



Treaty Series No. 51 (1993)

Convention
on Psychotropic Substances
with revised Schedules

Vienna, 21 February 1971

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by the Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs
by Command of Her Majesty
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CONVENTION ON PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

PREAMBLE

The Parties,

Being concerned with the health and welfare of mankind,

Noting with concern the public health and social problems resulting from the abuse of certain psychotropic substances,

Determined to prevent and combat abuse of such substances and the illicit traffic to which it gives rise,

Considering that rigorous measures are necessary to restrict the use of such substances to legitimate purposes,

Recognizing that the use of psychotropic substances for medical and scientific purposes is indispensable and that their availability for such purposes should not be unduly restricted,

Believing that effective measures against abuse of such substances require co-ordination and universal action,

Acknowledging the competence of the United Nations in the field of control of psychotropic substances and desirous that the international organs concerned should be within the framework of that Organization,

Recognizing that an international convention is necessary to achieve these purposes,

Agree as follows:

ARTICLE 1

Use of terms

Except where otherwise expressly indicated, or where the context otherwise requires, the following terms in this Convention have the meanings given below:

- (a) "Council" means the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.
- (b) "Commission" means the Commission on Narcotic Drugs of the Council.
- (c) "Board" means the International Narcotics Control Board provided for in the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs, 1961.¹
- (d) "Secretary-General" means the Secretary-General of the United Nations.
- (e) "Psychotropic substance" means any substance, natural or synthetic, or any material in Schedule I, II, III or IV.
- (f) "Preparation" means:
 - (i) any solution or mixture, in whatever physical state, containing one or more psychotropic substances, or
 - (ii) one or more psychotropic substances in dosage form.
- (g) "Schedule I", "Schedule II", "Schedule III" and "Schedule IV" mean the correspondingly numbered lists of psychotropic substances annexed to this Convention, as altered in accordance with Article 2.
- (h) "Export" and "Import" mean in their respective connotations the physical transfer of a psychotropic substance from one State to another State.
- (i) "Manufacture" means all processes by which psychotropic substances may be obtained, and includes refining as well as the transformation of psychotropic substances into other psychotropic substances. The term also includes the making of preparations other than those made on prescription in pharmacies.

¹ Treaty Series No. 34 (1965), Cmnd. 2631.

- (j) "Illicit traffic" means manufacture of or trafficking in psychotropic substances contrary to the provisions of this Convention.
- (k) "Region" means any part of a State which pursuant to Article 28 is treated as a separate entity for the purposes of this Convention.
- (l) "Premises" means buildings or parts of buildings, including the appertaining land.

ARTICLE 2

Scope of control of substances

1. If a Party or the World Health Organization has information relating to a substance not yet under international control which in its opinion may require the addition of that substance to any of the Schedules of this Convention, it shall notify the Secretary-General and furnish him with the information in support of that notification. The foregoing procedure shall also apply when a Party or the World Health Organization has information justifying the transfer of a substance from one Schedule to another among those Schedules, or the deletion of a substance from the Schedules.
2. The Secretary-General shall transmit such notification, and any information which he considers relevant, to the Parties, to the Commission and, when the notification is made by a Party, to the World Health Organization.
3. If the information transmitted with such a notification indicates that the substance is suitable for inclusion in Schedule I or Schedule II pursuant to paragraph 4, the Parties shall examine, in the light of all information available to them, the possibility of the provisional application to the substance of all measures of control applicable to substances in Schedule I or Schedule II, as appropriate.
4. If the World Health Organization finds:
 - (a) that the substance has the capacity to produce
 - (i) (1) a state of dependence, and
 - (2) central nervous system stimulation or depression, resulting in hallucinations or disturbances in motor function or thinking or behaviour or perception or mood, or
 - (ii) similar abuse and similar ill effects as a substance in Schedule I, II, III or IV, and
 - (b) that there is sufficient evidence that the substance is being or is likely to be abused so as to constitute a public health and social problem warranting the placing of the substance under international control,the World Health Organization shall communicate to the Commission an assessment of the substance, including the extent or likelihood of abuse, the degree of seriousness of the public health and social problem and the degree of usefulness of the substance in medical therapy, together with recommendations on control measures, if any, that would be appropriate in the light of its assessment.
5. The Commission, taking into account the communication from the World Health Organization, whose assessments shall be determinative as to medical and scientific matters, and bearing in mind the economic, social, legal, administrative and other factors it may consider relevant, may add the substance to Schedule I, II, III or IV. The Commission may seek further information from the World Health Organization or from other appropriate sources.
6. If a notification under paragraph 1 relates to a substance already listed in one of the Schedules, the World Health Organization shall communicate to the Commission its new findings, any new assessment of the substance it may make in accordance with paragraph 4 and any new recommendations on control measures it may find appropriate in the light of that assessment. The Commission, taking into account the communication from the World Health Organization as under paragraph 5 and bearing in mind the factors referred to in that paragraph, may decide to transfer the substance from one Schedule to another or to delete it from the Schedules.

