

Chapter 4

BUILDING INTERNATIONAL WILL AND CAPACITY TO COUNTER TERRORISM



*Ambassador Henry A. Crumpton, State Department Coordinator for Counterterrorism, holds a press conference in Putrajaya, Malaysia, in October.
AFP Photo/Tengku Bahar)*

As set forth in the President's February 2003 National Strategy for Combating Terrorism, the Department of State is responsible for developing coordinated strategies to defeat terrorists abroad. These strategies recognize that in today's increasingly interconnected world, it is impossible to draw neat, clear lines between security interests, development efforts, and U.S. support for democracy. The United States must use all of the instruments of statecraft to integrate and advance these goals.

Regional and international cooperation and coordination are

essential. Through regional partnerships, the United States is building trusted networks that undermine, marginalize, and isolate the enemy, discredit the terrorist ideology of hate and violence, and empower legitimate alternatives to extremism. In order to address underlying conditions, the United States must work with its many partners around the world to build and sustain democratic, well-governed states that respond to the needs of their people and conduct themselves responsibly in the international system.

The Antiterrorism Assistance Program (ATA)

The Antiterrorism Assistance Program (ATA) provides partner countries the training, equipment, and technology they need to improve their ability to combat terrorism. ATA programs seek to address specific needs of partner nations, such as increasing capabilities to find and arrest terrorists, and to build the kind of cooperation and interactivity between law enforcement officers that has a lasting impact.

In the area of cyber security, ATA works with two to three countries per year to provide training and equipment grants. The program offers a series of courses focusing on computer forensics, Internet intercepts, uncovering on-line communications operations, link analysis, e-mail tracing, cyber prosecutions, and other topics that assist foreign law enforcement organizations in identifying, investigating, and preventing terrorist acts. Most of the countries receiving this program start with the Executive Seminar on Cyber Terrorism, a three-day event that attempts to educate senior level police, prosecutorial, and IT executives on cyber terrorism issues. To date, ATA has worked with the Philippines, Thailand, Greece, Malaysia,

Pakistan, and Morocco. Projected partners include India, Indonesia, Jordan, and possibly Egypt.

ATA sponsored 217 courses and technical consultations and trained approximately 4,300 students from 78 countries in 2005. In its two-decade long existence, ATA has trained more than 52,300 students from 146 countries, providing programs tailored to the needs of each partner nation and to local conditions. Such training included crisis management and response, cyber terrorism, dignitary protection, bomb detection, airport security, border control, kidnap intervention and hostage negotiation and rescue, response to incidents involving weapons of mass destruction, countering terrorist finance, and interdiction of terrorist organizations. All courses emphasize law enforcement under the rule of law and respect for human rights.

ATA Success Stories

ATA alumni have served as the lead investigators for a number of recent terrorist attacks:

- In May, when an assailant tossed a hand grenade toward President Bush's podium during his speech in Tbilisi's Freedom Square, ATA-trained Georgian bomb forensic and explosive disposal experts assisted U.S. investigators in their investigation. Their work and technical expertise helped lay the foundation for an ultimately successful criminal investigation against the alleged assailant.
- In October, the State Department conducted a cyber investigations course in Colombia. Participants in the course included computer forensics investigators from the Colombian National Police Detective Division (DIJIN), Colombian National Police Intelligence Directorate (DIPOL), and the Money Laundering Unit of the Colombian Ministry of Finance (UIF). This training enabled DIJIN investigators to access vital electronic information for an ongoing investigation against Colombian paramilitaries. UIF officers were able to analyze hackers attempting to break into the Colombian financial institutions' database, and DIPOL officers accessed e-mail accounts related to drug trafficking and guerilla activity.
- In October, multiple bomb attacks took place throughout New Delhi, India. Two ATA-trained investigators were immediately assigned to important law enforcement roles, acting as the lead investigators in the case and identifying the explosives and methods used in the attacks.
- In November, the Indonesian National Police's elite antiterrorist unit (Task Force 88), trained and equipped by ATA, located Indonesia's most wanted terrorist, Azahari bin Husin, who was linked to bombings in Bali and at the Marriott Hotel and the Australian Embassy in Jakarta. Once Azahari was located, Task Force 88 planned and executed a successful assault on Azahari's stronghold, killing him and securing valuable intelligence from the enemy safe site.

- In Afghanistan, the State Department trained more than 300 Afghan nationals to serve in the Afghan Presidential Protective Service (PPS), with the ultimate goal of creating an effective, self-sustainable security organization capable of protecting Afghanistan's national leadership. As of September, Afghan PPS agents staff all positions within the protective detail and provide logistical and specialty support for the protective operation.

The Middle East Partnership Initiative

As President Bush noted, when an "entire region sees the promise of freedom in its midst, the terrorist ideology will become more and more irrelevant, until that day when it is viewed with contempt or ignored altogether." Systems characterized by an absence of political choice, transparent governance, economic opportunities, and personal freedoms can become incubators for extremism, hate, and violence.

The State Department's Middle East Partnership Initiative (MEPI) is a presidential initiative launched in 2002 so that democracy can spread, education can thrive, economies can grow, and women can be empowered in the Middle East. It has funded more than 350 programs in 14 countries and the Palestinian territories, ranging from support for election monitoring to improvements in the quality of education and to efforts seeking a greater role for women in society.

The Initiative is a partnership that works closely with academic institutions, the private sector, and non-governmental organizations in the Arab world with the goal of building a vibrant civil society so reform can flourish.

Since its launch in 2002, MEPI has received \$293 million to fund initiatives leading to democratic and other reforms. Congress has appropriated an additional \$99 million for the current fiscal year for this successful transformational diplomacy initiative.

In 2005, MEPI reported the following success stories:

Political

- Increased the transparency of Lebanon's historic elections in 2005 through support to domestic monitoring organizations, voter education, journalists, and candidates.
- Provided support to more than 2,000 domestic election monitors for Egypt's first multi-candidate presidential election.
- Supported the only live satellite broadcasts of Arab parliamentary sessions.
- Supported national and local political party organizations and their members in countries that will have new rounds of municipal and parliamentary elections between 2005 and 2007.
- Strengthened the role of civil society in the democratic process by facilitating dialogue among activists, NGOs, and foreign ministers at G8/BMENA (Broader Middle East

and North Africa Initiative) meetings, and by awarding direct grants to more than 70 indigenous civil society organizations.

Economic

- Provided entrepreneurial training for more than 180 participants, almost half of them women, from 16 Middle Eastern and North African countries. Twenty alumni have started or expanded businesses. At least 150 new jobs have been created.
- Extended credit and services to small and medium-sized businesses through peer consultation and training for regional banks and financial organizations.
- Established self-sustaining Junior Achievement chapters in 12 countries throughout the Middle East; more than 10,000 students have participated. Created public-private partnerships that assisted in the sustainability of Junior Achievement chapters.
- Expanded trade capacity of Arab countries with training and technical assistance; a number of Gulf countries are drafting new labor laws and updating agricultural import/export standards.

Education

- Provided English language study to more than 1,500 underserved youth from 13 countries in the Middle East through a micro-scholarship program. Because of the program's initial success, the program size is being increased to reach a total of 13,000 people, with an added focus on civic responsibility.
- Empowered young, highly motivated Arab men and women with leadership, problem-solving, and entrepreneurial skills through intensive five-week institutes. More than 135 students have participated, and many started their own projects back home.
- Supported a regional civic-education network that promotes youth civic awareness and involvement. Examples of youth-led projects include starting after-school classes for poor students and improving health services at local hospitals.
- Promoted literacy with an initiative to provide more than 80 titles of high-quality American children's books to more than 3,000 schools in three Middle Eastern countries.

Women's Empowerment

- More than 300 women from the Middle East and North Africa participated in innovative three-week programs that taught political campaign skills.
- Provided entrepreneurial skills to women through regional micro-enterprise and business internships that include a one-month executive MBA program and a three-month internship at Fortune 500 businesses. The participants included 42 women from 16 countries.
- Built a professional network for Arab women legal professionals that offers professional development training programs, policy roundtables, mentoring, and a resource directory.

- Provided training for judges and legal professionals on issues ranging from the family code to domestic violence and honor killings.

Multilateral and Regional Cooperation

The UN Role in Fighting Terrorism

The United Nations continues to provide focus and energy to the international community in its collective fight against terrorism.

The **Security Council** adopted two resolutions related to terrorism in 2005. Resolution 1617, adopted in July, strengthened the current sanctions regime against the Taliban and al-Qaida, and endorsed the Financial Action Task Force standards for combating money laundering and terrorist financing. Resolution 1624, adopted at a Security Council summit, addressed incitement to terrorism and terrorist safe havens.

The **Counterterrorism Committee (CTC)** was established by Security Council Resolution 1373 after September 11, 2001, with the goal of raising the performance level of the governments of all 191 member states in the fight against terrorism. The Counterterrorism Committee's Executive Directorate (CTED), established by Resolution 1535 in 2004, became fully operational in December 2005. CTED's mandate is to enhance the Committee's ability to monitor the implementation of Resolution 1373 and to continue its capacity-building work by facilitating technical assistance to member states and promoting closer cooperation and coordination with international, regional, and sub-regional organizations. It is also undertaking visits to certain nations to assess their implementation of obligations under Resolution 1373.

The **1267 Sanctions Committee**, also established by the Security Council, maintains a list of individuals and entities associated with al-Qaida, the Taliban, and/or Usama bin Ladin that are subject to international sanctions -- assets freeze, travel ban, and arms embargo -- that member states are obligated to implement. The Committee entered into an agreement to exchange information with Interpol with the goal of better enforcing the sanctions.

The **Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering (FATF)**, established at the G7 Economic Summit in Paris in 1989, is an inter-governmental body tasked with developing international standards and promoting policies initially aimed at combating money laundering and, following 9/11, the financing of terrorism. Its recommendations are now acknowledged as the international standards in both these areas and serve as the basis of regular mutual evaluations of its members' financial sectors, as well as evaluations by the IMF and World Bank.

In 1990, the FATF first issued its 40 recommendations on money laundering. These recommendations were designed to prevent the proceeds of crime from being used both in

future criminal activities and in legitimate economic activity. They were revised in 1996 and 2003 to reflect changes in money laundering patterns.

In 2002, the FATF adopted eight (later nine) special recommendations on terrorist financing. While focused principally on safeguarding the integrity of the international financial systems, these recommendations also provide governments with guidance on combating terrorist misuse of cash couriers, wire transfers, and non-profit organizations.

The **UN General Assembly** took several important steps on the counterterrorism front. The Outcome Document issued at the high-level plenary meeting held at the United Nations on September 14-16 contains a clear and unqualified condemnation of terrorism “in all its forms and manifestations, committed by whomever, wherever, and for whatever purposes,” and sets objectives for UN actions to counter terrorism. It also calls for the adoption and implementation of a comprehensive strategy to promote comprehensive, coordinated, and consistent responses at the national, regional, and international level. The General Assembly also negotiated and adopted four antiterrorism resolutions, 60/43, 60/73, 60/78, and 60/158, and continued work on the negotiation of a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism. The General Assembly concluded the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism in April. By December 16, 94 states had signed this important new instrument.

The **UN Secretary General**, Kofi Annan, continued to use his office to focus the international community on terrorism. In a March 10 speech, he announced the elements of the counterterrorism strategy produced by the high-level panel he had established to study global threats. He described terrorism as “a direct attack on the core values the United Nations stands for: the rule of law; the protection of civilians; mutual respect between people of different faiths and cultures; and peaceful resolution of conflicts.” The Secretary-General’s Task Force on Terrorism continued its work in response to the request of the General Assembly President to provide recommendations on ways to strengthen the capacity of the UN system to assist states in combating terrorism, and to enhance the coordination of the United Nations’ activities in this regard.

UN Secretariat staff of the Terrorism Prevention Branch in Vienna, Austria, continued to help countries build the legal framework necessary to become party to and implement the international counterterrorism conventions and protocols.

UN Specialized Agencies are also involved in the work of fighting terrorism. For example, the International Civil Aviation Organization adopted passport security standards, and the International Maritime Organization engaged in security-related activities designed to make it harder for terrorists to operate in the commercial shipping arena. In October, the International Maritime Organization convened a diplomatic conference that concluded a new protocol to the 1988 Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and a new protocol to the 1988 Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against Fixed Platforms on the Continental Shelf. The International Atomic Energy Agency launched a nuclear security action plan to combat the threat of terrorism involving nuclear and other radioactive materials. In July, the IAEA concluded amendments to the 1980

Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, which will enter into force once two-thirds of the state parties to the Convention ratify, accept, or approve the amendments.

G8 Counterterrorism Actions



President George W. Bush and fellow G8 leaders stand behind British Prime Minister Tony Blair as he addresses the media on July 7, regarding the terrorist attacks in London earlier in the day. (APF Photo/Eric Draper/The White House)

The Group of Eight (G8) -- the United States, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, and the United Kingdom -- was instrumental in developing cutting-edge counterterrorism standards and practices. These included enhanced travel document security standards, as well as strengthened controls over exports and stockpile security to mitigate the threat to airports from illicit acquisition of shoulder-fired anti-aircraft missiles (man portable air defense systems, or MANPADS).

G8 counterterrorism initiatives often have an impact well beyond the borders of G8 member states, since the group actively seeks to promulgate the standards and practices it develops to international standard-setting organizations. G8 travel document security standards, for example, were adopted by the International Civil Aviation Organization for all its members. A port and maritime security assessment guide created by the G8 was adopted by the International Maritime Organization in December 2004.

Secure and Facilitated International Travel Security Initiative

At the June 2004 Sea Island Summit, President Bush and the other G8 leaders made a commitment to strengthen international counterterrorism cooperation by launching the Secure and Facilitated International Travel Initiative (SAFTI). This initiative was designed to increase passenger confidence in the security of international transportation, speed the processing of travelers by border authorities, promote international commerce, and reduce the threat of MANPADS to civil aviation. The G8 partners agreed to shared principles, including commitments to:

- Maximize effective information exchange among partner states as a key element of strengthening international border security;
- Work cooperatively to improve screening methods for international travelers, crews, and cargo for known or emerging threats as far in advance as possible; and
- Make all possible efforts to ensure that travel documents are secure, resistant to fraud, and globally interoperable.

As part of the Secure and Facilitated International Travel Security Initiative, G8 leaders adopted a 28-point action plan committing members to implement security-enhancing projects in a variety of transportation security fields, including:

- Strengthening international standards for passport issuance;
- Developing new measures to defend against the threat of MANPADS;
- Establishing a Point-of-Contact network to deal with aviation threat emergencies; and
- Expanding training and assistance on transportation security to third-party states.

