## Appendixes

**APPENDIX A**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Elements</th>
<th>Frequency (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Violence, force</td>
<td>83.5</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Political</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Fear, terror emphasized</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Threat</td>
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<td>5. (Psych.) effects and (anticipated) reactions</td>
<td>41.5</td>
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<td>6. Victim-target differentiation</td>
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<td>7. Purposive, planned, systematic, organized crime</td>
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<td>8. Method of combat, strategy, tactic</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Extra normality, in breach of accepted rules, without humanitarian constraints</td>
<td>30</td>
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<td>10. Coercion, extortion, induction of compliance</td>
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<td>11. Publicity aspect</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Arbitrariness; impersonal, random character; indiscrimination</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>Civilians, non-combatants, neutrals, outsiders as victims</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>Intimidation</td>
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<td>15</td>
<td>Innocence of victims emphasized</td>
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<td>16</td>
<td>Group, movement, organization as perpetrator</td>
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<td>17</td>
<td>Symbolic aspects, demonstration to others</td>
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<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Incalculability, unpredictability, unexpectedness of occurrence of violence</td>
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<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Clandestine, covert nature</td>
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<td>20</td>
<td>Repetitiveness; serial or campaign character</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>Criminal</td>
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<td>22</td>
<td>Demand made on third parties</td>
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APPENDIX B:

International Terrorism Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of International Terrorist Incidences</th>
<th>Number of Fatalities in International Terrorist Incidences</th>
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<td>Value 1</td>
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<td>Year</td>
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Source: RAND - St Andrew’s Terrorism Chronology 1968-1997 & RAND-MIPT Terrorism Incident database (1998-Present)
APPENDIX C

UNITED NATIONS

General Assembly

Distr.
GENERAL
A/RES/51/64
28 January 1997
Fifty-first session
Agenda item 102
RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
[on the report of the Third Committee (A/51/611)]
51/64. International action to combat drug abuse
and illicit production and trafficking
The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolutions 49/168 of 23 December 1994 and 50/148 of 21
December 1995, Gravely concerned that, despite increased efforts by States
and relevant international organizations, there is a global expansion of
illicit demand for, production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and
psychotropic substances, including synthetic and designer drugs, which
threatens the health, safety and well-being of millions of persons, in
particular young people, in all countries, as well as the political and
socio-economic systems and the stability, national security and sovereignty
of an increasing number of States, Deeply alarmed by the growing violence and
economic power of criminal organizations and terrorist groups engaged in drug
trafficking activities and other criminal activities, such as money
laundering and illicit traffic of arms and precursors and essential
chemicals, and by the increasing transnational links between them, and
recognizing that enhanced international cooperation and effective strategies
are required to achieve results against all forms of transnational criminal
activities, Convinced of the desirability of closer coordination and
cooperation among States in combating drug-related crimes, such as terrorism,
illicit arms trade and money laundering, and bearing in mind the role that
could be played by both the United Nations and regional organizations in this
respect, Fully aware that States, the relevant organizations of the United
Nations system and multilateral development banks need to accord a higher
priority to dealing with this scourge, which undermines development, economic
and political stability and democratic institutions, and the combat against
which entails increasing economic costs for Governments and the irreparable
loss of human lives, Reaffirming and stressing the need for increased efforts
to implement the comprehensive framework for international cooperation in
drug control provided by the existing drug control conventions, the
Declaration and the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future
Activities in Drug Abuse Control, the Political Declaration and Global
Programme of Action adopted by the General Assembly at its seventeenth
special session devoted to the question of international cooperation against
illicit production, supply, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic
and psychotropic substances, the Declaration adopted by the World Ministerial Summit to Reduce the Demand for Drugs and to Combat the Cocaine Threat,5 the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control,6 the Naples Political Declaration and Global Action Plan against Organized Transnational Crime; and other relevant international standards, Recognizing the efforts of countries that produce narcotic drugs for scientific, medicinal and therapeutic uses to prevent the diversion of such substances to illicit markets and to maintain production at a level consistent with licit demand in line with the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961; Convinced that civil society, including non-governmental organizations, can make an effective contribution to address the illicit drug problem, Acknowledging that there are links, under certain circumstances, between poverty and the increase in the illicit production of and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and that the promotion of the economic development of countries affected by the illicit drug trade requires appropriate measures, including strengthened international cooperation in support of alternative and sustainable development activities in the affected areas of those countries, which have as their objectives the reduction and elimination of illicit drug production, Stressing that respect for human rights is and must be an essential component of measures taken to address the drug problem, Emphasizing the need for an analysis of transit routes used by drug traffickers, which are constantly changing and expanding to include a growing number of countries and regions in all parts of the world, Underlining the role of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs as the principal United Nations policy-making body on drug control issues, the leadership role and commendable work of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme as the main focus for concerted international action and the important role of the International Narcotics Control Board as an independent monitoring authority as set out in the international drug control treaties, Recalling the important and central role of relevant United Nations bodies in evaluating the implementation by States parties of their obligations under the United Nations drug control treaties, as set out in those treaties, Convinced that the holding of a special session of the General Assembly devoted to the strengthening of international cooperation against the illicit production, sale, demand, trafficking and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities could make a significant contribution to the effectiveness of the United Nations and its Member States in the fight against this global problem, I RESPECT FOR THE PRINCIPLES ENSHRINED IN THE CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS AND INTERNATIONAL LAW IN THE FIGHT AGAINST DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT PRODUCTION AND TRAFFICKING 1. Reaffirms that the fight against drug abuse and illicit trafficking must be carried out in full conformity with the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law, particularly respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States and the non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations; 2. Calls upon all States to intensify their actions to promote effective cooperation in the efforts to combat drug abuse and illicit trafficking, so as to contribute to a climate conducive to achieving this end, on the basis of the principles of equal rights and mutual respect; II INTERNATIONAL ACTION TO COMBAT DRUG ABUSE AND ILLICIT PRODUCTION AND TRAFFICKING 1. Renews its commitment to further strengthening international cooperation and substantially increasing efforts against the cultivation for illegal
purposes, illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotics and psychotropic substances, including synthetic drugs, and to controlling and preventing the diversion of precursors and essential chemicals used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic and psychotropic substances, in accordance with obligations of States under the United Nations drug control conventions, based on the principle of shared responsibility and taking into account experience gained;

2. Urges all States to ratify or accede to and implement all the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961; the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971; and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;

3. Calls upon all States to adopt adequate national laws and regulations, to strengthen national judicial systems and to carry out effective drug control activities in cooperation with other States in accordance with those international instruments;

4. Requests the United Nations International Drug Control Programme:
   (a) To continue to support the focus on regional, subregional and national strategies for drug abuse control, particularly the master-plan approach, and to complement those strategies with effective interregional strategies;
   (b) To seek to strengthen the dialogue and cooperation with multilateral development banks so that they might undertake lending and programming activities related to drug control in interested and affected countries and to inform the Commission on Narcotic Drugs on further progress made in this area;
   (c) To continue to provide legal assistance to Member States that request it in adjusting their national laws, policies and infrastructures to implement the international drug control conventions, as well as assistance in training personnel responsible for applying the new laws;
   (d) To continue providing assistance to Member States requesting support in establishing or strengthening national drug detection laboratories;
   (e) To continue to include in its report on illicit traffic in drugs an assessment of worldwide trends in illicit traffic and transit in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances, including methods and routes used, and to recommend ways and means for improving the capacity of States along those routes to deal with all aspects of the drug problem;

5. Reaffirms the danger and threat posed to civil society by drug trafficking and its links to terrorism, transnational crime, money laundering and the arms trade, and encourages Governments to deal with this threat and to cooperate to prevent the channelling of funds to and between those engaged in such activities;

6. Acknowledges that there are links between the illicit production of, demand for and traffic in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and the economic and social conditions in the affected countries and that there are differences and diversity in the problems of each country;

7. Calls upon the international community to provide increased economic and technical support to Governments that request it for programmes of alternative and sustainable development, which have as their objectives the reduction and elimination of illicit drug production and which take fully into account the cultural traditions of peoples;

