

As at 1 February 2006

Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961

Entry into force: 8 August 1975, in accordance with article 18 of the Protocol of 25 March 1972 which reads as follows: “1. This Protocol, together with the amendments which it contains, shall come into force on the thirtieth day following the date on which the fortieth instrument of ratification or accession is deposited in accordance with article 17. 2. In respect of any other State depositing an instrument of ratification or accession after the date of deposit of the said fortieth instrument, this Protocol shall come into force on the thirtieth day after the deposit by that State of its instrument of ratification or accession.”

Status: Parties: 180.

Note: The text of the Convention was established by the Secretary-General in accordance with article 22 of the Protocol which reads as follows: “The Secretary-General shall transmit certified true copies of this Protocol to all the Parties and signatories to the Single Convention. When this Protocol has entered into force pursuant to paragraph 1 of article 18 above, the Secretary-General shall prepare a text of the Single Convention as amended by this Protocol, and shall transmit certified true copies of it to all States Parties or entitled to become Parties to the Convention as amended.”

Participant	Participation in the Convention by virtue of ratification, accession or succession to the Protocol of 25 March 1972 or to the 1961 Convention after the entry into force of the Protocol	Ratification, Accession (a), Succession (d)
Albania		14 Aug 2001 a
Algeria	26 Feb 2003	
Angola	26 Oct 2005	
Antigua and Barbuda	5 Apr 1993	
Argentina	16 Nov 1973	
Armenia		13 Sep 1993 a
Australia	22 Nov 1972	
Austria	1 Feb 1978	
Azerbaijan	11 Jan 1999	
Bahamas	23 Nov 1976	
Bahrain		7 Feb 1990 a
Bangladesh	9 May 1980	
Barbados	21 Jun 1976	
Belarus	13 Sep 2001	
Belgium	13 Jun 1984	
Belize		18 Dec 2001 a
Benin	6 Nov 1973	
Bhutan		24 Aug 2005 a
Bolivia		23 Sep 1976 a
Bosnia and		1 Sep 1993 d

Herzegovina ¹		
Botswana	27 Dec 1984	
Brazil	16 May 1973	
Brunei Darussalam	25 Nov 1987	
Bulgaria	18 Jul 1996	
Burkina Faso		2 Jun 1992 a
Burundi		18 Feb 1993 a
Cambodia	7 Jul 2005	
Cameroon	30 May 1974	
Canada	5 Aug 1976	
Cape Verde		24 May 1990 a
Central African Republic		15 Oct 2001 a
Chile	19 Dec 1975	
China ^{2,3}		23 Aug 1985 a
Colombia	3 Mar 1975	
Comoros		1 Mar 2000 a
Congo	3 Mar 2004	
Costa Rica	14 Feb 1973	
Côte d'Ivoire	28 Feb 1973	
Croatia ¹	26 Jul 1993	
Cuba	14 Dec 1989	
Cyprus	30 Nov 1973	
Czech Republic ⁴		30 Dec 1993 d
Democratic Republic of the Congo	15 Jul 1976	
Denmark	18 Apr 1975	
Djibouti	22 Feb 2001	
Dominica	24 Sep 1993	
Dominican Republic	21 Sep 1993	
Ecuador	25 Jul 1973	
Egypt	14 Jan 1974	
El Salvador	26 Feb 1998	
Eritrea	30 Jan 2002	
Estonia		5 Jul 1996 a
Ethiopia	11 Oct 1994	
Fiji	21 Nov 1973	
Finland	12 Jan 1973	
France	4 Sep 1975	
Gabon		14 Oct 1981 a
Gambia	23 Apr 1996	

Georgia		27 Mar 2000 a
Germany ⁵	20 Feb 1975	
Ghana		10 Apr 1990 a
Greece	12 Jul 1985	
Grenada		19 Aug 1998 a
Guatemala	9 Dec 1975	
Guinea		27 Dec 1990 a
Guinea-Bissau	27 Oct 1995	
Guyana	15 Jul 2002	
Haiti	29 Jan 1973	
Holy See	7 Jan 1976	
Honduras	8 Aug 1979	
Hungary	12 Nov 1987	
Iceland	18 Dec 1974	
India	14 Dec 1978	
Indonesia	3 Sep 1976	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	18 Dec 2001	
Iraq	25 Sep 1978	
Ireland	16 Dec 1980	
Israel	1 Feb 1974	
Italy	14 Apr 1975	
Jamaica	6 Oct 1989	
Japan	27 Sep 1973	
Jordan	28 Feb 1973	
Kazakhstan	29 Apr 1997	
Kenya	9 Feb 1973	
Kuwait	7 Nov 1973	
Kyrgyzstan	7 Oct 1994	
Latvia	16 Jul 1993	
Lebanon	5 Mar 1997	
Lesotho	4 Nov 1974	
Liberia		13 Apr 1987
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	27 Sep 1978	
Liechtenstein	24 Nov 1999	
Lithuania	28 Feb 1994	
Luxembourg	13 Oct 1976	
Madagascar	20 Jun 1974	
Malawi	4 Oct 1973	
Malaysia	20 Apr 1978	

