

not only offences committed on the high seas or in exclusive economic zones, but also offences committed in territorial seas and archipelagic waters. Moreover, potential offenders could be any person regardless of nationality.

5 For offences endangering the safety of fixed platforms located on the continental shelf, article 2 of SUA PROT 1988 adopts very similar wording to article 3 of SUA 1988. Nevertheless, article 2(1) of SUA PROT 1988 excludes offences relating to navigational facilities and communication of false information. "Fixed platform" is defined as "an artificial island, installation or structure permanently attached to the seabed for the purpose of exploration or exploitation of resources or for other economic purposes". Similarly, potential offenders could be any person regardless of nationality.

6 SUA 2005 expands the list of offences in article 3 of SUA 1988 and introduces three new categories of offences. The first category of offences stipulated in article 3*bis* (1)(a) of SUA 2005 is related to acts of maritime terrorism requiring a terrorism motive. The purpose of the acts must be to "intimidate a population, or to compel a government or an international organization to do or to abstain from doing any act". It includes

considering that, for States Parties requesting boarding and enforcement measures, no connection to the offence is required.

The Status of the SUA Convention and Protocols

11 As at 19 March 2021, there are:

- 166 Contracting States to SUA 1988;
- 156 Contracting States to SUA PROT 1988;
- 51 Contracting States to SUA 2005; and
- 45 Contracting States to SUA PROT 2005