

**17. PROTOCOL AMENDING THE SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS,
1961**

Geneva, 25 March 1972

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 8 August 1975, in accordance with article 18.
REGISTRATION: 8 August 1975, No. 14151.
STATUS: Signatories: 54. Parties: 126.
TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, p. 3.

Note: The Protocol was adopted on 24 March 1972 by the United Nations Conference to consider amendments to the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961, held at Geneva from 6 to 25 March 1972. The Conference was convened by the Secretary-General of the United Nations pursuant to resolution 1577 (L)¹ of 20 May 1971 of the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

<i>Participant</i> ^{2,3}	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>	<i>Participant</i> ^{2,3}	<i>Signature</i>	<i>Ratification, Accession(a), Succession(d)</i>
Afghanistan.....		19 Feb 2015 a	Democratic Republic of the Congo.....		15 Jul 1976 a
Algeria.....		26 Feb 2003 a	Denmark.....	25 Mar 1972	18 Apr 1975
Angola.....		26 Oct 2005 a	Djibouti.....		22 Feb 2001 a
Antigua and Barbuda.....		5 Apr 1993 a	Dominica.....		24 Sep 1993 a
Argentina.....	25 Mar 1972	16 Nov 1973	Dominican Republic.....		21 Sep 1993 a
Australia.....	22 Nov 1972	22 Nov 1972	Ecuador.....	25 Mar 1972	25 Jul 1973
Austria.....		1 Feb 1978 a	Egypt.....	25 Mar 1972	14 Jan 1974
Bahamas.....		23 Nov 1976 a	Eritrea.....		30 Jan 2002 a
Bangladesh.....		9 May 1980 a	Ethiopia.....		11 Oct 1994 a
Barbados.....		21 Jun 1976 a	Fiji.....		21 Nov 1973 a
Belarus.....		13 Sep 2001 a	Finland.....	16 May 1972	12 Jan 1973
Belgium.....	25 Mar 1972	13 Jun 1984	France ⁶	25 Mar 1972	4 Sep 1975
Benin.....		6 Nov 1973 a	Gabon.....	25 Mar 1972	
Botswana.....		27 Dec 1984 a	Germany ^{7,8}	25 Mar 1972	20 Feb 1975
Brazil.....	25 Mar 1972	16 May 1973	Ghana.....	25 Mar 1972	
Brunei Darussalam.....		25 Nov 1987 a	Greece.....	25 Mar 1972	12 Jul 1985
Bulgaria.....		18 Jul 1996 a	Guatemala.....	25 Mar 1972	9 Dec 1975
Cambodia.....	25 Mar 1972		Guinea-Bissau.....		27 Oct 1995 a
Cameroon.....		30 May 1974 a	Haiti.....	25 Mar 1972	29 Jan 1973
Canada.....		5 Aug 1976 a	Holy See.....	25 Mar 1972	7 Jan 1976
Chile.....	25 Mar 1972	19 Dec 1975	Honduras.....		8 Aug 1979 a
Colombia.....		3 Mar 1975 a	Hungary.....		12 Nov 1987 a
Costa Rica.....	25 Mar 1972	14 Feb 1973	Iceland.....		18 Dec 1974 a
Côte d'Ivoire.....	25 Mar 1972	28 Feb 1973	India.....		14 Dec 1978 a
Croatia ⁴		26 Jul 1993 d	Indonesia.....	25 Mar 1972	3 Sep 1976
Cuba.....		14 Dec 1989 a	Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	25 Mar 1972	18 Dec 2001
Cyprus.....	25 Mar 1972	30 Nov 1973	Iraq.....		25 Sep 1978 a
Czech Republic ⁵		30 Dec 1993 d			