Maldives		7 Sep 2000 a
Mali	31 Oct 1995	
Malta		22 Feb 1990 a
Marshall Islands	9 Aug 1991	
Mauritania		24 Oct 1989 a
Mauritius	12 Dec 1994	
Mexico	27 Apr 1977	
Micronesia (Federated States of)	29 May 1991	
Monaco	30 Dec 1975	
Mongolia	6 May 1991	
Morocco	19 Mar 2002	
Mozambique	8 Jun 1998	
Myanmar	22 Aug 2003	
Namibia		31 Mar 1998 a
Nepal		29 Jun 1987 a
Netherlands	29 May 1987	
New Zealand ⁶	7 Jun 1990	
Nicaragua	15 Feb 2005	
Niger	28 Dec 1973	
Nigeria		24 Jun 1981 a
Norway	12 Nov 1973	
Oman	24 Jul 1987	
Pakistan	2 Jul 1999	
Palau		19 Aug 1998 a
Panama	19 Oct 1972	
Papua New Guinea	28 Oct 1980	
Paraguay	20 Jun 1973	
Peru	12 Sep 1977	
Philippines	7 Jun 1974	
Poland	9 Jun 1993	
Portugal ³	20 Apr 1979	
Qatar		3 Oct 1986 a
Republic of Korea	25 Jan 1973	
Republic of Moldova	15 Feb 1995	
Romania	14 Jan 1974	
Russian Federation	3 Jun 1996	
Rwanda		15 Jul 1981 a
Saint Kitts and Nevis	9 May 1994	
Saint Lucia	5 Jul 1991	

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	3 Dec 2001	
San Marino	10 Oct 2000	
Sao Tome and Principe	20 Jun 1996	
Saudi Arabia		7 Nov 1997 a
Senegal	25 Mar 1974	
Serbia and Montenegro ¹		12 Mar 2001 d
Seychelles	27 Feb 1992	
Sierra Leone		6 Jun 1994 a
Singapore	9 Jul 1975	
Slovakia ⁴		28 May 1993 d
Slovenia ¹		6 Jul 1992 d
Solomon Islands	17 Mar 1982	
Somalia	9 Jun 1988	
South Africa	16 Dec 1975	
Spain	4 Jan 1977	
Sri Lanka	29 Jun 1981	
Sudan	5 Jul 1994	
Suriname	29 Mar 1990	
Swaziland		18 Oct 1995 a
Sweden	5 Dec 1972	
Switzerland	22 Apr 1996	
Syrian Arab Republic	1 Feb 1974	
Tajikistan		26 Mar 1997 a
Thailand	9 Jan 1975	
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	13 Oct 1993	
Togo	10 Nov 1976	
Tonga	5 Sep 1973	
Trinidad and Tobago	23 Jul 1979	
Tunisia	29 Jun 1976	
Turkey	20 Jul 2001	
Turkmenistan	21 Feb 1996	
Uganda	15 Apr 1988	
Ukraine	27 Sep 2001	
United Arab Emirates		17 Feb 1988 a
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ²	20 Jun 1978	

United Republic of Tanzania		25 Mar 1999 a
United States of America	1 Nov 1972	
Uruguay	31 Oct 1975	
Uzbekistan		24 Aug 1995 a
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	4 Dec 1985	
Viet Nam		4 Nov 1997 a
Yemen		25 Mar 1996 a
Zambia	13 May 1998	
Zimbabwe		30 Jul 1993 a

Declarations and Reservations

(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations and reservations were made upon ratification, accession or succession.)

Bahrain

Reservation:

With regard to article 48, paragraph 2:

"The State of Bahrain does not recognise the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice."

Declaration:

"Moreover, the accession by the State of Bahrain to the said Convention shall in no way constitute recognition of Israel or be a cause for the establishment of any relations of any kind therewith."

China

Reservation:

"1. The Chinese Government has reservation on paragraph 2, article 48 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 [as amended] and on paragraph 2, article 31 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971.

Declaration:

2. The signature and ratification by the Taiwan authorities in the name of China respectively on 30 March 1961 and 12 May 1969 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and their signature of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 on 21 February 1971 are all illegal and therefore null and void."

Nepal

"His Majesty's Government of Nepal in accordance with article 49 paragraph 1 of the said Convention hereby reserves the right to permit temporarily in its territory:

- i. the quasi-medical use of opium;
- ii. The use of cannabis, cannabis resin, extracts and tinctures of cannabis for non-medical purposes; and
- iii. The production and manufacture of and trade in the drugs referred to under (i) and (ii) above."

Saudi Arabia

Reservation:

The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia will not be bound by article 48, paragraph 2, of the Convention.

Viet Nam⁷

Reservation:

[The Government of Viet Nam declares its reservation to] article 36, paragraph 2, point b on Extradition and article 48, paragraph 2 on Dispute settlement.

Objections

(Unless otherwise indicated, the objections were received upon ratification, accession or succession.)

Austria

16 December 1998

With regard to the reservation made by Viet Nam upon accession:

"Austria is of the view that the reservation raises doubts as to its compatibility with the object and purpose of the Convention concerned, in particular the fundamental principle that perpetrators of drug-related crime should be brought to justice, regardless of their whereabouts. Non-acceptance of this principle would undermine the effectiveness of the above-mentioned Convention.

Austria therefore objects to the reservation. This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the above-mentioned Convention between Austria and Viet Nam."

Sweden

14 December 1998

With regard to the reservation made by Viet Nam upon accession:

"The Government of Sweden is of the view that the reservation made by the Government of Viet Nam regarding article 36, paragraph 2 subparagraph (b) may raise doubts as to the commitment of Viet Nam to the object and purpose of the Convention.

