

The Convention was
previously published as
Miscellaneous No. 12
(1980), Cmnd. 7893.

TERRORISM



Treaty Series No. 81 (1983)

International Convention against the Taking of Hostages

New York, 18 December 1979—31 December 1980

[The United Kingdom instrument of ratification was deposited on 22 December 1982
and the Convention entered into force on 3 June 1983]

*Presented to Parliament
by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
by Command of Her Majesty
December 1983*

LONDON
HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE

£1.75 net

Cmnd. 9100

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION AGAINST THE TAKING OF HOSTAGES

The States Parties to this Convention,

Having in mind the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations⁽¹⁾ concerning the maintenance of international peace and security and the promotion of friendly relations and co-operation among States,

Recognizing in particular that everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person, as set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights⁽²⁾ and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights⁽³⁾,

Reaffirming the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, as well as in other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

Considering that the taking of hostages is an offence of grave concern to the international community and that, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention, any person committing an act of hostage taking shall either be prosecuted or extradited,

Being convinced that it is urgently necessary to develop international co-operation between States in devising and adopting effective measures for the prevention, prosecution and punishment of all acts of taking hostages as manifestations of international terrorism,

Have agreed as follows :

ARTICLE 1

1. Any person who seizes or detains and threatens to kill, to injure or to continue to detain another person (hereinafter referred to as the "hostage") in order to compel a third party, namely, a State, an international intergovernmental organization, a natural or juridical person, or a group of persons, to do or abstain from doing any act as an explicit or implicit condition for the release of the hostage commits the offence of taking of hostages ("hostage-taking") within the meaning of this Convention.

2. Any person who :

(a) attempts to commit an act of hostage-taking, or

(b) participates as an accomplice of anyone who commits or attempts to commit an act of hostage-taking

likewise commits an offence for the purposes of this Convention.

ARTICLE 2

Each State Party shall make the offences set forth in article 1 punishable by appropriate penalties which take into account the grave nature of those offences.

(1) Treaty Series No. 67 (1946), Cmd. 7015.

(2) United Nations No. 2 (1949), Cmd. 7662.

(3) Treaty Series No. 6 (1977), Cmnd. 6702, p. 22.

ARTICLE 3

1. The State Party in the territory of which the hostage is held by the offender shall take all measures it considers appropriate to ease the situation of the hostage, in particular, to secure his release and, after his release, to facilitate, when relevant, his departure.

2. If any object which the offender has obtained as a result of the taking of hostages comes into the custody of a State Party, that State Party shall return it as soon as possible to the hostage or the third party referred to in article 1, as the case may be, or to the appropriate authorities thereof.

ARTICLE 4

States Parties shall co-operate in the prevention of the offences set forth in article 1, particularly by:

- (a) taking all practicable measures to prevent preparations in their respective territories for the commission of those offences within or outside their territories, including measures to prohibit in their territories illegal activities of persons, groups and organizations that encourage, instigate, organize or engage in the perpetration of acts of taking hostages;
- (b) exchanging information and co-ordinating the taking of administrative and other measures as appropriate to prevent the commission of those offences.

ARTICLE 5

1. Each State Party shall take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over any of the offences set forth in article 1 which are committed:

- (a) in its territory or on board a ship or aircraft registered in that State;
- (b) by any of its nationals or, if that State considers it appropriate, by those stateless persons who have their habitual residence in its territory;
- (c) in order to compel that State to do or abstain from doing any act; or
- (d) with respect to a hostage who is a national of that State, if that State considers it appropriate.

2. Each State Party shall likewise take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences set forth in article 1 in cases where the alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite him to any of the States mentioned in paragraph 1 of this article.

3. This Convention does not exclude any criminal jurisdiction exercised in accordance with internal law.

ARTICLE 6

1. Upon being satisfied that the circumstances so warrant, any State Party in the territory of which the alleged offender is present shall, in accordance with its laws, take him into custody or take other measures to

ensure his presence for such time as is necessary to enable any criminal or extradition proceedings to be instituted. That State Party shall immediately make a preliminary inquiry into the facts.

