

**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>11 Jan 1999</i>	<i>23 Nov 1976</i>			<i>19 Mar 2007</i>	<i>15 Jul 1976</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	

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<i>Participant</i>	<i>Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>	<i>Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>	<i>Participant</i>	<i>Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>	<i>Accession(a), Succession(d), Ratification</i>
Iran (Islamic Republic of).....	18 Dec 2001		Mongolia.....	6 May 1991	
Iraq.....	25 Sep 1978		Montenegro ⁷		23 Oct 2006 d
Ireland.....	16 Dec 1980		Morocco.....	19 Mar 2002	
Israel	1 Feb 1974		Mozambique	8 Jun 1998	
Italy	14 Apr 1975		Myanmar.....	22 Aug 2003	
Jamaica	6 Oct 1989		Namibia		31 Mar 1998 a
Japan	27 Sep 1973		Nepal.....		29 Jun 1987 a
Jordan.....	28 Feb 1973		Netherlands (Kingdom of the).....	29 May 1987	
Kazakhstan.....	29 Apr 1997		New Zealand ⁸	7 Jun 1990	
Kenya.....	9 Feb 1973		Nicaragua.....	15 Feb 2005	
Kuwait	7 Nov 1973		Niger	28 Dec 1973	
Kyrgyzstan.....	7 Oct 1994		Nigeria		24 Jun 1981 a
Lao People's Democratic Republic	16 Mar 2009		North Macedonia	13 Oct 1993	
Latvia.....	16 Jul 1993		Norway	12 Nov 1973	
Lebanon	5 Mar 1997		Oman	24 Jul 1987	
Lesotho	4 Nov 1974		Pakistan.....	2 Jul 1999	
Liberia.....		13 Apr 1987	Palau		19 Aug 1998 a
Libya.....	27 Sep 1978		Panama.....	19 Oct 1972	
Liechtenstein.....	24 Nov 1999		Papua New Guinea	28 Oct 1980	
Lithuania.....	28 Feb 1994		Paraguay	20 Jun 1973	
Luxembourg.....	13 Oct 1976		Peru.....	12 Sep 1977	
Madagascar	20 Jun 1974		Philippines	7 Jun 1974	
Malawi.....	4 Oct 1973		Poland	9 Jun 1993	
Malaysia.....	20 Apr 1978		Portugal ¹	20 Apr 1979	
Maldives		7 Sep 2000 a	Qatar		3 Oct 1986 a
Mali.....	31 Oct 1995		Republic of Korea.....	25 Jan 1973	
Malta.....		22 Feb 1990 a	Republic of Moldova.....	15 Feb 1995	
Marshall Islands.....	9 Aug 1991		Romania.....	14 Jan 1974	
Mauritania.....		24 Oct 1989 a	Russian Federation	3 Jun 1996	
Mauritius.....	12 Dec 1994		Rwanda		15 Jul 1981 a
Mexico	27 Apr 1977		San Marino	10 Oct 2000	
Micronesia (Federated States of)	29 May 1991		Sao Tome and Principe..	20 Jun 1996	
Monaco	30 Dec 1975		Saudi Arabia		7 Nov 1997 a
			Senegal.....	25 Mar 1974	
			Serbia ³		12 Mar 2001 d

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

BAHRAIN⁹

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;

[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

- 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

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

VIET NAM^{10,11}

"[The Government of Viet Nam declares its reservation to] article 48, paragraph 2 on Dispute settlement of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961."

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 (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 On 8 July 2021, the Government of Bahrain notified the Secretary-General of its withdrawal of the following declaration made upon accession:

“[T]he 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.”

¹⁰ 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].”

¹¹ On 31 October 2022, the Government of Viet Nam notified the Secretary-General of its decision to withdraw the reservation to article 36, paragraph 2, point b on extradition made upon accession to the above Convention.