...

It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become parties are respected as to their object and purpose by all parties, and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.

Furthermore, according to the Vienna Convention on the law of Treaties of 23 May 1969, and well-established customary international law, a reservation contrary to the object and purpose of the treaty shall not be permitted.

The Government of Sweden therefore objects to the aforesaid [reservation] by the Government of Viet Nam.

[This objection does] not preclude the entry into force of the [Convention] between Viet Nam and Sweden. The [Convention] will thus become operative between the two States without Viet Nam benefiting from the [reservation]."

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

17 December 1998

With regard to the reservation to article 36 (2)(b) made by Viet Nam upon accession:

"The United Kingdom is not in a position to accept [the] reservation."

The above objection is not however to constitute an obstacle to the entry into force of the said [Convention] as between Vietnam and the United Kingdom."

Notes

1. The former Yugoslavia had ratified the Protocol on 23 June 1978. See also note 1 under "Bosnia and Herzegovina", "Croatia", "former Yugoslavia", "Slovenia", "The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" and "Yugoslavia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

2. The Secretary-General received communications regarding the status of Hong Kong from China and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern (see also note 2 under "China" and note 2 under "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume). Upon resuming the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong, China notified the Secretary-General that the Convention and Protocol will also apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

In addition, the notification made by China contained the following declaration:

The reservation to paragraph 2, article 48 of the said Convention made by the Government of the People's Republic of China will also apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

3. On 9 and 15 December 1999, the Secretary-General received communications regarding the status of Macao from China and Portugal (see also note 3 under "China" and note 1 under "Portugal" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume). Upon resuming the exercise of sovereignty over Macao, China notified the Secretary-General that the Convention will also apply to the Macao Special Administrative Region.

4. Czechoslovakia, by virtue of its accession on 4 June 1991 to the Protocol of 25 March 1972 amending the Single Convention, became as of the date of its accession a participant in the Convention. See also note 1 under "Czech Republic" and note 1 under "Slovakia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

5. The German Democratic Republic, by virtue of its accession on 4 October 1988 to the Protocol of 25 March 1972 amending the Single Convention, became as of the date of its accession a participant in the Convention. See also note 2 under "Germany" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

6. Applicable to Niue and Tokelau. See also note 1 under "New Zealand" regarding Tokelau in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

7. In a communication received on 15 January 1999, the Government of Finland notified the Secretary-General of the following:

"The Government of Finland is of the view that [this reservation] raise[s] doubts as to [its] compatibility with the object and purpose of the [Convention] concerned, in particular the [reservation] to article 32, paragraph 2, subparagraph b) 1). According to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, and well-established customary international law, a reservation contrary to the object and purpose of the treaty shall not be permitted.

It is in the common interest of States that treaties to which they have chosen to become Parties are respected as to their object and purpose by all Parties, and that States are prepared to undertake any legislative changes necessary to comply with their obligations under the treaties.

The Government of Finland therefore objects to [this reservation] made by the Government of Viet Nam to the [Convention].

This objection does not preclude the entry into force of the [Convention] between Viet Nam and Finland. The [Convention] will thus become operative between the two States without Viet Nam benefiting from [this reservation]."

Declarations and Reservations

made in respect of the un amended Convention and of the amending Protocol of 25 March 1972.

Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961

Algeria

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria does not approve the present wording of article 42 which might prevent the application of the Convention to "non-metropolitan" territories.

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 48, paragraph 2, which prescribe the compulsory referral of any dispute to the International Court of Justice.

The Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria declares that the agreement of all parties to a dispute shall in every case be necessary for the referral thereof to the International Court of Justice.

Argentina¹⁶

Reservation to article 48, paragraph 2:

The Argentine Republic does not recognize the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice.

Austria

"The Republic of Austria interprets article 36, paragraph 1, as follows: The obligation of the Party contained therein may also be implemented by administrative regulations providing adequate sanction for the offences enumerated therein."

Bangladesh

"[Subject to the reservations] referred to in article 49 (1) (a), (d) and (e) of the Convention, namely, subject to the right of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to permit temporarily in its territory:

(a) The quasi-medical use of opium,

(d) The use of cannabis, cannabis resin, extracts and tinctures of cannabis for non-medical purposes, and

(e) The production and manufacture of and trade in the drugs referred to under (a) and (d) above for the purposes mentioned therein."

Belarus

The Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic will not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 12, paragraphs 2 and 3; article 13, paragraph 2; article 14, paragraphs 1 and 2; and article 31, paragraph 1 (b) of the Single Convention on Narcotic

Drugs as applied to States not entitled to become Parties to the Single Convention on the basis of the procedure provided for in article 40 of that Convention.

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic deems it essential to draw attention to the discriminatory character of article 40, paragraph 1, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, under the terms of which certain States are not entitled to become Parties to the said Convention. The Single Convention concerns matters which are of interest to all States and has as its objective the enlistment of the efforts of all countries in the struggle against the social evil of the abuse of narcotics. The Convention should therefore be open to all countries. According to the principle of the sovereign equality of States, no States have the right to deny to other countries the possibility of participating in a Convention of this type.

