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## OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism (1999/2002)

Adopted in Algiers, Algeria on 14 July 1999 and entered into force on 6 December 2002. Full text available at [www.au.int](http://www.au.int)

### *Excerpts*

The member states of the Organization of African Unity,

*Considering* the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the Organization of African Unity, in particular its clauses relating to the security, stability, development of friendly relations and co-operation among its member states;

*Recalling* the provisions of the Declaration on the Code of Conduct for Inter-African Relations, adopted by the thirtieth ordinary session of the Assembly of Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity, held in Tunis, Tunisia, from 13 to 15 June 1994;

*Aware* of the need to promote human and moral values based on tolerance and rejection of all forms of terrorism irrespective of their motivations;

*Believing* in the principles of international law, the provisions of the Charters of the Organization of Africa Unity and of the United Nations and the latter's relevant resolutions on measures aimed at combating international terrorism and, in particular, Resolution 49/60 of the General Assembly of 9 December 1994 together with the annexed Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism as well as Resolution 51/210 of the General Assembly of 17 December 1996 and the Declaration to Supplement the 1994 Declaration on Measures to Eliminate International Terrorism, annexed thereto;

*Deeply concerned* over the scope and seriousness of the phenomenon of terrorism and the dangers it poses to the stability and security of states;

*Desirous* of strengthening co-operation among member states in order to forestall and combat terrorism;

*Reaffirming* the legitimate right of peoples for self-determination and independence pursuant to the principles of international law and the

provisions of the Charters of the Organization of African United Nations as well as the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights;

*Concerned* that the lives of innocent women and children are most adversely affected by terrorism;

*Convinced* that terrorism constitutes a serious violation of human rights and, in particular, the rights to physical integrity, life, freedom and security, and impedes socio-economic development through destabilisation of states;

*Convinced* further that terrorism cannot be justified under any circumstances and, consequently, should be combated in all its forms and manifestations, including those in which states are involved directly or indirectly, without regard to its origin, causes and objectives;

*Aware* of the growing links between terrorism and organised crime, including the illicit traffic of arms, drugs and money laundering;

*Determined* to eliminate terrorism in all its forms and manifestations;

HAVE AGREED as follows:

## PART I: SCOPE OF APPLICATION

### Article 1

For the purposes of this Convention:

1. 'Convention' means the OAU Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism.

2. 'State party' means any member state of the Organization of African Unity which has ratified or acceded to this Convention and has deposited its instrument of ratification or accession with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity.

3. 'Terrorist act' means:

(a) any act which is a violation of the criminal laws of a state party and which may endanger the life, physical integrity or freedom of, or cause serious injury or death to, any person, any number or group of persons or causes or may cause damage to public or private property, natural resources, environmental or cultural heritage and is calculated or intended to:

(i) intimidate, put in fear, force, coerce or induce any government, body, institution, the general public or any segment thereof, to do or abstain from doing any act, or to adopt or abandon a particular standpoint, or to act according to certain principles; or

(ii) disrupt any public service, the delivery of any essential service to the public or to create a public emergency; or

(iii) create general insurrection in a state.

(b) any promotion, sponsoring, contribution to, command, aid, incitement, encouragement, attempt, threat, conspiracy, organising, or procurement of any person, with the intent to commit any act referred to in paragraph (a)(i) to (iii).

### Article 2

States parties undertake to:

(a) review their national laws and establish criminal offences for terrorist acts as defined in this Convention and make such acts punishable by appropriate penalties that take into account the grave nature of such offences;

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### Article 3

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of article 1, the struggle waged by peoples in accordance with the principles of international law for their liberation or self-determination, including armed struggle against

colonialism, occupation, aggression and domination by foreign forces shall not be considered as terrorist acts.

2. Political, philosophical, ideological, racial, ethnic, religious or other motives shall not be a justifiable defence against a terrorist act.

## **PART II: AREAS OF CO-OPERATION**

### **Article 4**

1. State parties undertake to refrain from any acts aimed at organising, supporting, financing, committing or inciting to commit terrorist acts, or providing havens for terrorists, directly or indirectly, including the provision of weapons and their stockpiling in their countries and the issuing of visas and travel documents.

2. States parties shall adopt any legitimate measures aimed at preventing and combating terrorists acts in accordance with the provisions of this Convention and their respective national legislation, in particular, they shall do the following:

(a) prevent their territories from being used as a base for the planning, organisation or execution of terrorists acts or for the participation or collaboration in these acts in any form whatsoever;

(b) develop and strengthen methods of monitoring and detecting plans or activities aimed at the illegal cross-border transportation, importation, export, stockpiling and use of arms, ammunition and explosives and other materials and means of committing terrorist acts;

(c) develop and strengthen methods or controlling and monitoring land, sea and air borders and customs and immigration check points in order to pre-empt any infiltration by individuals or groups involved in the planning, organisation and execution of terrorist acts;

(d) strengthen the protection and security of persons, diplomatic and consular missions, premises or regional and international organisations accredited to a state party, in accordance with the relevant conventions and rules or international law;

(e) promote the exchange of information and expertise on terrorist acts and establish data bases for the collection and analysis of information and data on terrorist elements, groups, movements and organisations;

(f) take all necessary measures to prevent the establishment of terrorist support networks in any form whatsoever;

(g) ascertain, when granting asylum, that the asylum seeker is not involved in any terrorist act;

(h) arrest the perpetrators of terrorist acts and try them in accordance with national legislation, or extradite them in accordance with the provisions of this Convention or extradition treaties concluded between the requesting state and the requested state and, in the absence of a treaty, consider facilitating the extradition of persons suspected of having committed terrorist acts; and

(i) establish effective co-operation between relevant domestic security officials and services and the citizens of the states parties in a bid to enhance public awareness of the scourge of terrorist acts and the need to combat such acts, by providing guarantees and incentives that will encourage the population to give information on terrorist acts or other acts which may help to uncover such acts and arrest their perpetrators.

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