8. Recalls that the World Programme of Action for Youth to the Year 2000 and Beyond, adopted by the General Assembly on 14 December 1995, stresses the importance of participation of youth organizations and youth in decision-making processes, in particular in relation to demand reduction
programmes for illicit drugs;
9. Stresses the need for effective government action to prevent the
diversion to illicit markets of precursors and essential chemicals, materials
and equipment used in the illicit manufacture of narcotic drugs and
psychotropic substances;
10. Commends the International Narcotics Control Board for its
valuable work in monitoring the production and distribution of narcotic drugs
and psychotropic substances so as to limit their use to medical and
scientific purposes, and urges increased efforts to implement its mandate
under article 12 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in
Narcotic Drugs
and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 concerning the monitoring of the movement
of precursors and essential chemicals;
11. Notes that the International Narcotics Control Board needs
sufficient resources to carry out its mandate, including under article 12 of
the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and
Psychotropic Substances of 1988, and therefore urges Member States to commit
themselves in a common effort to assign adequate and sufficient budgetary
resources to the International Narcotics Control Board, in accordance with
Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/20 of 23 July 1996;
12. Calls upon States to increase efforts, with international
cooperation, to reduce and eliminate illegal crops from which narcotics are
obtained, as well as to prevent and reduce the demand for and the consumption
of illicit drugs, in accordance with their obligations under the Single
against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of
1988;
13. Underlines the need for Governments, with international
cooperation, to increase and implement alternative development programmes
with the objective of reducing and eliminating the production of illicit
drugs, taking into account the economic, social, cultural, political and
environmental aspects of the area concerned;
14. Emphasizes the need to maintain the capacity of the International
Narcotics Control Board, including through the provision of appropriate means
by the Secretary-General, within existing resources, and adequate technical
support by the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;
15. Reaffirms the importance of achieving the objectives of the United
Nations Decade against Drug Abuse 1991-2000, under the theme "A global
response to a global challenge", by Member States, the United Nations
International Drug Control Programme and the United Nations system;
16. Calls upon Member States to continue to cooperate with the United
Nations International Drug Control Programme by providing relevant
information and their views on the draft declaration on the guiding
principles of demand reduction being developed by the Executive Director of
the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in consultation with
Member States, with due regard to the linkages between demand and supply
reduction activities, and
reaffirms the importance of Economic and Social Council resolutions 1996/18
of 23 July 1996 on the draft declaration on the guiding principles of demand
reduction and 1995/16 of 24 July 1995 on integration of demand reduction
initiatives into a cohesive strategy to combat drug abuse;
17. Welcomes Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/29 of
24 July 1996 on action to strengthen international cooperation to control
precursors and their substitutes used in the illicit manufacture of
controlled
substances, in particular amphetamine-type stimulants, and to prevent their
diversion, and calls upon Member States to strengthen their efforts to control precursors and their substitutes in cooperation with the International Narcotics Control Board;
18. Welcomes with satisfaction resolution 5 (XXXVIII) of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs:12 on strategies for illicit supply reduction, reaffirming the need to apply effective strategies for supply reduction, based on the implementation of plans and programmes for alternative development, which have as their objectives the reduction and elimination of illicit drug production;
19. Stresses the importance of the high-level segment of the 1996 session of the Economic and Social Council, at which Member States reaffirmed their political will and commitment to adopt concrete actions for enhanced international cooperation at all levels;

III

GLOBAL PROGRAMME OF ACTION
1. Reaffirms the importance of the Global Programme of Action3 as a comprehensive framework for national, regional and international action to combat illicit production of, demand for and trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances;
2. Calls upon States to implement the mandates and recommendations of the Global Programme of Action, with a view to translating it into practical...
consider ways of providing assistance to Member States that request it in their efforts to establish appropriate mechanisms to collect and analyse data and to seek voluntary resources for this purpose;

9. Underlines the importance of precise and reliable information on the impact of the drug problem on the world economy;

10. Calls upon Member States to continue to make efforts to provide systematic, precise and updated information to the United Nations International Drug Control Programme on the various ways in which the drug problem affects their economies;

IV
SPECIAL SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY DEVOTED TO THE COMBAT AGAINST THE ILLICIT PRODUCTION, SALE, DEMAND, TRAFFIC AND DISTRIBUTION OF NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES AND RELATED ACTIVITIES


2. Decides to convene a special session in order to consider the fight against the illicit production, sale, demand, traffic and distribution of narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances and related activities and to propose new strategies, methods, practical activities and specific measures to strengthen international cooperation in addressing the problem of illicit drugs;

3. Stresses that the special session should, as noted in Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/17, be devoted to assessing the existing situation within the framework of a comprehensive and balanced approach that includes all aspects of the problem, with a view to strengthening international cooperation to address the problem of illicit drugs within the framework of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988 and other relevant conventions and international instruments;

4. Reaffirms that, at its special session, it will address the issues on the basis of the principle of shared responsibility and with full respect for the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and international law, particularly respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of States;

5. Decides that the special session will be held for three days in June 1998, immediately after all the necessary preparatory work has been done to ensure its success and ten years after the adoption of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;

6. Decides also that the Commission on Narcotic Drugs should act as the preparatory body for the special session of the General Assembly and that its deliberations should be open-ended, allowing for the full participation of all States Members of the United Nations and members of specialized agencies and observers, in accordance with established practice;

7. Invites the Commission on Narcotics Drugs to take appropriate measures to prepare for the special session, as early as possible, including the possibility of establishing working groups;

8. Notes with appreciation the initiatives by Member States aimed at providing input to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs in its capacity as a preparatory forum for the special session, including the convening of groups of high-level governmental experts;
9. Recognizes the important role played by non-governmental organizations in the implementation of the Global Programme of Action contained in the annex to resolution S-17/2 of 23 February 1990, and recognizes the need for their active involvement in preparations for the special session in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31 of 25 July 1996, as well as the need to ensure appropriate arrangements for their contribution during the special session;
10. Decides that the preparatory process for the special session of the General Assembly should be funded through the regular budget of the United Nations, bearing in mind the need to keep financial costs to a minimum, and that Governments should be invited to make extrabudgetary contributions to meet those costs;
11. Decides also that, as recommended by the Economic and Social Council, the special session shall have the following objectives:
(a) To promote the adherence to and full implementation by all States of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971, and the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;
(b) To adopt measures to increase international cooperation to contribute to the application of the law;
(c) To adopt measures to avoid the diversion of chemicals used in illicit drug production and to strengthen control of the production of and traffic in stimulants and their precursors;
(d) To adopt and promote drug abuse control programmes and policies and other measures, including those at the international level, to reduce the illicit demand for drugs;
(e) To adopt measures to prevent and sanction money laundering, in order to implement the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988;
(f) To encourage international cooperation to develop programmes of eradication of illicit crops and to promote alternative development programmes;
(g) To adopt measures to strengthen coordination within the United Nations system in the fight against drug trafficking and related organized crime, against terrorist groups engaged in drug trafficking and against illicit arms trade;
12. Decides further, at its special session, to review resolution S-17/2, particularly the progress made in implementing the Global Programme of Action annexed thereto;
13. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General on preparations for, possible outcome of and organizational matters relating to the special session of the General Assembly, and invites the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, while undertaking preparations for the special session, to bear in mind the recommendations contained in that report;
14. Invites the Commission on Narcotic Drugs to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session, through the Economic and Social Council, on the progress in the preparations for the special session;
15. Stresses the importance of taking into account a gender perspective in preparing the outcome of the special session;
16. Encourages the participation of developing countries and assistance to the least developed countries, in order to work actively towards the attainment of the objectives and goals of the special session;

17. Invites organs, organizations and specialized agencies of the United Nations system, including multilateral development banks, to contribute fully to the preparations for the special session of the General Assembly, in particular by submitting to the Commission on Narcotic Drugs, as the preparatory body for the special session, through the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, concrete recommendations on the issues to be addressed by the special session;

V

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM-WIDE ACTION PLAN ON DRUG ABUSE CONTROL: ACTION BY ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SYSTEM

1. Supports the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control as a vital tool for the coordination and enhancement of drug abuse control activities within the United Nations system, and requests that it be updated and reviewed on a biennial basis with a view to continuing efforts to improve its presentation and usefulness as a strategic tool of the United Nations for the drug problem;

2. Reaffirms the role of the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme in coordinating and providing effective leadership for all United Nations drug control activities, so as to increase cost-effectiveness and ensure coherence of action within the Programme as well as coordination, complementarity and non-duplication of such activities throughout the United Nations system;

3. Urges the United Nations organizations associated with the United Nations System-wide Action Plan on Drug Abuse Control to collaborate further with the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to integrate the drug control dimension and assistance into their programming and planning processes to ensure that the drug problem is being addressed in all its aspects in relevant programmes;

4. Takes note of the recent action taken by the Administrative Committee on Coordination to ensure the increased commitment by the specialized agencies, programmes and funds, as well as international financial institutions, to include the drug control dimension in their programmes of work;