Bulgaria¹⁷

Declaration

"The People's Republic of Bulgaria considers it necessary to stress that the wording of article 40, paragraph 1; article 12, paragraphs 2 and 3; article 13, paragraph 2; article 14, paragraphs 1 and 2; and article 31, paragraph 1 "b" has a discriminatory character as it excludes the participation of a certain number of States. These texts are obviously inconsistent with the character of the Convention, aiming at unifying the efforts of all Parties with a view to achieving regulation of the questions, affecting the interests of all countries in this field."

Czech Republic⁷

Egypt¹⁸

France

The Government of the French Republic declares that it accedes to this Convention while reserving the possibility provided for in article 44, paragraph 2 *in fine* of continuing in force article 9 of the Convention for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs, signed at Geneva on 26 June 1936.

Hungary¹⁹

"(2) As regards countries which have been deprived of the possibility of becoming parties, on the basis of the provisions of article 40 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, to the Convention, the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic does not consider as obligatory upon herself points 2 and 3 of article 12, point 2 of article 13, points 1 and 2 of article 14 and sub-point 1 (b) of article 31.

"The Hungarian People's Republic deems it necessary to state that the provisions in article 40 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs by which certain States are barred from becoming Parties to the Convention are at variance with the principle of sovereign equality of States and are detrimental to the interests attached to the universality of the Convention."

India

Reservations:

"Subject to the reservations referred to in Article 49 (1) (a), (b), (d) and (e) of the Convention, namely, subject to the right of the Government of India to permit temporarily in any of its territories:

"(a) The quasi-medical use of opium,

"(b) Opium smoking,

"(d) The use of cannabis, cannabis resin, extracts and tinctures of cannabis for non-medical purposes, and

"(e) The production and manufacture of and trade in the drugs referred to under (a), (b), and

" (d) above for the purposes mentioned therein.

Declarations:

"Since the Government of India do not recognise the Nationalist Chinese authorities as the competent Government of China, they cannot regard signature of the said Convention by a Nationalist Chinese Representative as a valid signature on behalf of China."

Indonesia²⁰

Reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

"(1) . . .

"(2) . . .

"(3) With respect to article 48, paragraph 2, the Indonesian Government does not consider itself bound by the provisions of this paragraph which provide for a mandatory reference to the International Court of Justice of any dispute which cannot be resolved according to the terms of paragraph 1. The Indonesian Government takes the position that for any dispute to be referred to the International Court of Justice for decision the agreement of all the parties to the dispute shall be necessary in each individual case."

Liechtenstein

The Principality of Liechtenstein maintains in force article 9 of the Convention for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs, signed at Geneva on 26 June 1936.

Myanmar

Reservation made upon signature and confirmed upon ratification:

"Subject to the understanding that the Shan State is being allowed to have reservation of the right:

"(1) To allow addicts in the Shan State to smoke opium for a transitory period of 20 years with effect from the date of coming into force of this Single Convention;

"(2) To produce and manufacture opium for the above purpose;

"(3) To furnish a list of opium consumers in the Shan State after the Shan State Government has completed the taking of such list on the 31st December, 1963."

Netherlands

In view of the equality from the point of view of public law between the Netherlands, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles, the term "non-metropolitan" mentioned in article 42 of this Convention no longer has its original meaning so far as Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles are concerned, and will consequently be deemed to mean "non-European".

Pakistan

"The Government of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan will permit temporarily in any of its territories:

"(i) The quasi-medical use of opium;

"(ii) The use of cannabis, cannabis resin, extracts and tinctures of cannabis for non-medical purposes, and

"(iii) The production and manufacture of and trade in the drugs referred to under (i) and (ii) above."

Papua New Guinea²¹

"In accordance with article 50, paragraph 2, the Government of Papua New Guinea hereby lodges a reservation in relation to article 48, paragraph 2, which provides for reference of a dispute to the International Court of Justice."

Poland

"The Government of the Polish People's Republic does not consider itself being bound by the provisions of article 12, paragraphs 2 and 3, article 13, paragraph 2, article 14, paragraphs 1 and 2 and article 31, paragraph 1 (b) of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, and concerning States deprived of the opportunity to participate in the above Convention.

"In the opinion of the Government of the Polish People's Republic it is inadmissible to impose obligations contained in the mentioned provisions, upon States which in result of other provisions of the same Convention may be deprived of the opportunity to adhere to it.

"The Polish People's Republic deems it appropriate to draw the attention to the discriminatory character of article 40, paragraph 1, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, on the basis of which certain States have been deprived of the opportunity of becoming Parties to this Convention. The Single Convention deals with the question of interest to all States and is meant to mobilize efforts of all countries in the struggle against the social danger which is the abuse of narcotic drugs. This Convention therefore should be open to all States. In accordance with the principle of sovereign equality of States, no State has the right to deprive any other State of the opportunity to participate in a Convention of such type."

Romania

Reservations:

(a) The Socialist Republic of Romania declares that it does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 48, paragraph 2, whereby any dispute between two or more Contracting Parties with respect to the interpretation or application of the Convention which is not settled by negotiation or by any other means shall, at the request of one of the Contracting Parties concerned, be referred to the International Court of Justice.

The Socialist Republic of Romania considers that such disputes may be referred to the International Court of Justice only with the consent of all parties to the dispute in each individual case.

