosecution will be impossible."

1 May 2002

With regard to the reservations made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea upon signature:

"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has examined the reservations made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea regarding article 2, paragraph 1 (a), and article 14 of the International Convention for the suppression of the financing of terrorism made at the time of its signature of the said Convention.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers that the reservations made by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea regarding article 2, paragraph 1 (a), and article 14 of the Convention are reservations incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands recalls that, according to Article 19 (c) of the Vienna Convention on the law of treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.

It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become party are respected, as to their object and purpose, by all parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore objects to the aforesaid reservations made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the International Convention for the suppression of the financing of terrorism.

This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

21 April 2004

With regard to the declaration made by Jordan upon ratification:

".....the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has examined the Declaration relating to paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Teorism made by the Government of Jordan at the time of its ratification of the Convention. The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers that the declaration made by Jordan is in fact a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis and which is contrary to its object and purpose, namely the suppression of the financing of terrorist acts, irrespective of where they take place or who carries them out.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands further considers the Declaration to be contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to "adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature".

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands recalls that, according to Article 19 (c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.

It is in the common interest of the States that treaties to which they have chosen to become party are respected, as to their object and purpose, by all parties and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of Jordan to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and Jordan."

20 May 2005

With regard to the reservation made by Belgium upon ratification:

"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has examined the reservation made by the Government of Belgium regarding Article 14 of the International Convention for the suppression of the financing of terrorism made at the time of its ratification of the Convention.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands notes that the reservation made by the Government of Belgium is expressed to apply only "in exceptional circumstances"and that, notwithstanding the application of the reservation, Belgium continues to be bound by the general legal principle of aut dedere aut judicare. The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands further notes that the exceptional circumstances that are envisaged in paragraph 1 of the reservation made by the Government of Belgium are not specified in the reservation.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands considers the offences set forth in Article 2 of the Convention to be of such grave nature, that the provisions of Article 14 should apply in all circumstances.

Furthermore the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands recalls the principle that claims of political motivation must not be recognised as grounds for refusing requests for the extradition of alleged terrorists.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore objects to the reservation made by the Government of Belgium to the International Convention for the suppression of the financing of terrorism.

This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Belgium and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, without Belgium benefiting from its reservation."

30 August 2005

With regard to the explanatory declaration made by Egypt upon ratification:

"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has carefully examined the declaration made by the Arab Republic of Egypt to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism upon ratification of the Convention relating to Article 2 paragraph 1 (b) thereof. It is of the opinion that this declaration amounts to a reservation, since its purpose is to unilaterally limit the scope of the Convention. The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands is furthermore of the opinion that the declaration is in contradiction to the object and purpose of the Convention, in particular the object of suppressing the financing of terrorist acts wherever and by whomever they may be committed.

The declaration is further contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands recalls that, according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, reservations that are incompatible with the object and purpose of a convention are not permissible.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore objects tothe above-mentioned declaration by the Arab Republic of Egypt to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention as between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Arab Republic of Egypt."

With regard to the reservation made by the Syrian Arab Republic upon accession:

"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has carefully examined the reservation made by the Syrian Arab Republic to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism upon accession to the Convention relating to Article 2 paragraph 1 (b) thereof. It is of the opinion that this reservation unilaterally limits the scope of the Convention and is in contradiction to the object and purpose of the Convention, in particular the object of suppressing the financing of terrorist acts wherever and by whomever they may be committed.

The reservation is further contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands recalls that, according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, reservations that are incompatible with the object and purpose of a convention are not permissible.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore objects to the above-mentioned reservation by the Syrian Arab Republicto the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention as between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Syrian Arab Republic."

25 August 2006

With regard to the understanding made by Bangladesh upon accession:

"The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands has examined the declaration made by the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh upon accession to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. The People's Republic of Bangladesh has declared that its accession to the Convention shall not be deemed to be inconsistent with its international obligations under the Constitution of the country. The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands is of the opinion that this declaration raises questions as to which obligations the People's Republic of Bangladesh intends to give precedence to in the event of any inconsistency between the Convention and its Constitution. Declarations that leave it uncertain to what extent a State consents to be bound by its contractual obligations are in the opinion of the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to be treated, in effect, as general reservations, which are not compatible with the object and purpose of a Convention.

The Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands therefore objects to the above-mentioned declaration made by the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention as between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the People's Republic of Bangladesh."

NEW ZEALAND

Declaration:

"... AND DECLARES, in accordance with Article 2, paragraph 2 (a), of the Convention, that, in the application of the Convention to New Zealand, the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials adopted at Vienna on [3 March 1980] shall be deemed not to be included in the annex referred to in Article 2, paragraph 1 (a), as New Zealand is not yet a party to it; ..."

NICARAGUA

Declaration:

In accordance with the provisions of article 2, paragraph 2, subparagraph (a), of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the Government of Nicaragua declares:

That, in the application of this Convention, the treaties listed in the annex referred to in article 2, paragraph 1, subparagraph (a), shall be deemed not to be included, given that Nicaragua is not yet a party to the following conventions:

1. International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 17 December 1979.
2. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted at Vienna on 3 March 1980.
3. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988.

4. 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.

PHILIPPINES

Declaration:

"... , in ratifying the Convention, the Philippines has to declare, as it hereby declares, that in the application of the Convention the following treaties to which it is not yet a party shall be deemed not included in the annex:

(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;

(b) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation;

(c) Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms located on the Continental Shelf;

(d) International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings.

... , this declaration shall cease to have effect upon entry into force of the said treaties with respect to the Philippines."

25 June 2004

".....pursuant to Article 2 (a) of the International Convention on the Financing of Terrorism, the Philippine Government has become State Party to the following international instruments:

1. Protocol on the Suppression of Unlawful Acts of Violence at Airports Serving International Civil Aviation, entered into force for [the Republic of the Philippines] on 16 January 2004 ([Republic of Philippines] ratification deposited with the ICAO on 17 December 2003);

2. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, entered into force for [the Republic of the Philippines] on 06 February 2004 ([Republic of the Philippines] ratification deposited with the UN Secretary-General on 07 January 2004);

3. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, entered into force for [the Republic of the Philippines] on 05 April 2004 ([Republic of the Philippines] ratification deposited with the IMO on 06 January 2004); and

4. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf, entered into force for [the Republic of the Philippines] on 05 April 2004 ([Republic of the Philippines] ratification deposited with the IMO on 06 January 2004).

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Declaration and reservation:

1. Pursuant to article 2, paragraph 2 (a) of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the Republic of Moldova declares that in the application of the Convention the treaties the Republic of Moldova is not a party to shall be deemed not to be included in the Annex of the Convention.