Virtually all outstanding project tasks were completed by the end of 2005.

Counterterrorism Action Group (CTAG)

At the June 2003 Evian Summit, G8 leaders adopted a plan to build political will and capacity to combat terrorism globally, establishing the Counterterrorism Action Group (CTAG) to implement this plan. CTAG supports the UN Counterterrorism Committee's efforts to oversee implementation of UNSCR 1373 by developing an active forum for donors to coordinate counterterrorism cooperation with, and assistance to, third countries. CTAG promotes counterterrorism by prioritizing needs and targeting assistance to expand counterterrorism capacity in recipient countries. CTAG also encourages all countries to meet their obligations under Resolution 1373 of the United Nations Security Council and the 13 international counterterrorism conventions and protocols.

Under the leadership of the rotating G-8 presidency, CTAG meets three times per year with the active participation of G8 member states, the European Commission, the UN Counterterrorism Committee, and other countries and organizations. Coordination meetings hosted by the local embassy of the G8 presidency were also held among CTAG members' diplomatic missions in recipient countries.

CTAG coordinated diplomatic, donor cooperation, and donor assistance efforts, such as:

- Facilitated universal adherence to the 13 international counterterrorism conventions and protocols by encouraging more than 100 countries to approve unratified instruments;
- Worked with the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) to assess the potential technical assistance needs of key countries to help them comply with the eight special FATF recommendations on terrorist financing;
- Focused counterterrorism donor assistance on needs in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) region, especially port and maritime security gaps, in concert with APEC's Counterterrorism Task Force;
- Coordinated donor assistance to help countries in the western Balkans assess and improve airport security; and
- Promoted and assisting implementation of travel security and facilitation standards and practices being developed by the G8 under its Secure and Facilitated International Travel Initiative (SAFTI).

CTAG's standing members include the G8 member states, the European Commission, and the UN Counterterrorism Committee. They were joined at one or more meetings by Australia, Spain, Switzerland, the Asian Development Bank, the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation forum, the International Civil Aviation Organization, the International Maritime Organization, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), and the Terrorism Prevention Branch of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime.

(See Chapter 5 for information on regional groups such as the Trans-Sahara Counterterrorism Initiative, the European Union, and the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE).)

Public Diplomacy



Iraqi President Jalal Talabani (center), U.S. Ambassador Zalmay Khalilzad (left), and Minister of Planning Barham Saleh lay the cornerstone of the American University in Suleimaniya at a ceremony in the northern Kurdish city of Suleimaniya. (AFP Photo/Mustafa Ozer)

Public diplomacy is essential to a successful foreign policy and to America's national security. The United States recognizes that the global and generational challenge of countering terrorism is, at its heart, a contest of ideas and values, and that America is more secure when people around the world share the same hopes and freedoms.

The State Department's public diplomacy work is guided by three strategic imperatives. First and foremost, it continues to offer a positive vision of hope and opportunity rooted in the enduring U.S. commitment to freedom. It promotes the fundamental and universal rights of free speech and assembly, the freedom to

worship, the rule of law, and rights for women and minorities. It strives to isolate and marginalize violent extremists and undermine their efforts to exploit religion to rationalize their acts of terror. Finally, it fosters a sense of common interests and common values between Americans and people around the world.

The United States advances these strategic objectives by vigorously engaging foreign publics to explain and advocate American policies. Reaching foreign audiences with core policy messages on democracy, tolerance, and the universal values of liberty, justice, and respect are at the center of U.S. efforts to counter extremist rhetoric and disinformation coming from hostile groups.

The United States is promoting increased exchanges, which exemplify the transformative power of American global engagement. The significance of people-to-people exchanges has never been more clear or compelling. The 9/11 Commission Report recognizes the essential contribution exchanges make to national security. The National Intelligence Reform Act of 2004 reaffirms the importance of America's commitment to exchanges.

The United States is expanding educational opportunities as the path to hope and opportunity. English language programs not only provide crucial skills but also open a window to information about the United States, its people, and its values. Americans must also better educate themselves about the world; the President's National Strategic Languages Initiative will encourage more American students to study critical languages such as Chinese and Arabic.

Responding to and quickly debunking misinformation, conspiracy theories, and urban legends is crucial for success in the war of ideas. The State Department maintains a public "Identifying Misinformation" website, in English and Arabic, devoted to countering false stories that appear in extremist and other web sources. The site focuses on disinformation likely to end up in the mainstream media. Embassies have used information from this site to counter disinformation in extremist print publications in Pakistan and other countries. One article, "A Trio of Disinformers," was the subject of a 1,100-word front-page article in an issue of the influential pan-Arab newspaper al-Sharq al-Awsat. "Identifying Misinformation" is featured on the usinfo.state.gov website, and is listed first of 17.6 million sites in a Google search for the term "misinformation." At least 49 websites have direct links to it.

The Internet, radio, television, and video products remain powerful tools for bringing America's foreign policy message to worldwide audiences. The State Department produces a wide array of print and electronic materials describing for foreign audiences, in their own languages, the need to counter those who have committed or wish to commit terrorist acts, as well as the achievements made in that struggle.

The State Department's premier web page to explain U.S. counterterrorism policy is "Response to Terrorism," created more than seven years ago and featured on usinfo.state.gov. The site is listed third out of 241 million sites in a Google search for the terms "terrorism U.S." At least 133 websites link directly to it.

In addition to featuring articles, texts, and transcripts from key policymakers, this site provides valuable links to the Electronic Journals series, the National Strategy for Combating Terrorism, the designated Foreign Terrorist Organization list, and the State Department's Country Reports on Terrorism. "Response to Terrorism" is located on the Internet at: http://usinfo.state.gov/is/international_security/terrorism.html.

The U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) carries out foreign assistance programs that support key U.S. foreign policy interests and have a positive public diplomacy impact for many people in the developing world. USAID's humanitarian aid programs and its activities in the areas of economic growth, agriculture, trade, global health, democracy, and conflict prevention help reduce the risk of countries becoming breeding grounds for terrorism. In Afghanistan, USAID is helping to build a safe, stable society that meets the needs of its people and eliminates an environment in which terrorist groups have flourished. USAID has been on the front lines of support to tsunami-affected countries in South and Southeast Asia, garnering goodwill toward the United States among people in the hardest-hit areas.

Support for and understanding of the United States go hand-in-hand with strengthening and empowering the voices most credible to speak out in favor of tolerance and rule of law to counter the violent extremists' message of hate and terror. One of public diplomacy's greatest assets is the American people. Empowerment of individuals and groups -- from all walks of life -- is a key aspect of the Department's public diplomacy efforts.

Countering Terrorism on the Economic Front

Since the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001, the United States has acted to block funding of terrorists and their supporters and to promote international cooperation against them.

On September 23, 2001, the President signed Executive Order (EO) 13224, giving the U.S. Government a powerful tool to impede terrorist funding. This executive order provides a means to disrupt the financial support network for terrorists and terrorist organizations by authorizing the U.S. Government to designate and block assets of foreign individuals and entities that commit, or pose a significant risk of committing, acts of terrorism. In addition, because of the pervasiveness and expansiveness of the financial base of foreign terrorists, the order authorizes the U.S. Government to block the assets of individuals and entities that provide support, offer assistance to, or otherwise associate with designated terrorists and terrorist organizations. The order also covers their subsidiaries, front organizations, agents, and associates.

The Secretary of State, in consultation with the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury, continues to designate Foreign Terrorist Organizations (FTOs) pursuant to Section 219 of the Immigration and Nationality Act, as amended. These designations play a critical role in the U.S. fight against terrorism, and are an effective means of curtailing support for terrorist activities and pressuring groups to get out of the terrorism business. Among other consequences of such a designation, it is unlawful for U.S. citizens or any persons subject to the jurisdiction of the United States to provide funds or material support to a designated Foreign Terrorist Organization. U.S. financial institutions are also required to freeze the funds of designated FTOs.

Executive Order and Foreign Terrorist Organization designations support U.S. efforts to curb the financing of terrorism and encourage other nations to do the same. They internationally stigmatize and isolate designated terrorist entities and individuals. They also deter donations or contributions to, and economic transactions with, named entities and individuals. In addition, they heighten public awareness and knowledge of terrorist organizations and signal to other governments U.S. concerns about named entities and individuals.

International cooperation remains fundamental to our common endeavors for the simple reason that most of the funds used to support terrorism are located outside the jurisdiction of the United States. International cooperation is essential to initiatives in fields ranging from intelligence and law enforcement coordination to targeted financial sanctions to norms and standards of financial regulation.

United Nations Security Council Resolution 1267 and successor resolutions require states to impose financial and other sanctions on groups and individuals of those associated with Usama bin Ladin, the Taliban, or al-Qaida. In 2005, UNSCR 1617 was passed, clarifying what constitutes association with al-Qaida. UNSCR 1617 also "strongly urges all member states to implement the comprehensive international standards embodied in the FATF 40 Recommendations on Money Laundering and the FATF Nine Special Recommendations on Terrorist Financing."

UNSCR 1624, a resolution calling on states to take certain measures relating to the incitement of terrorist acts, was adopted unanimously in September 2005 at a Security Council summit as part of the UN's response to terrorism. We are currently discussing the implementation of this resolution internationally.

In 2005, the United States and other UN members designated a number of individuals and entities:

- On January 25, the United States designated Sulayman Khalid Darwish under EO 13224. His name was added, at the request of the U.S. and Iraqi governments, to the UNSCR 1267 Sanctions Committee's consolidated list of individuals and entities with links to al-Qaida that same day.
- On February 15, the U.S. Government designated Muhsin Fadhli under EO 13224. His name was added, at the request of the U.S., French, and Iraqi governments, to the 1267 Sanctions Committees' consolidated list of individuals and entities with links to al-Qaida that same day.
- On April 11, the U.S. Government submitted the name of Ibrahim Buisir to the 1267 Sanctions Committee for his support of al-Qaida. The United States had designated Buisir under EO 13224 on October 13, 2004.
- On April 13, the U.S. Government designated Bilal al-Hiyari under EO 13224. At the request of the U.S. and Iraqi governments, his name was added to the 1267 Sanctions Committee's consolidated list of individuals and entities associated with al-Qaida that same day.
- On May 4, the United States designated the Elehssan Society, the fundraising arm of the Palestinian Islamic Jihad (PIJ), a designated entity, under EO 13224.
- The United States designated three leaders of Jemaah Islamiyah (JI) on May 12 under EO 13224. At the request of the United States and Australia, these individuals were also listed by the Sanctions Committee on May 16.
- The United States designated the Islamic Jihad Group on May 25 under EO 13224 for links to al-Qaida. At the request of the United States and Kazakhstan, this group was also listed by the Sanctions Committee on June 3.

- On July 14, the USG designated the Movement for Islamic Reform in Arabia (MIRA). On July 15, the UN 1267 Sanctions Committee added MIRA to its list for its ties to al-Qaida.
- On September 16, the UN 1267 Sanctions Committee approved the addition of Dr. Abdul Latif Saleh to its list of individuals and entities associated with Usama bin Ladin, the Taliban, or al-Qaida. The United States domestically designated Dr. Saleh on September 19.
- On September 30, seven individuals who were acting on behalf of Egyptian Islamic Jihad were added to the UN 1267 Sanctions Committee list. The United States designated the seven individuals under EO 13224 on October 3.
- On December 6, the UN 1267 Sanctions Committee approved the request from Australia and the United States that three leaders of the Abu Sayyaf Group be added to its list of individuals and entities associated with Usama bin Ladin, the Taliban, or al-Qaida. The United States domestically designated the three, Jainal Antel Sali Jr., Radulan Sahiron, and Isnilon Hapilon, on November 30.
- On December 6, the UN 1267 Sanctions Committee approved adding Lokman Amin Mohammed, Dieman Abdulkadir Izzat, Kawa Hamawandi, Ata Abdoulaziz Rashid, Rafik Mohamad Yousef, Mazen Ali Hussein, Ibrahim Mohamed Khalil, and Yasser Abu Shaweesh to its list of individuals and entities associated with Usama bin Ladin, the Taliban, or al-Qaida. The United States designated these individuals on December 5 under EO 13224.

As of December 31, 2005, the United States has designated since 2001 a total of 424 individuals and entities as terrorists, their financiers, or facilitators; the global community has frozen more than \$150 million in terrorist-related assets.

Financial Action Task Force on Money Laundering

Throughout the year, the United States also continued to work closely with multilateral partners in numerous counterterrorist financing tracks, including the Counterterrorism Committee of the United Nations, the Egmont Group of Financial Intelligence Units, the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), and the Counterterrorism Assistance Group (CTAG), as well as in international financial institutions. In addition, the United States agreed with the European Union in June on a Declaration on Combating Terrorism that ratified a wide-ranging set of counterterrorism initiatives, including a commitment to establish a regular dialogue on terrorism finance between the European Union and the United States. Since its launch in September 2004, the dialogue has served as the framework for ongoing exchanges to promote information sharing and cooperation on FATF and on technical assistance issues.

The World Bank and International Monetary Fund have also pledged to provide countries with training to increase their capacity to combat money laundering and terrorist financing.

Key to our success in tackling terrorism finance is effective U.S. interagency coordination. This strong interagency teamwork involves the intelligence agencies and the law enforcement community, led by the FBI, as well as State, Treasury, Homeland Security, Justice, and Defense collectively pursuing an understanding of the system of financial backers, facilitators and intermediaries that play a role in this shadowy financial world. As appropriate, interagency members also draw on the expertise of financial regulators.

Interagency coordination has also served as the foundation for the international cooperation, which the United States has worked hard to develop in a variety of settings and with a variety of tools. Our efforts encompass building political will of partners, public outreach, sanctions implementation, law enforcement, intelligence-gathering, financial regulation, standard-setting and training and technical assistance.

Terrorist Finance Working Group

The Terrorist Finance Working Group (TFWG) is composed of various agencies throughout the U.S. Government, and was convened in October 2001 to develop and provide counterterrorism finance training to countries deemed most vulnerable to terrorist financing. The Department of State's Office of the Coordinator for Counterterrorism and the Bureau for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs co-chair the TFWG, which meets on a bi-weekly basis to receive intelligence briefings, schedule assessments, review assessment reports, and discuss the development and implementation of technical assistance and training programs.