2. The custody or other measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this article shall be notified without delay directly or through the Secretary-General of the United Nations to:

- (a) the State where the offence was committed;
- (b) the State against which compulsion has been directed or attempted;
- (c) the State of which the natural or juridical person against whom compulsion has been directed or attempted is a national;
- (d) the State of which the hostage is a national or in the territory of which he has his habitual residence;
- (e) the State of which the alleged offender is a national or, if he is a stateless person, in the territory of which he has his habitual residence;
- (f) the international intergovernmental organization against which compulsion has been directed or attempted;
- (g) all other States concerned.

3. Any person regarding whom the measures referred to in paragraph 1 of this article are being taken shall be entitled:

- (a) to communicate without delay with the nearest appropriate representative of the State of which he is a national or which is otherwise entitled to establish such communication or, if he is a stateless person, the State in the territory of which he has his habitual residence;
- (b) to be visited by a representative of that State.

4. The rights referred to in paragraph 3 of this article shall be exercised in conformity with the laws and regulations of the State in the territory of which the alleged offender is present subject to the proviso, however, that the said laws and regulations must enable full effect to be given to the purposes for which the rights accorded under paragraph 3 of this article are intended.

5. The provisions of paragraphs 3 and 4 of this article shall be without prejudice to the right of any State Party having a claim to jurisdiction in accordance with paragraph 1(b) of article 5 to invite the International Committee of the Red Cross to communicate with and visit the alleged offender.

6. The State which makes the preliminary inquiry contemplated in paragraph 1 of this article shall promptly report its findings to the States or organization referred to in paragraph 2 of this article and indicate whether it intends to exercise jurisdiction.

ARTICLE 7

The State Party where the alleged offender is prosecuted shall in accordance with its laws communicate the final outcome of the proceedings to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit the information to the other States concerned and the international intergovernmental organizations concerned.

ARTICLE 8

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

2. Any person regarding whom proceedings are being carried out in connexion with any of the offences set forth in article 1 shall be guaranteed fair treatment at all stages of the proceedings, including enjoyment of all the rights and guarantees provided by the law of the State in the territory of which he is present.

ARTICLE 9

1. A request for the extradition of an alleged offender, pursuant to this Convention, shall not be granted if the requested State Party has substantial grounds for believing:

- (a) that the request for extradition for an offence set forth in article 1 has been made for the purpose of prosecuting or punishing a person on account of his race, religion, nationality, ethnic origin or political opinion; or
- (b) that the person's position may be prejudiced:
 - (i) for any of the reasons mentioned in subparagraph (a) of this paragraph, or
 - (ii) for the reason that communication with him by the appropriate authorities of the State entitled to exercise rights of protection cannot be effected.

2. With respect to the offences as defined in this Convention, the provisions of all extradition treaties and arrangements applicable between States Parties are modified as between States Parties to the extent that they are incompatible with this Convention.

ARTICLE 10

1. The offences set forth in article 1 shall be deemed to be included as extraditable offences in any extradition treaty existing between States Parties. States Parties undertake to include such offences as extraditable offences in every extradition treaty to be concluded between them.

2. If a State Party which makes extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty receives a request for extradition from another State Party with which it has no extradition treaty, the requested State may at its option consider this Convention as the legal basis for extradition in respect of the offences set forth in article 1. Extradition shall be subject to the other conditions provided by the law of the requested State.

3. States Parties which do not make extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty shall recognize the offences set forth in article 1 as extraditable offences between themselves subject to the conditions provided by the law of the requested State.

4. The offences set forth in article 1 shall be treated, for the purpose of extradition between States Parties, as if they had been committed not only in the place in which they occurred but also in the territories of the States required to establish their jurisdiction in accordance with paragraph 1 of article 5.

