



**DIRECTORS GENERAL OF CIVIL AVIATION-MIDDLE EAST REGION
FIFTH MEETING (DGCA-MID/5)**

(Kuwait, 4-6 November 2019)

Agenda Item 6: Aviation Security and Facilitation

MONTREAL PROTOCOL 2014

(Presented by AACO)

SUMMARY

This paper summarizes the benefits of Montreal Protocol 2014 which amends the 1963 Tokyo Convention to deal with unruly passengers. It also calls on civil aviation authorities in the Middle East region to work towards the signature and ratification of the Protocol if they have not yet done so.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 A large number of unruly passengers do not face prosecution because of loopholes in the 1963 Tokyo Convention, which led to States agreeing on a new protocol in 2014 to amend Tokyo Convention called the Montreal Protocol 2014.

1.2 According to IATA, there were more than 8,700 reports of unruly behavior on-board aircraft in 2018.

2. DISCUSSION

2.1 The benefits which the new protocol provides for governments, aviation companies, and passengers are:

- a) Expanding the jurisdiction of governments to include not only the State in which the airplane is registered but also the State in which it lands.
- b) Clarifying what is prohibited on the flights of the concerned airlines.
- c) Recognizing the right of aviation companies to seek compensation for the cost resulting from the actions of unruly passengers.

2.2 The following are historic developments with regards to Montreal Protocol 2014:

On the Global Level

- a) ICAO 39th and 40th Assemblies adopted Resolutions that urge Member States to ratify Montreal Protocol 2014.
- b) At the time of submission of this Working Paper, 21 States around the world have ratified the Protocol which requires the ratification of 22 States to enter into force.

On the Regional Level

- a) The Council of Arab Ministers of Transport adopted resolutions in 2014 and 2016 that call on Arab States to ratify the Protocol.
- b) Among the 21 States in point 2.2.1.2 above which ratified the Protocol to-date, four Arab States have ratified it, namely Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, and Kuwait. In addition to those States, three Arab States signed the Protocol but have not yet ratified it, namely: Qatar, Sudan, and the UAE.

3. ACTION BY THE MEETING

3.1 The meeting is invited to:

- a) encourage States to sign and ratify Montreal Protocol 2014 to reap the benefits it provides to States, airlines and the traveling public;
- b) call on States to issue national legislation and conclude appropriate agreements to ensure proper enforcement of the exercise of judicial authority granted to them by the protocol; and
- c) call on States to raise public awareness of the consequences of committing an offense on-board aircraft.

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