2. Pursuant to article 24, paragraph 2 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the Republic of Moldova declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 24, paragraph 1 of the Convention.

ROMANIA

Declaration:

"In accordance with Article 2, paragraph 2, subparagraph (a) of the Convention, Romania declares that, on the date of the application of this Convention to Romania, the International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism Bombings of 15 December 1997, shall be deemed not to be included in the annex referred to in Article 2, paragraph 1, subparagraph (a)."

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Upon signature:

Declaration:

It is the position of the Russian Federation that the provisions of article 15 of the Convention must be applied in such a way as to ensure the inevitability of responsibility for perpetrating the crimes falling within the purview of the Convention, without prejudice to the effectiveness of international cooperation with regard to the questions of extradition and legal assistance.

Upon ratification:

Declarations:

1. ....

2. It is the position of the Russian Federation that the provisions of article 15 of the Convention must be applied in such a way as to ensure the inevitability of responsibility for perpetrating crimes falling within the purview of the Convention, without prejudice to the effectiveness of international cooperation with regard to the questions of extradition and legal assistance.

SAUDI ARABIA

Reservation and declaration:

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia does not consider itself bound by article 24, paragraph 1 of the Convention relating to the submission to arbitration of any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of this Convention, or their referral to the International Court of Justice should settlement by arbitration be impossible.

The Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material is not deemed by the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to be included in the annex referred to in article 2, paragraph 1 (a) of the Convention.

SINGAPORE

Upon signature:

Reservation:

"... the Government of the Republic of Singapore makes the following reservations in relation to Article 2 and Article 24 of the 1999 International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism:

i) The Republic of Singapore declares, in pursuance of Article 2, paragraph 2 (a) of the Convention that in the application of this Convention, the treaty shall be deemed not to include the treaties listed in the annex of this Convention which the Republic of Singapore is not a party to.

ii) The Republic of Singapore declares, in pursuance of Article 24, paragraph 2 of the Convention that it will not be bound by the provisions of Article 24 paragraph 1 of the Convention."

Upon ratification:

"... [S]ubject to the following declarations and reservations:

Declarations and reservations:

Declarations

(1) The Republic of Singapore understands that Article 21 of the Convention clarifies that nothing in the Convention precludes the application of the law of armed conflict with regard to legitimate military objectives.

Reservations

(1) With respect to Article 2, paragraph 2 (a) of the Convention, the Republic of Singapore declares that the treaty shall be deemed not to include the treaties

listed in the annex of this Convention which the Republic of Singapore is not a party to.

(2) The Republic of Singapore declares, in pursuance of Article 24, paragraph 2 of the Convention that it will not be bound by the provisions of Article 24, paragraph 1 of the Convention."

ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES

Declaration and Reservation:

"In accordance with Article 2 paragraph 2 a) of the said Convention, however, the Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines declares that in the application of this Convention to Saint Vincent and the Grenadines the following treaties shall be deemed not to be included in the Annex referred to in its Article 2 paragraph 1(a):

1. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted at Vienna on 3 March 1980.
2. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997.

Further, in accordance with Article 24 paragraph 2 of the said Convention, the Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines declares that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of Article 24. The Government of Saint Vincent and the Grenadines considers that any dispute may be referred to the International Court of Justice only with the consent of all the parties to the dispute."

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC[13]

Reservations and declarations:

A reservation concerning the provisions of its article 2, paragraph 1 (b), inasmuch as the Syrian Arab Republic considers that acts of resistance to foreign occupation are not included under acts of terrorism;

Pursuant to article 2, paragraph 2 (a) of the Convention, the accession of the Syrian Arab Republic to the Convention shall not apply to the following treaties listed in the annex to the Convention until they have been adopted by the Syrian Arab Republic:

1. The International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly on 17 December 1979;
2. The Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Materials, adopted at Vienna on 3 March 1980;
3. The International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly on 15 December 1997.

Pursuant to article 24, paragraph 2, of the Convention, the Syrian Arab Republic declares that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of the said article;

The accession of the Syrian Arab Republic to this Convention shall in no way imply its recognition of Israel or entail its entry into any dealings with Israel in the matters governed by the provisions thereof.

THAILAND

Declarations:

"I. The Kingdom of Thailand declares in pursuance to Article 2 paragraph 2 (a) of the Convention that in the application of this Convention, the following treaties, which the Kingdom of Thailand is not a party to, shall not be included in the annex of this Convention.

1. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1973.
2. International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17 December 1979.
3. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted at Vienna on 3 March 1980.
4. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988.
5. 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.
6. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997.

II. The Kingdom of Thailand declares, in pursuance to Article 24 paragraph 2 of the Convention, that it does not consider itself bound by Article 24 paragraph 1 of the Convention.".

THE FORMER YUGOSLAV REPUBLIC OF MACEDONIA

Declaration:

"The following treaties are to be deemed not to be included in the annex:

Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done on 10 March 1988;

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."

TUNISIA

Reservation:

The Republic of Tunisia,

In ratifying the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism adopted on 9 December 1999 by the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session and signed by the Republic of Tunisia on 2 November 2001, declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 24, paragraph 1, of the Convention and affirms that, in the settlement of disputes concerning the interpretation or implementation of the Convention, there shall be no recourse to arbitration or to the International Court of Justice without its prior consent.

TURKEY

Declaration:

"1. The Republic of Turkey declares that the application of Paragraph 1(b) of Article (2) of the Convention does not necessarily indicate the existence of an armed conflict and the term "armed conflict", whether it is organized or not, describes a situation different from the commitment of acts that constitute the crime of terrorism within the scope of criminal law.

2. The Republic of Turkey declares its understanding that Paragraph 1(b) of Article (2) of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, as stated in Article (21) of the said Convention, shall not prejudice the obligations of states under international law including the Charter of the United Nations, in particular the obligation of not providing financial support to terrorist and armed groups acting in the territory of other states.

3. Pursuant to Paragraph 2 of Article 24 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the Republic of Turkey declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Paragraph 1 of Article (24) of the said Convention."

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

Reservation:

.....subject to a reservation with respect to article 24, paragraph 1, thereof, in consequence of which the United

Arab Emirates does not consider itself bound by that paragraph, which relates to arbitration.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Reservation:

"(a) pursuant to Article 24 (2) of the Convention, the United States of America declares that it does not consider itself bound by Article 24 (1) of the Convention; and

(b) the United States of America reserves the right specifically to agree in a particular case to follow the arbitration procedure set forth in Article 24 (1) of the Convention or any other procedure for arbitration."

