

**18. SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS, 1961, AS AMENDED BY THE
PROTOCOL AMENDING THE SINGLE CONVENTION ON NARCOTIC DRUGS, 1961**

New York, 8 August 1975

ENTRY INTO FORCE: 8 August 1975, in accordance with article 18 of the Protocol of 25 March 1972.

REGISTRATION: 8 August 1975, No. 14152.

STATUS: Parties: 186.¹

TEXT: United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 976, p. 105.
 C.N.194.2009.TREATIES-2 of 6 April 2009 (Proposal of Amendments by Bolivia to Article 49, paragraphs 1 (c) and 2 (e)); C.N.474.2009.TREATIES-3 of 30 July 2009 (Proposal of Amendments by Bolivia (Plurinational State of) to Article 49, paragraphs 1 (c) and 2 (e); Council Document E/2009/L.31 dated 24 July 2009;
 C.N.829.2009.TREATIES-4 of 19 November 2009 (Proposal of Amendments by Bolivia (Plurinational State of) to Article 49, paragraphs 1 (c) and 2 (e)); Council Document E/2009/116 dated 9 October 2009; C.N.103.2010.TREATIES-1 of 24 February 2010 (Proposal of Amendments by Bolivia (Plurinational State of) to Article 49, paragraphs 1 (c) and 2 (e)); Council Document E/2010/7 dated 3 February 2010;
 C.N.3.2011.TREATIES-1 of 18 January 2011 (Proposal of Amendments by the Plurinational State of Bolivia to Article 49, paragraphs 1 (c) and 2 (e);
 C.N.8.2011.TREATIES-2 of 18 January 2011 (Proposal of Amendments by the Plurinational State of Bolivia to Article 49, paragraphs 1 (c) and 2 (e);
 C.N.15.2011.TREATIES-3 of 25 February 2011 (Proposal of Amendments by the Plurinational State of Bolivia to Article 49, paragraphs 1 (c) and 2 (e); United States of America) and Council document E/2011/47 of 19 January 2011;
 C.N.24.2011.TREATIES-4 of 25 February 2011 (Proposal of Amendments by the Plurinational State of Bolivia to Article 49, paragraphs 1 (c) and 2 (e); Sweden) and Council document E/2011/48 of 21 January 2011; C.N.26.2011.TREATIES-5 of 25 February 2011 (Proposal of Amendments by the Plurinational State of Bolivia to Article 49, paragraphs 1 (c) and 2 (e); United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland) and Council document E/2011/49 of 21 January 2011; C.N.33.2011.TREATIES-6 of 25 February 2011 (Proposal of A

Note: The text of the Convention was established by the Secretary-General in accordance with article 22 of the Protocol.

<i>Participant</i>	<i>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</i>		<i>Participant</i>	<i>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</i>	
	<i>Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>			<i>Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>	
Afghanistan.....	19 Feb	2015	Antigua and Barbuda.....	5 Apr	1993
Albania.....			Argentina	16 Nov	1973
Algeria	26 Feb	2003	Armenia		13 Sep 1993 a
Andorra.....			Australia.....	22 Nov	1972
Angola	26 Oct	2005	Austria	1 Feb	1978