Addressing New Threats and International Requirements

Cash Courier Training

In response to the development of new international standards against the growing threat of illicit cash couriers and bulk cash smuggling, the State Department worked with the interagency Terror Finance Working Group to develop a training course on interdicting bulk cash smuggling. This course provided operational training to foreign customs officers, investigators, and other officials on the detection, interdiction, analysis, investigation, and seizure of illicit cross-border cash used to facilitate terrorism and criminal activities. The training, conducted in three Middle Eastern countries, emphasized the need to investigate the source, destination, and organization behind cash smuggling, and stressed FATF requirements on reporting of outbound/inbound currency and working with Financial Intelligence Units. Based on the vulnerabilities uncovered during this training, one country moved aggressively to implement new laws and regulations. Due to high demand, the State Department is planning to increase the number of courses offered and to provide this training to countries in other geographical regions.

Advanced Financial Crimes Training

In November, the Central Bank of the United Arab Emirates, the Middle East North Africa Financial Action Task Force, and the Department of Justice's Office of Overseas Prosecutorial Development, Assistance, and Training co-sponsored a regional seminar, "Combating Advanced Financial Crimes." The State Department and the TFWG supported and funded U.S. participation in this event. Two hundred fifty representatives of the Gulf Cooperation Council attended the seminar. Participants included representatives from public prosecutors offices, Central Bank authorities, Customs officials, Financial Intelligence Units, and banking sector representatives, as well as officials from the Ministries of State Security, Finance, Justice, Interior, and Commerce. The seminar provided an opportunity for Gulf Cooperation Council countries to share information about how criminals, including terrorists and terrorist organizations, abuse financial systems. The seminar also provided tools to improve the region's ability to investigate, prosecute, and adjudicate these sophisticated financial crimes.

OSCE Conference on Terrorist Financing

The State Department funded an OSCE conference in Vienna designed to share best practices and discuss combating terrorist financing policy. The 180 participants addressed a broad range of terrorist financing topics, including UN Security Council requirements and FATF standards, building effective domestic regimes, developing Financial Intelligence Units, best practices in prosecuting terrorist financing cases, and safeguarding charities from abuse. The conference already has resulted in the development of improved legislation in OSCE member states.

Three Plus One Security Initiative: Conference on the Role of Financial Intelligence Units in Combating Bulk Cash Smuggling and the Illicit Use of Charities

With State Department funding and TFWG support, the United States participated in the "3+1" Security Dialogue with the Triborder Area nations of Argentina, Brazil, and Paraguay. Representatives from the 3+1 Financial Intelligence Units (FIUs) and other related experts shared experiences and discussed the challenges that the FIUs face in combating terrorist financing and money laundering related to bulk cash smuggling and the abuse of charities. Noting the need for strategic regional analysis by FIUs, the participants endorsed and began implementing a Trade Transparency Unit that uses shared regional import and export data to detect anomalies that may indicate illicit financial activity. The sharing of this data began in 2005.

Countering Terrorism on the Consular Front

The State Department's Bureau of Consular Affairs continues to play an important role in countering global terrorism by incorporating biometrics, fingerprint matching, and facial recognition software into passport and visa systems. The passport and visa application processes represent choke points where international terrorists encounter U. S. Government

officials in order to travel. Consular processes are potent opportunities to disrupt terrorist travel. Since the beginning of the Biometric Visa Program in 2004, the fingerprints of more than 17,000 visa applicants have been matched negatively against the DHS fingerprint watch list bringing to light derogatory information. In almost all cases, the visas were denied. Moreover, collecting fingerprints at the time of visa issuance and sending the fingerprints to DHS to be used for identity verification when the person presents the visa at the U.S. port of entry has essentially eliminated the problem of imposters entering the United States with visas issued to other persons. The Department has also added significant counterterrorism training and emphasis on fraudulent and interview instruction. The continuing challenges, outlined below, vary in each geographical region.

Africa: Consular officers in many African posts regularly see previously denied visa applicants returning with new passports under new identities in an effort to circumvent the name-check system. The ease with which applicants can obtain new identities and passports is alarming. The introduction of fingerprint matching for all visa applicants in 2004 has proven effective in combating this type of identity fraud.

East Asia and Pacific: Consular officers in East Asia face challenges related to document and imposter fraud. Document fraud varies from unsophisticated attempts to support visa applications to major fraudulent document production centers, often designed to provide documents to international organized crime, including terrorism and alien smuggling syndicates. The introduction of fingerprint matching technology in the visa process has helped reduce identity fraud.

Europe and Eurasia: Consular officers in Western and Central Europe generally do not see many cases of identity fraud. European passports, especially those issued by EU countries, meet the highest security standards. Nonetheless, with much of Europe participating in the Visa Waiver Program, a forged or stolen European passport has great potential value. While identity documents may be illegally obtained in some countries, the level of corruption in most of Europe remains low. In addition, all visa applicants are now subject to biometric fingerprinting, which enables consular officers to catch identity fraud by repeat applicants.

Further east, the risk of fraud is higher, since the passports in this region vary in quality. The Baltic states and Kyrgyzstan, in particular, have produced more secure passport books in the last year. However, older passports from these countries, as well as the rest of the region, can easily be altered. As the newly independent states centralize their passport offices and strengthen their governmental systems, the quality of passports should improve. Fraud identified by consular sections is primarily with the use of civil documents by desperate economic immigrants.

Near East: Visa processing at American embassies in the Near East presents a variety of challenges. Similarity in names throughout the region results in the return of large numbers of hits against terrorist watch list databases. In addition, naming conventions vary considerably from traditional Western practices, and the use of actual birth dates has not been given much importance in the region until very recently. Differences in transliteration systems, particularly between English and French systems, result in widely different spellings

on passports in the Latin alphabet from the original Arabic. Although Near East posts do not see a significant number of passports issued with false identities, it is quite possible for travelers to obtain legitimate passports with considerable differences in names and dates of birth, facilitating ease of travel for criminal applicants, including terrorists. The use of fingerprint matching since 2004 in coordination with the Department of Homeland Security has greatly aided the verification of identity. This process was further boosted with the more recent addition of facial recognition matching.

South Asia: Central government control of passports and basic civil documents is weak throughout South Asia. Since most vital statistics and other biographic information are maintained at the provincial level, assuming a fraudulent identity is easily achieved. Advancements in the use of biometrics in the visa process have proved to be the strongest measure to thwart impostor and identity fraud.

Western Hemisphere: Consular officers in the Western Hemisphere have always experienced a high level of visa applicants bearing fraudulent documentation. The majority of these cases are from individuals seeking to travel to the United States for economic opportunities; the fraud is often in the supporting documentation rather than the actual identity or passport. Biometric collection for visa applicants first started in 1998 with the introduction of the border-crossing card in Mexico; therefore, consular officers in Mexico are able to compare fingerprints for visa applicants going back almost eight years. There are indications that some countries in the region are working to improve their passport security and visa systems, including Mexico's new biometric visas and an Argentine initiative to install facial recognition for its passport program and at all ports of entry. Regardless, corruption at various levels throughout the region could lead to compromised integrity of the passport issuing process.

The Rewards for Justice Program

Under the Rewards for Justice Program, the Secretary of State may offer rewards of up to \$25 million for information that prevents or favorably resolves acts of international terrorism against U.S. citizens or property worldwide. Rewards of up to \$25 million have been authorized for information leading to the capture of Usama bin Ladin and other key al-Qaida leaders. Rewards also may be paid for information leading to the arrest or conviction of terrorists attempting, committing, conspiring to commit, or aiding and abetting in the commission of acts of international terrorism.

Since the program's inception in 1984, the United States has paid more than \$62 million to more than 40 people who provided credible information that put terrorists behind bars or prevented acts of international terrorism worldwide.

In August, a \$5 million Rewards for Justice payment, authorized by Secretary Rice, was made to a source that provided assistance in the arrest and conviction of several leaders of a major terrorist group. It resulted in the significant disruption of the group's activities and

capabilities. Two additional rewards, totaling more than a half million dollars, were also approved for payment in 2005.

Anyone with information on any past or planned act of international terrorism against the United States anywhere in the world is urged to contact the nearest FBI office or the State Department's Bureau of Diplomatic Security by any of the following means:

Internet: www.rewardsforjustice.net
Telephone: 1-800-877-3927 (works from some overseas locations)
Mail: Rewards for Justice
Washington, DC 20522-0303

Persons located overseas may also contact the Regional Security Officer at the nearest U.S. embassy or consulate.

The Container Security Initiative (CSI)

The Container Security Initiative (CSI) aims to ensure that maritime cargo containers posing a terrorism risk are identified and examined at foreign ports before they are shipped to the United States. About 90 percent of the world's trade is transported in such cargo containers; in the United States, almost half of incoming trade (by value) arrives by containers onboard ships. More than nine million cargo containers arrive by sea and are offloaded at U.S. seaports each year.

The Container Security Initiative was founded on four core elements:

- Using intelligence and automated information to identify and target containers that pose a risk for terrorism;
- Pre-screening those containers that pose a risk at the port of departure before they arrive at U.S. ports;
- Using detection technology to quickly pre-screen containers that pose a risk; and
- Using smarter, tamper-evident containers.

Under the CSI program, U.S. Customs and Border Protection officers are deployed to work with host nation counterparts to target all containers that pose a potential threat for terrorism. As of December, 26 customs administrations have agreed to participate in CSI, and it is now operational in 42 ports worldwide. Approximately 75 percent of cargo containers headed to the United States originate in or are transshipped from CSI ports. At that point, approximately 90 percent of all trans-Atlantic and trans-Pacific cargo imported into the United States will be subjected to pre-screening.

In a reciprocal program, CSI offers participating customs authorities the opportunity to send their own customs officers to major U.S. ports to target ocean-going containerized cargo destined for their ports. Likewise, the United States shares information on a bilateral basis with its CSI partners. As part of reciprocal CSI agreements, Japan and Canada currently station customs personnel in U.S. ports.

Currently Operational CSI Ports:

In the Americas:

- Montreal, Vancouver, and Halifax, Canada
- Santos, Brazil
- Buenos Aires, Argentina

In Europe:

- Rotterdam, The Netherlands
- Bremerhaven and Hamburg, Germany
- Antwerp and Zeebrugge, Belgium
- Le Havre and Marseille, France
- Gothenburg, Sweden
- La Spezia, Genoa, Naples, Gioia Tauro, and Livorno, Italy
- Felixstowe, Liverpool, Thamesport, Tilbury, and Southampton, United Kingdom
- Piraeus, Greece
- Algeciras, Spain
- Lisbon, Portugal

In Asia:

- Singapore
- Yokohama, Tokyo, Nagoya, and Kobe, Japan
- Hong Kong
- Pusan, South Korea
- Port Klang and Tanjung Pelepas, Malaysia
- Laem Chabang, Thailand
- Shanghai and Shenzhen, China
- Kaohsiung, Taiwan
- Colombo, Sri Lanka

In Africa and the Middle East:

- Durban, South Africa
- Dubai, United Arab Emirates

International Conventions and Protocols

1. Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed On Board Aircraft
Signed in Tokyo on September 14, 1963.

Convention entered into force on December 4, 1969.
Status: 180 Parties

2. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft

Signed in The Hague on December 16, 1970.
Convention entered into force on October 14, 1971.
Status: 181 Parties

3. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Civil Aviation

Signed in Montreal on September 23, 1971.
Convention entered into force on January 26, 1973.
Status: 183 Parties

4. Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents

Adopted in New York on December 14, 1973.
Convention entered into force on February 20, 1977.
Status: 159 Parties

5. International Convention Against the Taking of Hostages

Adopted in New York on December 17, 1979.
Convention entered into force on June 3, 1983.
Status: 153 Parties

6. Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material

Signed in Vienna on October 26, 1979.
Convention entered into force on February 8, 1987.
Status: 116 Parties

7. 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 in Montreal on September 23, 1971.
Signed in Montreal on February 24, 1988.
Protocol entered into force on August 6, 1989.
Status: 156 Parties

8. Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation

Done in Rome on March 10, 1988.
Convention entered into force on March 1, 1992.
Status: 134 Parties

9. Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf

Done in Rome on March 10, 1988.

Protocol entered into force on March 1, 1992.

Status: 123 Parties

10. Convention on the Marking of Plastic Explosives for the Purpose of Detection

Done in Montreal on March 1, 1991.

Convention entered into force on June 21, 1998.

Status: 123 Parties

11. International Convention for the Suppression of Terrorist Bombings

Adopted in New York on December 15, 1997.

Convention entered into force on May 23, 2001.

Status: 145 Parties

12. International Convention for the Suppression of the Financing of Terrorism

Adopted in New York on December 9, 1999.

Convention entered into force on April 10, 2002.

Status: 150 Parties

13. International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism

Adopted in New York on April 13, 2005.

Not yet entered into force (open for signatures from September 14, 2005 until December 31, 2006).