Understandings:

"(1) EXCLUSION OF LEGITIMATE ACTIVITIES AGAINST LAWFUL TARGETS. The United States of America understands that nothing in the Convention precludes any State Party to the Convention from conducting any legitimate activity against any lawful target in accordance with the law of armed conflict.

(2) MEANING OF THE TERM "ARMED CONFLICT". The United States of America understands that the term "armed conflict"in Article 2 (1) (b) of the Convention does not include internal disturbances and tensions, such as riots, isolated and sporadic acts of violence, and other acts of a similar nature."

VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF)

Reservations:

Pursuant to article 24, paragraph 2, of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela hereby formulates an express reservation to the provisions of article 24, paragraph 1, of that Convention. Accordingly, it does not consider itself bound to resort to arbitration as a means of dispute settlement, and does not recognize the binding jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

Furthermore, pursuant to article 2, paragraph 2, subparagraph (a), of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, it declares that in the application of that Convention to Venezuela, the following treaties shall be deemed not to be included in the annex referred to in article 2, paragraph 1, subparagraph (a), of that Convention until they enter into force for the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela:

1. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 14 December 1973;
2. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, signed at Vienna on 3 March 1980;
3. Protocol on 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, signed at Montreal on 24 February 1988;
4. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988;
5. 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;
6. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997.

VIET NAM

Reservation and declaration:

"Acceding to this Convention, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam makes its reservation to paragraph 1 of Article 24 of the Convention.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam also declares that the provisions of the Convention shall not be applied with regard to the offences set forth in the following treaties to which the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is not a party:

- International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 17 December 1979;
- Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted at Vienna on 3 March 1980;
- International Convention for [the] Suppression of Terrorist Bombings, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 December 1997."

Notifications made under article 7 (3)
(Unless otherwise indicated, the notifications were made upon ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.)

ANDORRA

In accordance with article 7, paragraph 3 of the Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the Principality of Andorra declares that it has established its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in article 7, paragraph 2 of the Convention.

ARGENTINA

Article 7, paragraph 3:

In relation to article 7, paragraph 3, of the Convention, the Argentine Republic declares that the territorial scope of application of its criminal law is set forth in article 1 of the Argentine Penal Code (Act No. 11,729), which states:

"This Code shall apply:

1. To offences that are committed or that produce effects in the territory of the Argentine nation, or in places under its jurisdiction;

2. To offences that are committed abroad by agents or employees of the Argentine authorities during the performance of their duties".

The Argentine Republic shall therefore exercise jurisdiction over the offences defined in article 7, paragraph 2 (c), and over the offences defined in article 7, paragraph 2 (a), (b) and (d), when they produce effects in the territory of the Argentine Republic or in places under its jurisdiction, or when they were committed abroad by agents or employees of the Argentine authorities during the performance of their duties.

With regard to the offences referred to in article 7, paragraph 2 (e), jurisdiction over such offences shall be exercised in accordance with the legal provisions in force in the Argentine Republic. In this regard, reference should be made to article 199 of the Argentine Aeronautical Code, which states:

"Acts occurring, actions carried out, and offences committed in a private Argentine aircraft over Argentine territory or its jurisdictional waters, or where no State exercises sovereignty, shall be governed by the laws of the Argentine nation and tried by its courts.

Acts occurring, actions carried out, and offences committed on board a private Argentine aircraft over foreign territory shall also fall under the jurisdiction of the Argentine courts and the application of the laws of the nation if a legitimate interest of the Argentine State or of persons domiciled therein are thereby injured or if the first landing, following the act, action or offence, occurs in the Republic".

AUSTRALIA

24 October 2002

".... pursuant to article 7, paragraph 3 of the Convention, ... Australia has established jurisdiction in relation to all the circumstances referred to in article 7, paragraph 2 of the Convention."

AZERBAIJAN

16 June 2004

".....in accordance with Article 7, paragraph 3, of the above-mentioned International Convention, the Republic of Azerbaijan declares that it establishes its jurisdiction in all the cases provided for in Article 7, paragraph 2, of the Convention."

BELARUS

The Republic of Belarus establishes its jurisdiction over all offenses set forth in article 2 of the Convention in the cases described in article 7, paragraphs 1 and 2.

BELGIUM

Belgium also wishes to make the following declaration of jurisdiction: In accordance with the provisions of article 7, paragraph 3, of the Convention, Belgium declares that, pursuant to its national legislation, it establishes its jurisdiction over offences committed in the situations referred to in article 7, paragraph 2 of the Convention."

BOLIVIA

13 February 2002

... by virtue of the provisions of article 7, paragraph 3, of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the Republic of Bolivia states that it establishes its jurisdiction in accordance with its domestic law in respect of offences committed in the situations and conditions provided for under article 7, paragraph 2, of the Convention.

BRAZIL

26 September 2005

"The Government of Brazil would like to inform that according to the provisions of Article 7, paragraph 3 of the International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism, by ratifying that instrument the Federative Republic of Brazil will exercise jurisdiction over all hypotheses foreseen in items "a" to "e" of paragraph 2 of the same article."

CHILE

In accordance with article 7, paragraph 3, of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the Government of Chile declares that, in accordance with article 6, paragraph 8, of the Courts Organization Code of the Republic of Chile, crimes and ordinary offenses committed outside the territory of the Republic which are covered in treaties concluded with other Powers remain under Chilean jurisdiction.

CHINA

In accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 7 of the Convention, the People's Republic of China has established the jurisdiction over five offences stipulated in paragraph 2 of Article 7 of the Convention, but this jurisdiction shall not apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China.

COOK ISLANDS

".....the Government of the Cook Islands makes the following notification that pursuant to article 7, paragraph 3 of the Convention, the Cook Islands establishes its jurisdiction in relation to all cases referred to in article 7, paragraph 2 of the Convention."

CROATIA

"Pursuant to Article 7, paragraph 3 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism the Republic of Croatia notifies the Secretary-General of the United Nations that it has established jurisdiction over the offence set forth in Article 2 in all the cases described in Article 7, paragraph 2 of the Convention."

CYPRUS

27 December 2001

In accordance with paragraph 3 of Article 7, the Republic of Cyprus declares that by section 7.1 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (Ratification and other Provisions) Law No. 29 (III) of 2001, it has established jurisdiction over the offences set forth in Article 2 in all circumstances described in paragraph 2 of Article 7."

CZECH REPUBLIC

"In accordance with article 7, paragraph 3 of the Convention, the Czech Republic notifies that it has established its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in article 2 of the Convention in all cases referred to in article 7, paragraph 2 of the Convention."

DENMARK

"Pursuant to article 7, paragraph 3, of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism Denmark declares that section 6-12 of the Danish Criminal Code provide for Danish jurisdiction in respect of offences set forth in article 2 of the Convention in all the circumstances laid down in article 7, paragraph 2, of the Convention."