7. Any decision of the Commission taken pursuant to this Article shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to all States Members of the United Nations, to non-member States Parties to this Convention, to the World Health Organization and to the Board. Such decisions shall become fully effective with respect to each Party 180 days after the date of such communication, except for any Party which, within that period, in respect of a decision adding a substance to a Schedule, has transmitted to the Secretary-General a written notice that, in view of exceptional circumstances, it is not in a position to give effect with respect to that substance to all of the provisions of the Convention applicable to substances in that Schedule. Such notice shall state the reasons for this exceptional action. Notwithstanding its notice, each Party shall apply, as a minimum, the control measures listed below:

- (a) A Party having given such notice with respect to a previously uncontrolled substance added to Schedule I shall take into account, as far as possible, the special control measures enumerated in Article 7 and, with respect to that substance, shall:
 - (i) require licences for manufacture, trade and distribution as provided in Article 8 for substances in Schedule II;
 - (ii) require medical prescriptions for supply or dispensing as provided in Article 9 for substances in Schedule II;
 - (iii) comply with the obligations relating to export and import provided in Article 12, except in respect to another Party having given such notice for the substance in question;
 - (iv) comply with the obligations provided in Article 13 for substances in Schedule II in regard to prohibition of and restrictions on export and import;
 - (v) furnish statistical reports to the Board in accordance with paragraph 4(a) of Article 16; and
 - (vi) adopt measures in accordance with Article 22 for the repression of acts contrary to laws or regulations adopted pursuant to the foregoing obligations.

- (b) A Party having given such notice with regard to a previously uncontrolled substance added to Schedule II shall, with respect to that substance:
 - (i) require licences for manufacture, trade and distribution in accordance with Article 8;
 - (ii) require medical prescriptions for supply or dispensing in accordance with Article 9;
 - (iii) comply with the obligations relating to export and import provided in Article 12, except in respect to another Party having given such notice for the substance in question;
 - (iv) comply with the obligations of Article 13 in regard to prohibition of and restrictions on export and import;
 - (v) furnish statistical reports to the Board in accordance with paragraphs 4(a), (c) and (d) of Article 16; and
 - (vi) adopt measures in accordance with Article 22 for the repression of acts contrary to laws or regulations adopted pursuant to the foregoing obligations.

- (c) A Party having given such notice with regard to a previously uncontrolled substance added to Schedule III shall, with respect to that substance:
 - (i) require licences for manufacture, trade and distribution in accordance with Article 8;
 - (ii) require medical prescriptions for supply or dispensing in accordance with Article 9;
 - (iii) comply with the obligations relating to export provided in Article 12, except in respect to another Party having given such notice for the substance in question;
 - (iv) comply with the obligations of Article 13 in regard to prohibition of and restrictions on export and import; and
 - (v) adopt measures in accordance with Article 22 for the repression of acts contrary to laws or regulations adopted pursuant to the foregoing obligations.

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- (d) A Party having given such notice with regard to a previously uncontrolled substance added to Schedule IV shall, with respect to that substance:
 - (i) require licences for manufacture, trade and distribution in accordance with Article 8;
 - (ii) comply with the obligations of Article 13 in regard to prohibition of and restrictions on export and import; and
 - (iii) adopt measures in accordance with Article 22 for the repression of acts contrary to laws or regulations adopted pursuant to the foregoing obligations.
 - (e) A Party having given such notice with regard to a substance transferred to a Schedule providing stricter controls and obligations shall apply as a minimum all of the provisions of this Convention applicable to the Schedule from which it was transferred.
8. (a) The decisions of the Commission taken under this Article shall be subject to review by the Council upon the request of any Party filed within 180 days from receipt of notification of the decision. The request for review shall be sent to the Secretary-General together with all relevant information upon which the request for review is based.
- (b) The Secretary-General shall transmit copies of the request for review and the relevant information to the Commission, to the World Health Organization and to all the Parties, inviting them to submit comments within ninety days. All comments received shall be submitted to the Council for consideration.
- (c) The Council may confirm, alter or reverse the decision of the Commission. Notification of the Council's decision shall be transmitted to all States Members of the United Nations, to non-member States Parties to this Convention, to the Commission, to the World Health Organization and to the Board.
- (d) During pendency of the review, the original decision of the Commission shall, subject to paragraph 7, remain in effect.
9. The Parties shall use their best endeavours to apply to substances which do not fall under this Convention, but which may be used in the illicit manufacture of psychotropic substances, such measures of supervision as may be practicable.