5. Invites Member States to engage United Nations agencies and multilateral development banks in addressing the drug problem in all its aspects and to promote due consideration by governing bodies of requests for assistance for drug control programmes at the national level;

VI

UNITED NATIONS INTERNATIONAL DRUG CONTROL PROGRAMME

1. Welcomes the efforts of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to implement its mandates within the framework of the international drug control treaties, the Comprehensive Multidisciplinary Outline of Future Activities in Drug Abuse Control, the Global Programme of Action and relevant consensus documents;

2. Notes with concern the decline of available resources for the Fund of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme;

3. Endorses Commission on Narcotic Drugs resolution 10 (XXXIX) regarding a new system of financing activities of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme, and urges all Governments to provide the fullest possible financial and political support to the organization by widening the donor base of the Programme and increasing voluntary contributions, in particular general-purpose contributions, to enable it to
continue, expand and strengthen its operational and technical cooperation activities;

4. Invites Governments and the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to consider ways and means of improving the coordination of United Nations drug control-related activities;

5. Notes with appreciation the efforts made by the Executive Director of the United Nations International Drug Control Programme to comply with the approved format and methodology of the programme budget of the Fund, in accordance with relevant resolutions of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs and the General Assembly and the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, and encourages the Executive Director to continue his efforts to improve the presentation and transparency of the budget;

6. Stresses the importance of the meetings of heads of national law enforcement agencies, and encourages them to consider ways to improve their functioning and to strengthen their impact so as to enhance cooperation in the fight against drugs at the regional level;

VII

1. Takes note of the reports of the Secretary-General submitted under the item entitled "International drug control"; 15

2. Requests the Secretary-General, taking into account the promotion of integrated reporting:

(a) To submit comments to the General Assembly at its fifty-second session, if necessary, on the report of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs regarding the preparations for the 1998 special session of the General Assembly;

(b) To include in his annual report on the implementation of the Global Programme of Action recommendations on ways and means to improve implementation and provision of information by Member States;

(c) To submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-third session an updated report on the status of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1988. 10

82nd plenary meeting

12 December 199

2 Ibid., sect. B.
3 Resolution S-17/2, annex.
4 A/45/262, annex.
6 See A/49/748, annex, sect. I.A.
8 Ibid., vol. 976, No. 14152.
9 Ibid., vol. 1019, No. 14956.
APPENDIX D

CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF UNLAWFUL SEIZURE OF AIRCRAFT SIGNED AT THE HAGUE ON 16 DECEMBER 1970


Status: 185 Parties.

This list is based on information received from the depositaries, the Governments of the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States.

State Date of signature Date of deposit of instrument of ratification, accession (a) or succession (s)

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Costa Rica 16 December 1970 9 July 1971
Côte d’Ivoire 9 January 1973 (a)
Croatia (7) 8 June 1993 (s)
Cuba (3) 27 November 2001 (a)
Cyprus 5 July 1972 (a)
Czech Republic (8) 14 November 1994 (s)
Democratic People’s Republic of Korea 28 April 1983 (a)
Democratic Republic of the Congo 6 July 1977 (a)
The Hague Convention - 2 -
16 December 1970
State Date of signature Date of deposit of instrument of ratification, accession (a) or succession (s)
Denmark (9) 16 December 1970 17 October 1972
Djibouti 24 November 1992 (a)
Dominica 26 July 2005 (a)
Dominican Republic 29 June 1971 22 June 1978
Ecuador 19 March 1971 14 June 1971
Egypt (3) 28 February 1975 (a)
Equatorial Guinea 4 June 1971 2 January 1991
Estonia 22 December 1993 (a)
Ethiopia 16 December 1970 26 March 1979
Fiji 5 October 1971 27 July 1972
Finland 8 January 1971 15 December 1971
France 16 December 1970 18 September 1972
Gabon 16 December 1970 14 July 1971
Gambia 18 May 1971 28 November 1978
Georgia 20 April 1994 (a)
Germany (10) 16 December 1970 11 October 1974
Ghana 16 December 1970 12 December 1973
Greece 16 December 1970 20 September 1973
Grenada 10 August 1978 (a)
Guatemala (3) 16 December 1970 16 May 1979
Guinea 2 May 1984 (a)
Guinea-Bissau 20 August 1976 (a)
Guyana 21 December 1972 (a)
Haiti 9 May 1984 (a)
Honduras 13 April 1987 (a)
Hungary (11) 16 December 1970 13 August 1971
Iceland 29 June 1973 (a)
India (3) 14 July 1971 12 November 1982
Indonesia (3) 16 December 1970 27 August 1976
Iran (Islamic Republic of) 16 December 1970 25 January 1972
Iraq 22 February 1971 3 December 1971
Ireland 24 November 1975 (a)
Israel 16 December 1970 16 August 1971
Italy 16 December 1970 19 February 1974
Jamaica 16 December 1970 15 September 1983
Japan 16 December 1970 19 April 1971
Jordan 9 June 1971 18 November 1971
Kazakhstan 4 April 1995 (a)
Kenya 11 January 1977 (a)
Kuwait (12) 21 July 1971 25 May 1979
Kyrgyzstan 25 February 2000 (a)
Lao People’s Democratic Republic 16 February 1971 6 April 1989
Latvia 23 October 1998 (a)
Lebanon 10 August 1973 (a)
Lesotho 27 July 1978 (a)
Liberia 1 February 1982 (a)
Libya (13) 4 October 1978 (a)
Liechtenstein 24 August 1971 23 February 2001
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Luxembourg 16 December 1970 22 November 1978
Madagascar 18 November 1986 (a)
Malawi (3) 21 December 1972 (a)
Malaysia 16 December 1970 4 May 1985
Maldive 1 September 1987 (a)
- 3 - The Hague Convention 16 December 1970
State Date of signature Date of deposit of instrument of ratification, accession (a) or succession (s)
Mali 29 September 1971 (a)
Malta 14 June 1991 (a)
Marshall Islands 31 May 1989 (a)
Mauritania 1 November 1978 (a)
Mauritius 25 April 1983 (a)
Mexico 16 December 1970 19 July 1972
Monaco 3 June 1983 (a)
Mongolia 18 January 1971 8 October 1971
Montenegro (31) 20 December 2006 (s)
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Mozambique (3) 16 January 2003 (a)
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Nicaragua 6 November 1973 (a)
Niue 30 September 2009 (a)
Niger 19 February 1971 15 October 1971
Nigeria 3 July 1973 (a)
Norway 9 March 1971 23 August 1971
Oman (3)(16) 2 February 1977 (a)
Pakistan 12 August 1971 28 November 1973
Palau 3 August 1995 (a)
Panama 16 December 1970 10 March 1972
Papua New Guinea (3) 4 December 1975 (s)
Paraguay 30 July 1971 4 February 1972
Peru (3) 28 April 1978 (a)
Philippines 16 December 1970 26 March 1973
Poland (3)(28) 16 December 1970 21 March 1972
Portugal (25)(26) 16 December 1970 27 November 1972
Qatar (3) 26 August 1981 (a)
Republic of Korea (17) 18 January 1973 (a)
Republic of Moldova 21 May 1997 (a)
Romania (3) 13 October 1971 10 July 1972
Russian Federation (3) 16 December 1970 24 September 1971
Rwanda 16 December 1970 3 November 1987

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Saint Kitts and Nevis 3 September 2008 (a)
Saint Lucia 8 November 1983 (a)
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines 29 November 1991 (a)
Samoa 9 July 1998 (a)
Sao Tome and Principe 8 May 2006 (a)
Saudi Arabia (3)(18) 14 June 1974 (a)
Senegal 10 May 1971 3 February 1978
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Seychelles 29 December 1978 (a)
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Singapore 8 September 1971 12 April 1978
Slovakia (19) 13 December 1995 (s)
Slovenia (20) 27 May 1992 (s)
South Africa (3) 16 December 1970 30 May 1972
Spain 16 March 1971 30 October 1972
Sri Lanka 30 May 1978 (a)
Sudan 18 January 1979 (a)
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State Date of signature Date of deposit of instrument of
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succession (s)
Suriname (21) 27 October 1978 (s)
Swaziland 27 December 1999 (a)
Sweden 16 December 1970 7 July 1971
Switzerland 16 December 1970 14 September 1971
Syrian Arab Republic (3) 10 July 1980 (a)
Tajikistan 29 February 1996 (a)
Thailand 16 December 1970 16 May 1978
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (22) 7 January 1998 (s)
Togo 9 February 1979 (a)
Tonga 21 February 1977 (a)
Trinidad and Tobago 16 December 1970 31 January 1972
Tunisia (3) 16 November 1981 (a)
Turkey 16 December 1970 17 April 1973
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United States 16 December 1970 14 September 1971
Uruguay 12 January 1977 (a)
Uzbekistan 7 February 1994 (a)
Vanuatu 22 February 1989 (a)
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) 16 December 1970 7 July 1983
Viet Nam (3) 17 September 1979 (a)
Yemen 29 September 1986 (a)
Zambia 3 March 1987 (a)
Zimbabwe 6 February 1989 (a)

(1) Reservation: “The People’s Democratic Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of articles 24.1, 12.1 and 14.1 respectively of the Tokyo, The Hague and Montreal Conventions, which provide for the mandatory referral of any dispute to the International Court of Justice. The People’s Democratic Republic of Algeria states that in each case the prior consent of all the parties concerned shall be required in order to refer a dispute to the International Court of Justice.”

