

**14. PROTOCOL FOR LIMITING AND REGULATING THE CULTIVATION OF THE
POPPY PLANT, THE PRODUCTION OF, INTERNATIONAL AND WHOLESALE TRADE
IN, AND USE OF OPIUM**

New York, 23 June 1953

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 8 March 1963, in accordance with article 21.

REGISTRATION: 8 March 1963, No. 6555.

STATUS: Signatories: 34. Parties: 51.

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 456, p. 3.

Note: The Protocol was adopted and opened for signature by the United Nations Opium Conference, held at United Nations Headquarters, New York, from 11 May to 18 June 1953. The Conference was convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations pursuant to resolution [436 A \(XIV\)](#)¹ of 27 May 1952 of the United Nations Economic and Social Council. The Conference also adopted the Final Act and seventeen resolutions, for the text of which see United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 456, p. 3.

In accordance with its article 44 (1), the provisions of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, as amended by the Protocol amending the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961 of 8 August 1975, as between the parties thereto, terminates and replaces the provisions of the above Protocol. See chapter VI.18.

<i>Participant²</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature(d)</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>	<i>Participant²</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature(d)</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>
Argentina		24 Mar 1958 a	Greece	23 Jun 1953	6 Feb 1963
Australia.....		13 Jan 1955 a	Guatemala.....		29 May 1956 a
Belgium		30 Jun 1958 a	India.....	23 Jun 1953	30 Apr 1954
Brazil		3 Nov 1959 a	Indonesia.....		11 Jul 1957 a
Cambodia.....	29 Dec 1953	22 Mar 1957	Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	15 Dec 1953	30 Dec 1959
Cameroon.....		15 Jan 1962 d	Iraq.....	29 Dec 1953	
Canada	23 Dec 1953	7 May 1954	Israel	30 Dec 1953	8 Oct 1957
Central African Republic		4 Sep 1962 d	Italy.....	23 Jun 1953	13 Nov 1957
Chile.....	9 Jul 1953	9 May 1957	Japan	23 Jun 1953	21 Jul 1954
China ³		25 May 1954	Jordan.....		7 May 1958 a
Congo.....		15 Oct 1962 d	Lebanon	11 Nov 1953	
Costa Rica.....	16 Oct 1953		Liechtenstein.....	23 Jun 1953	24 May 1961
Côte d'Ivoire		8 Dec 1961 d	Luxembourg.....		28 Jun 1955 a
Cuba.....		8 Sep 1954 a	Madagascar.....		31 Jul 1963 d
Democratic Republic of the Congo.....		31 May 1962 d	Monaco	26 Jun 1953	12 Apr 1956
Denmark	23 Jun 1953	20 Jul 1954	Montenegro ⁶	23 Oct 2006 d	
Dominican Republic	23 Jun 1953	9 Jun 1958	Netherlands (Kingdom of the).....	30 Dec 1953	
Ecuador.....	23 Jun 1953	17 Aug 1955	New Zealand ⁷	[28 Dec 1953]	[2 Nov 1956]
Egypt.....	23 Jun 1953	8 Mar 1954	Nicaragua.....		11 Dec 1959 a
El Salvador		31 Dec 1959 a	Niger		7 Dec 1964 d
France	23 Jun 1953	21 Apr 1954	Pakistan.....	3 Dec 1953	10 Mar 1955
Germany ^{4,5}	23 Jun 1953	12 Aug 1959	Panama.....	28 Dec 1953	13 Apr 1954

<i>Participant²</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature(d)</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>	<i>Participant²</i>	<i>Signature, Succession to signature(d)</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>
Papua New Guinea		28 Oct 1980 d	Sweden.....		16 Jan 1958 a
Paraguay		15 Aug 2001 a	Switzerland	23 Jun 1953	27 Nov 1956
Philippines	23 Jun 1953	1 Jun 1955	Türkiye.....	28 Dec 1953	15 Jul 1963
Republic of Korea.....	23 Jun 1953	29 Apr 1958	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	23 Jun 1953	
Rwanda		30 Apr 1964 d	United States of America.....	23 Jun 1953	18 Feb 1955
Senegal.....		2 May 1963 d	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	30 Dec 1953	
Serbia ⁸	12 Mar 2001 d				
South Africa.....	29 Dec 1953	9 Mar 1960			
Spain	22 Oct 1953	15 Jun 1956			
Sri Lanka.....		4 Dec 1957 a			

Declarations and Reservations

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

CAMBODIA

The Royal Government of Cambodia expresses its intention of availing itself of the provisions of article 19 of the Protocol.