ARTICLE 3

Special provisions regarding the control of preparations

1. Except as provided in the following paragraphs of this Article, a preparation is subject to the same measures of control as the psychotropic substance which it contains, and, if it contains more than one such substance, to the measures applicable to the most strictly controlled of those substances.
2. If a preparation containing a psychotropic substance other than a substance in Schedule I is compounded in such a way that it presents no, or a negligible, risk of abuse and the substance cannot be recovered by readily applicable means in a quantity liable to abuse, so that the preparation does not give rise to a public health and social problem, the preparation may be exempted from certain of the measures of control provided in this Convention in accordance with paragraph 3.
3. If a Party makes a finding under the preceding paragraph regarding a preparation, it may decide to exempt the preparation, in its country or in one of its regions, from any or all of the measures of control provided in this Convention except the requirements of:
- (a) Article 8 (licences), as it applies to manufacture;
 - (b) Article 11 (records), as it applies to exempt preparations;
 - (c) Article 13 (prohibition of and restrictions on export and import);
 - (d) Article 15 (inspection), as it applies to manufacture;
 - (e) Article 16 (reports to be furnished by the Parties), as it applies to exempt preparations; and
 - (f) Article 22 (penal provisions), to the extent necessary for the repression of acts contrary to laws or regulations adopted pursuant to the foregoing obligations.

A Party shall notify the Secretary-General of any such decision, of the name and composition of the exempt preparation, and of the measures of control from which it is exempted. The Secretary-General shall transmit the notification to the other Parties, to the World Health Organization and to the Board.

4. If a Party or the World Health Organization has information regarding a preparation exempted pursuant to paragraph 3 which in its opinion may require the termination, in whole or in part, of the exemption, it shall notify the Secretary-General and furnish him with the information in support of the notification. The Secretary-General shall transmit such notification, and any information which he considers relevant, to the Parties, to the Commission and, when the notification is made by a Party, to the World Health Organization. The World Health Organization shall communicate to the Commission an assessment of the preparation in relation to the matters specified in paragraph 2, together with a recommendation of the control measures, if any, from which the preparation should cease to be exempted. The Commission, taking into account the communication from the World Health Organization, whose assessment shall be determinative as to medical and scientific matters, and bearing in mind the economic, social, legal, administrative and other factors it may consider relevant, may decide to terminate the exemption of the preparation from any or all control measures. Any decision of the Commission taken pursuant to this paragraph shall be communicated by the Secretary-General to all States Members of the United Nations, to non-member States Parties to this Convention, to the World Health Organization and to the Board. All Parties shall take measures to terminate the exemption from the control measure or measures in question within 180 days of the date of the Secretary-General's communication.

ARTICLE 4

Other special provisions regarding the scope of control

In respect of psychotropic substances other than those in Schedule I, the Parties may permit:

- (a) the carrying by international travellers of small quantities of preparations for personal use; each Party shall be entitled, however, to satisfy itself that these preparations have been lawfully obtained;
- (b) the use of such substances in industry for the manufacture of non-psychotropic substances or products, subject to the application of the measures of control required by this Convention until the psychotropic substances come to be in such a condition that they will not in practice be abused or recovered;
- (c) the use of such substances, subject to the application of the measures of control required by this Convention, for the capture of animals by persons specifically authorized by the competent authorities to use such substances for that purpose.

ARTICLE 5

Limitation of use to medical and scientific purposes

1. Each Party shall limit the use of substances in Schedule I as provided in Article 7.
2. Each Party shall, except as provided in Article 4, limit by such measures as it considers appropriate the manufacture, export, import, distribution and stocks of, trade in, and use and possession of, substances in Schedules II, III and IV to medical and scientific purposes.
3. It is desirable that the Parties do not permit the possession of substances in Schedules II, III and IV except under legal authority.

ARTICLE 6

Special administration

It is desirable that for the purpose of applying the provisions of this Convention, each Party establish and maintain a special administration, which may with advantage be the same as, or work in close co-operation with, the special administration established pursuant to the provisions of conventions for the control of narcotic drugs.