EL SALVADOR

... (2) pursuant to article 7, paragraph 3, the Republic of El Salvador notifies that it has established its jurisdiction in accordance with its national laws in respect of offences committed in the situations and under the conditions provided for in article 7, paragraph 2;

ESTONIA

"Pursuant to article 7, paragraph 3 of the Convention, the Republic of Estonia declares that in its domestic law it shall apply the jurisdiction set forth in article 7 paragraph 2 over offences set forth in article 2."

FINLAND

"Pursuant to article 7, paragraph 3 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the Republic of Finland establishes its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in article 2 in all the cases provided for in article 7, paragraphs 1 and 2."

FRANCE

In accordance with article 7, paragraph 3, of the Convention, France states that it has established its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in article 2 in all cases referred to in article 7, paragraphs 1 and 2.

GERMANY

.....pursuant to article 7 paragraph 3 thereof, that the Federal Republic of Germany has established jurisdiction over all offences described in article 7 paragraph 2 of the Convention.

HUNGARY

"The Republic of Hungary declares that it establishes its jurisdiction in all the cases provided for in Article 7, Paragraph 2 of the Convention."

ICELAND

"Pursuant to article 7, paragraph 3, of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, Iceland declares that it has established its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in article 2 of the Convention in all the cases provided for in article 7, paragraph 2, of the Convention."

ISRAEL

Pursuant to Article 7, paragraph 3 of the Convention, the Government of the state of Israel hereby notifies the Secretary-General of the United Nations that it has established jurisdiction over the offences referred to in Article 2 in all the cases detailed in Article 7 paragraph 2.

JAMAICA

"Jamaica has established jurisdiction over the offences set forth in Article 2, with respect to the jurisdiction stated in Article 7(2) (c) which states:

"A State Party may also establish its jurisdiction over any such offence when:

... (c) The offence was directed towards or resulted in an offence referred to in Article 2, paragraph 1, subparagraph (a) or (b), committed in an attempt to compel that State to do or abstain from doing any act".

JORDAN

"Jordan decides to establish its jurisdition over all offences described in paragraph 2 of article 7 of the Convention."

LATVIA

"In accordance with Article 7, paragraph 3 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted at New York on 9th day of December 1999, the Republic of Latvia declares that it has established jurisdiction in all cases listed in Article 7, paragraph 2."

LIECHTENSTEIN

"In accordance with article 7, paragraph 3, of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the Principality of Liechtenstein declares that it has established its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in article 2 of the Convention in all the cases provided for in article 7, paragraph 2, of the Convention."

LITHUANIA

".....it is provided in paragrah 3 of Article 7 of the said Convention, the Seimas of the Republic of Lithuania declares that the Republic of Lithuania shall have jurisdiction over the offences set forth in Article 2 of the Convention in all cases specified in paragraph 2 of Article 7 of the Convention."

MAURITIUS

"Pursuant to Article 7, paragraph 3 of the said Convention, the Government of the Republic of Mauritius declares that it has established jurisdiction over the offences set forth in paragraph 2 of Article 7."

MEXICO

24 February 2003

.....in accordance with article 7, paragraph 3, of the Convention, Mexico exercises jurisdiction over the offences defined in the Convention where:

(a) They are committed against Mexicans in the territory of another State party, provided that the accused is in Mexico and has not been tried in the country in which the offence was committed. Where it is a question of offences defined in the Convention but committed in the territory of a non-party State, the offence shall also be defined as such in the place where it was committed (art. 7, para. 2 (a));

(b) They are committed in Mexican embassies and on diplomatic or consular premises (art. 7, para. 2 (b));

(c) They are committed abroad but produce effects or are claimed to produce effects in the national territory (art. 7, para. 2 (c)).

MONACO

The Principality of Monaco reports, pursuant to article 7, paragraph 3, of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism adopted in New York on 9 December 1999, that it exercises very broad jurisdiction over the offences referred to in that Convention.

The jurisdiction of the Principality is thus established pursuant to article 7, paragraph 1, over:

(a) Offences committed in its territory: this is the case in Monaco in application of the general principle of territoriality of the law;

(b) Offences committed on board a vessel flying the Monegasque flag: this is the case in Monaco in application of article L.633-1 et seq. of the Maritime Code;

Offences committed on board an aircraft registered under Monegasque law: the Tokyo Convention of 14 September 1963, rendered enforceable in Monaco by Sovereign Order No. 7.963 of 24 April 1984, specifies that the courts and tribunals of the State of registration of the aircraft are competent to exercise jurisdiction over offences and acts committed on board it;

(c) Offences committed by a Monegasque national: the Code of Criminal Procedure states in articles 5 and 6 that any Monegasque committing abroad an act qualified as a crime or offence by the law in force in the Principality may be charged and brought to trial there.

The jurisdiction of the Principality is also established pursuant to article 7, paragraph 2 when:

(a) The offence was directed towards or resulted in the carrying out of a terrorist offence in its territory or against one of its nationals: articles 42 to 43 of the Criminal Code permit the Monegasque courts, in general terms, to punish accomplices of a perpetrator charged in Monaco with offences referred to in article 2 of the Convention;

(b) The offence was directed towards or resulted in the carrying out of a terrorist offence against a State or government facility, including diplomatic or consular premises: attacks aimed at bringing about devastation, massacres and pillage in Monegasque territory are punishable under article 65 of the Criminal Code; in addition, article 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure provides for the charging and trial in Monaco of foreigners who, outside the territory of the Principality, have committed a crime prejudicial to the security of the State or a crime or offence against Monegasque diplomatic or consular agents or premises;

(c) The offence was directed towards or resulted in a terrorist offence committed in an attempt to compel the State to do or abstain from doing any act: the crimes and offences in question normally correspond to one of those referred to above, directly or through complicity;

(d) The offence was committed by a stateless person who had his or her habitual residence in Monegasque territory: application of the general principle of territoriality of the law permits the charging of stateless persons having their habitual residence in Monaco;

(e) The offence was committed on board an aircraft operated by the Monegasque Government: if the Monegasque Government directly operated an aircraft or an airline, its aircraft would have to be registered in Monaco, and the Tokyo Convention of 14 September 1963 referred to above would then apply

NORWAY

"Declaration: In accordance with article 7, paragraph 3 of the Convention, Norway hereby declares that it has established its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in article 2, of the Convention in all cases provided for in article 7, paragraph 2, of the Convention."