Status: 100 signatories, no ratifications

(r) – date of deposit of instrument of ratification;
(A) – date of deposit of instrument of acceptance;
(AA) – date of deposit of instrument of approval;
(a) – date of deposit of instrument of accession;
(s) – date of deposit of instrument of succession;
(sign.) – State has signed, but not yet ratified the instrument;
* – declaration/reservation/statement (upon signature or ratification; simple notifications, declarations with character of notification, withdrawn reservations and objections to reservations were not included in this table);
--- – no action

International Conventions And Protocols On Terrorism

<u>Country / Instrument</u>	1 Aircraft Conv.	2 Unl. Seiz. Conv.	3 C.A. Conv.	4 D.A. Conv.	5 H.T. Conv.	6 N. Mat. Conv.	7 Airport Prot.	8 Marit. Conv.	9 F.P. Prot.	10 P.E. Conv.	11 T.B. Conv.	12 T.F. Conv.	13 Nuc.T. Conv.	TO TAL no.
Afghanistan	15 Apr 1977 (a)	29 Aug 1979 (r)	26 Sep 1984* (a)	24 Sep 2003 (a)	24 Sep 2003 (a)	12 Sep 2003 (a)	---	23 Sep 2003 (a)	23 Sep 2003 (a)	1 Oct 2003 (r)	24 Sep 2003 (a)	24 Sep 2003 (a)	--- (sign.)	11
Albania	1 Dec 1997 (a)	21 Oct 1997 (a)	21 Oct 1997 (a)	22 Jan 2002 (a)	22 Jan 2002 (a)	5 Mar 2002 (a)	29 Apr 2002 (a)	19 Jun 2002 (a)	19 Jun 2002 (a)	20 Oct 2004 (a)	22 Jan 2002 (a)	10 Apr 2002 (r)	--- (sign.)	12
Algeria	12 Oct 1995* (a)	6 Oct 1995* (a)	6 Oct 1995* (a)	7 Nov 2000* (a)	18 Dec 1996* (a)	30 Apr 2003* (a)	6 Oct 1995 (a)	11 Feb 1998* (a)	---	14 Nov 1996* (a)	8 Nov 2001* (r)	8 Nov 2001* (r)	---	11
Andorra	---	23 Sep 2004* (a)	---	23 Sep 2004* (a)	23 Sep 2004 (a)	---	---	---	---	---	23 Sep 2004 (a)	--- (sign.)	---	4
Angola	24 Feb 1998 (a)	12 Mar 1998 (a)	12 Mar 1998 (a)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3
Antigua & Barbuda	19 Jul 1985 (a)	22 Jul 1985 (a)	22 Jul 1985 (a)	19 Jul 1993 (a)	6 Aug 1986 (a)	4 Aug 1993 (a)	---	---	---	---	---	11 Mar 2002 (a)	---	7
Argentina	23 Jul 1971 (a)	11 Sep 1972* (r)	26 Nov 1973 (r)	18 Mar 1982* (a)	18 Sep 1991 (a)	6 Apr 1989* (r)	12 Feb 1992 (r)	17 Aug 1993* (r)	26 Nov 2003 (r)	8 Mar 1999 (r)	25 Sep 2003 (r)	22 Aug 2005* (r)	--- (sign.)*	12
Armenia	23 Jan 2003 (a)	10 Sep 2002 (a)	10 Sep 2002 (a)	18 May 1994 (a)	16 Mar 2004 (a)	24 Aug 1993 (a)	10 Sep 2002 (a)	8 Jun 2005*	8 Jun 2005 (a)	22 Jul 2005*	16 Mar 2004 (a)	16 Mar 2004 (r)	--- (sign.)	12

<u>Country / Instrument</u>	1 Aircraft Conv.	2 Unl. Seiz. Conv.	3 C.A. Conv.	4 D.A. Conv.	5 H.T. Conv.	6 N. Mat. Conv.	7 Airport Prot.	8 Marit. Conv.	9 F.P. Prot.	10 P.E. Conv.	11 T.B. Conv.	12 T.F. Conv.	13 Nuc.T. Conv.	TO TAL no.
								(a)		(a)				
Australia	22 Jun 1970 (a)	9 Nov 1972 (r)	12 Jul 1973 (r)	20 Jun 1977 (r)	21 May 1990 (a)	22 Sep 1987 (r)	23 Oct 1990 (a)	19 Feb 1993 (a)	19 Feb 1993 (a)	---	9 Aug 2002 (a)	26 Sep 2002 (r)	--- (sign.)	11
Austria	7 Feb 1974 (a)	11 Feb 1974 (r)	11 Feb 1974 (r)	3 Aug 1977 (a)	22 Aug 1986 (r)	22 Dec 1988* (r)	28 Dec 1989 (r)	28 Dec 1989 (r)	28 Dec 1989 (a)	31 May 1999 (r)	6 Sep 2000 (r)	15 Apr 2002 (r)	--- (sign.)	12
Azerbaijan	5 Feb 2004* (a)	3 Mar 2000 (a)	15 Mar 2000 (a)	2 Apr 2001 (a)	29 Feb 2000 (a)	19 Jan 2004* (a)	23 Mar 2000 (a)	26 Jan 2004* (a)	26 Jan 2004 (a)	4 Jul 2000 (a)	2 Apr 2001 (a)	26 Oct 2001 (r)	--- (sign.)*	12
Bahamas	12 Jun 1975* (a)	13 Aug 1976 (a)	27 Dec 1984 (a)	22 Jul 1986 (a)	4 Jun 1981 (a)	---	---	25 Oct 2005 (a)	25 Oct 2005 (a)	---	---	1 Nov 2005* (r)	---	8
Bahrain	9 Feb 1984* (a)	20 Feb 1984* (a)	20 Feb 1984* (a)	16 Sep 2005 (a)	16 Sep 2005 (a)	---	12 Feb 1996 (a)	21 Oct 2005 (a)	21 Oct 2005 (a)	30 Jan 1996 (a)	21 Sep 2004* (a)	21 Sep 2004* (r)	---	11
Bangladesh	25 Jul 1978 (a)	28 Jun 1978 (a)	28 Jun 1978 (a)	20 May 2005 (a)	20 May 2005 (a)	11 May 2005 (a)	27 Jun 2005 (a)	9 Jun 2005 (a)	9 Jun 2005 (a)	16 Aug 2005 (a)	20 May 2005 (a)	26 Aug 2005* (a)	---	12
Barbados	4 Apr 1972 (r)	2 Apr 1973 (r)	6 Aug 1976 (r)	26 Oct 1979 (a)	9 Mar 1981 (a)	---	12 Sep 2002 (a)	6 May 1994 (a)	6 May 1994 (a)	12 Sep 2002 (a)	18 Sep 2002 (a)	18 Sep 2002 (r)	---	11
Belarus	3 Feb 1988* (a)	30 Dec 1971* (r)	31 Jan 1973* (r)	5 Feb 1976* (r)	1 Jul 1987* (a)	9 Sep 1993* (s)	1 May 1989 (r)	4 Dec 2002 (a)	4 Dec 2002 (a)	6 Feb 2002 (AA)	1 Oct 2001 (r)	6 Oct 2004 (r)	--- (sign.)	12
Belgium	6 Aug 1970 (r)	24 Aug 1973 (r)	13 Aug 1976 (r)	19 May 2004 (a)	16 Apr 1999 (r)	06 Sep 1991* (r)	20 Apr 1999 (r)	11 Apr 2005 (r)	11 Apr 2005 (r)	--- (sign.)	20 May 2005* (r)	17 May 2004* (r)	--- (sign.)	11
Belize	19 May 1998 (a)	10 Jun 1998 (a)	10 Jun 1998 (a)	14 Nov 2001 (a)	14 Nov 2001 (a)	---	10 Jun 1998 (a)	---	---	--- (sign.)	14 Nov 2001 (a)	1 Dec 2003 (r)	---	8
Benin	30 Mar 2004 (a)	13 Mar 1972 (r)	19 Apr 2004 (a)	31 Jul 2003 (a)	31 Jul 2003 (a)	---	19 Apr 2004 (a)	---	---	30 Mar 2004 (a)	31 Jul 2003 (a)	30 Aug 2004 (r)	--- (sign.)	9
Bhutan	25 Jan 1989 (a)	28 Dec 1988	28 Dec 1988 (a)	16 Jan 1989 (a)	31 Aug 1981 (a)	---	26 Aug 2005 (a)	---	---	26 Aug 2005* (a)	---	22 Mar 2004 (r)	---	8

<u>Country / Instrument</u>	1 Aircraft Conv.	2 Unl. Seiz. Conv.	3 C.A. Conv.	4 D.A. Conv.	5 H.T. Conv.	6 N. Mat. Conv.	7 Airport Prot.	8 Marit. Conv.	9 F.P. Prot.	10 P.E. Conv.	11 T.B. Conv.	12 T.F. Conv.	13 Nuc.T. Conv.	TO TAL no.
Bolivia	5 Jul 1979 (a)	18 Jul 1979 (a)	18 Jul 1979 (a)	22 Jan 2002 (a)	7 Jan 2002 (r)	24 Jan 2002 (a)	1 Feb 2002 (a)	13 Feb 2002 (a)	13 Feb 2002 (a)	1 Feb 2002 (r)	22 Jan 2002 (a)	7 Jan 2002 (r)	---	12
Bosnia & Herzegovina	7 Mar 1995 (s)	15 Aug 1994 (s)	15 Aug 1994 (s)	1 Sep 1993 (s)	1 Sep 1993 (s)	30 Jun 1998 (s)	15 Aug 1994 (s)	28 Jul 2003 (a)	28 Jul 2003 (a)	3 May 2004 (a)	11 Aug 2003 (a)	10 Jun 2003 (r)	--- (sign.)	12
Botswana	16 Jan 1979 (a)	28 Dec 1978 (a)	28 Dec 1978 (r)	25 Oct 2000 (a)	8 Sep 2000 (a)	19 Sep 2000 (a)	30 Oct 2000 (a)	14 Sep 2000 (a)	14 Sep 2000 (a)	19 Sep 2000 (a)	8 Sep 2000 (a)	8 Sep 2000 (r)	---	12
Brazil	14 Jan 1970 (r)	14 Jan 1972 (r)	24 Jul 1972* (r)	7 Jun 1999* (a)	8 Mar 2000* (a)	17 Oct 1985 (r)	9 May 1997 (r)	25 Oct 2005 (r)	25 Oct 2005 (r)	4 Oct 2001* (r)	23 Aug 2002* (r)	16 Sep 2005* (r)	--- (sign.)	12
Brunei Darussalam	23 May 1986* (a)	16 Apr 1986 (a)	16 Apr 1986 (a)	13 Nov 1997 (a)	18 Oct 1988 (a)	---	20 Dec 2000 (a)	8 Dec 2003 (a)	8 Dec 2003 (a)	---	14 Mar 2002 (a)	4 Dec 2002 (a)	---	10
Bulgaria	28 Sep 1989* (a)	19 May 1971* (r)	28 Mar 1973* (r)	18 Jul 1974 (r)	10 Mar 1988* (a)	10 Apr 1984 (r)	26 Mar 1991 (r)	8 Jul 1999 (r)	8 Jul 1999 (r)	8 Sep 1999 (r)	12 Feb 2002 (a)	15 Apr 2002 (r)	--- (sign.)	12
Burkina Faso	6 Jun 1969 (r)	19 Oct 1987 (a)	19 Oct 1987 (a)	1 Oct 2003 (a)	1 Oct 2003 (a)	13 Jan 2004 (a)	8 Dec 1998 (a)	15 Jan 2004 (a)	15 Jan 2004 (a)	7 Jul 2004 (a)	1 Oct 2003 (a)	1 Oct 2003 (a)	--- (sign.)	12
Burundi	14 Jul 1971 (a)	--- (sign.)	11 Feb 1999 (r)	17 Dec 1980* (a)	---	---	---	---	---	---	--- (sign.)	--- (sign.)	---	3
Cambodia	22 Oct 1996 (a)	8 Nov 1996 (r)	8 Nov 1996 (a)	---	---	---	8 Nov 1996 (a)	---	---	---	---	12 Dec 2005 (r)	---	5
Cameroon	24 Mar 1988 (a)	14 Apr 1988 (a)	11 Jul 1973* (a)	8 Jun 1992 (a)	9 Mar 1988 (a)	29 Jun 2004 (a)	13 Mar 2003 (r)	---	---	3 Jun 1998 (a)	21 Mar 2005 (a)	06 feb 2006 (a)	---	9
Canada	7 Nov 1969 (r)	20 Jun 1972 (r)	19 Jun 1972 (r)	4 Aug 1976 (r)	4 Dec 1985 (r)	21 Mar 1986 (r)	2 Aug 1993 (r)	18 Jun 1993 (r)	18 Jun 1993 (r)	29 Nov 1996 (r)	3 Apr 2002* (r)	19 Feb 2002 (r)	--- (sign.)	12
Cape Verde	4 Oct 1989 (a)	20 Oct 1977 (a)	20 Oct 1977 (a)	10 Sep 2002 (a)	10 Sep 2002 (a)	---	12 Sep 2002 (a)	3 Jan 2003 (a)	3 Jan 2003 (a)	4 Nov 2002 (a)	10 May 2002 (a)	10 May 2002 (r)	---	11
Central African	11 Jun 1991 (a)	1 Jul 1991 (a)	1 Jul 1991 (a)	---	---	---	1 Jul 1991 (a)	---	---	---	---	--- (sign.)	---	4

<u>Country / Instrument</u>	1 Aircraft t Conv.	2 Unl. Seiz. Conv.	3 C.A. Conv.	4 D.A. Conv.	5 H.T. Conv.	6 N. Mat. Conv.	7 Airport Prot.	8 Marit. Conv.	9 F.P. Prot.	10 P.E. Conv.	11 T.B. Conv.	12 T.F. Conv.	13 Nuc.T. Conv.	TO TAL no.
Republic														
Chad	30 Jun 1970 (a)	12 Jul 1972 (r)	12 Jul 1972 (r)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3
Chile	24 Jan 1974 (a)	2 Feb 1972 (r)	28 Feb 1974 (a)	21 Jan 1977 (a)	12 Nov 1981* (r)	27 Apr 1994 (a)	15 Aug 1989 (r)	22 Apr 1994 (r)	22 Apr 1994 (r)	2 Aug 2000 (r)	10 Nov 2001 (a)	10 Nov 2001 (r)	--- (sign.)	12
China	14 Nov 1978* (a)	10 Sep 1980* (a)	10 Sep 1980* (a)	5 Aug 1987* (a)	26 Jan 1993* (a)	10 Jan 1989* (a)	5 Mar 1999* (r)	20 Aug 1991* (r)	20 Aug 1991* (r)	---* (in force only for Hong Kong SAR)	13 Nov 2001* (a)	--- (sign.)	--- (sign.)	10
Colombia	6 Jul 1973 (r)	3 Jul 1973 (r)	4 Dec 1974 (a)	16 Jan 1996* (a)	14 Apr 2005* (a)	28 Mar 2003 (a)	14 Jan 2004 (a)	---	---	--- (sign.)	14 Sep 2004* (a)	14 Sep 2004* (r)	---	9
Comoros	23 May 1991 (a)	1 Aug 1991 (a)	1 Aug 1991 (a)	25 Sep 2003 (a)	25 Sep 2003 (a)	---	---	---	---	---	25 Sep 2003 (r)	25 Sep 2003 (r)	---	7
Congo	13 May 1991 (r)	24 Nov 1989 (a)	19 Mar 1987 (r)	---	---	---	--- (sign.)	---	---	---	---	--- (sign.)	---	3
Cook Islands	12 Apr 2005* (a)	14 Apr 2005 (a)	14 Apr 2005 (a)	---	---	---	14 Apr 2005 (a)	---	---	---	---	4 Mar 2004* (r)	---	5
Costa Rica	24 Oct 1972 (a)	9 Jul 1971 (r)	21 Sep 1973 (r)	2 Nov 1977 (a)	24 Jan 2003 (a)	2 May 2003 (a)	22 Apr 2003 (r)	25 Mar 2003 (r)	25 Mar 2003 (r)	12 Jul 2005 (r)	20 Sep 2001 (r)	24 Jan 2003 (r)	--- (sign.)	12
Cote d'Ivoire	3 Jun 1970 (a)	9 Jan 1973 (a)	9 Jan 1973 (a)	13 Mar 2002 (a)	22 Aug 1989 (a)	---	--- (sign.)	---	---	--- (sign.)	13 Mar 2002 (r)	13 Mar 2002 (a)	---	7
Croatia	5 Oct 1993 (s)	8 Jun 1993 (s)	8 Jun 1993 (s)	12 Oct 1992 (s)	23 Sep 2003 (s)	29 Sep 1992 (s)	8 Jun 1993 (s)	18 Aug 2005 (a)	18 Aug 2005 (a)	24 Feb 2005 (a)	2 Jun 2005 (a)	1 Dec 2003* (r)	--- (sign.)	12
Cuba	12 Feb 2001* (a)	27 Nov 2001* (a)	31 Oct 2001* (a)	10 Jun 1998* (a)	15 Nov 2001* (a)	26 Sep 1997* (a)	31 Oct 2001 (a)	20 Nov 2001 (a)	20 Nov 2001* (a)	30 Nov 2001* (a)	15 Nov 2001* (a)	15 Nov 2001* (r)	---	12
Cyprus	31 May	5 Jul	27 Jul	24 Dec	13 Sep	23 Jul	23 Apr	2 Feb	2 Feb	20 Sep	24 Jan	30 Nov	---	12