ARTICLE 11

1. States Parties shall afford one another the greatest measure of assistance in connexion with criminal proceedings brought in respect of the offences set forth in article 1, including the supply of all evidence at their disposal necessary for the proceedings.

2. The provisions of paragraph 1 of this article shall not affect obligations concerning mutual judicial assistance embodied in any other treaty.

ARTICLE 12

In so far as the Geneva Conventions of 1949⁽⁴⁾ for the protection of war victims or the Additional Protocols to those Conventions⁽⁵⁾ are applicable to a particular act of hostage-taking, and in so far as States Parties to this Convention are bound under those conventions to prosecute or hand over the hostage-taker, the present Convention shall not apply to an act of hostage-taking committed in the course of armed conflicts as defined in the Geneva Conventions of 1949 and the Protocols thereto, including armed conflicts mentioned in article 1, paragraph 4, of Additional Protocol I of 1977⁽⁶⁾, in which peoples are fighting against colonial domination and alien occupation and against racist régimes in the exercise of their right of self-determination, as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 13

This Convention shall not apply where the offence is committed within a single State, the hostage and the alleged offender are nationals of that State and the alleged offender is found in the territory of that State.

ARTICLE 14

Nothing in this Convention shall be construed as justifying the violation of the territorial integrity or political independence of a State in contravention of the Charter of the United Nations.

(⁴) Treaty Series No. 39 (1958), Cmnd. 550.

(⁵) Miscellaneous No. 19 (1977), Cmnd. 6927.

ARTICLE 15

The provisions of this Convention shall not affect the application of the Treaties on Asylum, in force at the date of the adoption of this Convention, as between the States which are parties to those Treaties; but a State Party to this Convention may not invoke those Treaties with respect to another State Party to this Convention which is not a party to those treaties.

ARTICLE 16

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

2. Each State may at the time of signature or ratification of this Convention or accession thereto declare that it does not consider itself bound by paragraph 1 of this article. The other States Parties shall not be bound by paragraph 1 of this article with respect to any State Party which has made such a reservation.

3. Any State Party which has made a reservation in accordance with paragraph 2 of this article may at any time withdraw that reservation by notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 17

1. This Convention is open for signature by all States until 31 December 1980 at United Nations Headquarters in New York.

2. This Convention is subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

3. This Convention is open for accession by any State. The instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 18

1. This Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day following the date of deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification or accession with the Secretary-General of the United Nations⁽⁹⁾.

2. For each State ratifying or acceding to the Convention after the deposit of the twenty-second instrument of ratification or accession, the Convention shall enter into force on the thirtieth day after deposit by such State of its instrument of ratification or accession.

(9) The Convention entered into force on 3 June 1983.

ARTICLE 19

1. Any State Party may denounce this Convention by written notification to the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

2. Denunciation shall take effect one year following the date on which notification is received by the Secretary-General of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 20

The original of this Convention, of which the Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic⁽⁷⁾, shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall send certified copies thereof to all States.

In witness whereof, the undersigned, being duly authorized thereto by their respective Governments, have signed this Convention, opened for signature at New York on 18 December 1979.

⁽⁷⁾ When the Convention has been registered with the United Nations, texts in the Arabic, Chinese, French, Russian and Spanish languages will be published in the United Nations Treaty Series, available through Agency Section, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, PO Box 569, London SE1 9NY—Tel. 01-928 6977, Ext. 410.