REPUBLIC OF KOREA

7 July 2004

Pursuant to Article 7, Paragraph 3 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism,

The Republic of Korea provides the following information on its criminal jurisdiction. Principles on the criminal jurisdiction are set out in the Chapter I of Part I of the Korean Penal Code. The provisions have the following wording;

Article 2 (Domestic Crimes)

This Code shall apply to anyone, whether Korean or alien, who commits a crime within the territorial boundary of the Republic of Korea.

Article 3 (Crimes by Koreans outside Korea)

This Code shall apply to a Korean national who commits a crime outside the territorial boundary of the Republic of Korea.

Article 4 (Crimes by Aliens on board Korean Vessel, etc., outside Korea)

This Code shall apply to an alien who commits a crime on board a Korean vessel or a Korean aircraft outside the territorial boundary of the Republic of Korea.

Article 5 (Crimes by Aliens outside Korea)

This Code shall apply to an alien who commits any of the following crimes outside the territorial boundary of the Republic of Korea:

1. Crimes concerning insurrection;
2. Crimes concerning treason;
3. Crimes concerning the national flag; 4. Crimes concerning currency;
5. Crimes concerning securities, postage and revenue stamps;
6. Crimes specified in Articles 225 through 230 among crimes concerning documents; and
7. Crimes specified in Article 238 among crimes concerning seal.

Article 6 (Foreign Crimes against the Republic of Korea and Koreans outside Korea)

This Code shall apply to an alien who commits a crime, other than those specified in the preceding Article, against the Republic of Korea or its national outside the territorial boundary of the Republic of Korea, unless such act does not constitute a crime, or it is exempt from prosecution or execution of punishment under the lex loci delictus.

Article 8 (Application of General Provisions)

The provisions of the preceding Articles shall also apply to such crimes as are provided by other statutes unless provided otherwise by such statutes.

REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

".....pursuant to article 7, paragraph 3 of the Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, adopted on December 9, 1999, in New York, the Republic of Moldova has established its jurisdiction over the offenses set forth in article 2 in all cases referred to in article 7, paragraph 2."

ROMANIA

"In accordance with Article 7, paragraph 3 of the Convention, Romania declares that establishes its jurisdiction for the offences referred to in Article 2, in all cases referred to in Article 7, paragraphs 1 and 2, according with the relevant provisions of the internal law."

RUSSIAN FEDERATION

The Russian Federation, pursuant to article 7, paragraph 3, of the Convention, declares that it establishes its jurisdiction over the acts recognized as offences under article 2 of the Convention in the cases provided for in article 7, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Convention.

SAUDI ARABIA

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia has decided to establish its jurisdiction over all offences provided for in article 7, paragraph 2 of the Convention

SINGAPORE

In accordance with the provision of Article 7, paragraph 3, the Republic of Singapore gives notification that it has established jurisdiction over the offences set forth in Article 2 of the Convention in all the cases provided for in Article 7, paragraph 2 of the Convention."

SLOVAKIA

"Pursuant to article 7, paragraph 3, of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the Slovak Republic declares that it shall exercise its jurisdiction as provided for under article 7, paragraph 2, subparagraphs a) to e) of the Convention."

SLOVENIA

"Pursuant to Article 7, Paragraph 3 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the Republic of Slovenia declares that it has established jurisdiction over the offences in accordance with Paragraph 2."

SPAIN

"In accordance with the provisions of article 7, paragraph 3, the Kingdom of Spain gives notification that its courts have international jurisdiction over the offences referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, pursuant to article 23 of the Organization of Justice Act No. 6/1985 of 1 July 1985."

SWEDEN

5 November 2002

"Pursuant to article 7 (3) of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, Sweden provides the following information on Swedish criminal jurisdiction. Rules on Swedish criminal jurisdiction are laid down in Chapter 2 Section 1-5 in the Swedish Penal Code. The provisions have the following wording:

Section 1

Crimes committed in this Realm shall be adjudged in accordance with Swedish law and by a Swedish court. The same applies when it is uncertain where the crime was committed but grounds exist for assuming that it was committed within the Realm.

Section 2

Crimes committed outside the Realm shall be adjudged according to Swedish law and by a Swedish court when the crime has been committed:

1. by a Swedish citizen or an alien domiciled in Sweden,

2. by an alien not domiciled in Sweden who, after having committed the crime, has become a Swedish citizen or has acquired domicile in the Realm or who is a Danish, Finnish, Icelandic or Norwegian citizen and is present in the Realm, or

3. By any other alien who is present in the Realm, and the crime under Swedish Law can result in imprisonment for more than six months.

The first paragraph shall not apply if the act is not subject to criminal responsibility under the law of the place where it was committed or if it was committed within an area not belonging to any state and, under Swedish law, the punishment for the act cannot be more severe than a fine.

In cases mentioned in this Section, a sanction may not be imposed which is more severe than the most severe punishment provided for the crime under the law in the place where it was committed.

Section 3

Even in cases other than those listed in Section 2, crimes committed outside the Realm shall be adjudged according to Swedish law and by a Swedish court:

1. if the crime was committed on board a Swedish vessel or aircraft, or was committed in the course of duty by the officer in charge or by a member of its crew,

2. if the crime was committed by a member of the armed forces in an area in which a detachment of the armed forces was present, or if it was committed by some other person in such an area and the detachment was present for a purpose other than exercise,

3. if the crime was committed in the course of duty outside the Realm by a person employed in a foreign contingent of the Swedish armed forces,

3a. if the crime was committed in the course of duty outside the Realm by a policeman, custom officer or official employed at the coast guard, who performs boundless assignments according to an international agreement that Sweden has ratified,

4. if the crime committed was a crime against the Swedish nation, a Swedish municipal authority or other assembly, or against a Swedish public institution,

5. if the crime was committed in an area not belonging to any state and was directed against a Swedish citizen, a Swedish association or private institution, or against an alien domiciled in Sweden,

6. if the crime is hijacking, maritime or aircraft sabotage, airport sabotage, counterfeiting currency, an attempt to commit such crimes, a crime against international law, unlawful dealings with chemical weapons, unlawful dealings with mines or false or careless statement before an international court, or

7. if the least severe punishment prescribed for the crime in Swedish law is imprisonment for four years or more.

Section 3 a

Besides the cases described in Sections 1-3, crimes shall be adjudged according to Swedish law by a Swedish court in accordance with the provisions of the Act on International Collaboration concerning Proceedings in Criminal matters.

Section 4

A crime is deemed to have been committed where the criminal act was perpetrated and also where the crime was completed or in the case of an attempt, where the intended crime would have been completed.

Section 5

Prosecution for a crime committed within the Realm on a foreign vessel or aircraft by an alien, who was the officer in charge or member of its crew or otherwise travelled in it, against another alien or a foreign interest shall not be instituted without the authority of the Government or a person designated by the Government.