(b) The Socialist Republic of Romania does not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 12, paragraphs 2 and 3; article 13, paragraph 2; article 14, paragraphs 1 and 2; article 31, paragraph 1 (b), in so far as those provisions refer to States which are not Parties to the Single Convention.

Declarations:

(a) The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the maintenance of the state of dependence of certain territories to which the provisions of article 42 and article 46, paragraph 1, of the Convention apply is not in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the documents adopted by the United Nations concerning the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, including the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, unanimously adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 1970, which solemnly proclaims the obligation of States to promote realization of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples in order to bring an end to colonialism without delay.

(b) The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the provisions of article 40 of the Convention are not in accordance with the principle that international multilateral treaties, the aims and objectives of which concern the international community as a whole, should be open to participation by all States.

Russian Federation

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 12, paragraphs 2 and 3, article 13, paragraph 2, article 14, paragraphs 1 and 2 and article 31, paragraph 1 (b) of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs as applied to States not entitled to become Parties to the Single Convention on the basis of the procedure provided for in article 40 of that Convention.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics deems it essential to draw attention to the discriminatory character of article 40, paragraph 1, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, under the terms of which certain States are not entitled to become Parties to the said Convention. The Single Convention concerns matters which are of interest to all States and has as its objective the enlistment of the efforts of all countries in the struggle against the social evil of the abuse of narcotics. The Convention should therefore be open to all countries. According to the principle of the sovereign equality of States, no States have the right to deny to other countries the possibility of participating in a Convention of this type.

Saudi Arabia²²

"The accession of the Government of Saudi Arabia to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs shall not be construed as implying recognition of the so-called State of Israel nor does

the accession, in any way, imply the intention of the Government of Saudi Arabia to enter into any intercourse whatsoever with the latter in matters bearing on this Convention."

Slovakia⁷

South Africa

"Subject to a reservation in respect of article 48 of the Convention, as provided for in article 50, paragraph 2."

Sri Lanka

The Government of Ceylon notified the Secretary-General that in respect of article 17 of the Convention, "the existing administration will be maintained for the purpose of applying the provisions of the Convention without setting up a 'special administration' for the purpose."

The Government added that this was to be considered a statement and not a reservation.

Switzerland

Switzerland maintains in force article 9 of the Convention for the Suppression of the Illicit Traffic in Dangerous Drugs, signed at Geneva on 26 June 1936.

Ukraine

The Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic will not consider itself bound by the provisions of article 12, paragraphs 2 and 3; article 13, paragraph 2; article 14, paragraphs 1 and 2; and article 31, paragraph 1 (b) of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs as applied to States not entitled to become Parties to the Single Convention on the basis of the procedure provided for in article 40 of that Convention.

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic deems it essential to draw attention to the discriminatory character of article 40, paragraph 1, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, under the terms of which certain States are not entitled to become Parties to the said Convention. The Single Convention concerns matters which are of interest to all States and has as its objective the enlistment of the efforts of all countries in the struggle against the social evil of the abuse of narcotics. The Convention should therefore be open to all countries. According to the principle of the sovereign equality of States, no States have the right to deny to other countries the possibility of participating in a Convention of this type.

Territorial Application

Participant:	Date of receipt of the notification:	Territories:
Australia	1 Dec 1967	All non-metropolitan territories for the international relations of which Australia is responsible, namely, the territories of Papua, Norfolk Island, Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Heard and MacDonalld Islands, Ashmore and Cartier Islands, the Australian Antarctic Territory and the Trust Territories of New Guinea and Nauru
France	19 Feb 1969	The whole of the territory of the French Republic

India	13 Dec 1964	Sikkim
Netherlands ¹¹	16 Jul 1965	For the Kingdom in Europe, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles
New Zealand ¹²	26 Mar 1963	Cook Islands (including Niue) and the Tokelau Islands, being non-metropolitan territories for the international relations of which the Government of New Zealand is responsible
United Kingdom ^{4,23}	26 Jan 1965	Antigua, Bahamas, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands, Brunei, Cayman Islands, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Fiji, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, Grenada, Hong Kong, Mauritius, Montserrat, St. Helena, St. Lucia, St. Christopher-Nevis-Anguilla, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Southern Rhodesia, Swaziland, Tonga, Turks and Caicos Islands, Virgin Islands
	27 May 1965	Aden and Protectorate of South Arabia
	3 May 1966	Barbados
	24 Jun 1977	Channel Islands and Isle of Man
United States of America	25 May 1967	All areas for the international relations of which the United States is responsible

Notes

1. Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Twenty-sixth Session, Supplement No. 1 (E/3169), p. 17.

2. The Republic of Viet-Nam had acceded to the Convention on 14 September 1970. In this regard, see also note 1 under "Viet Nam" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 23 November 1970, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Albania had stated that the Albanian Government considered the above-mentioned accession to be without any legal validity, since the only representative of the people of South Viet-Nam qualified to speak on its behalf and to enter into international commitments were the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet-Nam.

A similar communication was received by the Secretary-General on 11 January 1971 from the Permanent Representative of the Mongolian People's Republic to the United Nations.

3. Signed and ratified on behalf of the Republic of China on 30 March 1961 and 12 May 1969 respectively. See note concerning signatures, ratifications, accessions, etc. on behalf of China (note 1 under "China" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume). See also the declaration made by the Government of India upon ratification.