(2) The instrument of ratification by Argentina contains a declaration which, in translation, reads: “The
application of this Convention to territories the sovereignty of which may be disputed among two or more States, whether Parties to the Convention or not, may not be interpreted as alteration, renunciation or waiver of the position upheld by each up to the present time”.

(3) Reservation made with respect to paragraph 1 of Article 12 of the Convention.

(4) An instrument of succession by the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the Convention was deposited with the Government of the United States on 15 August 1994, with effect from 6 March 1992.

(5) On 9 May 1994, a Note was deposited with the Government of the United States by the Government of Bulgaria whereby that Government withdraws the reservation made at the time of ratification with regard to paragraph 1 of Article 12 of the Convention. The withdrawal of the reservation took effect on 9 May 1994.

(6) The instrument of accession by the Government of the People’s Republic of China contains the following declaration: “The Chinese Government declares illegal and null and void the signature and ratification of the above-mentioned Convention by the Taiwan authorities in the name of China”.

(7) An instrument of succession by the Government of Croatia to the Convention was deposited with the Government of the United States on 8 June 1993.

(8) An instrument of succession by the Government of the Czech Republic to the Convention was deposited with the Government of the Russian Federation on 14 November 1994, with effect from 1 January 1993.

(9) Until later decision, the Convention will not be applied to the Faroe Islands or to Greenland.

Note: A notification was received by the Government of the United Kingdom from the Government of the Kingdom of Denmark whereby the latter withdraws, with effect from 1 June 1980, the reservation made at the time of ratification that this Convention should not apply to Greenland.

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16 December 1970


(11) On 10 January 1990, instruments were deposited with the Government of the United Kingdom and the Government of the United States by the Government of Hungary whereby that Government withdraws the reservation made at the time of ratification with regard to paragraph 1 of Article 12 of the Convention. The withdrawal of the reservation took effect on 10 January 1990.

(12) Ratification by Kuwait was accompanied by an Understanding stating that ratification of the Convention does not mean in any way recognition of Israel by the State of Kuwait. Furthermore, no treaty relations will arise between the State of Kuwait and Israel.

(13) The instrument of accession deposited by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya contains a disclaimer regarding recognition of Israel.

(14) “In case of a dispute, all recourse must be made to the International Court of Justice on the basis of the unanimous consent of the parties concerned.”

(15) The Convention cannot enter into force for the Netherlands Antilles until thirty days after the date on which the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands shall have notified the depositary Governments that the necessary measures to give effect to the provisions of the Convention have been taken in the Netherlands Antilles.

Note 1: On 11 June 1974, a declaration was deposited with the Government of the United States by the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands stating that in the interim the measures required to implement the provisions of the Convention have been taken in the Netherlands Antilles and, consequently, the Convention will enter into force for the Netherlands Antilles on the thirtieth day after the date of deposit of this declaration.

Note 2: By a Note dated 9 January 1986 the Government of the Kingdom of the Netherlands informed the Government of the United States that as of 1 January 1986 the Convention is applicable to the Netherlands Antilles (without Aruba) and to Aruba.

(16) Accession to the said Convention by the Government of the Sultanate of Oman does not mean or imply, and shall not be interpreted as recognition of Israel generally or in the context of this Convention.

(17) The accession by the Government of the Republic of Korea to the present Convention does not, in any way, mean or imply the recognition of any territory or regime which has not been recognized by the Government of the Republic of Korea as a State or Government.

(18) Approval by Saudi Arabia does not mean and could not be interpreted as recognition of Israel generally or in the context of this Convention.

(19) Notification of succession by the Government of Slovakia to the Convention was deposited with the Government of the United States on 13 December 1995, with effect from 1 January 1993.
(20) An instrument of succession by the Government of Slovenia to the Convention was deposited with the Government of the United Kingdom on 27 May 1992.
(21) Notification of succession to the Convention was deposited with the Government of the United States on 27 October 1978, by virtue of the extension of the Convention to Suriname by the Kingdom of the Netherlands prior to independence. The Republic of Suriname attained independence on 25 November 1975.
(22) Notification of succession by the Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the Convention was deposited with the Government of the United States on 7 January 1998, with effect from 17 November 1991.
(23) “In accepting the said Convention, the Government of the United Arab Emirates takes the view that its acceptance of the said Convention does not in any way imply its recognition of Israel, nor does it oblige to apply the provisions of the Convention in respect of the said Country.”
(24) The Convention is ratified “in respect of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Territories under territorial sovereignty of the United Kingdom as well as the British Solomon Islands Protectorate”.
(25) By a Note dated 9 August 1999, the Government of the United Kingdom notified the International Civil Aviation Organization of the wish of the Government of Portugal to extend the Convention to the Territory of Macao, the extension taking effect on 19 July 1999.
(26) By a Note dated 27 October 1999, the Government of Portugal advised the Government of the United Kingdom as follows:
“In accordance with the Joint Declaration of the Government of the Portuguese Republic and the Government of the People’s Republic of China on the Question of Macao signed on 13 April 1987, the Portuguese Republic will continue to have international responsibility for Macao until 19 December 1999 and from that date onwards the People’s Republic of China will resume the exercise of sovereignty over Macao with effect from 20 December 1999.
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From 20 December 1999 onwards the Portuguese Republic will cease to be responsible for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the Convention to Macao.”
(27) By a Note dated 17 July 2001, deposited on 23 July 2001 with the Government of the United Kingdom, the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia declared itself bound, as a successor State to the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, by the provisions of, inter alia, this Convention, with effect from 27 April 1992, the date of State succession. (The former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia had signed the Convention on 16 December 1970 and ratified it on 2 October 1972.)
On 4 February 2003, the name of the State of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was changed to Serbia and Montenegro.
As of 3 June 2006, Serbia became the continuation State of “Serbia and Montenegro”.
(28) On 23 June 1997, Poland deposited with the Government of the United States a notification of withdrawal of the reservation made in accordance with Article 12, paragraph 1 (see note 3).
(29) By a Note dated 29 November 1999, the Government of the People’s Republic of China informed the Government of the United States as follows:
“The Convention . . . to which the Government of the People’s Republic of China deposited an instrument of accession on 10 September 1980, will apply to the Macao Special Administrative Region with effect from 20 December 1999. The Government of the People’s Republic of China also wishes to make the following declaration:
The reservation made by the Government of the People’s Republic of China to paragraph 1 of Article 12 of the Convention will also apply to the Macao Special Administrative Region. The Government of the People’s Republic of China shall assume responsibility for the international rights and obligations arising from the application of the Convention to the Macao Special Administrative Region.”
(30) Declaration: “At the time of accession to this Convention, the Principality of Andorra has no airport or an aerodrome, although it does have a heliport and helipads.”
(31) In a note dated 12 December 2006, deposited on 20 December 2006, the Government of Montenegro notified the Government of the United Kingdom its succession to this Convention and confirmed that the Convention continues in force for Montenegro with effect from 3 June 2006. See also Note 27 with respect to Serbia.
APPENDIX E

PROTOCOL FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF UNLAWFUL ACTS OF VIOLENCE AT AIRPORTS SERVING INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION, SUPPLEMENTARY TO THE CONVENTION FOR THE SUPPRESSION OF UNLAWFUL ACTS AGAINST THE SAFETY OF CIVIL AVIATION, DONE AT MONTREAL, ON 23 SEPTEMBER 1971, SIGNED AT MONTREAL ON 24 FEBRUARY 1988 (MONTREAL PROTOCOL 1988)

THE STATES PARTIES TO THIS PROTOCOL

CONSIDERING that unlawful acts of violence which endanger or are likely to endanger the safety of persons at airports serving international civil aviation or which jeopardize the safe operation of such airports undermine the confidence of the peoples of the world in safety at such airports and disturb the safe and orderly conduct of civil aviation for all States;

CONSIDERING that the occurrence of such acts is a matter of grave concern to the international community and that, for the purpose of deterring such acts, there is an urgent need to provide appropriate measures for punishment of offenders;

CONSIDERING that it is necessary to adopt provisions supplementary to those of the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, done at Montreal on 23 September 1971, to deal with such unlawful acts of violence at airports serving international civil aviation;

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

Article I
This Protocol supplements the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, done at Montreal on 23 September 1971 (hereinafter referred to as "the Convention"), and, as between the Parties to this Protocol, the Convention and the Protocol shall be read and interpreted together as one single instrument.