<u>Country / Instrument</u>	1 Aircraft Conv.	2 Unl. Seiz. Conv.	3 C.A. Conv.	4 D.A. Conv.	5 H.T. Conv.	6 N. Mat. Conv.	7 Airport Prot.	8 Marit. Conv.	9 F.P. Prot.	10 P.E. Conv.	11 T.B. Conv.	12 T.F. Conv.	13 Nuc.T. Conv.	TO TAL no.
	1972 (a)	1972 (a)	1973 (r)	1975 (a)	1991 (a)	1998* (a)	2002 (a)	2000 (a)	2000 (a)	2002 (a)	2001 (r)	2001 (r)	(sign.)	
Czech Republic	25 Mar 1993 (s)	14 Nov 1994 (s)	14 Nov 1994 (s)	22 Feb 1993 (s)	22 Feb 1993 (s)	24 Mar 1993 (s)	25 Mar 1993 (s)	10 Dec 2004 (a)	10 Dec 2004 (a)	25 Mar 1993 (s)	6 Sep 2000 (r)	27 Dec 2005 (r)	--- (sign.)	12
Dem. People's Rep. Korea	9 May 1983* (a)	28 Apr 1983 (a)	13 Aug 1980 (a)	1 Dec 1982* (a)	12 Nov 2001* (a)	---	19 Jul 1995 (r)	---	---	---	---	--- (sign.)*	---	6
Dem. Rep. of the Congo	20 Jul 1977 (a)	6 Jul 1977 (a)	6 Jul 1977 (a)	25 Jul 1977* (a)	--- (sign)	21 Sep 2004 (a)	--- (sign.)	---	---	---	---	28 Oct 2005 (r)	---	6
Denmark	17 Jan 1967 (r)	17 Oct 1972* (r)	17 Jan 1973* (r)	1 Jul 1975 (r)	11 Aug 1987 (a)	6 Sep 1991 (r)	23 Nov. 1989 (r)	25 Aug 1995* (r)	25 Aug 1995* (r)	5 Oct 1998* (r)	31 Aug 2001 (r)	27 Aug 2002 (r)	--- (sign.)	12
Djibouti	10 Jun 1992 (a)	24 Nov 1992 (a)	24 Nov 1992 (a)	1 Jun 2004 (a)	1 Jun 2004 (a)	22 Jun 2004 (a)	11 Jun 2004 (a)	9 Jun 2004 (a)	9 Jun 2004 (a)	11 Jun 2004 (a)	1 Jun 2004 (a)	--- (sign.)	---	11
Dominica	---	26 Jul 2005 (a)	26 Jul 2005 (a)	24 Sep 2004 (a)	9 Sep 1986* (a)	8 Nov 2004 (a)	26 Jul 2005 (a)	31 Aug 2001 (a)	12 Oct 2004 (a)	---	24 Sep 2004 (a)	24 Sep 2004 (a)	---	10
Dominican Republic	3 Dec 1970 (a)	22 Jun 1978 (r)	28 Nov 1973 (r)	8 Jul 1977 (a)	--- (sign.)	--- (sign.)	---	---	---	---	---	--- (sign.)	---	4
Ecuador	13 Dec 1969 (r)	14 Jun 1971 (r)	12 Jan 1977 (a)	12 Mar 1975* (r)	2 May 1988 (a)	17 Jan 1996 (r)	4 Mar 2004 (a)	10 Mar 2003 (a)	10 Mar 2003 (a)	15 Dec 1995 (r)	---	9 Dec 2003 (r)	--- (sign.)	11
Egypt	12 Feb 1975* (a)	28 Feb 1975* (a)	20 May 1975* (r)	25 Jun 1986 (a)	2 Oct 1981 (r)	---	25 Jul 2000 (r)	8 Jan 1993* (r)	8 Jan 1993* (r)	19 Jul 1993 (r)	9 Aug 2005* (r)	1 Mar 2005* (r)	--- (sign.)*	11
El Salvador	13 Feb 1980 (a)	16 Jan 1973 (r)	25 Sep 1979 (a)	8 Aug 1980* (a)	12 Feb 1981* (r)	---	8 Apr 1998 (a)	7 Dec 2000 (a)	7 Dec 2000 (a)	18 Feb 2000 (a)	15 May 2003* (a)	15 May 2003* (a)	--- (sign.)	11
Equatorial Guinea	27 Feb 1991 (a)	2 Jan 1991 (r)	2 Jan 1991 (a)	7 Feb 2003 (a)	7 Feb 2003 (a)	24 Nov 2003 (a)	14 Jan 2004 (a)	14 Jan 2004 (a)	14 Jan 2004 (a)	---	7 Feb 2003 (a)	7 Feb 2003 (a)	---	11
Eritrea	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	1 Dec 1994 (a)	---	---	---	1

<u>Country / Instrument</u>	1 Aircraft Conv.	2 Unl. Seiz. Conv.	3 C.A. Conv.	4 D.A. Conv.	5 H.T. Conv.	6 N. Mat. Conv.	7 Airport Prot.	8 Marit. Conv.	9 F.P. Prot.	10 P.E. Conv.	11 T.B. Conv.	12 T.F. Conv.	13 Nuc.T. Conv.	TO TAL no.
Estonia	31 Dec 1993 (a)	22 Dec 1993 (a)	22 Dec 1993	21 Oct 1991 (a)	8 Mar 2002 (a)	9 May 1994 (a)	22 Dec 1993 (a)	15 Feb 2002 (a)	28 Jan 2004 (a)	5 Mar 1996 (a)	10 Apr 2002 (r)	22 May 2002* (r)	--- (sign.)	12
Ethiopia	27 Mar 1979* (a)	26 Mar 1979 (r)	26 Mar 1979* (r)	16 Apr 2003* (a)	16 Apr 2003* (a)	---	15 Dec 1999 (r)	---	---	---	16 Apr 2003* (a)	---	---	7
Fiji	31 Jan 1972* (a)	27 Jul 1972 (r)	5 Mar 1973 (r)	---	---	---	21 Sep 1992 (a)	---	---	---	---	---	---	4
Finland	2 Apr 1971 (r)	15 Dec 1971 (r)	13 Jul 1973 (a)	31 Oct 1978* (r)	14 Apr 1983 (r)	22 Sep 1989* (A)	3 Apr 1998 (r)	12 Nov 1998 (r)	28 Apr 2000 (a)	5 Dec 2001 (A)	28 May 2002 (A)	28 Jun 2002 (A)	--- (sign.)	12
France	11 Sep 1970 (r)	18 Sep 1972 (r)	30 Jun 1976* (a)	26 Aug 2003* (a)	9 Jun 2000* (a)	6 Sep 1991* (AA)	6 Sep 1989* (r)	2 Dec 1991* (AA)	2 Dec 1991* (AA)	21 May 1997 (r)	19 Aug 1999 (r)	7 Jan 2002* (r)	--- (sign.)	12
Gabon	14 Jan 1970 (a)	14 Jul 1971 (r)	29 Jun 1976 (r)	14 Oct 1981 (a)	19 Apr 2005 (r)	---	13 Aug 2003 (r)	---	---	--- (sign.)	10 Mar 2005 (a)	10 Mar 2005 (r)	--- (sign.)	8
Gambia	4 Jan 1979 (a)	28 Nov 1978 (r)	28 Nov 1978 (a)	---	---	---	16 Jun 2000 (a)	1 Nov 1991 (a)	---	20 Jun 2000 (a)	---	---	---	6
Georgia	16 Jun 1994 (a)	20 Apr 1994 (a)	20 Apr 1994 (a)	18 Feb 2004 (a)	18 Feb 2004 (a)	---	15 Feb 1999 (a)	---	---	25 Apr 2000 (a)	18 Feb 2004 (a)	27 Sep 2002* (r)	---	9
Germany	16 Dec 1969* (r)	11 Oct 1974 (r)	3 Feb 1978 (r)	25 Jan 1977* (r)	15 Dec 1980 (r)	6 Sep 1991* (r)	25 Apr 1994 (r)	6 Nov 1990* (a)	6 Nov 1990* (a)	17 Dec 1998 (r)	23 Apr 2003* (r)	17 Jun 2004 (r)	--- (sign.)	12
Ghana	2 Jan 1974 (a)	12 Dec 1973 (r)	12 Dec 1973 (a)	25 Apr 1975* (a)	10 Nov 1987 (a)	16 Oct 2002 (a)	15 Jul 1997 (r)	1 Nov 2002 (a)	1 Nov 2002 (a)	22 Apr 1998 (r)	6 Sep 2002 (a)	6 Sep 2002 (r)	---	12
Greece	31 May 1971 (r)	20 Sep 1973 (r)	15 Jan 1974 (r)	3 Jul 1984 (a)	18 Jun 1987 (r)	6 Sep 1991* (r)	25 Apr 1991 (r)	11 Jun 1993 (r)	11 Jun 1993 (r)	30 Oct 1995 (r)	27 May 2003 (r)	16 Apr 2004 (r)	--- (sign.)	12
Grenada	28 Aug 1978 (a)	10 Aug 1978 (a)	10 Aug 1978 (a)	13 Dec 2001 (a)	10 Dec 1990 (a)	9 Jan 2002 (a)	15 Jan 2002 (a)	9 Jan 2002 (a)	9 Jan 2002 (a)	15 Jan 2002 (a)	13 Dec 2001 (a)	13 Dec 2001 (a)	---	12
Guatemala	17 Nov	16 May	19 Oct	18 Jan	11 Mar	23 Apr	11 Oct			26 Nov	12 Feb	12 Feb	---	10

<u>Country / Instrument</u>	1 Aircraft Conv.	2 Unl. Seiz. Conv.	3 C.A. Conv.	4 D.A. Conv.	5 H.T. Conv.	6 N. Mat. Conv.	7 Airport Prot.	8 Marit. Conv.	9 F.P. Prot.	10 P.E. Conv.	11 T.B. Conv.	12 T.F. Conv.	13 Nuc.T. Conv.	TO TAL no.
	1970* (r)	1979* (r)	1978* (r)	1983 (r)	1983 (r)	1985* (r)	1994 (a)	---	---	1997 (a)	2002 (a)	2002* (r)	(sign.)	
Guinea	18 Jan 1994 (a)	2 May 1984 (a)	2 May 1984 (a)	22 Dec 2004 (a)	22 Dec 2004 (a)	29 Dec 2005 (a)	1 Oct 1998 (a)	1 Feb 2005 (a)	1 Feb 2005m (a)	23 Jan 2004 (r)	7 Sep 2000 (a)	14 Jul 2003 (r)	--- (sign.)	12
Guinea – Bissau	---	20 Aug 1976 (a)	20 Aug 1976 (a)	---	---	---	---	---	---	--- (sign.)	---	--- (sign.)	---	2
Guyana	20 Dec 1972 (a)	21 Dec 1972 (a)	21 Dec 1972 (a)	---	---	---	19 Jun 2002 (a)	2 Jan 2003 (a)	30 Jan 2003 (a)	---	---	---	--- (sign.)	6
Haiti	26 Apr 1984 (a)	9 May 1984 (a)	9 May 1984 (r)	25 Aug 1980 (a)	17 May 1989 (r)	--- (sign.)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5
Honduras	8 Apr 1987 (a)	13 Apr 1987 (a)	13 Apr 1987 (a)	29 Jan 2003 (a)	1 Jun 1981 (r)	28 Jan 2004 (a)	20 Jan 2004 (a)	17 May 2005 (a)	17 May 2005 (a)	18 Feb 2004* (r)	25 Mar 2003 (a)	25 Mar 2003 (r)	---	12
Hungary	3 Dec 1970 (a)	13 Aug 1971 (r)	27 Dec 1972 (r)	26 Mar 1975 (r)	2 Sep 1987* (a)	4 May 1984 (r)	7 Sep 1988 (r)	9 Nov 1989 (r)	9 Nov 1989 (r)	11 Jan 1994 (r)	13 Nov 2001 (r)	14 Oct 2002 (r)	--- (sign.)	12
Iceland	16 Mar 1970 (a)	29 Jun 1973 (a)	29 Jun 1973 (a)	2 Aug 1977 (r)	6 Jul 1981 (a)	18 Jun 2002 (a)	9 May 1990 (r)	28 May 2002 (a)	28 May 2002 (a)	24 May 2002 (a)	15 Apr 2002 (r)	15 Apr 2002 (r)	--- (sign.)	12
India	22 Jul 1975* (a)	12 Nov 1982* (r)	12 Nov 1982 (r)	11 Apr 1978* (a)	7 Sep 1994* (a)	12 Mar 2002* (a)	22 Mar 1995 (a)	15 Oct 1999* (a)	15 Oct 1999* (a)	16 Nov 1999* (a)	22 Sep 1999* (r)	22 Apr 2003 (r)	---	12
Indonesia	7 Sept 1976* (r)	27 Aug 1976* (r)	27 Aug 1976* (a)	---	---	5 Nov 1986* (r)	--- (sign.)	---	---	---	---	--- (sign.)	---	4
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	28 Jun 1976 (a)	25 Jan 1972 (r)	10 Jul 1973 (a)	12 Jul 1978 (a)	---	---	14 Feb 2002 (a)	---	---	---	---	---	---	5
Iraq	15 May 1974* (a)	3 Dec 1971 (r)	10 Sep 1974 (a)	28 Feb 1978* (a)	--- (sign.)	---	31 Jan 1990 (a)	---	---	---	---	---	---	5