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Ireland.....		16 Dec 1980 a	Peru.....	25 Mar 1972	12 Sep 1977
Israel.....	27 Mar 1972	1 Feb 1974	Philippines.....	25 Mar 1972	7 Jun 1974
Italy.....	25 Mar 1972	14 Apr 1975	Poland.....		9 Jun 1993 a
Jamaica.....		6 Oct 1989 a	Portugal ³		20 Apr 1979 a
Japan.....	15 Dec 1972	27 Sep 1973	Republic of Korea.....	29 Dec 1972	25 Jan 1973
Jordan.....	25 Mar 1972	28 Feb 1973	Republic of Moldova.....		15 Feb 1995 a
Kazakhstan.....		29 Apr 1997 a	Romania.....		14 Jan 1974 a
Kenya.....		9 Feb 1973 a	Russian Federation.....		3 Jun 1996 a
Kuwait.....		7 Nov 1973 a	San Marino.....		10 Oct 2000 a
Lao People's Democratic Republic.....		16 Mar 2009 a	Senegal.....	16 Aug 1972	25 Mar 1974
Latvia.....		16 Jul 1993 a	Serbia ⁴		12 Mar 2001 d
Lebanon.....	25 Mar 1972	5 Mar 1997	Seychelles.....		27 Feb 1992 a
Lesotho.....		4 Nov 1974 a	Singapore.....		9 Jul 1975 a
Liberia.....	25 Mar 1972		Slovakia ⁵		28 May 1993 d
Libya.....		27 Sep 1978 a	South Africa.....	25 Mar 1972	16 Dec 1975
Liechtenstein.....	25 Mar 1972	24 Nov 1999	Spain.....	25 Mar 1972	4 Jan 1977
Luxembourg.....	25 Mar 1972	13 Oct 1976	Sri Lanka.....		29 Jun 1981 a
Madagascar.....	25 Mar 1972	20 Jun 1974	St. Kitts and Nevis.....		9 May 1994 a
Malawi.....		4 Oct 1973 a	St. Vincent and the Grenadines.....		3 Dec 2001 d
Malaysia.....		20 Apr 1978 a	Sudan.....		5 Jul 1994 a
Mali.....		31 Oct 1995 a	Suriname.....		29 Mar 1990 a
Mauritius.....		12 Dec 1994 a	Sweden.....	25 Mar 1972	5 Dec 1972
Mexico.....		27 Apr 1977 a	Switzerland.....		22 Apr 1996 a
Monaco.....	25 Mar 1972	30 Dec 1975	Syrian Arab Republic....		1 Feb 1974 a
Mongolia.....		6 May 1991 a	Thailand.....		9 Jan 1975 a
Montenegro ⁹		23 Oct 2006 d	Togo.....	25 Mar 1972	10 Nov 1976
Morocco.....	28 Dec 1972	19 Mar 2002	Tonga.....		5 Sep 1973 a
Myanmar.....		22 Aug 2003 a	Trinidad and Tobago....		23 Jul 1979 a
Netherlands (Kingdom of the) ¹⁰		29 May 1987 a	Tunisia.....	22 Dec 1972	29 Jun 1976
New Zealand ¹¹	15 Dec 1972	7 Jun 1990	Türkiye.....	25 Mar 1972	20 Jul 2001
Nicaragua.....	25 Mar 1972	15 Feb 2005	Uganda.....		15 Apr 1988 a
Niger.....	28 Nov 1972	28 Dec 1973	Ukraine.....		27 Sep 2001 a
North Macedonia.....		13 Oct 1993 a	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ¹³	25 Mar 1972	20 Jun 1978
Norway.....	25 Mar 1972	12 Nov 1973	United States of America.....	25 Mar 1972	1 Nov 1972
Pakistan.....	29 Dec 1972	2 Jul 1999	Uruguay.....		31 Oct 1975 a
Panama.....	18 May 1972	19 Oct 1972	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).....	25 Mar 1972	4 Dec 1985
Papua New Guinea.....		28 Oct 1980 a	Zambia.....		13 May 1998 a
Paraguay ¹²	18 Oct 1972	20 Jun 1973			

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

ALGERIA

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

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.

EGYPT¹⁴

GREECE

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

INDIA¹⁵

"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."

IRAQ¹⁶

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

ISRAEL¹⁶

". . . 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."

". . . 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."

KUWAIT¹⁶

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.

MONTENEGRO⁹

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

MYANMAR

"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

"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

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.

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.

SERBIA⁴

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

"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

<i>Participant</i>	<i>Date of receipt of the notification</i>	<i>Territories</i>
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ^{13,17}	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 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.

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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).

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

⁸ 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.

⁹ See note 1 under “Montenegro” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

¹⁰ For the Kingdom in Europe, the Netherlands Antilles and Aruba. See also note 2 under “Netherlands” regarding Netherlands Antilles in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

¹¹ 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.

¹² 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.

¹³ See note 2 under “United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland” in the “Historical Information” section in the front matter of this volume.

¹⁴ 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.

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ 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.

¹⁷ 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.