Article II
1. In Article 1 of the Convention, the following shall be added as new paragraph 1 bis:
"1 bis. Any person commits an offence if he unlawfully and intentionally, using any device, substance or weapon:
(a) performs an act of violence against a person at an airport serving international civil aviation which causes or is likely to cause serious injury or death; or
(b) destroys or seriously damages the facilities of an airport serving international civil aviation or aircraft not in service located thereon or disrupts the services of the airport, if such an act endangers or is likely to endanger safety at that airport."

2. In paragraph 2 (a) of Article 1 of the Convention, the following words shall be inserted after the words "paragraph 1": "or paragraph 1 bis".

Article III
In Article 5 of the Convention, the following shall be added as paragraph 2 bis:
"2 bis. Each Contracting State shall likewise take such measures as may be necessary to establish its jurisdiction over the offences mentioned in Article 1, paragraph 1 bis, and in Article 1, paragraph 2, in so far as that paragraph relates to those offences, in the case where the alleged offender is present in its territory and it does not extradite him pursuant to Article 8 to the State mentioned in paragraph 1 (a) of this Article."

Article IV
This Protocol shall be open for signature at Montreal on 24 February 1988 by States participating in the International Conference on Air Law held at Montreal from 9 to 24 February 1988. After 1 March 1988, the Protocol shall be open for signature to all States in London, Moscow, Washington and Montreal, until it enters into force in accordance with Article VI.

Article V
1. This Protocol shall be subject to ratification by the signatory States.
2. Any State which is not a Contracting State to the Convention may ratify this Protocol if at the same time it ratifies or accedes to the Convention in accordance with Article 15 thereof.
3. Instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Governments of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America or with the International Civil Aviation Organization, which are hereby designated the Depositaries.

Article VI
1. As soon as ten of the signatory States have deposited their instruments of ratification of this Protocol, it shall enter into force between them on the thirtieth day after the date of the deposit of the tenth instrument of ratification. It shall enter into force for each State which deposits its instrument of ratification after that date on the thirtieth day after deposit of its instrument of ratification.
2. As soon as this Protocol enters into force, it shall be registered by the Depositaries pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations and pursuant to Article 83 of the Convention on International Civil Aviation (Chicago, 1944).

Article VII
1. This Protocol shall, after it has entered into force, be open for accession by any non-signatory State.
2. Any State which is not a Contracting State to the Convention may accede to this Protocol if at the same time it ratifies or accedes to the Convention in accordance with Article 15 thereof.
3. Instruments of accession shall be deposited with the Depositaries and accession shall take effect on the thirtieth day after the deposit.

Article VIII
1. Any Party to this Protocol may denounce it by written notification addressed to the Depositaries.
2. Denunciation shall take effect six months following the date on which notification is received by the Depositaries.
3. Denunciation of this Protocol shall not of itself have the effect of denunciation of the Convention.
4. Denunciation of the Convention by a Contracting State to the Convention as supplemented by this Protocol shall also have the effect of denunciation of this Protocol.

Article IX
1. The Depositaries shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding States to this Protocol and all signatory and acceding States to the Convention:
   (a) of the date of each signature and the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification of, or accession to, this Protocol, and
   (b) of the receipt of any notification of denunciation of this Protocol and the date thereof.
2. The Depositaries shall also notify the States referred to in paragraph 1 of the date on which this Protocol enters into force in accordance with Article VI.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, being duly authorized thereto by their Governments, have signed this Protocol.
DONE at Montreal on the twenty-fourth day of February of the year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty-eight, in four originals, each being drawn up in four authentic texts in the English, French, Russian and Spanish languages.
RESOLUTION ADOPTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
[on the report of the Sixth Committee (A/49/743)]
49/60. Measures to eliminate international terrorism
The General Assembly,
Recalling its resolution 46/51 of 9 December 1991 and its decision 48/411 of 9 December 1993,
Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General, 1/
Having considered in depth the question of measures to eliminate international terrorism,
Convinced that the adoption of the declaration on measures to eliminate international terrorism should contribute to the enhancement of the struggle against international terrorism,
1. Approves the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;
2. Invites the Secretary-General to inform all States, the Security Council, the International Court of Justice and the relevant specialized agencies, organizations and organisms of the adoption of the Declaration;
3. Urges that every effort be made in order that the Declaration becomes generally known and is observed and implemented in full;
4. Urges States, in accordance with the provisions of the Declaration, to take all appropriate measures at the national and international levels to eliminate terrorism;
5. Invites the Secretary-General to follow up closely the implementation of the present resolution and the Declaration, and to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session a report thereon, relating, in particular, to the modalities of implementation of paragraph 10 of the Declaration;
6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Measures to eliminate international terrorism", in order to examine the report of the Secretary-General requested in paragraph 5 above, without prejudice to the annual or biennial consideration of the item.
84th plenary meeting
9 December 1994
ANNEX
Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism
The General Assembly,
Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,
Nations,
Recalling the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning
Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the
Charter
of the United Nations, 2/ the Declaration on the Strengthening of
International Security, 3/ the Declaration on the Definition of Aggression, 4/ the Declaration
on the Enhancement of the Effectiveness of the Principle of Refraining from
the Threat or Use of Force in International Relations, 5/ the Vienna
Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human
Rights, 6/ the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
7/ and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 7/
Deeply disturbed by the world-wide persistence of acts of international
terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including those in which
States are directly or indirectly involved, which endanger or take innocent
lives, have a deleterious effect on international relations and may
jeopardize the security of States, Deeply concerned by the increase, in many
regions of the world, of acts of terrorism based on intolerance or extremism,
Concerned at the growing and dangerous links between terrorist groups
and drug traffickers and their paramilitary gangs, which have resorted to all
types of violence, thus endangering the constitutional order of States and
violating basic human rights,
Convinced of the desirability for closer coordination and cooperation
among States in combating crimes closely connected with terrorism, including
drug trafficking, unlawful arms trade, money laundering and smuggling of
nuclear and other potentially deadly materials, and bearing in mind the role
that could be played by both the United Nations and regional organizations in
this respect, Firmly determined to eliminate international terrorism in all
its forms and manifestations,
Convinced also that the suppression of acts of international terrorism,
including those in which States are directly or indirectly involved, is an
essential element for the maintenance of international peace and security,
Convinced further that those responsible for acts of international
terrorism must be brought to justice,
Stressing the imperative need to further strengthen international
cooperation between States in order to take and adopt practical and effective
measures to prevent, combat and eliminate all forms of terrorism that affect
the international community as a whole,
Conscious of the important role that might be played by the United
Nations, the relevant specialized agencies and States in fostering widespread
cooperation in preventing and combating international terrorism, inter alia,
by increasing public awareness of the problem,
Recalling the existing international treaties relating to various
aspects of the problem of international terrorism, inter alia, the Convention
on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at
Tokyo on 14 September 1963, 8/ the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful
Seizure of Aircraft, signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970, 9/ the
Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil
Aviation, concluded at Montreal on 23 September 1971, 10/ the Convention
on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected
Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted in New York on
14 December 1973, 11/ the International Convention against the Taking
of Hostages, adopted in New York on 17 December 1979, 12/ the Convention on
the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material, adopted at Vienna on 3 March
1980,
13/ the 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, signed at
Convinced of the desirability of keeping under review the scope of existing international legal provisions to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, with the aim of ensuring a comprehensive legal framework for the prevention and elimination of terrorism,
Solemnly declares the following:
I
1. The States Members of the United Nations solemnly reaffirm their unequivocal condemnation of all acts, methods and practices of terrorism, as criminal and unjustifiable, wherever and by whomever committed, including those which jeopardize the friendly relations among States and peoples and threaten the territorial integrity and security of States;
2. Acts, methods and practices of terrorism constitute a grave violation of the purposes and principles of the United Nations, which may pose a threat to international peace and security, jeopardize friendly relations among States, hinder international cooperation and aim at the destruction of human rights, fundamental freedoms and the democratic bases of society;
3. Criminal acts intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public, a group of persons or particular persons for political purposes are in any circumstance unjustifiable, whatever the considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or any other nature that may be invoked to justify them;
II
4. States, guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and other relevant rules of international law, must refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in territories of other States, or from acquiescing in or encouraging activities within their territories directed towards the commission of such acts;
5. States must also fulfil their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and other provisions of international law with respect to combating international terrorism and are urged to take effective and resolute measures in accordance with the relevant provisions of international law and international standards of human rights for the speedy and final elimination of international terrorism, in particular:
   (a) To refrain from organizing, instigating, facilitating, financing, encouraging or tolerating terrorist activities and to take appropriate practical measures to ensure that their respective territories are not used for terrorist installations or training camps, or for the preparation or organization of terrorist acts intended to be committed against other States or their citizens;
   (b) To ensure the apprehension and prosecution or extradition of perpetrators of terrorist acts, in accordance with the relevant provisions of their national law;
   (c) To endeavour to conclude special agreements to that effect on a bilateral, regional and multilateral basis, and to prepare, to that effect, model agreements on cooperation;
(d) To cooperate with one another in exchanging relevant information concerning the prevention and combating of terrorism;
(e) To take promptly all steps necessary to implement the existing international conventions on this subject to which they are parties, including the harmonization of their domestic legislation with those conventions;
(f) To take appropriate measures, before granting asylum, for the purpose of ensuring that the asylum seeker has not engaged in terrorist activities and, after granting asylum, for the purpose of ensuring that the refugee status is not used in a manner contrary to the provisions set out in subparagraph (a) above;
6. In order to combat effectively the increase in, and the growing international character and effects of, acts of terrorism, States should enhance their cooperation in this area through, in particular, systematizing the exchange of information concerning the prevention and combating of terrorism, as well as by effective implementation of the relevant international conventions and conclusion of mutual judicial assistance and extradition agreements on a bilateral, regional and multilateral basis;
7. In this context, States are encouraged to review urgently the scope of the existing international legal provisions on the prevention, repression and elimination of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, with the aim of ensuring that there is a comprehensive legal framework covering all aspects of the matter;
8. Furthermore States that have not yet done so are urged to consider, as a matter of priority, becoming parties to the international conventions and protocols relating to various aspects of international terrorism referred to in the preamble to the present Declaration;
III
9. The United Nations, the relevant specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations and other relevant bodies must make every effort with a view to promoting measures to combat and eliminate acts of terrorism and to strengthening their role in this field;
10. The Secretary-General should assist in the implementation of the present Declaration by taking, within existing resources, the following practical measures to enhance international cooperation:
(a) A collection of data on the status and implementation of existing multilateral, regional and bilateral agreements relating to international terrorism, including information on incidents caused by international terrorism and criminal prosecutions and sentencing, based on information received from the depositaries of those agreements and from Member States;
(b) A compendium of national laws and regulations regarding the prevention and suppression of international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, based on information received from Member States;
(c) An analytical review of existing international legal instruments relating to international terrorism, in order to assist States in identifying aspects of this matter that have not been covered by such instruments and could be addressed to develop further a comprehensive legal framework of conventions dealing with international terrorism;
(d) A review of existing possibilities within the United Nations system for assisting States in organizing workshops and training courses on combating crimes connected with international terrorism;
IV
11. All States are urged to promote and implement in good faith and effectively the provisions of the present Declaration in all its aspects;
12. Emphasis is placed on the need to pursue efforts aiming at eliminating definitively all acts of terrorism by the strengthening of
international cooperation and progressive development of international law and its codification, as well as by enhancement of coordination between, and increase of the efficiency of, the United Nations and the relevant specialized agencies, organizations and bodies.