<u>Country / Instrument</u>	1 Aircraft Conv.	2 Unl. Seiz. Conv.	3 C.A. Conv.	4 D.A. Conv.	5 H.T. Conv.	6 N. Mat. Conv.	7 Airport Prot.	8 Marit. Conv.	9 F.P. Prot.	10 P.E. Conv.	11 T.B. Conv.	12 T.F. Conv.	13 Nuc.T. Conv.	TO TAL no.
Ireland	14 Nov 1975 (r)	24 Nov 1975 (a)	12 Oct 1976 (a)	30 Jun 2005 (a)	30 Jun 2005 (a)	6 Sep 1991* (r)	26 Jul 1991 (r)	10 Sep 2004 (a)	10 Sep 2004 (a)	15 Jul 2003 (a)	30 Jun 2005 (r)	30 Jun 2005 (r)	--- (sign.)	12
Israel	19 Sep 1969 (r)	16 Aug 1971 (r)	30 Jun 1973 (r)	31 Jul 1980* (a)	--- (sign.)*	22 Jan 2002* (r)	2 Apr 1993 (r)	---	---	--- (sign.)	10 Feb 2003* (r)	10 Feb 2003* (r)	---	8
Italy	18 Oct 1968 (r)	19 Feb 1974 (r)	19 Feb 1974 (r)	30 Aug 1985 (r)	20 Mar 1986* (r)	6 Sep 1991* (r)	13 Mar 1990 (r)	26 Jan 1990 (r)	26 Jan 1990 (r)	26 Sep 2002 (a)	16 Apr 2003 (r)	27 Mar 2003 (r)	--- (sign.)	12
Jamaica	16 Sep 1983 (a)	15 Sep 1983 (r)	15 Sep 1983 (r)	21 Sep 1978* (a)	9 Aug 2005 (r)	16 Aug 2005 (a)	18 Aug 2005 (r)	17 Aug 2005* (a)	19 Aug 2005 (a)	18 Aug 2005 (a)	9 Aug 2005 (a)	16 Sep 2005 (r)	---	12
Japan	26 May 1970 (r)	19 Apr 1971 (r)	12 Jun 1974 (a)	8 Jun 1987 (a)	8 Jun 1987 (r)	28 Oct 1988 (a)	24 Apr 1998 (a)	24 Apr 1998 (a)	24 Apr 1998 (a)	26 Sep 1997 (a)	16 Nov 2001 (A)	11 Jun 2002 (A)	--- (sign.)	12
Jordan	3 May 1973 (a)	18 Nov 1971 (r)	13 Feb 1973 (r)	18 Dec 1984* (a)	19 Feb 1986* (a)	---	18 Sep 1992 (r)	2 Jul 2004 (a)	2 Jul 2004 (a)	23 May 1996 (r)	---	28 Aug 2003* (r)	--- (sign.)	10
Kazakhstan	18 May 1995 (a)	4 Apr 1995 (a)	4 Apr 1995 (a)	21 Feb 1996 (a)	21 Feb 1996 (a)	2 Sep 2005 (a)	18 May 1995 (a)	24 Nov 2003 (a)	24 Nov 2003 (a)	18 May 1995 (a)	6 Nov 2002 (a)	24 Feb 2003 (a)	--- (sign.)	12
Kenya	22 Jun 1970 (a)	11 Jan 1977 (a)	11 Jan 1977 (a)	16 Nov 2001 (a)	8 Dec 1981* (a)	11 Feb 2002 (a)	5 Oct 1995 (a)	21 Jan 2002 (a)	21 Jan 2002 (a)	22 Oct 2002 (a)	16 Nov 2001 (a)	27 Jun 2003 (r)	--- (sign.)	12
Kiribati	---	---	---	15 Sep 2005 (a)	15 Sep 2005 (a)	---	---	Jan 2006 (a)	Jan 2006 (a)	---	15 Sep 2005 (a)	15 Sep 2005 (a)	--- (sign.)	6
Korea (Republic of)	19 Feb 1971 (r)	18 Jan 1973* (a)	2 Aug 1973* (a)	25 May 1983 (a)	4 May 1983 (a)	7 Apr 1982* (r)	27 Jun 1990 (r)	14 May 2003 (a)	10 Jun 2003 (a)	2 Jan 2002* (r)	17 Feb 2004 (r)	17 Feb 2004 (r)	--- (sign.)	12
Kuwait	27 Nov 1979* (a)	25 May 1979* (r)	23 Nov 1979* (a)	1 Mar 1989* (a)	6 Feb 1989* (a)	23 Apr 2004* (a)	8 Mar 1989* (r)	30 Jun 2003 (a)	30 Jun 2003 (a)	18 Mar 1996 (r)	19 Apr 2004* (a)	---	--- (sign.)	11
Kyrgyzstan	28 Feb 2000 (a)	25 Feb 2000 (a)	25 Feb 2000 (a)	2 Oct 2003 (a)	2 Oct 2003 (a)	---	28 Feb 2000 (a)	---	---	14 Jul 2000 (a)	1 May 2001 (a)	2 Oct 2003 (a)	---	9
Lao People's	23 Oct	6 Apr	6 Apr	22 Aug	22 Aug		7 Oct				22 Aug			7

<u>Country / Instrument</u>	1 Aircraft Conv.	2 Unl. Seiz. Conv.	3 C.A. Conv.	4 D.A. Conv.	5 H.T. Conv.	6 N. Mat. Conv.	7 Airport Prot.	8 Marit. Conv.	9 F.P. Prot.	10 P.E. Conv.	11 T.B. Conv.	12 T.F. Conv.	13 Nuc.T. Conv.	TO TAL no.
Dem. Rep.	1972 (a)	1989 (r)	1989 (r)	2002* (a)	2002* (a)	---	2002 (a)	---	---	---	2002* (a)	---	---	
Latvia	10 Jun 1997 (a)	23 Oct 1998 (a)	13 Apr 1997 (a)	14 Apr 1992 (a)	14 Nov 2002 (a)	6 Nov 2002 (a)	13 Apr 1997 (a)	4 Dec 2002 (a)	4 Dec 2002 (a)	17 Aug 1999 (a)	25 Nov 2002 (a)	14 Nov 2002* (r)	--- (sign.)	12
Lebanon	11 Jun 1974 (a)	10 Aug 1973 (a)	23 Dec 1977 (a)	3 Jun 1997 (a)	4 Dec 1997* (a)	16 Dec 1997 (a)	27 May 1996 (r)	16 Dec 1994 (a)	16 Dec 1994 (a)	26 Nov 1997 (r)	---	---	--- (sign.)	10
Lesotho	28 Apr 1972 (a)	27 Jul 1978 (a)	27 Jul 1978 (a)	---	5 Nov 1980 (r)	---	---	---	---	---	12 Nov 2001 (a)	12 Nov 2001 (r)	--- (sign.)	6
Liberia	10 Mar 2003 (r)	1 Feb 1982 (a)	1 Feb 1982 (a)	30 Sep 1975 (a)	5 Mar 2003 (r)	---	10 Mar 2003 (r)	5 Oct 1995 (r)	5 Oct 1995 (a)	---	5 Mar 2003 (a)	5 Mar 2003 (a)	--- (sign.)	10
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	21 Jun 1972 (a)	4 Oct 1978* (a)	19 Feb 1974 (a)	25 Sep 2000 (a)	25 Sep 2000 (a)	18 Oct 2000 (a)	26 Jul 1996 (a)	8 Aug 2002 (a)	8 Aug 2002 (a)	10 Oct 2002 (a)	22 Sep 2000 (a)	9 Jul 2002 (r)	--- (sign.)	12
Liechtenstein	26 Feb 2001 (a)	23 Feb 2001 (r)	23 Feb 2001 (a)	28 Nov 1994* (a)	28 Nov 1994* (a)	25 Nov 1986 (r)	26 Feb 2001 (a)	8 Nov 2002 (a)	8 Nov 2002 (a)	4 Dec 2002 (a)	26 Nov 2002 (a)	9 Jul 2003 (r)	--- (sign.)	12
Lithuania	21 Nov 1996 (a)	4 Dec 1996 (a)	4 Dec 1996 (a)	23 Oct 2002* (a)	2 Feb 2001 (a)	7 Dec 1993 (a)	4 Dec 1996 (a)	30 Jan 2003 (a)	30 Jan 2003 (a)	21 Nov 1996 (a)	17 Mar 2004 (r)	20 Feb 2003* (a)	--- (sign.)	12
Luxembourg	21 Sep 1972 (a)	22 Nov 1978 (r)	18 May 1982 (r)	---	29 Apr 1991 (r)	6 Sep 1991* (r)	14 Nov 2003 (r)	---	---	---	6 Feb 2004 (r)	5 Nov 2003* (r)	--- (sign.)	8
Macedonia (Republic of)	30 Aug 1994 (s)	7 Jan 1998 (s)	4 Jan 1995 (s)	12 Mar 1998 (s)	12 Mar 1998 (s)	20 Sep 1996 (s)	4 Jan 1995 (s)	---	---	21 Sep 1998 (a)	30 Aug 2004 (r)	30 Aug 2004* (r)	--- (sign.)	10
Madagascar	2 Dec 1969 (r)	18 Nov 1986 (a)	18 Nov 1986 (a)	24 Sep 2003 (a)	24 Sep 2003 (a)	28 Oct 2003 (a)	30 Mar 1998 (a)	---	---	23 Dec 2003 (r)	24 Sep 2003 (r)	24 Sep 2003 (r)	--- (sign.)	10
Malawi	28 Dec 1972* (a)	21 Dec 1972* (a)	21 Dec 1972* (a)	14 Mar 1977* (a)	17 Mar 1986* (a)	---	--- (sign.)	---	---	---	11 Aug 2003 (a)	11 Aug 2003 (a)	---	7
Malaysia	5 March 1985 (a)	4 May 1985 (r)	4 May 1985 (a)	24 Sep 2003*	---	---	--- (sign.)	---	---	---	24 Sep 2003*	---	--- (sign.)	5

<u>Country / Instrument</u>	1 Aircraft Conv.	2 Unl. Seiz. Conv.	3 C.A. Conv.	4 D.A. Conv.	5 H.T. Conv.	6 N. Mat. Conv.	7 Airport Prot.	8 Marit. Conv.	9 F.P. Prot.	10 P.E. Conv.	11 T.B. Conv.	12 T.F. Conv.	13 Nuc.T. Conv.	TO TAL no.
				(a)							(a)			
Maldives	28 Sep 1987 (a)	1 Sep 1987 (a)	1 Sep 1987 (a)	21 Aug 1990 (a)	---	---	22 Mar 1999 (a)	---	---	22 Mar 1999 (a)	7 Sep 2000 (a)	20 Apr 2004 (a)	---	8
Mali	31 May 1971 (a)	29 Sep 1971 (a)	24 Aug 1972 (a)	12 Apr 2002 (a)	8 Feb 1990 (a)	7 May 2002 (a)	31 Oct 1990 (a)	29 Apr 2002 (a)	29 Apr 2002 (a)	28 Sep 2000 (r)	28 Mar 2002 (a)	28 Mar 2002 (r)	---	12
Malta	28 Jun 1991 (a)	14 Jun 1991 (a)	14 Jun 1991 (a)	11 Nov 2001 (a)	11 Nov 2001 (a)	16 Oct 2003 (a)	14 Jun 1991 (a)	20 Nov 2001 (a)	20 Nov 2001 (a)	15 Nov 1994 (a)	11 Nov 2001 (a)	11 Nov 2001 (r)	--- (sign.)	12
Marshall Islands	15 May 1989 (a)	31 May 1989 (a)	31 May 1989 (a)	27 Jan 2003 (a)	27 Jan 2003 (a)	7 Feb 2003 (a)	30 May 1989 (r)	29 Nov 1994 (a)	16 Oct 1995 (a)	6 Feb 2003 (a)	27 Jan 2003 (a)	27 Jan 2003 (a)	---	12
Mauritania	30 Jun 1977 (a)	1 Nov 1978 (a)	1 Nov 1978 (a)	9 Feb 1998 (a)	13 Mar 1998 (a)	---	8 Jul 2003 (a)	---	---	---	30 Apr 2003 (a)	30 Apr 2003 (a)	---	8
Mauritius	5 Apr 1983 (a)	25 Apr 1983 (a)	25 Apr 1983 (a)	24 Sep 2003* (a)	17 Oct 1980 (r)	---	17 Aug 1989 (r)	3 Aug 2004 (a)	3 Aug 2004 (a)	--- (sign.)	24 Jan 2003 (a)	14 Dec 2004* (r)	--- (sign.)	10
Mexico	18 Mar 1969 (r)	19 Jul 1972 (r)	12 Sep 1974 (r)	22 Apr 1980 (a)	28 Apr 1987* (a)	4 Apr 1988 (a)	11 Oct 1990 (r)	13 May 1994* (a)	13 May 1994 (a)	9 Apr 1992 (r)	20 Jan 2003 (a)	20 Jan 2003 (r)	--- (sign.)	12
Micronesia (Fed.States of)	---	---	19 Mar 2003 (a)	6 Jul 2004 (a)	6 Jul 2004 (a)	---	19 Mar 2003 (a)	10 Feb 2003 (a)	---	---	23 Sep 2002 (a)	23 Sep 2002 (r)	---	7
Moldova (Republic of)	20 Jun 1997 (a)	21 May 1997 (a)	21 May 1997 (a)	8 Sep 1997 (a)	10 Oct 2002* (a)	7 May 1998 (a)	20 Jun 1997 (a)	12 Oct 2005* (a)	12 Oct 2005 (a)	1 Dec 1997 (a)	10 Oct 2002* (a)	10 Oct 2002* (r)	--- (sign.)	12
Monaco	2 Jun 1983 (a)	3 Jun 1983 (a)	3 Jun 1983 (a)	27 Nov 2002 (a)	16 Oct 2001 (a)	9 Aug 1996 (a)	22 Dec 1993 (a)	25 Jan 2002 (a)	25 Jan 2002 (a)	14 May 1998 (a)	6 Sep 2001 (r)	10 Nov 2001 (r)	--- (sign.)	12
Mongolia	24 Jul 1990 (a)	8 Oct 1971 (r)	14 Sep 1972* (r)	8 Aug 1975* (r)	9 Jun 1992 (a)	28 May 1986 (r)	22 Sep 1999 (a)	Jan 2006 (a)	Jan 2006 (a)	22 Sep 1999 (a)	7 Sep 2000 (a)	25 Feb 2004 (r)	--- (sign.)	12
Morocco	21 Oct 1975* (a)	24 Oct 1975* (a)	24 Oct 1975* (a)	9 Jan 2002 (a)	---	23 Aug 2002 (r)	15 Feb 2002 (r)	8 Jan 2002 (r)	8 Jan 2002 (r)	26 May 1999 (a)	---	19 Sep 2002 (r)	---	10
Mozambique	6 Jan	16 Jan	16 Jan	14 Jan	14 Jan	3 Mar	16 Jan	8 Jan	8 Jan		14 Jan	14 Jan		11