4. See note 2 under "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland" regarding Hong Kong in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

5. On 27 April 1999, the Government of Portugal informed the Secretary-General that the Convention would apply to Macao.

Subsequently, on 19 October and 21 October 1999, the Secretary-General received communications regarding the status of Macao from China and Portugal (see also note 3 under "China" and note 1 under "Portugal" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume). Upon resuming the exercise of sovereignty over Macao, China notified the Secretary-General that the Convention will also apply to the Macao Special Administrative Region.

In addition, the communication by the Government of the People's Republic of China contained the following reservation:

The Government of the People's Republic of China has reservation to paragraph 2 of Article 48 of the Convention.

Within the above ambit, the Government of the People's Republic of China will assume the responsibility for the international rights and obligations that place on a Party to the Convention.

6. The former Yugoslavia had signed and ratified the Convention on 30 March 1961 and 27 August 1963, respectively. See also note 1 under "Bosnia and Herzegovina", "Croatia", "former Yugoslavia", "Slovenia", "The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" and "Yugoslavia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

7. Czechoslovakia had signed and ratified the Convention on 31 July 1961 and 20 March 1964, respectively, with reservations. For the text of the reservations, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 520, pp. 361 and 412. See also note 1 under "Czech Republic" and note 1 under "Slovakia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

8. The German Democratic Republic had acceded to the Convention on 2 December 1975 with reservations and declarations. For the text of the reservations and declarations see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 987, p. 425.

The Secretary-General had also received on 15 March 1976 a communication from the Government of the German Democratic Republic stating in part as follows:

In acceding to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 30 March 1961, the German Democratic Republic started solely from the provisions on accession to this Convention as set

forth in its article 40. There was no intention of acceding to the Convention as amended by the Protocol of 25 March 1972.

Later, upon its accession to the 1972 Protocol, the Government of the German Democratic Republic declared that the said communication was to be considered as withdrawn.

See also note 2 under "Germany" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

9. See note 1 under "Germany" regarding Berlin (West) in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

10. By a communication received by the Secretary-General on 11 March 1980, the Government of Liechtenstein confirmed that it was not its intention to become a Party to the Convention as modified by the Protocol of 23 March 1972.

11. For the Kingdom in Europe, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles. See also note 1 under "Netherlands" regarding Aruba/Netherlands Antilles in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

12. See note 1 under "New Zealand" regarding Tokelau in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

13. In the instrument of ratification, the Government of Peru withdrew the reservation made on its behalf at the time of signing the Convention; for the text of that reservation, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 520, p. 376.

14. See note 1 under "Uganda" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

15. On 12 April 1994, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Greece the following communication:

"Accession of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to the Single [Convention on] Narcotic Drugs of the United Nations of 1961 does not imply its recognition on behalf of the Hellenic Republic."

See also note 1 under "Greece" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

16. *In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 24 October 1979, the Government of Argentina declared that it withdrew the reservation relating to article 49 of the Convention. (For the text of that reservation, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 520, p. 353.)*

17. *For the text of reservations as formulated by the Government of Bulgaria in respect of the same articles of the Convention at the time of its signature, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 520, p. 355.*

In a notification received on 6 May 1994, the Government of Bulgaria notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the reservations made by Bulgaria upon ratification with respect to article 48 (2). For the text of the reservations, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 649, p. 362.

18. *In a notification received on 18 January 1980, the Government of Egypt informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the declaration relating to Israel. For the text of the said declaration, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 568 p. 364. The notification indicates 25 January 1980 as the effective date of the withdrawal.*

A communication was received by the Secretary-General on 21 September 1966 from the Government of Israel with reference to the above-mentioned declaration. For the text of the communication see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 573,p. 347.

19. *In a communication received on 8 December 1989, the Government of Hungary notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the reservation in respect of article 48 (2) of the Convention made upon ratification. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 520, p. 364.*

20. *In its instrument of ratification the Government of Indonesia withdraws the declarations made upon signature regarding its intention to make reservations with respect to article 40 (1) and article 42 of the said Convention. For the text of these declarations, corresponding to paragraphs 1 and 2, see United Nations, Treaty Series , vol. 520, p. 368.*

21. *Inasmuch as the reservation in question was not formulated by Australia at the time the Convention was originally extended to Papua and New Guinea, it will become effective on the date when it would have done so, pursuant to article 41 (2) and 50 (2) of the Convention, had it been formulated on accession, that is to say the thirtieth day after the deposit of the notification of succession by the Government of Papua New Guinea, i.e., on 27 November 1980.*

22. In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 23 May 1972 the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations made the following declaration:

"The Government of Israel has noted the political character of the reservation made by the Government of Saudi Arabia on that occasion. In the view of the Government of Israel, this Convention is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements. Moreover, the said pronouncement by the Government of Saudi Arabia cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon Saudi Arabia, under general international law or under particular treaties. The Government of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of Saudi Arabia an attitude of complete reciprocity."

23. On 3 October 1983, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Argentina the following objection :

[The Government of Argentina makes a] formal objection to the declaration of territorial extension issued by the United Kingdom with regard to the Malvinas Islands (and dependencies), which that country is illegally occupying and refers to as the "Falkland Islands".

The Argentine Republic rejects and considers null and void the [said declaration] of territorial extension.