1/ A/49/257 and Add.1-3.
2/ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.
3/ Resolution 2734 (XXV).
4/ Resolution 3314 (XXIX), annex.
5/ Resolution 42/22, annex.
7/ See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.
9/ Ibid., vol. 860, No. 12325.
10/ Ibid., vol. 974, No. 14118.
11/ Ibid., vol. 1035, No. 15410.
12/ Resolution 34/146, annex.
14/ International Civil Aviation Organization, document DOC 9518.
16/ Ibid., document SUA/CONF/16/Rev.2.
The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 46/51 of 9 December 1991 and its decision 48/411 of 9 December 1993,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,

Having considered in depth the question of measures to eliminate international terrorism,

Convinced that the adoption of the declaration on measures to eliminate international terrorism should contribute to the enhancement of the struggle against international terrorism,

1. Approves the Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution;

2. Invites the Secretary-General to inform all States, the Security Council, the International Court of Justice and the relevant specialized agencies, organizations and organisms of the adoption of the Declaration;
3. Urges that every effort be made in order that the Declaration becomes generally known and is observed and implemented in full;

4. Urges States, in accordance with the provisions of the Declaration, to take all appropriate measures at the national and international levels to eliminate terrorism;

5. Invites the Secretary-General to follow up closely the implementation of the present resolution and the Declaration, and to submit to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session a report thereon, relating, in particular, to the modalities of implementation of paragraph 10 of the Declaration;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its fiftieth session the item entitled "Measures to eliminate international terrorism", in order to examine the report of the Secretary-General requested in paragraph 5 above, without prejudice to the annual or biennial consideration of the item.

ANNEX

Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism

The General Assembly,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security, the Definition of Aggression, the Declaration on the Enhancement of the Effectiveness of the Principle of Refraining from the Threat or Use of Force in International Relations, the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action, adopted by the World Conference on Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Deeply disturbed by the world-wide persistence of acts of international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, including those in which States are directly or indirectly involved, which endanger or take innocent lives, have a deleterious effect on international relations and may jeopardize the security of States,

Deeply concerned by the increase, in many regions of the world, of acts of terrorism based on intolerance or extremism,

Concerned at the growing and dangerous links between terrorist groups and drug traffickers and their paramilitary gangs, which have resorted to all types of violence, thus endangering the constitutional order of States and violating basic human rights,
Convinced of the desirability for closer coordination and cooperation among States in combating crimes closely connected with terrorism, including drug trafficking, unlawful arms trade, money laundering and smuggling of nuclear and other potentially deadly materials, and bearing in mind the role that could be played by both the United Nations and regional organizations in this respect,

Firmly determined to eliminate international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations,

Convinced also that the suppression of acts of international terrorism, including those in which States are directly or indirectly involved, is an essential element for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Convinced further that those responsible for acts of international terrorism must be brought to justice,

Stressing the imperative need to further strengthen international cooperation between States in order to take and adopt practical and effective measures to prevent, combat and eliminate all forms of terrorism that affect the international community as a whole,

Conscious of the important role that might be played by the United Nations, the relevant specialized agencies and States in fostering widespread cooperation in preventing and combating international terrorism, inter alia, by increasing public awareness of the problem,

Explosives for the Purpose of Detection, done at Montreal on 1 March 1991,

Welcoming the conclusion of regional agreements and mutually agreed declarations to combat and eliminate terrorism in all its forms and manifestations,

Convinced of the desirability of keeping under review the scope of existing international legal provisions to combat terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, with the aim of ensuring a comprehensive legal framework for the prevention and elimination of terrorism,

Solemnly declares the following:

I

1. The States Members of the United Nations solemnly reaffirm their unequivocal condemnation of all acts, methods and practices of terrorism, as criminal and unjustifiable, wherever and by whomever committed, including those which jeopardize the friendly relations among States and peoples and threaten the territorial integrity and security of States;

2. Acts, methods and practices of terrorism constitute a grave violation of the purposes and principles of the United Nations, which may pose a threat to international peace and security, jeopardize friendly relations among States, hinder international cooperation and aim at the destruction of human rights, fundamental freedoms and the democratic bases of society;

3. Criminal acts intended or calculated to provoke a state of terror in the general public, a group of persons or particular persons for political purposes are in any circumstance unjustifiable, whatever the considerations of a political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or any other nature that may be invoked to justify them;

II

4. States, guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and other relevant rules of international law, must refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in terrorist acts in territories of other States, or from acquiescing in or encouraging activities within their territories directed towards the commission of such acts;