<u>Country / Instrument</u>	1 Aircraft Conv.	2 Unl. Seiz. Conv.	3 C.A. Conv.	4 D.A. Conv.	5 H.T. Conv.	6 N. Mat. Conv.	7 Airport Prot.	8 Marit. Conv.	9 F.P. Prot.	10 P.E. Conv.	11 T.B. Conv.	12 T.F. Conv.	13 Nuc.T. Conv.	TO TAL no.
	2003* (a)	2003* (a)	2003* (a)	2003* (a)	2003* (a)	2003* (a)	2003 (a)	2003 (a)	2003 (a)	---	2003* (a)	2003* (r)	---	
Myanmar	23 May 1996 (a)	22 May 1996 (a)	22 May 1996 (a)	4 Jun 2004* (a)	4 Jun 2004* (a)	---	22 May 1996 (a)	19 Sep 2003 (a)	19 Sep 2003 (a)	1 Sep 2004* (a)	12 Nov 2001* (a)	--- (sign.)*	---	10
Namibia	19 Dec 2005 (a)	4 Nov 2005 (a)	4 Nov 2005 (a)	---	---	2 Oct 2002 (a)	4 Nov 2005 (a)	20 Jul 2004 (a)	7 Sep 2005 (a)	---	---	--- (sign.)	---	7
Nauru	17 May 1984 (a)	17 May 1984 (a)	17 May 1984 (a)	2 Aug 2005 (a)	2 Aug 2005 (a)	12 Aug 2005 (a)	19 Aug 2005 (a)	11 Aug 2005 (a)	11 Aug 2005 (a)	---	2 Aug 2005 (a)	24 May 2005 (r)	---	11
Nepal	15 Jan 1979 (a)	11 Jan 1979 (a)	11 Jan 1979 (a)	9 Mar 1990 (a)	9 Mar 1990 (a)	---	---	---	---	---	--- (sign.)	---	---	5
Netherlands	14 Nov 1969* (r)	27 Aug 1973* (r)	27 Aug 1973* (r)	6 Dec 1988* (a)	6 Dec 1988* (r)	6 Sep 1991* (A)	11 Jul 1995* (r)	5 Mar 1992 (A)	5 Mar 1992* (A)	4 May 1998* (A)	7 Feb 2002* (A)	7 Feb 2002* (A)	--- (sign.)	12
New Zealand	12 Feb 1974* (a)	12 Feb 1974 (r)	12 Feb 1974 (r)	12 Nov 1985* (a)	12 Nov 1985* (r)	19 Dec 2003 (a)	2 Aug 1999 (r)	10 Jun 1999 (r)	10 Jun 1999 (r)	19 Dec 2003* (a)	4 Nov 2002 (a)	4 Nov 2002* (r)	--- (sign.)	12
Nicaragua	24 Aug 1973 (a)	6 Nov 1973 (a)	6 Nov 1973 (r)	10 Mar 1975 (r)	24 Sep 2003 (a)	10 Dec 2004 (a)	25 Apr 2002 (a)	---	---	10 Jan 2006* (r)	17 Jan 2003 (a)	14 Nov 2002* (r)	--- (sign.)	10
Niger	27 Jun 1969 (r)	15 Oct 1971 (r)	1 Sep 1972 (r)	17 Jun 1985 (a)	26 Oct 2004 (a)	19 Aug 2004 (r)	--- (sign.)	---	---	---	26 Oct 2004 (a)	30 Sep 2004 (a)	---	8
Nigeria	7 Apr 1970 (r)	3 Jul 1973 (a)	3 Jul 1973 (a)	---	---	---	25 Mar 2003 (a)	24 Feb 2004 (r)	---	10 May 2002 (a)	---	16 Jun 2003 (r)	---	7
Norway	17 Jan 1967 (r)	23 Aug 1971 (r)	1 Aug 1973 (a)	28 Apr 1980 (r)	2 Jul 1981 (r)	15 Aug 1985* (r)	29 May 1990 (r)	18 Apr 1991 (r)	18 Apr 1991 (r)	9 Jul 1992 (r)	20 Sep 1999 (r)	15 Jul 2002 (r)	--- (sign.)	12
Oman	9 Feb 1977* (a)	2 Feb 1977* (a)	2 Feb 1977* (a)	22 Mar 1988 (a)	22 Jul 1988 (a)	11 Jun 2003* (a)	27 Nov 1992 (a)	24 Sep 1990 (a)	24 Sep 1990 (a)	13 Dec 2001 (a)	---	---	---	10
Pakistan	11 Sep 1973 (r)	28 Nov 1973 (r)	24 Jan 1974 (a)	29 Mar 1976*	8 Sep 2000 (a)	12 Sep 2000*	26 Sep 2000 (r)	20 Sep 2000 (a)	20 Sep 2000 (a)	--- (sign.)	13 Aug 2002*	---	---	10

<u>Country / Instrument</u>	1 Aircraft Conv.	2 Unl. Seiz. Conv.	3 C.A. Conv.	4 D.A. Conv.	5 H.T. Conv.	6 N. Mat. Conv.	7 Airport Prot.	8 Marit. Conv.	9 F.P. Prot.	10 P.E. Conv.	11 T.B. Conv.	12 T.F. Conv.	13 Nuc.T. Conv.	TO TAL no.
				(a)		(a)					(a)			
Palau	12 Oct 1995 (a)	3 Aug 1995 (a)	3 Aug 1995 (a)	14 Nov 2001 (a)	14 Nov 2001 (a)	---	12 Oct 1995 (a)	4 Dec 2001 (a)	4 Dec 2001 (a)	30 Nov 2001 (a)	14 Nov 2001 (a)	14 Nov 2001 (a)	--- (sign.)	11
Panama	16 Nov 1970 (r)	10 Mar 1972 (r)	24 Apr 1972 (r)	17 Jun 1980 (a)	19 Aug 1982 (r)	1 Apr 1999 (r)	10 Apr 1996 (a)	3 Jul 2002 (a)	3 Jul 2002 (a)	12 Apr 1996 (a)	5 Mar 1999 (r)	3 Jul 2002 (r)	--- (sign.)	12
Papua New Guinea	15 Dec 1975* (a)	15 Dec 1975* (a)	15 Dec 1975* (a)	30 Sep 2003 (a)	30 Sep 2003 (a)	---	11 Jul 2002 (a)	---	---	---	30 Sep 2003 (a)	30 Sep 2003 (a)	---	8
Paraguay	9 Aug 1971 (a)	4 Feb 1972 (r)	5 Mar 1974 (r)	24 Nov 1975 (r)	22 Sep 2004 (a)	6 Feb 1985 (r)	23 Jul 2002 (a)	12 Nov 2004 (a)	12 Nov 2004 (a)	15 Oct 2004 (a)	22 Sep 2004 (a)	30 Nov 2004 (r)	--- (sign.)	12
Peru	12 May 1978* (a)	28 Apr 1978* (a)	28 Apr 1978* (a)	25 Apr 1978* (a)	6 Jul 2001 (a)	11 Jan 1995* (a)	7 Jun 1989 (r)	19 Jul 2001 (a)	19 Jul 2001 (a)	7 Feb 1996* (r)	10 Nov 2001 (a)	10 Nov 2001 (r)	--- (sign.)	12
Philippines	26 Nov 1965 (r)	26 Mar 1973 (r)	26 Mar 1973 (r)	26 Nov 1976 (a)	14 Oct 1980 (r)	22 Sep 1981 (r)	17 Dec 2003 (r)	6 Jan 2004 (r)	6 Jan 2004 (r)	17 Dec 2003 (a)	7 Jan 2004 (r)	7 Jan 2004* (r)	--- (sign.)	12
Poland	19 Mar 1971* (a)	21 Mar 1972 (r)	28 Jan 1975 (r)	14 Dec 1982 (r)	25 May 2000 (a)	5 Oct 1983 (r)	12 Aug 2004 (r)	25 Jun 1991 (r)	25 Jun 1991 (r)	---	3 Feb 2004 (r)	26 Sep 2003 (r)	--- (sign.)	11
Portugal	25 Nov 1964* (r)	27 Nov 1972* (r)	15 Jan 1973* (r)	11 Sep 1995* (a)	6 Jul 1984 (r)	6 Sep 1991* (r)	18 Dec 2001 (r)	5 Jan 1996* (a)	5 Jan 1996 (a)	9 Oct 2002 (a)	10 Nov 2001* (r)	18 Oct 2002	--- (sign.)	12
Qatar	6 Aug 1981 (a)	26 Aug 1981* (a)	26 Aug 1981* (a)	3 Mar 1997 (a)	---	9 Mar 2004* (a)	---	18 Sep 2003* (a)	18 Sep 2003 (a)	9 Nov 1998 (a)	---	---	--- (sign.)*	8
Romania	15 Feb 1974* (a)	10 Jul 1972* (r)	15 Aug 1975* (r)	15 Aug 1978* (r)	17 May 1990 (a)	23 Nov 1993* (r)	3 Sep 1998 (r)	2 Jun 1993 (a)	2 Jun 1993 (a)	21 Sep 1998 (a)	29 Jul 2004 (r)	9 Jan 2003* (r)	--- (sign.)	12
Russian Federation	3 Feb 1988* (a)	24 Sep 1971* (r)	19 Feb 1973* (r)	15 Jan 1976* (r)	11 Jun 1987* (a)	25 May 1983* (r)	31 Mar 1989 (r)	4 May 2001 (r)	4 May 2001 (r)	--- (sign.)	8 May 2001* (r)	27 Nov 2002* (r)	--- (sign.)	11
Rwanda	17 May	3 Nov	3 Nov	29 Nov	13 May		16 May				13 May	13 May	---	8

<u>Country / Instrument</u>	1 Aircraft Conv.	2 Unl. Seiz. Conv.	3 C.A. Conv.	4 D.A. Conv.	5 H.T. Conv.	6 N. Mat. Conv.	7 Airport Prot.	8 Marit. Conv.	9 F.P. Prot.	10 P.E. Conv.	11 T.B. Conv.	12 T.F. Conv.	13 Nuc.T. Conv.	TO TAL no.
	1971 (a)	1987 (r)	1987 (r)	1977 (r)	2002 (a)	---	2002 (a)	---	---	---	2002 (a)	2002 (r)	(sign.)	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	---	---	---	---	17 Jan 1991 (a)	---	---	17 Jan 2002 (a)	---	9 May 2002 (a)	16 Nov 2001 (a)	16 Nov 2001 (r)	---	5
Saint Lucia	31 Oct 1983 (a)	8 Nov 1983 (a)	8 Nov 1983 (a)	---	---	---	11 Jun 1990 (a)	20 May 2004 (a)	20 May 2004 (a)	---	---	---	---	6
St. Vincent and Grenadines	18 Nov 1991 (a)	29 Nov 1991 (a)	29 Nov 1991 (a)	12 Sep 2000* (a)	12 Sep 2000 (a)	---	29 Nov 1991 (r)	9 Oct 2001 (a)	9 Oct 2001 (a)	---	15 Sep 2005 (a)	28 Mar 2002* (r)	---	10
Samoa	9 Jul 1998 (a)	9 Jul 1998 (a)	9 Jul 1998 (a)	---	---	---	9 Jul 1998 (a)	18 May 2004 (a)	---	9 Jul 1998 (a)	---	27 Sep 2002 (r)	---	7
San Marino	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	12 Mar 2002 (a)	12 Mar 2002 (r)	---	2
Sao Tome & Principe	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0
													(sign.)	
Saudi Arabia	21 Nov 1969 (r)	14 Jun 1974* (a)	14 Jun 1974* (a)	1 Mar 2004* (a)	8 Jan 1991* (a)	---	21 Feb 1989 (r)	---	---	11 Jul 1996* (a)	---	---	---	7
Senegal	9 Mar 1972 (r)	3 Feb 1978 (r)	3 Feb 1978 (r)	---	10 Mar 1987 (r)	3 Nov 2003 (a)	24 Mar 2003 (r)	9 Aug 2004 (a)	9 Aug 2004 (a)	11 Feb 2004 (r)	27 Oct 2003 (a)	24 Sep 2004 (a)	---	11
Serbia and Montenegro	6 Sep 2001 (s)	23 Jul 2001 (s)	23 Jul 2001 (s)	12 Mar 2001 (s)	12 Mar 2001* (s)	5 Feb 2002 (s)	6 Sep 2001 (s)	10 May 2004 (a)	2 Mar 2005 (a)	---	31 Jul 2003 (a)	10 Oct 2002 (r)	---	11
													(sign.)	
Seychelles	4 Jan 1979 (a)	29 Dec 1978 (a)	29 Dec 1978 (a)	29 May 1980 (a)	12 Nov 2003 (a)	13 Aug 2003 (a)	21 May 2004 (a)	24 Jan 1989 (r)	24 Jan 1989 (r)	14 Aug 2003 (a)	22 Aug 2003 (a)	30 Mar 2004 (r)	---	12
													(sign.)	
Sierra Leone	9 Nov 1970 (a)	13 Nov 1974 (r)	20 Sep 1979 (a)	26 Sep 2003 (a)	26 Sep 2003 (a)	---	---	---	---	---	26 Sep 2003 (a)	26 Sep 2003 (r)	---	7
													(sign.)	
Singapore	1 Mar 1971 (a)	12 Apr 1978 (r)	12 Apr 1978 (r)	---	---	---	22 Nov 1996 (a)	3 Feb 2004 (a)	---	20 Jan 2003 (a)	---	30 Dec 2002* (r)	---	7
Slovakia	20 Mar 1995 (s)	13 Dec 1995 (s)	6 Mar 1995 (s)	28 May 1993 (s)	28 May 1993 (s)	10 Feb 1993 (s)	20 Mar 1995 (s)	8 Dec 2000 (a)	8 Dec 2000 (a)	20 Mar 1995 (s)	8 Dec 2000 (r)	13 Sep 2002 (r)	---	12
													(sign.)	