SIGNATURES AND RATIFICATIONS

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of deposit of ratification</i>
Austria	3 Oct. 1980	
Belgium	3 Jan. 1980	
Bolivia	25 Mar. 1980	
Canada	18 Feb. 1980	
Chile*	3 Jan. 1980	12 Nov. 1981
Dominican Republic	12 Aug. 1980	
Egypt	18 Dec. 1980	2 Oct. 1981
El Salvador*	10 June 1980	12 Feb. 1981
Finland	29 Oct. 1980	14 Apr. 1983
Gabon	29 Feb. 1980	
Germany, Federal Republic of†	18 Dec. 1979	15 Dec. 1980
Greece	18 Mar. 1980	
Guatemala	30 Apr. 1980	11 Mar. 1983
Haiti	17 Apr. 1980	
Honduras	11 June 1980	1 June 1981
Iraq	14 Oct. 1980	
Israel*	19 Nov. 1980	
Italy*	18 Apr. 1980	
Jamaica	27 Feb. 1980	
Japan	22 Dec. 1980	
Lesotho	21 Apr. 1980	5 Nov. 1980
Liberia	30 Jan. 1980	
Luxembourg	18 Dec. 1979	
Mauritius	18 June 1980	17 Oct. 1980
Netherlands	18 Dec. 1980	
New Zealand	24 Dec. 1980	
Norway	18 Dec. 1980	2 July 1981
Panama	24 Jan. 1980	19 Aug. 1982
Philippines	2 May 1980	14 Oct. 1980
Portugal	16 June 1980	
Senegal	2 June 1980	
Suriname	30 July 1980	5 Nov. 1981
Sweden	25 Feb. 1980	15 Jan. 1981
Switzerland	18 July 1980	
Togo	8 July 1980	
Uganda	10 Nov. 1980	
United Kingdom‡	18 Dec. 1979	22 Dec. 1982
United States of America	21 Dec. 1979	
Yugoslavia*	29 Dec. 1980	
Zaire	2 July 1980	

* For declarations and reservations see page 12.

† Includes Berlin (West).

‡ The United Kingdom instrument of ratification was in respect of the United Kingdom and all Territories under the territorial sovereignty of the United Kingdom.

ACCESSIONS

	<i>State</i>	<i>Date</i>
Bahamas		4 June 1981
Barbados		9 Mar. 1981
Bhutan		31 Aug. 1981
Iceland		6 July 1981
Kenya*		8 Dec. 1981
Korea, Republic of		4 May 1983
Trinidad and Tobago		1 Apr. 1981

* For declarations and reservations see page 12.

DECLARATIONS AND RESERVATIONS

CHILE

On ratifying the Convention the Government of Chile made the following declaration:
(*Translation*)

The Government of the Republic [of Chile], having approved this Convention, states that such approval is given on the understanding that the aforesaid Convention prohibits the taking of hostages in any circumstances, even those referred to in article 12.

EL SALVADOR

On ratifying the Convention the Government of El Salvador made a reservation with respect to the application of the provisions of Article 16, paragraph 1 of the said Convention.

ISRAEL

On signing the Convention the Government of Israel made the following understanding and declaration:

“(1) It is the understanding of Israel that the Convention implements the principle that hostage-taking is prohibited in all circumstances and that any person committing such an act shall be either prosecuted or extradited pursuant to Article 8 of this Convention or the relevant provisions of the Geneva Conventions of 1949 or their additional Protocols, without any exception whatsoever.”

“(2) The Government of Israel declares that it reserves the right, when depositing the instrument of ratification, to make reservations and additional declarations and understandings.”

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

ITALY

On signing the Convention the Government of Italy made the following declaration:
(*Translation*)

The Italian Government declares that, because of the differing interpretations to which certain formulations in the text lend themselves, Italy reserves the right, when depositing the instrument of ratification, to invoke Article 19 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 23 May 1969 in conformity with the general principles of international law.

KENYA

On acceding to the Convention the Government of Kenya made the following reservation:

“The Government of the Republic of Kenya does not consider herself bound by the provisions of paragraph (1) of the Article 16 of the Convention.”

YUGOSLAVIA

On signing the Convention the Government of Yugoslavia made the following reservation:

“that the Convention is signed with the reservation with regard to Article 9, subject to subsequent approval pursuant to the constitutional provisions in force in the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia”.