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<i>Participant</i>		<i>Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>	<i>Participant</i>		<i>Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>
Azerbaijan.....	11 Jan	1999	Democratic People's Republic of Korea....	19 Mar	2007
Bahamas.....	23 Nov	1976	Democratic Republic of the Congo.....	15 Jul	1976
Bahrain.....		7 Feb 1990 a	Denmark.....	18 Apr	1975
Bangladesh.....	9 May	1980	Djibouti.....	22 Feb	2001
Barbados.....	21 Jun	1976	Dominica.....	24 Sep	1993
Belarus.....	13 Sep	2001	Dominican Republic.....	21 Sep	1993
Belgium.....	13 Jun	1984	Ecuador.....	25 Jul	1973
Belize.....		18 Dec 2001 a	Egypt.....	14 Jan	1974
Benin.....	6 Nov	1973	El Salvador.....	26 Feb	1998
Bhutan.....		24 Aug 2005 a	Eritrea.....	30 Jan	2002
Bolivia (Plurinational State of) ²		11 Jan 2013 a	Estonia.....		5 Jul 1996 a
Bosnia and Herzegovina ³		1 Sep 1993 d	Eswatini.....		18 Oct 1995 a
Botswana.....	27 Dec	1984	Ethiopia.....	11 Oct	1994
Brazil.....	16 May	1973	Fiji.....	21 Nov	1973
Brunei Darussalam.....	25 Nov	1987	Finland.....	12 Jan	1973
Bulgaria.....	18 Jul	1996	France.....	4 Sep	1975
Burkina Faso.....		2 Jun 1992 a	Gabon.....		14 Oct 1981 a
Burundi.....		18 Feb 1993 a	Gambia.....	23 Apr	1996
Cabo Verde.....		24 May 1990 a	Georgia.....		27 Mar 2000 a
Cambodia.....	7 Jul	2005	Germany ⁶	20 Feb	1975
Cameroon.....	30 May	1974	Ghana.....		10 Apr 1990 a
Canada.....	5 Aug	1976	Greece.....	12 Jul	1985
Central African Republic.....		15 Oct 2001 a	Grenada.....		19 Aug 1998 a
Chile.....	19 Dec	1975	Guatemala.....	9 Dec	1975
China ^{1,4}		23 Aug 1985 a	Guinea.....		27 Dec 1990 a
Colombia.....	3 Mar	1975	Guinea-Bissau.....	27 Oct	1995
Comoros.....		1 Mar 2000 a	Guyana.....	15 Jul	2002
Congo.....	3 Mar	2004	Haiti.....	29 Jan	1973
Costa Rica.....	14 Feb	1973	Holy See.....	7 Jan	1976
Côte d'Ivoire.....	28 Feb	1973	Honduras.....	8 Aug	1979
Croatia ³	26 Jul	1993	Hungary.....	12 Nov	1987
Cuba.....	14 Dec	1989	Iceland.....	18 Dec	1974
Cyprus.....	30 Nov	1973	India.....	14 Dec	1978
Czech Republic ⁵		30 Dec 1993 d	Indonesia.....	3 Sep	1976
			Iran (Islamic Republic	18 Dec	2001

<i>Participant</i>	<i>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</i>		<i>Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>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</i>		<i>Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>
	<i>Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>	<i>Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>			<i>Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>	<i>Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>	
of).....				Montenegro ⁷			23 Oct 2006 d
Iraq.....	25 Sep	1978		Morocco.....	19 Mar	2002	
Ireland.....	16 Dec	1980		Mozambique	8 Jun	1998	
Israel	1 Feb	1974		Myanmar.....	22 Aug	2003	
Italy	14 Apr	1975		Namibia			31 Mar 1998 a
Jamaica	6 Oct	1989		Nepal.....			29 Jun 1987 a
Japan	27 Sep	1973		Netherlands.....	29 May	1987	
Jordan.....	28 Feb	1973		New Zealand ⁸	7 Jun	1990	
Kazakhstan.....	29 Apr	1997		Nicaragua.....	15 Feb	2005	
Kenya.....	9 Feb	1973		Niger	28 Dec	1973	
Kuwait	7 Nov	1973		Nigeria			24 Jun 1981 a
Kyrgyzstan.....	7 Oct	1994		Norway	12 Nov	1973	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	16 Mar	2009		Oman	24 Jul	1987	
Latvia.....	16 Jul	1993		Pakistan.....	2 Jul	1999	
Lebanon	5 Mar	1997		Palau			19 Aug 1998 a
Lesotho	4 Nov	1974		Panama.....	19 Oct	1972	
Liberia.....			13 Apr 1987	Papua New Guinea	28 Oct	1980	
Libya.....	27 Sep	1978		Paraguay	20 Jun	1973	
Liechtenstein.....	24 Nov	1999		Peru.....	12 Sep	1977	
Lithuania.....	28 Feb	1994		Philippines	7 Jun	1974	
Luxembourg.....	13 Oct	1976		Poland	9 Jun	1993	
Madagascar	20 Jun	1974		Portugal ¹	20 Apr	1979	
Malawi.....	4 Oct	1973		Qatar			3 Oct 1986 a
Malaysia.....	20 Apr	1978		Republic of Korea.....	25 Jan	1973	
Maldives			7 Sep 2000 a	Republic of Moldova.....	15 Feb	1995	
Mali.....	31 Oct	1995		Romania.....	14 Jan	1974	
Malta.....			22 Feb 1990 a	Russian Federation	3 Jun	1996	
Marshall Islands.....	9 Aug	1991		Rwanda			15 Jul 1981 a
Mauritania.....			24 Oct 1989 a	San Marino	10 Oct	2000	
Mauritius.....	12 Dec	1994		Sao Tome and Principe.....	20 Jun	1996	
Mexico	27 Apr	1977		Saudi Arabia			7 Nov 1997 a
Micronesia (Federated States of)	29 May	1991		Senegal.....	25 Mar	1974	
Monaco	30 Dec	1975		Serbia ³			12 Mar 2001 d
Mongolia.....	6 May	1991		Seychelles	27 Feb	1992	
				Sierra Leone.....			6 Jun 1994 a
				Singapore	9 Jul	1975	