With reference to the above-mentioned objection the Secretary-General received, on 28 February 1985, from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland the following declaration:

"The Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland have no doubt as to their right, by notification to the Depositary under the relevant provisions of the above-mentioned Convention, to extend the application of the Convention in question to the Falkland Islands or to the Falkland Islands Dependencies, as the case may be.

For this reason alone, the Government of the United Kingdom are unable to regard the Argentine [communication] under reference as having any legal effect."

Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961

Algeria

Declaration:

The accession of the People's Democratic Republic of Algeria to the present Protocol shall in no way signify recognition of Israel.

This accession may not be construed as leading to entry into relations of any kind with Israel.

Belgium

With a reservation concerning the following articles:

1. Article 5 amending article 12 (5) of the Single Convention;
2. Article 9 amending article 29 (1), (2) and (5) of the Single Convention.

Brazil

"Brazil wishes to take this opportunity to repeat the declaration that was made at the appropriate occasion during the plenary session of the Protocol's Negotiating Conference which took place in Geneva from March 6th to March 24th, 1972, to the effect that the amendments to article 36 of the Convention do not oblige States with laws against extradition of nationals to extradite them.

"Under the terms of article 21 of the Protocol, Brazil wishes to make it clear that it does not accept the amendment introduced by article 1 of the Protocol to article 2, para. 4, of the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs."

Canada

"Subject to a reservation with respect to subparagraphs (i), (ii) and (iii) of paragraph 2 (b) of the amending article 14."

Cuba

The accession of the Republic of Cuba to the 1972 Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, shall not be interpreted as recognition of acceptance on the part of the Government of the Republic of Cuba to the racist Government of South Africa, which does not represent the South African people and which, because of its systematic practice of the discriminatory policy of *apartheid*, has been expelled from international agencies, condemned by the United Nations and rejected by all the peoples of the world.

The accession of the Republic of Cuba to the 1972 Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, shall not be interpreted as recognition or acceptance on the part of the Government of the Republic of Cuba of the Government of the Republic of Korea, because Cuba considers that it does not genuinely represent the interests of the Korean people.

The Government of the Republic of Cuba declares with respect to the provisions contained in article 14, paragraph (2) (b) (ii), that in accordance with its legal system, and its national laws and practice, it makes extradition conditional only on the existence of bilateral treaties.

Egypt¹³

Greece

"With a reservation to article 1 (4) amending the article 2 of the Single Convention."

India¹⁴

"The Government of India reserve their position with regard to articles 5, 6, 9, 11 and 14 of the aforesaid Protocol and do not consider themselves bound by the provisions of these articles."

Iraq

This accession shall, however, in no way signify recognition of Israel or entry into any relations therewith.

Israel¹⁵

Upon signature:

". . . The Government of Israel will not proceed to the ratification of the Protocol until it has received assurances that all the neighbouring States who intend to become parties to it will do so without reservation or declaration, and that the so-called reservation or declaration referring to Israel and made by one of Israel's neighbours in connection with its participation in the 1961 Single Convention, and which was quoted at the meeting of the Second Committee on 18 March 1972, is withdrawn."

Upon ratification:

". . . The Government of the State of Israel, in accordance with the powers vested in it by the law, decided to ratify the Protocol while maintaining all its rights to adopt toward all other parties an attitude of complete reciprocity."

Kuwait¹⁵

The Government of the State of Kuwait takes the view that its accession to the said Protocol does not in any way imply its recognition of Israel, nor does it oblige it to apply the provisions of the aforementioned Protocol in respect of the said country.

Mexico

In accordance with the provisions of article 21 'Reservations' of the Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, adopted in Geneva on 25 March 1972, the Government of Mexico, in acceding to that international instrument, makes an explicit reservation in respect of the application of articles 5 (amendment to article 12, paragraph 5, of the Single Convention); 6 (amendment to article 14, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Single Convention); and 11 (new article 21 *bis*, Limitation of Production of Opium). Accordingly, as regards the articles in respect of which this reservation is made, Mexico will be bound by the corresponding texts of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, in their original form.

Myanmar

Reservation:

" The Government of the Union of Myanmar wishes to express reservation on Article 6 relating to the right of International Narcotics Control Board (INCB).

The Government wishes to make a reservation on Article 14, Paragraph 2(b) to extradition and does not consider itself bound by the same in so far as its own Myanmar nations are concerned."

Panama

Reservation:

"With a reservation regarding article 36, paragraph 2 that appears on document of May 3, 1972 signed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Panama."

[The reservation reads as follows:

With the express reservation that the amendment which article 14 of the Protocol makes to article 36, paragraph 2, of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 (a) does not modify the extradition treaties to which the Republic of Panama is a party in any manner which may compel it to extradite its own nationals; (b) does not require the Republic of Panama to include, in such extradition treaties as it may conclude in the future, any provision requiring it to extradite its own nationals; and (c) may not be interpreted or applied in any manner which gives rise to an obligation on the part of the Republic of Panama to extradite any of its own nationals.]

Peru

[The Government of Peru] entertains reservations concerning the last part of the second paragraph of article 5 of the Protocol, amending article 12, paragraph 5, of the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, as it considers that the powers conferred therein on the International Narcotics Control Board (INCB) are incompatible with its role as a co-ordinating body for national control systems and give it supranational supervisory functions.

Romania

Reservation:

The Socialist Republic of Romania does not consider itself bound by the provisions contained in article 6, insofar as those provisions relate to States which are not parties to the Single Convention.