Prosecution for a crime committed outside the Realm may be instituted only following the authorisation referred to in the first paragraph. However, prosecution may be instituted without such an order if the crime consists of a false or careless statement before an international court or if the crime was committed:

1. on a Swedish vessel or aircraft or by the officer in charge or some member of its crew in the course of duty,
2. by a member of the armed forces in an area in which a detachment of the armed forces was present,
3. in the course of duty outside the Realm by a person employed by a foreign contingent of the Swedish armed forces,
4. in the course of duty outside the Realm by a policeman, custom officer or official employed at the coast guard, who performs boundless assignments according to an international agreement that Sweden has ratified,
5. in Denmark, Finland, Iceland or Norway or on a vessel or aircraft in regular commerce between places situated in Sweden or one of the said states, or
6. By a Swedish, Danish, Finnish, Icelandic or Norwegian citizen against a Swedish interest."

SWITZERLAND

Pursuant to article 7, paragraph 3, of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, Switzerland establishes its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in article 2 in all the cases provided for in article 7, paragraph 2.

TUNISIA

The Republic of Tunisia,

In ratifying the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism adopted on 9 December 1999 by the General Assembly at its fifty-fourth session and signed by the Republic of Tunisia on 2 November 2001, declares that it considers itself bound by the provisions of article 7, paragraph 2, of the Convention and decides to establish its jurisdiction when:

- The offence was directed towards or resulted in the carrying out of an offence referred to in article 2, paragraph 1, subparagraph (a) or (b), in the territory of Tunisia or against one of its nationals;
- The offence was directed towards or resulted in the carrying out of an offence referred to in article 2, paragraph 1, subparagraph (a) or (b), against a Tunisian State or government facility abroad, including Tunisian diplomatic or consular facilities;
- The offence was directed towards or resulted in an offence referred to in article 2, paragraph 1, subparagraph (a) or (b), committed in an attempt to compel Tunisia to do or abstain from doing any act;
- The offence is committed by a stateless person who has his or her habitual residence in Tunisian territory;
- The offence is committed on board an aircraft operated by the Government of Tunisia.

TURKEY

".....pursuant to Article 7, paragraph 3 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, Turkey has established its jurisdiction in accordance with its domestic law in respect of offences set forth in Article 2 in all cases referred to in Article 7, paragraph 2."

UKRAINE

"Ukraine exercises its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in article 2 of the Convention in cases provided for in paragraph 2 article 7 of the Convention."

UZBEKISTAN

5 February 2002

"Republic of Uzbekistan establishes its jurisdiction over offences referred to in article 2 of the Convention in all cases stipulated in article 7, paragraph 2 of the Convention.".

VENEZUELA (BOLIVARIAN REPUBLIC OF)

By virtue of the provisions of article 7, paragraph 3, of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela declares that it has established jurisdiction under its domestic law over offences committed in the situations and under the conditions envisaged in article 7, paragraph 2, of the Convention.

Notes:

[1] On 28 January 2008, the Government of Belgium notified the Secretary-General of its intention to withdraw the

reservation in respect of article 14 made upon ratification. The text of the reservation reads as follows:

1. In exceptional circumstances, the Government of Belgium reserves the right to refuse extradition or mutual legal assistance in respect of any offence set forth in article 2 which it considers to be a political offence or as an offence connected with a political offence or as an offence inspired by political motives.

2. In cases where the preceding paragraph is applicable, Belgium recalls that it is bound by the general legal principle *aut dedere aut judicare*, pursuant to the rules governing the competence of its courts.

[2] With a communication with respect to Hong Kong and Macao:

1. In accordance with the provisions of Article 153 of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and Article 138 of the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, the Government of the People's Republic of China decides that the Convention shall apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China.

2. The reservation made by the People's Republic of China on paragraph 1 of Article 24 of the Convention shall apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China.

3. The jurisdiction over five offences established by the People's Republic of China in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 7 of the Convention shall not apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China.

4. As to the Macao Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China, the following three Conventions shall not be included in the annex referred to in Article 2, paragraph 1, subparagraph (a) of the Convention :

(1) Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted at Vienna on 3 March 1980.

(2) Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation, done at Rome on 10 March 1988.

(3) 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.

[3] With a territorial exclusion with respect of the Faroe Islands and Greenland.

[4] See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

[5] For the Kingdom in Europe.

Subsequently, on 23 March 2005, the Government of the Netherlands informed the Secretary-General that the Convention will apply to Aruba with the following declaration:

"The Kingdom of the Netherlands understands Article 10, paragraph 1, of the International Convention for the Suppression of Financing Terrorism to include the right of the competent judicial authorities to decide not to prosecute a person alleged to have committed such an offence, if, in the opinion of the competent judicial authorities grave considerations of procedural law indicate that effective prosecution will be impossible."

[6] With a territorial exclusion with respect to Tokelau to the effect that: ".... consistent with the constitutional status of Tokelau and taking into account the commitment of the Government of New Zealand to the development of self-government for Tokelau through an act of self-determination under the Charter of the United Nations, this ratification shall not extend to Tokelau unless and until a Declaration to this effect is lodged by the Government of New Zealand with the Depositary on the basis of appropriate consultation with that territory."

[7] The Secretary-General received communications with regard to the reservation made by Belgium upon ratification from the following Governments on the dates indicated hereinafter:

Russian Federation (7 June 2005):

"Russia considers the Convention as an instrument designed to establish a solid and effective mechanism for cooperation between States in preventing and fighting the financing of terrorism regardless of its forms and motives. One of the basic rationales for the establishing of this mechanism is achievement of a common and impartial approach by States to the notion of an offence that consists in financing terrorists and terrorist organizations, as well as to the principles of prosecution and punishment of its perpetrators.

Russia notes that for the purposes of consistent prosecution and prevention of offences related to the financing of terrorism there is, inter alia, a clearly stipulated obligation of its States Parties under the Convention, when considering the issues of extradition based on this offence or mutual legal assistance, not to invoke any presumed connection of the committed offence with political motives.

In Russia's view, conceding to a State Party to the Convention the right to refuse extradition or mutual legal assistance on the ground that the committed offence is of political nature or connected with a political offence or inspired by political motives, impairs the rights and obligations of other States Parties to the Convention to establish their jurisdiction over the offences set forth in the Convention and prosecute perpetrators of such offences.

Moreover, defining an offence as political or connected with a political offence is not an objective criterion and introduces considerable uncertainty to the relations between the States Parties to the Convention.

Thus Russia is of the view that the reservation made by the Kingdom of Belgium can jeopardize the consistent implementation of the Convention and achievement of its key objeives, including creation of favourable conditions for concerted efforts by the international community to counter terrorism and crimes contributing to commitment of acts of terrorism.