ARTICLE 7

Special provisions regarding substances in Schedule I

In respect of substances in Schedule I, the Parties shall:

- (a) prohibit all use except for scientific and very limited medical purposes by duly authorized persons, in medical or scientific establishments which are directly under the control of their Governments or specifically approved by them;
- (b) require that manufacture, trade, distribution and possession be under a special licence or prior authorization;
- (c) provide for close supervision of the activities and acts mentioned in paragraphs (a) and (b);
- (d) restrict the amount supplied to a duly authorized person to the quantity required for his authorized purpose;
- (e) require that persons performing medical or scientific functions keep records concerning the acquisition of the substances and the details of their use, such records to be preserved for at least two years after the last use recorded therein; and
- (f) prohibit export and import except when both the exporter and importer are the competent authorities or agencies of the exporting and importing country or region, respectively, or other persons or enterprises which are specifically authorized by the competent authorities of their country or region for the purpose. The requirements of paragraph 1 of Article 12 for export and import authorizations for substances in Schedule II shall also apply to substances in Schedule I.

ARTICLE 8

Licences

1. The Parties shall require that the manufacture of, trade (including export and import trade) in, and distribution of substances listed in Schedules II, III and IV be under licence or other similar control measure.
2. The Parties shall:
 - (a) control all duly authorized persons and enterprises carrying on or engaged in the manufacture of, trade (including export and import trade) in, or distribution of substances referred to in paragraph 1;
 - (b) control under licence or other similar control measure the establishments and premises in which such manufacture, trade or distribution may take place; and
 - (c) provide that security measures be taken with regard to such establishments and premises in order to prevent theft or other diversion of stocks.
3. The provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article relating to licensing or other similar control measures need not apply to persons duly authorized to perform and while performing therapeutic or scientific functions.
4. The Parties shall require that all persons who obtain licences in accordance with this convention or who are otherwise authorized pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article or subparagraph (b) of Article 7 shall be adequately qualified for the effective and faithful execution of the provisions of such laws and regulations as are enacted in pursuance of this Convention.

ARTICLE 9

Prescriptions

1. The Parties shall require that substances in Schedules II, III and IV be supplied or dispensed for use by individuals pursuant to medical prescription only, except when individuals may lawfully obtain, use, dispense or administer such substances in the duly authorized exercise of therapeutic or scientific functions.

2. The Parties shall take measures to ensure that prescriptions for substances in Schedules II, III and IV are issued in accordance with sound medical practice and subject to such regulation, particularly as to the number of times they may be refilled and the duration of their validity, as will protect the public health and welfare.

3. Notwithstanding paragraph 1, a Party may, if in its opinion local circumstances so require and under such conditions, including record-keeping, as it may prescribe, authorize licensed pharmacists or other licensed retail distributors designated by the authorities responsible for public health in its country or part thereof to supply, at their discretion and without prescription, for use for medical purposes by individuals in exceptional cases, small quantities, within limits to be defined by the Parties, of substances in Schedules III and IV.

ARTICLE 10

Warnings on packages, and advertising

1. Each Party shall require, taking into account any relevant regulations or recommendations of the World Health Organization, such directions for use, including cautions and warnings, to be indicated on the labels where practicable and in any case on the accompanying leaflet of retail packages of psychotropic substances, as in its opinion are necessary for the safety of the user.

2. Each Party shall, with due regard to its constitutional provisions, prohibit the advertisement of such substances to the general public.

ARTICLE 11

Records

1. The Parties shall require that, in respect of substances in Schedule I, manufacturers and all other persons authorized under Article 7 to trade in and distribute those substances keep records, as may be determined by each Party, showing details of the quantities manufactured, the quantities held in stock, and, for each acquisition and disposal, details of the quantity, date, supplier and recipient.

2. The Parties shall require that, in respect of substances in Schedules II and III, manufacturers, wholesale distributors, exporters and importers keep records, as may be determined by each Party, showing details of the quantities manufactured and, for each acquisition and disposal, details of the quantity, date, supplier and recipient.

3. The Parties shall require that, in respect of substances in Schedule II, retail distributors, institutions for hospitalization and care and scientific institutions keep records, as may be determined by each Party, showing, for each acquisition and disposal, details of the quantity, date, supplier and recipient.

4. The Parties shall ensure, through appropriate methods and taking into account the professional and trade practices in their countries, that information regarding acquisition and disposal of substances in Schedule III by retail distributors, institutions for hospitalization and care and scientific institutions is readily available.