5. States must also fulfil their obligations under the Charter of the United Nations and other provisions of international law with respect to combating international terrorism and are urged to take effective and resolute measures in accordance with the relevant provisions of international law and international standards of human rights for the speedy and final elimination of international terrorism, in particular:
(a) To refrain from organizing, instigating, facilitating, financing, encouraging or tolerating terrorist activities and to take appropriate practical measures to ensure that their respective territories are not used for terrorist installations or training camps, or for the preparation or organization of terrorist acts intended to be committed against other States or their citizens;

(b) To ensure the apprehension and prosecution or extradition of perpetrators of terrorist acts, in accordance with the relevant provisions of their national law;

(c) To endeavour to conclude special agreements to that effect on a bilateral, regional and multilateral basis, and to prepare, to that effect, model agreements on cooperation;

(d) To cooperate with one another in exchanging relevant information concerning the prevention and combating of terrorism;

(e) To take promptly all steps necessary to implement the existing international conventions on this subject to which they are parties, including the harmonization of their domestic legislation with those conventions;

(f) To take appropriate measures, before granting asylum, for the purpose of ensuring that the asylum seeker has not engaged in terrorist activities and, after granting asylum, for the purpose of ensuring that the refugee status is not used in a manner contrary to the provisions set out in subparagraph (a) above;

6. In order to combat effectively the increase in, and the growing international character and effects of, acts of terrorism, States should enhance their cooperation in this area through, in particular, systematizing the exchange of information concerning the prevention and combating of terrorism, as well as by effective implementation of the relevant international conventions and conclusion of mutual judicial assistance and extradition agreements on a bilateral, regional and multilateral basis;

7. In this context, States are encouraged to review urgently the scope of the existing international legal provisions on the prevention, repression and elimination of terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, with the aim of ensuring that there is a comprehensive legal framework covering all aspects of the matter;

8. Furthermore States that have not yet done so are urged to consider, as a matter of priority, becoming parties to the international conventions and protocols relating to various aspects of international terrorism referred to in the preamble to the present Declaration;

III

9. The United Nations, the relevant specialized agencies and intergovernmental organizations and other relevant bodies must make every effort with a view to promoting measures to combat and eliminate acts of terrorism and to strengthening their role in this field;

10. The Secretary-General should assist in the implementation of the
present Declaration by taking, within existing resources, the following practical measures to enhance international cooperation:

(a) A collection of data on the status and implementation of existing multilateral, regional and bilateral agreements relating to international terrorism, including information on incidents caused by international terrorism and criminal prosecutions and sentencing, based on information received from the depositaries of those agreements and from Member States;

(b) A compendium of national laws and regulations regarding the prevention and suppression of international terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, based on information received from Member States;

(c) An analytical review of existing international legal instruments relating to international terrorism, in order to assist States in identifying aspects of this matter that have not been covered by such instruments and could be addressed to develop further a comprehensive legal framework of conventions dealing with international terrorism;

(d) A review of existing possibilities within the United Nations system for assisting States in organizing workshops and training courses on combating crimes connected with international terrorism;

IV

11. All States are urged to promote and implement in good faith and effectively the provisions of the present Declaration in all its aspects;

12. Emphasis is placed on the need to pursue efforts aiming at eliminating definitively all acts of terrorism by the strengthening of international cooperation and progressive development of international law and its codification, as well as by enhancement of coordination between, and increase of the efficiency of, the United Nations and the relevant specialized agencies, organizations and bodies.
Al-Qaeda's remaining leaders

Ayman al-Zawahiri

Ayman al-Zawahiri, an eye surgeon who helped found the Egyptian militant group Islamic Jihad, was named as the new leader of al-Qaeda on 16 June 2011, a few weeks after Osama Bin Laden's death.

In a statement, al-Qaeda vowed to continue its jihad under the new leadership against "crusader America and its servant Israel, and whoever supports them".

Zawahiri was already the group's chief ideologue and was believed by some experts to have been the "operational brains" behind the 11 September 2001 attacks in the US.

Zawahiri was number two - behind only Bin Laden - in the 22 "most wanted terrorists" list announced by the US government in 2001 and continues to have a $25m (£16m) bounty on his head.

One of his wives and two of their children were killed in a US air strike in late 2001.

Zawahiri went into hiding after a US-led coalition overthrew the Taliban and from hideouts along the Pakistan-Afghanistan border has issued communiques aimed at inspiring militants around the world.

In January 2006, the US launched an airstrike on Damadola, a Pakistani village near the Afghan border where they believed Zawahiri was hiding, killing 18 villagers including four children.

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US sources suggested he was among the dead in international media over the following days - only for a video to be released showing that he was unharmed.

Zawahiri has been one of al-Qaeda’s most prominent spokesmen, appearing in dozens of videos and audiotapes since 2003 - among the most recent in February 2012, when he backed the uprising against the "cancerous regime" in Syria.

He has been indicted in the US for his role in the 1998 US embassy bombings in Africa, and was sentenced to death in Egypt in absentia for his activities with Islamic Jihad during the 1990s.

**Nasser Abdul Karim al-Wuhayshi**

Wuhayshi, a former private secretary to Osama Bin Laden, is the leader of al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula (AQAP), which was formed in 2009 in a merger between two offshoots of al-Qaeda in Saudi Arabia and Yemen.

US news organisation CNN quotes a US official as saying intelligence suggests he has recently been appointed as al-Qaeda’s second-in-command - its "general manager" - by Ayman al-Zawahiri, adding weight to claims that al-Qaeda is reorienting from the Afghanistan-Pakistan region to the Arab world. He is said to be only 36 years old.

Wuhayshi replaces "the Libyan", Abu Yahya al-Libi, killed by a US drone strike in Pakistan’s north-west in June 2012.

US counter-terrorism officials have called AQAP the "most active operation franchise" of al-Qaeda beyond Pakistan and Afghanistan.

Wuhayshi, who is from the southern Yemeni governorate of al-Baida, spent time in religious institutions before travelling to Afghanistan in the late 1990s.

He fought at the battle of Tora Bora in December 2001, before escaping over the border into Iran, where he was eventually arrested. He was extradited to Yemen in 2003.

In February 2006, Wuhayshi and 22 other suspected al-Qaeda members managed to escape from a prison in Sanaa. Among them were also Jamal al-Badawi, the alleged
mastermind of the USS Cole bombing, and Qasim al-Raymi, AQAP’s military commander.

After their escape from prison, Wuhayshi and Raymi are said to have overseen the formation of al-Qaeda in Yemen, which took in both new recruits and Arab fighters returning from Iraq and Afghanistan.

The group claimed responsibility for two suicide bomb attacks that killed six Western tourists before being linked to the assault on the US embassy in Sanaa in 2008, in which 10 Yemeni guards and four civilians died.

Four months later, Wuhayshi announced in a video the merger of the al-Qaeda offshoots in Yemen and Saudi Arabia to form "al-Qaeda of Jihad Organisation in the Arabian Peninsula" and his appointment as AQAP leader was later confirmed by Zawahiri.

The group’s first operation outside Yemen was carried out in Saudi Arabia in August 2009 against the kingdom’s security chief, Prince Mohammed bin Nayef, though he survived.

It later said it was behind the attempt to blow up a US passenger jet as it flew into Detroit on 25 December 2009. A Nigerian man charged in relation with the incident said AQAP operatives had trained him.

Two more plots targeting US aviation were foiled.

At home, Wuhayshi’s group capitalised on Yemen’s political turmoil to capture large regions of territory in 2011, only to be driven out of many areas in an army offensive in 2012. In recent months, it has been blamed for a growing number of bombings targeting Yemeni security services - mirroring US drone strikes which analysts say nearly tripled in Yemen in 2012 from 2011.

On 10 September 2012, officials in Yemen said Wuhayshi’s deputy, Saudi-born Said al-Shihri, had been killed in an air strike in Hadramawt in southern Yemen. The group has vowed to avenge that and other killings of senior AQAP figures.

**Khalid al-Habib**

Khalid al-Habib, thought to be either Egyptian or Moroccan, was identified in a November 2005 video as al-Qaeda’s field commander in south-east Afghanistan, while Abd al-Hadi al-Iraqi was named as its commander in the south-west.

In early 2006, Pakistani officials reported that Habib had died in a US airstrike near the Afghan border, but Pakistani security officials have since retracted that claim, saying that no al-Qaeda leaders died.
Habib seems to have assumed overall command after al-Iraqi’s capture in 2006.