FRANCE

It is expressly declared that the French Government reserves the right, in respect of French establishments in India, to apply the transitional measures of article 19 of this Protocol, it being understood that the period mentioned in paragraph 1, sub-paragraph (b) (iii) of that article shall be fifteen years after the coming into effect of this Protocol.

The French Government likewise reserves the right in accordance with the transitional measures of article 19 to authorize the export of opium to French establishments in India for the same period of time.

INDIA

"1. It is hereby expressly declared that the Government of India, in accordance with the provisions of article 19 of this Protocol, will permit

"(i) The use of opium for quasi-medical purposes until 31 December 1959;

"(ii) The production of opium and the export thereof, for quasi-medical purposes, to Pakistan, Ceylon, Aden and the French and Portuguese possessions on the subcontinent of India for a period of fifteen years from the date of the coming into force of this Protocol; and

"(iii) The smoking of opium, for their lifetime, by addicts not under 21 years of age, registered by the appropriate authorities for that purpose on or before 30 September 1953.

"2. The Government of India expressly reserve to them selves the right to modify this declaration or to make any other declaration under article 19 of this Protocol, at the time of the deposit by them of their instrument of ratification."

IRAN (ISLAMIC REPUBLIC OF)

"The Imperial Government of Iran, in accordance with article 25 of the Protocol for Limiting and Regulating the Cultivation of the Poppy Plant, the Production of, International and Wholesale Trade in, and Use of Opium, done at New York on 23 June 1953, and in accordance with article 16 of the Bill approved by the Iranian Parliament on 16 Bahman 1337 (7 February 1959), declares its ratification of the Protocol, and hereby further specifies that its ratification of the Protocol will in no way affect the status of the Law providing for the Prohibition of the Poppy Cultivation, as approved by Parliament on 7 Aban 1334 (30 October 1955)."

PAKISTAN

"The Government of Pakistan will permit for a period of fifteen years after the coming into effect of the said Protocol: (i) the use of opium for quasi-medical purposes; and (ii) the production of opium and/or import thereof from India or Iran for such purposes."

Territorial Application

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Date of receipt of the notification</i>	<i>Territories</i>
Australia	13 Jan 1955	Norfolk Island, Papua, Trust Territory of Nauru and Trust Territory of New Guinea
Belgium	30 Jun 1958	Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi
France	21 Apr 1954	Territories of the French Union

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Date of receipt of the notification</i>	<i>Territories</i>
New Zealand	2 Nov 1956	Cook Islands, Niue, Tokelau Islands and Trust Territory of Western Samoa
South Africa	29 Dec 1953	South West Africa
United States of America	18 Feb 1955	All areas for the international relations of which the United States is responsible

Notes:

¹ *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, Fourteenth Session, Supplement No. 1 (E/2332), p. 28.*

² The Protocol had been signed on behalf of the Republic of Viet-Nam on 23 June 1953. See also note 1 under "Viet Nam" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

³ Signed and ratified on behalf of the Republic of China on 18 September 1953 and 25 May 1954, 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).

In communications addressed to the Secretary-General with reference to the above-mentioned signature and/or ratification, the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of Czechoslovakia, Denmark, India, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Yugoslavia stated that, since their Governments did not recognize the Nationalist Chinese authorities as the Government of China, they could not regard the said signature or ratification as valid. The Permanent Missions of Czechoslovakia and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics further stated that the sole authorities entitled to act for China and the Chinese people in the United Nations and in international relations, and to sign, ratify, accede or denounce treaties, conventions and agreements on behalf of China, were the Government of the People's Republic of China and its duly appointed representatives.

In a note addressed to the Secretary-General, the Permanent Mission of China to the United Nations stated that the Government of the Republic of China was the only legal Government which represented China and the Chinese people in international relations and that, therefore, the allegations made in the above-mentioned communications as to the lack of validity of the signature or ratification in question had no legal foundation whatever.

⁴ See note 1 under "Germany" concerning Berlin (West) in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

⁵ See note 2 under "Germany" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

⁶ See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

⁷ The instrument of denunciation of the Protocol was deposited by the Government of New Zealand on 17 December

1968 in respect of the metropolitan territory of New Zealand and in respect of the Cook Islands, Niue and Tokelau Islands, the denunciation to take effect on 1 January 1969.

⁸ The former Yugoslavia had signed the Protocol on 24 June 1953. 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.