Russia reiterates its unequivocal condemnation of all acts, methods and practices of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations as well as any kind of assistance (including financial) in commitment of such acts, and calls upon the Kingdom of Belgium to review its position expressed in the reservation."

Argentina (22 August 2005):

The Government of the Argentine Republic has examined the reservation made by the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium, whereby, in exceptional circumstances, that Government reserves the right to refuse extradition or mutual legal assistance in respect of any offence set forth in article 2 which it considers to be a political offence or an offence connected with a political offence or an offence inspired by political motives.

As its provisions make clear, the intent of article 14 is to establish the inoperability of the nature or political motives of the offence. Article 14 is thus categorical and does not allow for exceptions of any kind. The Government of the Argentine Republic therefore believes that a reservation of this nature is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, and cannot accept it.

The effect of the reservation would not be offset by the affirmation of the principle aut dedere aut judicare in paragraph 2 of the reservation, since the application of this principle derives from the provisions of the Convention and does not require confirmation by States Parties. Moreover, the application of this principle, in the event that extradition does not take place, entails the exercise of local criminal jurisdiction, but the exclusion made by the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium rules out mutual legal assistance from the outset.

The Government of the Argentine Republic therefore objects to the reservation made by the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium concerning article 14 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection shall not impede the entry into force of the Convention between the Argentine Republic and the Kingdom of Belgium.

[8] The Secretary-General received communciations with regard to the declaration made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea upon signature from the following Governments on the dates indicated hereinafter:

Republic of Moldova (6 october 2003):

"The Government of the Republic of Moldova has examined the reservations made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea upon signature of the International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism.

The Government of the Republic of Moldova considers that the reservations with regard to article 2, paragraph 1 (a), and article 14 are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, as they purport to exclude the application of core provisions of the Convention.

The Government of the Republic of Moldova recalls that, according to Article 19 (c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted. It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected as to their object and purpose, by all parties, and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.

The Government of the Republic of Moldova therefore objects to the aforesaid reservations made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the International Convention for the Suppression of Financing of Terrorism.This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Republic of Moldova and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The Convention enters into force in its entirety between the two States, without the Democratic People's Republic of Korea benefiting from its reservations."

Germany (17 June 2004):

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany has carefully examined the reservations made by the Goverhe Democratic People's Republic of Korea upon signature of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. In the opinion of the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany the reservations with respect to article 2 paragraph 1 (a) and article 14 of the Convention are incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, since they are intended to exclude the application of fundamental provisions of the Convention.

The Government of the Federal Republic of Germany therefore objects to the aforementioned reservations made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Federal Republic of Germany and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Argentina (22 August 2005):

The Government of the Argentine Republic has examined the reservation made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, whereby it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 2, paragraph 1 (a), of the Convention.

The effect of the reservation to article 2, paragraph 1 (a), would be to exclude from consent the financing of the acts of terrorism listed in the annex to the article. This means that the obligation to criminalize the financing of terrorism, provided for in article 2, paragraph 1, would be void, since that obligation necessarily refers to the acts mentioned in the annex to paragraph 1 (a). This reservation is therefore incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, since its legal consequence would be to exclude from consent the main obligation deriving from it.

The Government of the Argentine Republic has also examined the reservation made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, whereby it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 14 of the Convention.

As its provisions make clear, the intent of article 14 is to establish the inoperability of the nature or political motives of the offence. Article 14 is thus categorical, and does not allow for exceptions of any kind. The Government of the Argentine Republic therefore believes that a reservation of this nature is

incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, and cannot accept it.

The Government of the Argentine Republic therefore objects to the reservations made by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea concerning article 2, paragraph 1 (a), and article 14 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection shall not impede the entry into force of the Convention between the Argentine Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

[9] The Secretary-General received a communication with regard to the explanatory declaration made by Egypt upon ratification by the following Government on the date indicated hereinafter :

Argentina (22 August 2005):

With respect to the [declaration] made by the Arab Republic of Egypt [.....] concerning article 2, paragraph 1 (b), and any similar declaration that other States may make in the future, the Government of the Argentine Republic considers that all acts of terrorism are criminal, regardless of their motives, and that all States must strengthen their cooperation in their efforts to combat such acts and bring to justice those responsible for them.

Czech Republic (23 August 2006)

"The Government of the Czech Republic has examined the explanatory declaration relating to paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism made by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt at the time of its ratification of the Convention.

The Government of the Czech Republic considers that the declaration amounts to a reservation, as its purpose is to unilaterally limit the scope of the Convention. The Government of the Czech Republic further considers the declaration to be incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, namely the suppression of the financing of terrorist acts, including those defined in paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the Convention, irrespective of where they take place and who carries them out.

In addition, the Government of the Czech Republic is of the view that the declaration is contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to adopt such measures as may be necessary to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of the Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or similar nature.

The Government of the Czech Republicishes to recall that, according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted.

The Government of the Czech Republic therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Czech Republic. The Convention enters into force between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the Czech Republic without the Arab Republic of Egypt benefiting from its reservation."

[10] On 30 March 2006, the Government of Estonia notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw its declaration mde upon ratification. The text of the declaration reads as follows:

"... pursuant to article 2, paragraph 2 of the Convention, the Republic of Estonia declares, that she does not consider itself bound 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, annexed to the Convention;"....

[11] The Secretary-General received the following communication with regard to the declaration made by Israel upon ratification, by the following Government on the date indicated hereinafter:

Argentina (22 August 2005):

With respect to the declaration concerning article 21 of the Convention made by the State of Israel upon depositing the instrument of ratification, the Government of the Argentine Republic considers that the term 'international humanitarian law' covers the body of norms constituting customary and conventional law, including the provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and their Additional Protocols of 1977.

[12] The Secretary-General received the communciations with regard to the declaration made by Jordan upon ratification from the following Governments on the dates indicated hereinafter:

Belgium (23 September 2004):

The Government of the Kingdom of Belgium has examined the declaration made by the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan at the time of its ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, in particular the part of the declaration in which the Kingdom of Jordan states that it "does not consider acts of national armed struggle and fighting foreign occupation in the exercise of people's right to self-determination as terrorist acts within the context of paragraph 1 (b) of article 2 of the Convention". The Belgian Government considers this declaration to be a reservation that seeks to limit the scope of the Convention on a unilateral basis and which is contrary to its object and purpose, namely, the suppression of the financing of terrorist acts, irrespective of where they take place or who carries them out.

Moreover, the declaration contravenes article 6 of the Convention, according to which "Each State Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature".

The Belgian Government recalls that, under article 19 (c) of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention shall not be permitted.