He was described as al-Qaeda’s "military commander" in July 2008.

US military officials say he oversees al-Qaeda’s "internal" operations in Afghanistan and northern Pakistan.

Habib may be operating under an assumed identity, according to some analysts. One of his *noms-de-guerre* is believed to be Khalid al-Harbi.

**Adnan el Shukrijumah**

In August 2010, the FBI said Adnan Gulshair el Shukrijumah had taken over as chief of al-Qaeda’s "external operations council". Having lived for more than 15 years in the US, he is the first leader intimately familiar with American society to have been placed in charge of planning attacks for the group outside Afghanistan.

Such a position - once held by the alleged mastermind of 9/11, Khalid Sheikh Mohammed - necessitates regular contact with al-Qaeda’s senior leadership and military commanders, and makes him likely to be killed or captured.

Born in Saudi Arabia, Shukrijumah moved to the US when his father, a Muslim cleric, took up a post at a mosque in Brooklyn. They later moved to Florida.
In the late 1990s, he became convinced that he had to participate in jihad in place like Chechnya, and left for training camps in Afghanistan.

Shukrijumah has been named in a US federal indictment as a conspirator in the case against three men accused of plotting suicide bomb attacks on New York’s subway system in 2009. He is also suspected of having played a role in plotting al-Qaeda attacks in Panama, Norway and the UK.

The US has placed a $5m bounty on his head.

**Saif al-Adel**

An Egyptian in his late 40s or early 50s, Saif al-Adel is the _nom-de-guerre_ of a former Egyptian army colonel, Muhamad Ibrahim Makkawi. He travelled to Afghanistan in the 1980s to fight Soviet forces with the mujahideen.

Adel was once Osama Bin Laden’s security chief, and assumed many of military commander Mohammed Atef’s duties after his death in a US air strike in November 2001.

He is suspected of being a member of the group which assassinated former Egyptian President Anwar Sadat in 1981.

In 1987, Egypt accused Adel of trying to establish a military wing of the militant Islamic group al-Jihad, and of trying to overthrow the government.

He is believed to have been involved in the 1998 US embassy bombings in East Africa, training the Somali fighters who killed 18 US servicemen in Mogadishu in 1993, and instructing some of the 11 September 2001 hijackers.
Following the invasion of Afghanistan in 2001, Adel is believed to have fled to Iran with Suleiman Abu Ghaith and Saad Bin Laden, a son of the late al-Qaeda leader. They were allegedly then held under house arrest by the Iran's Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC). Iran has never acknowledged their presence.

Abu Ghaith was arrested in Jordan and extradited to the US in March 2013.

Recent reports say Adel may have been released and made his way to northern Pakistan, along with Saad Bin Laden - but a report from 2011 suggested he had returned to Iran.

The US has offered up to $5m for information on his whereabouts.

**Mustafa Hamid**

Mustafa Hamid, the father-in-law of Saif al-Adel, served as instructor in tactics at an al-Qaeda camp near Jalalabad and is the link between the group and Iran's government, according to the US.

After the fall of the Taliban, he is said to have negotiated the safe relocation of several senior al-Qaeda members and their families to Iran. In mid-2003, Hamid was arrested by the Iranian authorities, but one report says he was released in 2011 and returned to Egypt after its revolution.

**Matiur Rehman**

Matiur Rehman is a Pakistani militant who has been identified as al-Qaeda’s planning chief. He is said to have been an architect of the foiled “liquid bomb” plot to explode passenger aircraft over the Atlantic in 2006.

He has also been identified by Pakistani police as being involved in the kidnapping in 2002 of Wall Street Journal reporter Daniel Pearl, who was subsequently murdered, and was last reported to be hiding in Pakistan.

**Abu Khalil al-Madani**

Little is known about Abu Khalil al-Madani, who was identified as a member of al-Qaeda’s Shura council in a July 2008 video. His name suggests he is Saudi.

**Adam Gadahn**

Adam Gadahn, a US citizen who grew up in California, has emerged as a high-profile propagandist for al-Qaeda, appearing in a string of videos.
After converting to Islam as a teenager, he moved in 1998 to Pakistan and married an Afghan refugee. Gadahn performed translations for al-Qaeda and became associated with al-Qaeda’s captured field commander, Abu Zubaydah. He is also thought to have later trained at a militant camp in Afghanistan.

In 2004, the US justice department named him as one of seven al-Qaeda operatives planning imminent attacks on the US. Shortly afterwards, he appeared in a video on behalf of al-Qaeda, identifying himself as "Azzam the American".

In September 2006, he appeared in a video with Ayman al-Zawahiri and exhorted his fellow Americans to convert to Islam and support al-Qaeda.

The next month, Gadahn became the first US citizen to be charged with treason since World War II. The indictment said he had "knowingly adhered to an enemy of the United States... with intent to betray the United States". A $1m bounty was placed on his head.

In 2011, he appeared in a video exulting in the new information revealed about US global interests through the Wikileaks publication of classified documents, according to prosecutors at the trial of Pte Bradley Manning.

He has also appeared in multiple other videos urging Muslims in the West to carry out attacks.

Analysts say Gadahn is not part of al-Qaeda’s senior leadership, and does not hold any operational or ideological significance.

**Abou Mossab Abdelwadoud**

A former university science student and infamous bomb-maker, Abdelwadoud is the leader of al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (AQIM).
He became leader of the head of the Algerian Islamist militant organisation, the Salafist Group for Preaching and Combat (GSPC), in mid-2004, succeeding Nabil Sahraoui after he was killed in a major army operation.

After university in 1995, Abdelwadoud joined the Armed Islamist Group (GIA), a precursor to the GSPC which shared its aim of establishing an Islamic state in Algeria. He is said to have become a member of the GSPC in 1998.

Abdelwadoud, whose real name is Abdimalek Droukdel, was one of the signatories to a statement in 2003 announcing an alliance with al-Qaeda.

In September 2006, the GSPC said it had joined forces with al-Qaeda, and in January 2007 it announced it had changed its name to "al-Qaeda in the Land of the Islamic Maghreb" to reflect its allegiance. Abdelwadoud said he had consulted Ayman al-Zawahiri about the group’s plans.

Three months later, 33 people were killed in bomb attacks on official buildings in Algiers. Abdelwadoud allegedly supervised the operation. That December, twin car bombs killed at least 37 people in the capital.

The ambitions of the group’s leadership widened, and it subsequently carried out a number of attacks across North Africa. It also declared its intention to attack Western targets and send jihadists to Iraq. Westerners have also been kidnapped and held for ransom; some have been killed.

In November 2012, Abdelwadoud appeared in a video praising his fighters and jihadist allies as "saviours" of the Mali’s unity as they consolidated their hold on the country’s north. Their territorial advance was only halted by the intervention of French forces.
Osama bin Mohammed bin Awad bin Laden (/oʊ səmə bɪn mɑːd bɪn ˈɔldən/; Arabic: عُسَامُ الْبَنِيَّةُ, Usāmah bin Muḥammad bin ’Awaḍ bin Lādin; March 10, 1957 – May 2, 2011) was the founder of al-Qaeda, the Sunni militant Islamist organization that claimed responsibility for the September 11 attacks on the United States, along with numerous other mass-casualty attacks against civilian and military targets. He was a Saudi Arabian, a member of the wealthy bin Laden family, and an ethnic Yemeni Kindite.

He was born in the bin Laden family to billionaire Mohammed bin Awad bin Laden in Saudi Arabia. He studied there in college until 1979, when he joined the mujahideen forces in Pakistan against the Soviets in Afghanistan. He helped to fund the mujahideen by funneling arms, money and fighters from the Arab world into Afghanistan, also gaining popularity from many Arabs. In 1988, he formed al-Qaeda. He was banished from Saudi Arabia in 1992, and shifted his base to Sudan, until US pressure forced him to leave Sudan in 1996. After establishing a new base in Afghanistan, he declared a war against the United States, initiating a series of bombings and related attacks. Bin Laden was on the American Federal Bureau of Investigation’s (FBI) lists of Ten Most Wanted Fugitives and Most Wanted Terrorists for his involvement in the 1998 U.S. embassy bombings.
From 2001 to 2011, bin Laden was a major target of the War on Terror, as the FBI placed a $25 million bounty on him in their search for him. On May 2, 2011, bin Laden was shot and killed inside a private residential compound in Abbottabad, Pakistan, by members of the United States Naval Special Warfare Development Group and Central Intelligence Agency operatives in a covert operation ordered by United States President Barack Obama.