Declaration:

The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers that the provisions of article 17 of the Protocol are not in accordance with the principle that international multilateral treaties, the aims and objectives of which concern the world community as a whole, should be open to participation by all States.

Serbia and Montenegro³

Confirmed upon succession:

With the reservations that articles 9 and 11 of the Protocol shall not apply in the territory of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

Objections

(Unless otherwise indicated, the declarations and reservations were made upon ratification, accession or succession.)

Israel

30 September 2003

With regard to the declaration made by Algeria upon accession :

"The Government of the State of Israel has noted that the instrument of ratification of Algeria to the above mentioned Protocol contains a declaration with respect to the State of Israel. The Government of the State of Israel is of the view that such declaration, which is explicitly of a political nature, is incompatible with the purposes and objectives of this Protocol.

The Government of the State of Israel therefore objects to the aforesaid declaration made by Algeria to the Protocol of 1972 Amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961."

Territorial Application

Participant:	Date of receipt of the notification:	Territories:
United Kingdom ^{12,16}	20 Jun 1978	Bailiwick of Guernsey, the Bailiwick of Jersey, the Isle of Man, the Associated States (Antigua, Dominica, Saint Kitts-Nevis-Anguilla, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent), Belize, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Brunei, Cayman Islands, Falkland Islands and Dependencies, Gibraltar, Gilbert Islands, Hong Kong, Montserrat, Saint Helena and Dependencies, Solomon Islands, Turks and Caicos Islands and Tuvalu.

Notes

1. *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fiftieth Session, Supplement No. 1 (E/5044), p. 8.*

2. *The Protocol had been signed on behalf of the Republic of Viet-Nam on 25 March 1972. See also 1 under "Viet Nam" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.*

3. *The former Yugoslavia had signed and ratified the Protocol on 25 March 1972 and 23 June 1978, respectively, with the following reservations:*

With the reservations that articles 9 and 11 of the Protocol shall not apply in the territory of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

See also note 1 under "Bosnia and Herzegovina", "Croatia", "former Yugoslavia", "Slovenia", "The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia" and "Yugoslavia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

4. Czechoslovakia had acceded to the Protocol on 4 June 1991. See also note 1 under "Czech Republic" and note 1 under "Slovakia" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

5. With a declaration that the provisions of the Protocol shall apply to the entire territory of the French Republic (European and overseas departments and overseas territories).

6. The German Democratic Republic had acceded to the Protocol on 4 October 1988. See also note 2 under "Germany" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

7. See note 1 under "Germany" regarding Berlin (West) in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

8. For the Kingdom in Europe, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba.

9. Applicable to Niue and Tokelau. See also note 1 under "New Zealand" regarding Tokelau in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

10. Upon signature on behalf of the Government of Paraguay was affixed "Ad Referendum" in accordance with the instructions contained in the full powers. In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 18 October 1972, the Permanent Representative of Paraguay to the United Nations confirmed that the words "Ad Referendum" which preceded his signature should be considered to mean that the Protocol concerned is subject to ratification by the Republic of Paraguay, in accordance with the procedure established by the National Constitution, and to deposit of the instrument of ratification, as provided in the Protocol.

11. On 12 November 1999, the Government of Portugal informed the Secretary-General that the Protocol will apply to Macau.

Subsequently, on 9 and 15 December 1999, the Secretary-General received communications regarding the status of Macao from China and Portugal (see also note 3 under "China" and note 1 under "Portugal" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume). Upon resuming the exercise of sovereignty over Macao, China notified the Secretary-General that the Protocol will also apply to the Macao Special Administrative Region.

12. See note 2 under "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

13. In a notification received on 18 January 1980, the Government of Egypt informed the Secretary-General that it had decided to withdraw the reservation relating to Israel. For the text of the reservation, see United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 976, p. 101. The notification indicates 25 January 1980 as the effective date of the withdrawal.

14. In a note received by the Secretary-General on 14 December 1978, the Government of India clarified that the reservation made with regard to article 14 of the Protocol relates only to paragraph 2 (b) of article 36 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961.

15. In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 26 December 1973, the Acting Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations made the following statement:

"The instrument of acceptance by the Government of Kuwait of the Protocol contains a statement of a political character in respect to Israel. In the view of the Government of Israel, this is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements, which are, moreover, in flagrant contradiction to the principles, objects and purposes of the Protocol. That statement, therefore, possesses no legal validity whatsoever.

"The Government of Israel utterly rejects that statement and will proceed on the assumption that it has no validity as to the rights and duties of any State Party to the said treaties.

"The declaration of the Government of Kuwait cannot in any way affect Kuwait's obligations under whatever other obligations are binding upon that State by virtue of general international law.

"The Government of Israel, will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt toward the Government of Kuwait an attitude of complete reciprocity."

A communication, identical in essence, mutatis mutandis, was received by the Secretary-General from the Government of Israel on 11 May 1979 in respect of the declaration made upon accession by Iraq.

16. On 3 October 1983 the Secretary-General received from the Government of Argentina the following objection:

[The Government of Argentina makes a] formal objection to the declaration of territorial extension issued by the United Kingdom with regard to the Malvinas Islands (and dependencies), which that country is illegally occupying and refers to as the "Falkland Islands".

The Argentine Republic rejects and considers null and void the [said declaration] of territorial extension.