

beginning on 1 January 1980: Barbados, Cyprus, Egypt, El Salvador, France, Ghana, Hungary, Netherlands, Sierra Leone, Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland;

12. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session on the implementation of the Programme during 1980 and 1981 and, following consultations with the Advisory Committee, to submit recommendations regarding the execution of the Programme in subsequent years;

13. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session the item entitled "United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law".

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34/145. Measures to prevent international terrorism which endangers or takes innocent human lives or jeopardizes fundamental freedoms, and study of the underlying causes of those forms of terrorism and acts of violence which lie in misery, frustration, grievance and despair and which cause some people to sacrifice human lives, including their own, in an attempt to effect radical changes

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 3034 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, 31/102 of 15 December 1976 and 32/147 of 16 December 1977,

Recalling also the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,¹³ the Declaration on the Strengthening of International Security,¹⁴ the Definition of Aggression¹⁵ and the Protocols Additional to the Geneva Conventions of 1949,¹⁶

Deeply concerned about continuing acts of international terrorism which take a toll of innocent human lives,

Convinced of the importance of international co-operation for dealing with acts of international terrorism,

Reaffirming the inalienable right to self-determination and independence of all peoples under colonial and racist régimes and other forms of alien domination, and upholding the legitimacy of their struggle, in particular the struggle of national liberation movements, in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter and the relevant resolutions of the organs of the United Nations,

Having examined the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee on International Terrorism,¹⁷

1. *Welcomes* the results achieved by the *Ad Hoc* Committee on International Terrorism during its last session, held from 19 March to 6 April 1979;

2. *Adopts* the recommendations submitted to the General Assembly relating to practical measures of co-

operation for the speedy elimination of the problem of international terrorism;

3. *Unequivocally condemns* all acts of international terrorism which endanger or take human lives or jeopardize fundamental freedoms;

4. *Condemns* the continuation of repressive and terrorist acts by colonial, racist and alien régimes in denying peoples their legitimate right to self-determination and independence and other human rights and fundamental freedoms;

5. *Takes note* of the study of the underlying causes of international terrorism contained in the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee;

6. *Urges* all States, unilaterally and in co-operation with other States, as well as relevant United Nations organs, to contribute to the progressive elimination of the causes underlying international terrorism;

7. *Calls upon* all States to fulfil their obligations under international law to refrain from organizing, instigating, assisting or participating in acts of civil strife or terrorist acts in another State, or acquiescing in organized activities within their territory directed towards the commission of such acts;

8. *Appeals* to States which have not yet done so to consider becoming parties to the existing international conventions relating to various aspects of the problem of international terrorism, specifically, the Convention on Offences and Certain Other Acts Committed on Board Aircraft, signed at Tokyo on 14 September 1963,¹⁸ the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Seizure of Aircraft, signed at The Hague on 16 December 1970,¹⁹ the Convention for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts against the Safety of Civil Aviation, signed at Montreal on 23 September 1971,²⁰ and the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes against Internationally Protected Persons, including Diplomatic Agents, adopted at New York on 14 December 1973;²¹

9. *Invites* all States to take all appropriate measures at the national level with a view to the speedy and final elimination of the problem of international terrorism, such as the harmonization of domestic legislation with international conventions, the implementation of assumed international obligations and the prevention of the preparation and organization in their territory of acts directed against other States;

10. *Recommends* to the appropriate specialized agencies and regional organizations that they should consider measures to prevent and combat international terrorism within their respective spheres of responsibility and regions;

11. *Urges* all States to co-operate with one another more closely, especially through the exchange of relevant information concerning the prevention and combating of international terrorism, the conclusion of special treaties and/or the incorporation into appropriate bilateral treaties of special clauses, in particular regarding the extradition or prosecution of international terrorists;

12. *Invites* Governments to submit their observations and concrete proposals, in particular on the need for an additional international convention or conventions on international terrorism;

¹³ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

¹⁴ Resolution 2734 (XXV).

¹⁵ Resolution 3314 (XXIX), annex.

¹⁶ A/32/144, annexes I and II.

¹⁷ *Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 37 (A/34/37).*

¹⁸ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 704, No. 10106, p. 219.

¹⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 860, No. 12325, p. 106.

²⁰ *United States Treaties and Other International Agreements*, vol. 24, part one (1973), p. 568.

²¹ Resolution 3166 (XXVIII), annex.

13. *Recognizes* that, in order to contribute to the elimination of the causes and the problem of international terrorism, both the General Assembly and the Security Council should pay special attention to all situations, including, *inter alia*, colonialism, racism and situations involving alien occupation, that may give rise to international terrorism and may endanger international peace and security, with a view to the application, where feasible and necessary, of the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, including Chapter VII thereof;

14. *Requests* the Secretary-General:

(a) To prepare a compilation on the basis of material provided by Member States of relevant provisions of national legislation dealing with the combating of international terrorism;

(b) To follow up, as appropriate, the implementation of the recommendations contained in the report of the *Ad Hoc* Committee and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its thirty-sixth session;

15. *Decides* to include the item in the provisional agenda of its thirty-sixth session.

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34/146. International Convention against the Taking of Hostages

The General Assembly,

Considering that the progressive development of international law and its codification contribute to the implementation of the purposes and principles set forth in Articles 1 and 2 of the Charter of the United Nations,

Mindful of the need to conclude, under the auspices of the United Nations, an international convention against the taking of hostages,

Recalling its resolution 31/103 of 15 December 1976, by which it established the *Ad Hoc* Committee on the Drafting of an International Convention against the Taking of Hostages and requested it to draft at the earliest possible date an international convention against the taking of hostages,

Further recalling its resolutions 32/148 of 16 December 1977 and 33/19 of 29 November 1978,

Having considered the draft Convention prepared by the *Ad Hoc* Committee in pursuance of the above-mentioned resolutions,²²

Adopts and opens for signature and ratification or for accession the International Convention against the Taking of Hostages, the text of which is annexed to the present resolution.

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ANNEX

International Convention against the Taking of Hostages

The States Parties to this Convention,

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

Recognizing, in particular, that everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person, as set out in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights²³ and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,²⁴

Reaffirming the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Co-operation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,²⁵ as well as in other relevant resolutions of the General Assembly,

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

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

Have agreed as follows:

Article 1

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

2. Any person who:

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

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

likewise commits an offence for the purposes of this Convention.

Article 2

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

Article 3

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

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

Article 4

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

(a) Taking all practicable measures to prevent preparations in their respective territories for the commission of those offences within or outside their territories, including measures to prohibit in their territories illegal activities of persons, groups and organizations that encourage, instigate, organize or engage in the perpetration of acts of taking of hostages;

(b) Exchanging information and co-ordinating the taking of administrative and other measures as appropriate to prevent the commission of those offences.

Article 5

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

(a) In its territory or on board a ship or aircraft registered in that State;

²³ Resolution 217 A (III).

²⁴ Resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

²⁵ Resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

²² Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-fourth Session, Supplement No. 39 (A/34/39), sect. IV.