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<i>Participant</i>		<i>Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>	<i>Participant</i>		<i>Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>
Slovakia ⁵		28 May 1993 d	Tonga.....	5 Sep 1973	
Slovenia ³		6 Jul 1992 d	Trinidad and Tobago	23 Jul 1979	
Solomon Islands	17 Mar 1982		Tunisia	29 Jun 1976	
Somalia	9 Jun 1988		Turkey.....	20 Jul 2001	
South Africa.....	16 Dec 1975		Turkmenistan.....	21 Feb 1996	
Spain	4 Jan 1977		Uganda.....	15 Apr 1988	
Sri Lanka.....	29 Jun 1981		Ukraine	27 Sep 2001	
St. Kitts and Nevis	9 May 1994		United Arab Emirates		17 Feb 1988 a
St. Lucia.....	5 Jul 1991		United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland ⁴	20 Jun 1978	
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	3 Dec 2001		United Republic of Tanzania.....		25 Mar 1999 a
State of Palestine		29 Dec 2017 a	United States of America.....	1 Nov 1972	
Sudan	5 Jul 1994		Uruguay	31 Oct 1975	
Suriname.....	29 Mar 1990		Uzbekistan		24 Aug 1995 a
Sweden.....	5 Dec 1972		Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	4 Dec 1985	
Switzerland	22 Apr 1996		Viet Nam.....		4 Nov 1997 a
Syrian Arab Republic	1 Feb 1974		Yemen.....		25 Mar 1996 a
Tajikistan		26 Mar 1997 a	Zambia	13 May 1998	
Thailand.....	9 Jan 1975		Zimbabwe		30 Jul 1993 a
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.....	13 Oct 1993				
Togo.....	10 Nov 1976				

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

ANDORRA

The Principality of Andorra does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 2 of article 48 which provide for a mandatory referral to the International Court of Justice of any dispute which cannot be resolved according to the terms of paragraph 1. The Government of Andorra 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.

BAHRAIN

With regard to article 48, paragraph 2:

[See chapter VI.16 for the text of the reservation.]
[See chapter VI.16 for the text of the declaration and the objection thereto.]

BOLIVIA (PLURINATIONAL STATE OF)

The Plurinational State of Bolivia reserves the right to allow in its territory: traditional coca leaf chewing; the consumption and use of the coca leaf in its natural state for cultural and medicinal purposes, such as its use in infusions; and also the cultivation, trade and possession of the coca leaf to the extent necessary for these licit purposes.

At the same time, the Plurinational State of Bolivia will continue to take all necessary measures to control the

cultivation of coca in order to prevent its abuse and the illicit production of the narcotic drugs which may be extracted from the leaf.

CHINA

[See chapter VI.16.]

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

[See also text of the declarations and reservations made in respect of the unamended Convention (chapter VI.15) and of the amending Protocol of 25 March 1972 (chapter VI.17).

Objections

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

AUSTRIA

"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

"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

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

SAUDI ARABIA

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

VIET NAM⁹

[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.

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

"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 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.

² The Government of the Plurinational State of Bolivia originally deposited its instrument of accession to the Convention on 23 September 1976. On 29 June 2011, the Government notified the Secretary-General that it had decided to denounce the Convention. In accordance with article 46 (2), the denunciation took effect on 1 January 2012. Following denunciation, the Plurinational State of Bolivia re-accessed to the

Convention with a reservation. See C.N.94.2013.TREATIES-VI.18.

³ 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.

⁴ The Secretary-General received communications regarding the status of Hong Kong from China and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (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.

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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.

⁷ See note 1 under "Montenegro" in the "Historical Information" section in the front matter of this volume.

⁸ 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.

⁹ 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 benefitting from [this reservation]."