The Belgian Government therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Jordanian Government to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Belgium and Jordan.

Russian Federation (1 March 2005):

"Russia has examined the declaration made by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan upon ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism (1999).

Russia assumes that every state, which has expressed its consent to be bound by the provisions of the Convention, has to adopt, in accordance with article 6, such measures as may be necessary to ensure that criminal acts, set forth in article 2, in particular acts intended to cause death or serious bodily injury to a civilian, or to any other person not taking an active part in the hostilities in a situation of armed conflict, when the purpose of such act, by its nature or context, is to intimidate a population or compel a government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act, are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature.

Sharing the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, Russia wishes to draw attention that the right of people to self-determination may not go against other fundamental principles of international law, such as the principle of settlement of disputes by peaceful means, the principle of the territorial integrity of states, the principle of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

In Russia's view, the declaration by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan may endanger the implementation of the provisions of the Convention between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and other States Parties and thus impede their interaction in the suppression of the financing of terrorism. It is of common interest to promote and enhance cooperation in devising and adopting effective practical measures to prevent terrorism financing, as well as to fight against terrorism through prosecution of and bringing to justice those involved in terrorist activity, keeping in mind that the number andseriousness of acts of international terrorism to a great extent depend on the financing that may be available to terrorists.

Russia reiterates its unequivocal condemnation of all acts, methods and practices of terrorism as criminal and unjustifiable in all its forms and manifestations, wherever and by whomsoever committed, and calls upon the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to review its position."

Japan (14 July 2005):

"When depositing its instrument of ratification, the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan made a declaration which reads as follows: "The Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan does not consider acts of national armed struggle and fighting foreign occupation in the exercise of people's right to self-determination as terrorist acts within the context of paragraph 1 (b) of article 2 of the Convention".

In this connection, the Government of Japan draws attention to the provisions of Article 6 of the Convention, according to which each State Party shall adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of this Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature.

The Government of Japan considers that the declaration made by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan seeks to exclude acts of national armed struggle and fighting foreign occupation in the exercise of people's right to self-determination from the application of the Convention and that such declaration constitutes a reservation which is incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention. The Government of Japan therefore objects to the aforementioned reservation made by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Argentina (22 August 2005):

With respect to the declarations made by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Arab Republic of Egypt concerning article 2, paragraph 1 (b),nd any similar declaration that other States may make in the future, the Government of the Argentine Republic considers that all acts of terrorism are criminal, regardless of their motives, and that all States must strengthen their cooperation in their efforts to combat such acts and bring to justice those responsible for them.

Ireland (23 June 2006):

"The Government of Ireland have examined the explanatory declaration made by the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan upon ratification of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, done at New York on 9 December 1999, according to which the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan does not consider acts of national armed struggle and fighting foreign occupation foreign occupation in the exercise of people' right to self-determination as terrorist acts within the meaning of paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the Convention.

The Government of Ireland are of the view that this declaration amounts to a reservation as its purpose is to unilaterally limit the scope of the Convention. The Government of Ireland are also of the view that this reservation is contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention, namely suppressing the financing of terrorist acts, including those defined in paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the Convention, wherever and by whomever committed.

This reservation is contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention, according to which States parties are under an obligation to adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of the Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature.

The Government of Ireland recall that, according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, reservations that are incompatible with the object and purpose of a convention are not permissible. It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become party are respected as to their object and purpose and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative

changes necessary to comply with their obligations under these treaties.

The Government of Ireland therefore object to the reservation made by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Ireland and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. The Convention enters into force between Ireland and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, without the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan benefiting from its reservation

Czech Republic (23 August 2006):

"The Government of the Czech Republic has examined the declaration relating to paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism made by the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan at the time of its ratification of the Convention.

The Government of the Czech Republic considers that the declaration amounts to a reservation, as its purpose is to unilaterally limit the scope of the Convention. The Government of the Czech Republic further considers the declaration to be incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, namely the suppression of the financing of terrorist acts, including those defined in paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the Convention, irrespective of where they take place and who carries them out.

In addition, the Government of the Czech Republic is of the view that the declaration is contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to adopt such measures as may be necessary to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of the Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or similar nature.

The Government of the Czech Republic wishes to recall that, according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted.

The Government of the Czech Republic therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Czech Republic. The Convention enters into force between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the Czech Republic without the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan benefiting from its reservation."

[13] The Secretary-General received a communciation with regard to the reservation made by the Syrian Arab Republic upon accession from the following Government on the date indicated hereinafter :

Ireland (23 June 2006) :

"The Government of Ireland have examined the reservation made by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic upon accession to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism, done at New York on 9 December 1999, according to which the Syrian Arab Republic does not consider acts of resistance to foreign occupation as terrorist acts within the meaning of paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the Convention.Ireland (23 June 2003): The Government of Ireland are of the view that this reservation is contrary to the object and purpose of the Convention, namely suppressing the financing of terrorist acts, including those defined in paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the Convention, wherever and by whomever committed.

This reservation is contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention, according to which States parties are under an obligation to adopt such measures as may be necessary, including, where appropriate, domestic legislation, to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of the Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other similar nature.

The Government of Ireland recall that, according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, reservations that are incompatible with the object and purpose of a convention are not permissible. It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become party are respected as to their object and purpose and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under these treaties.

The Government of Ireland therefore object to the reservation made by the Syrian Arab Republic to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between Ireland and the Syrian Arab Republic. The Convention enters into force between Ireland and the Syrian Arab Republic, without the Syrian Arab Republic benefiting from its reservation."

Czech Republic (23 August 2006):

"The Government of the Czech Republic has examined the reservation relating to paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism made by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic at the time of its accession to the Convention.

The Government of the Czech Republic considers the reservation to be incompatible with the object and purpose of the Convention, namely the suppression of the financing of terrorist acts, including those defined in paragraph 1 (b) of Article 2 of the Convention, irrespective of where they take place and who carries them out.

In addition, the Government of the Czech Republic is of the view that the reservation is contrary to the terms of Article 6 of the Convention, according to which States Parties commit themselves to adopt such measures as may be necessary to ensure that criminal acts within the scope of the Convention are under no circumstances justifiable by considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or similar nature.

The Government of the Czech Republic wishes to recall that, according to customary international law as codified in the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, a reservation

incompatible with the object and purpose of a treaty shall not be permitted.

The Government of the Czech Republic therefore objects to the aforesaid reservation made by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to the International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism. This objection shall not preclude the entry into force of the Convention between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Czech Republic. The Convention enters into force between the Syrian Arab Republic and the Czech Republic without the Syrian Arab Republic benefiting from its reservation."