<u>Country / Instrument</u>	1 Aircraft Conv.	2 Unl. Seiz. Conv.	3 C.A. Conv.	4 D.A. Conv.	5 H.T. Conv.	6 N. Mat. Conv.	7 Airport Prot.	8 Marit. Conv.	9 F.P. Prot.	10 P.E. Conv.	11 T.B. Conv.	12 T.F. Conv.	13 Nuc.T. Conv.	TO TAL no.
Slovenia	18 Dec 1992 (s)	27 May 1992 (s)	27 May 1992 (s)	6 Jul 1992 (s)	6 Jul 1992 (s)	7 Jul 1992 (s)	27 May 1992 (s)	18 Jul 2003 (a)	18 Jul 2003 (a)	5 Jun 2000 (a)	25 Sep 2003 (r)	23 Sep 2004 (r)	--- (sign.)	12
Solomon Islands	23 Mar 1982 (s)	---	13 Apr 1982 (s)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2
Somalia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	0
South Africa	26 May 1972* (a)	30 May 1972* (r)	30 May 1972* (r)	23 Sep 2003 (a)	23 Sep 2003 (a)	--- (sign.)*	21 Sep 1998 (a)	8 Jul 2005 (a)	8 Jul 2005 (a)	1 Dec 1999 (a)	1 May 2003 (r)	1 May 2003 (r)	--- (sign.)	11
Spain	1 Oct 1969 (r)	30 Oct 1972 (r)	30 Oct 1972 (r)	8 Aug 1985 (a)	26 Mar 1984 (a)	6 Sep 1991* (r)	8 May 1991 (r)	7 Jul 1989 (r)	7 Jul 1989 (r)	31 May 1994 (r)	30 Apr 1999* (r)	9 Apr 2002 (r)	--- (sign.)	12
Sri Lanka	30 May 1978 (a)	30 May 1978 (a)	30 May 1978 (a)	27 Feb 1991 (a)	8 Sep 2000 (a)	---	11 Feb 1997 (r)	4 Sep 2000 (a)	---	11 Oct 2001 (a)	23 Mar 1999 (r)	8 Sep 2000 (r)	--- (sign.)	10
Sudan	25 May 2000 (a)	18 Jan 1979 (a)	18 Jan 1979 (a)	10 Oct 1994 (a)	19 Jun 1990 (a)	18 May 2000 (a)	15 May 2000 (a)	22 May 2000 (a)	22 May 2000 (a)	25 May 2000 (a)	8 Sep 2000* (r)	5 May 2003 (r)	---	12
Suriname	10 Sep 1979 (s)	27 Oct 1978 (s)	27 Oct 1978 (s)	---	5 Nov 1981 (r)	---	27 Mar 2003 (a)	---	---	27 Mar 2003 (a)	---	---	---	6
Swaziland	15 Nov 1999 (a)	27 Dec 1999 (a)	27 Dec 1999 (a)	4 Apr 2003 (a)	4 Apr 2003 (a)	17 Apr 2003 (a)	---	17 Apr 2003 (a)	17 Apr 2003 (a)	13 May 2003 (a)	4 Apr 2003 (a)	4 Apr 2003 (a)	--- (sign.)	11
Sweden	17 Jan 1967 (r)	7 Jul 1971 (r)	10 Jul 1973 (a)	1 Jul 1975 (r)	15 Jan 1981 (r)	1 Aug 1980* (r)	26 Jul 1990 (r)	13 Sep 1990 (r)	13 Sep 1990 (r)	--- (sign.)	6 Sep 2001 (r)	6 Jun 2002 (r)	--- (sign.)	11
Switzerland	21 Dec 1970 (r)	14 Sep 1971 (r)	17 Jan 1978 (r)	5 Mar 1985* (a)	5 Mar 1985* (r)	9 Jan 1987* (r)	9 Oct 1990 (r)	12 Mar 1993 (r)	12 Mar 1993 (r)	3 Apr 1995 (r)	23 Sep 2003 (a)	23 Sep 2003 (r)	--- (sign.)	12
Syrian Arab Republic	31 Jul 1980* (a)	10 Jul 1980* (a)	10 Jul 1980* (a)	25 Apr 1988* (a)	---	---	18 Jul 2002* (a)	24 Mar 2003 (a)	24 Mar 2003 (a)	29 Sep 2004* (a)	---	24 Apr 2005* (a)	--- (sign.)	9
Tajikistan	20 Mar 1996 (a)	29 Feb 1996 (a)	29 Feb 1996 (a)	19 Oct 2001 (a)	6 May 2002 (a)	11 Jul 1996 (a)	29 Feb 1996 (a)	12 Aug 2005 (a)	12 Aug 2005 (a)	---	29 Jul 2002 (a)	16 Jul 2004 (r)	--- (sign.)	11
Tanzania (United	12 Aug 1983 (a)	9 Aug 1983 (a)	9 Aug 1983 (a)	---	22 Jan 2003 (a)	---	9 Mar 2004 (a)	11 May 2005 (a)	---	11 Feb 2003 (a)	22 Jan 2003 (a)	22 Jan 2003 (a)	---	9

<u>Country / Instrument</u>	1 Aircraft Conv.	2 Unl. Seiz. Conv.	3 C.A. Conv.	4 D.A. Conv.	5 H.T. Conv.	6 N. Mat. Conv.	7 Airport Prot.	8 Marit. Conv.	9 F.P. Prot.	10 P.E. Conv.	11 T.B. Conv.	12 T.F. Conv.	13 Nuc.T. Conv.	TO TAL no.
Rep.of)														
Thailand	6 Mar 1972 (a)	16 May 1978 (r)	16 May 1978 (a)	---	---	---	14 May 1996 (a)	---	---	25 Jan 2006*(a)	---	29 Sep 2004* (r)	--- (sign.)	6
Timor Leste	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	--- (sign.)	0
Togo	26 Jul 1971 (a)	9 Feb 1979 (a)	9 Feb 1979 (a)	30 Dec 1980 (a)	25 Jul 1986 (r)	---	9 Feb 1990 (r)	10 Mar 2003 (a)	10 Mar 2003 (a)	22 Jul 2003 (r)	10 Mar 2003 (r)	10 Mar 2003 (r)	--- (sign.)	11
Tonga	13 Feb 2002 (a)	21 Feb 1977 (a)	21 Feb 1977 (a)	9 Dec 2002 (a)	9 Dec 2002 (a)	24 Jan 2003 (a)	10 Dec 2002 (a)	6 Dec 2002 (a)	6 Dec 2002 (a)	10 Dec 2002 (a)	9 Dec 2002 (a)	9 Dec 2002 (a)	---	12
Trinidad & Tobago	9 Feb 1972 (a)	31 Jan 1972 (r)	9 Feb 1972 (r)	15 Jun 1979* (a)	1 Apr 1981 (a)	25 Apr 2001 (a)	3 Apr 2001 (a)	27 Jul 1989 (a)	27 Jul 1989 (a)	3 Apr 2001 (a)	2 Apr 2001 (a)	---	---	11
Tunisia	25 Feb 1975* (a)	16 Nov 1981* (a)	16 Nov 1981* (a)	21 Jan 1977* (r)	18 Jun 1997* (a)	8 Apr 1993 (a)	7 Jun 1994 (a)	6 Mar 1998* (a)	6 Mar 1998 (a)	28 May 1997 (a)	22 Apr 2005* (a)	10 Jun 2003* (r)	---	12
Turkey	17 Dec 1975 (a)	17 Apr 1973 (r)	23 Dec 1975 (r)	11 Jun 1981 (a)	15 Aug 1989* (a)	27 Feb 1985* (r)	7 Jul 1989 (r)	6 Mar 1998* (r)	6 Mar 1998* (r)	14 Dec 1994* (r)	30 May 2002* (r)	28 Jun 2002* (r)	--- (sign.)*	12
Turkmenistan	130 Jun 1999 (a)	25 May 1999 (a)	25 May 1999 (a)	25 Jun 1999 (a)	25 Jun 1999 (a)	7 Jan 2005 (a)	25 May 1999 (a)	8 Jun 1999 (a)	8 Jun 1999 (a)	14 Jan 2005 (a)	25 Jun 1999 (r)	7 Jan 2005 (a)	---	12
Tuvalu	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2 Dec 2005 (a)	---	---	---	---	---	1
Uganda	25 Jun 1982 (a)	27 Mar 1972 (a)	19 Jul 1982 (a)	5 Nov 2003 (a)	5 Nov 2003 (r)	10 Dec 2003 (a)	17 Mar 1994 (a)	11 Nov 2003 (a)	---	2 Jul 2004 (a)	5 Nov 2003 (r)	5 Nov 2003 (r)	---	11
Ukraine	29 Feb 1988* (a)	21 Feb 1972* (r)	26 Jan 1973* (r)	20 Jan 1976* (r)	19 Jun 1987* (a)	6 Jul 1993 (a)	3 Jan 1990 (r)	21 Apr 1994 (r)	21 Apr 1994 (r)	18 Mar 1999 (r)	26 Mar 2002* (a)	6 Dec 2002 (r)	--- (sign.)	12
United Arab Emirates	16 Apr 1981* (a)	10 Apr 1981* (a)	10 Apr 1981* (a)	25 Feb 2003 (a)	24 Sep 2003 (a)	16 Oct 2003 (a)	9 Mar 1989 (r)	15 Sep 2005* (a)	15 Sep 2005 (a)	21 Dec 1992 (a)	23 Sep 2005* (a)	23 Sep 2005* (a)	---	12
United	29 Nov	22 Dec	25 Oct	2 May	22 Dec	6 Sep	15 Nov	3 May	3 May	28 Apr	7 Mar	7 Mar	---	12

<u>Country / Instrument</u>	1 Aircraft Conv.	2 Unl. Seiz. Conv.	3 C.A. Conv.	4 D.A. Conv.	5 H.T. Conv.	6 N. Mat. Conv.	7 Airport Prot.	8 Marit. Conv.	9 F.P. Prot.	10 P.E. Conv.	11 T.B. Conv.	12 T.F. Conv.	13 Nuc.T. Conv.	TO TAL no.
Kingdom	1968* (r)	1971* (r)	1973* (r)	1979 (r)	1982 (r)	1991* (r)	1990* (r)	1991* (r)	1991* (r)	1997* (r)	2001 (r)	2001 (r)	(sign.)	
United States	5 Sep 1969 (r)	14 Sep 1971 (r)	1 Nov 1972 (r)	26 Oct 1976 (r)	7 Dec 1984 (r)	13 Dec 1982 (r)	19 Oct 1994 (r)	6 Dec 1994 (r)	6 Dec 1994 (r)	9 Apr 1997 (r)	26 Jun 2002* (r)	26 Jun 2002* (r)	--- (sign.)	12
Uruguay	26 Jan 1977 (a)	12 Jan 1977 (a)	12 Jan 1977 (a)	13 Jun 1978 (a)	4 Mar 2003 (a)	24 Oct 2003 (a)	3 Dec 1998 (a)	10 Aug 2001 (a)	10 Aug 2001 (a)	14 Jun 2001 (a)	10 Nov 2001 (r)	8 Jan 2004 (r)	--- (sign.)	12
Uzbekistan	31 Jul 1995 (a)	7 Feb 1994 (a)	7 Feb 1994 (a)	19 Jan 1998 (a)	19 Jan 1998 (a)	9 Feb 1998 (a)	7 Feb 1994 (a)	25 Sep 2000 (a)	25 Sep 2000 (a)	9 Jun 1999 (a)	30 Nov 1998 (r)	9 Jul 2001 (r)	---	12
Vanuatu	31 Jan 1989 (a)	22 Feb 1989 (a)	6 Nov 1989 (a)	---	---	---	9 Nov 2005 (a)	18 Feb 1999 (a)	18 Feb 1999 (a)	25 Jan 2006* (a)	---	31 Oct 2005 (a)	---	8
Venezuela	4 Feb 1983* (r)	7 Jul 1983 (r)	21 Nov 1983* (r)	19 Apr 2005* (a)	13 Dec 1988* (a)	---	--- (sign.)	---	---	---	23 Sep 2003* (r)	23 Sep 2003* (r)	---	7
Viet Nam	10 Oct 1979* (a)	17 Sep 1979* (r)	17 Sep 1979 (a)	2 May 2002* (a)	---	---	25 Aug 1999 (a)	12 Jul 2002 (a)	12 Jul 2002 (a)	---	---	25 Sep 2002* (a)	---	8
Yemen	26 Sep 1986 (a)	29 Sep 1986 (a)	29 Sep 1986 (r)	9 Feb 1987* (a)	14 Jul 2000 (a)	---	---	30 Jun 2000 (a)	30 Jun 2000 (a)	---	23 Apr 2001 (a)	---	---	8
Zambia	14 Sep 1971 (a)	3 Mar 1987 (a)	3 Mar 1987 (a)	---	---	---	---	---	---	31 May 1995 (a)	---	---	---	4
Zimbabwe	8 Mar 1989 (a)	6 Feb 1989 (a)	6 Feb 1989 (a)	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3

The information in this document is drawn exclusively from information compiled by the UN Office of Drugs and Crime, based on information made available by the depositaries. The dates refer to the deposit of the respective instrument.

Countries which accessed or ratified 12, 11, 10, 9, 8, 7 & 6 or less conventions:

12	Albania, Armenia, Argentina, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bolivia, Bosnia, Botswana, Bulgaria, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, Chile, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Grenada, Guinea, Honduras, Hungary, Iceland, India, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kenya, Korea (Rep. of), Latvia, Libya, Lichtenstein, Lithuania, Mali, Malta, Marshall Islands, Mexico, Moldova, Monaco, Mongolia, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Romania, Seychelles, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, Tonga, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay, Uzbekistan (CURRENT TOTAL = 76)
11	Afghanistan, Algeria, Australia, Bahrain, Barbados, Belgium, Cape Verde, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, El Salvador, Equatorial, Guinea, Kuwait, Mozambique, Nauru, Palau, Poland, Russian Federation, Senegal, Serbia and Montenegro, South Africa, Swaziland, Sweden, Tajikistan, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda (CURRENT TOTAL = 27)
10	Brunei Darussalam, Cameroon, China, Dominica, Guatemala, Jordan, Lebanon, Liberia, Macedonia, Madagascar, Mauritius, Morocco, Myanmar, Nicaragua, Oman, Pakistan, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Sri Lanka (CURRENT TOTAL = 18)
9	Benin, Colombia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tanzania (United Rep.of) (CURRENT TOTAL = 6)
8	Bahamas, Belize, Bhutan, Gabon, Israel, Luxembourg, Maldives, Mauritania, Niger, Papua New Guinea, Qatar, Rwanda, Vietnam, Vanuatu Yemen (CURRENT TOTAL = 15)
7	Antigua & Barbuda, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Ethiopia, Lao PDR, Malawi, Micronesia, Namibia, Nigeria, Samoa, Saudi Arabia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Venezuela (CURRENT TOTAL = 14)
6 or less	Andorra, Angola, Burundi, Cambodia, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo (Rep.of), Dem P.R.of Korea, Dem Rep.of Congo, Dominican Rep. Eritrea, Fiji, Gambia, Guinea Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kiribati, Lesotho, Malaysia, Nepal, St.Kitts & Nevis, St. Lucia, San Marino, Sao Tome & Principe, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Suriname, Thailand, Timor Leste, Tuvalu, Zambia, Zimbabwe (CURRENT TOTAL = 35)