5. The Parties shall require that, in respect of substances in Schedule IV, manufacturers, exporters and importers keep records, as may be determined by each Party, showing the quantities manufactured, exported and imported.

6. The Parties shall require manufacturers of preparations exempted under paragraph 3 of Article 3 to keep records as to the quantity of each psychotropic substance used in the manufacture of an exempt preparation, and as to the nature, total quantity and initial disposal of the exempt preparation manufactured therefrom.

7. The Parties shall ensure that the records and information referred to in this Article which are required for purposes of reports under Article 16 shall be preserved for at least two years.

ARTICLE 12

Provisions relating to international trade

1. (a) Every Party permitting the export or import of substances in Schedule I or II shall require a separate import or export authorization, on a form to be established by the Commission, to be obtained for each such export or import whether it consists of one or more substances.
 - (b) Such authorization shall state the international non-proprietary name, or, lacking such a name, the designation of the substance in the Schedule, the quantity to be exported or imported, the pharmaceutical form, the name and address of the exporter and importer, and the period within which the export or import must be effected. If the substance is exported or imported in the form of a preparation, the name of the preparation, if any, shall additionally be furnished. The export authorization shall also state the number and date of the import authorization and the authority by whom it has been issued.
 - (c) Before issuing an export authorization the Parties shall require an import authorization, issued by the competent authority of the importing country or region and certifying that the importation of the substance or substances referred to therein is approved, and such an authorization shall be produced by the person or establishment applying for the export authorization.
 - (d) A copy of the export authorization shall accompany each consignment, and the Government issuing the export authorization shall send a copy to the Government of the importing country or region.
 - (e) The Government of the importing country or region, when the importation has been effected, shall return the export authorization with an endorsement certifying the amount actually imported, to the Government of the exporting country or region.
2. (a) The Parties shall require that for each export of substances in Schedule III exporters shall draw up a declaration in triplicate, on a form to be established by the Commission, containing the following information:
 - (i) the name and address of the exporter and importer;
 - (ii) the international non-proprietary name, or, failing such a name, the designation of the substance in the Schedule;
 - (iii) the quantity and pharmaceutical form in which the substance is exported, and, if in the form of a preparation, the name of the preparation, if any; and
 - (iv) the date of despatch.
 - (b) Exporters shall furnish the competent authorities of their country or region with two copies of the declaration. They shall attach the third copy to their consignment.
 - (c) A Party from whose territory a substance in Schedule III has been exported shall, as soon as possible but not later than ninety days after the despatch, send to the competent authorities of the importing country or region, by registered mail with return of receipt requested, one copy of the declaration received from the exporter.
 - (d) The Parties may require that, on receipt of the consignment, the importer shall transmit the copy accompanying the consignment, duly endorsed stating the quantities received and the date of receipt, to the competent authorities of his country or region.
3. In respect of substances in Schedules I and II the following additional provisions shall apply:
 - (a) The Parties shall exercise in free ports and zones the same supervision and control as in other parts of their territory, provided, however, that they may apply more drastic measures.
 - (b) Exports of consignments to a post office box, or to a bank to the account of a person other than the person named in the export authorization, shall be prohibited.

- (c) Exports to bonded warehouses of consignments of substances in Schedule I are prohibited. Exports of consignments of substances in Schedule II to a bonded warehouse are prohibited unless the Government of the importing country certifies on the import authorization, produced by the person or establishment applying for the export authorization, that it has approved the importation for the purpose of being placed in a bonded warehouse. In such case the export authorization shall certify that the consignment is exported for such purpose. Each withdrawal from the bonded warehouse shall require a permit from the authorities having jurisdiction over the warehouse and, in the case of a foreign destination, shall be treated as if it were a new export within the meaning of this Convention.
- (d) Consignments entering or leaving the territory of a Party not accompanied by an export authorization shall be detained by the competent authorities.
- (e) A Party shall not permit any substances consigned to another country to pass through its territory, whether or not the consignment is removed from the conveyance in which it is carried, unless a copy of the export authorization for consignment is produced to the competent authorities of such Party.
- (f) The competent authorities of any country or region through which a consignment of substances is permitted to pass shall take all due measures to prevent the diversion of the consignment to a destination other than that named in the accompanying copy of the export authorization, unless the Government of the country or region through which the consignment is passing authorizes the diversion. The Government of the country or region of transit shall treat any requested diversion as if the diversion were an export from the country or region of transit to the country or region of new destination. If the diversion is authorized, the provisions of paragraph 1 (e) shall also apply between the country or region of transit and the country or region which originally exported the consignment.
- (g) No consignment of substances, while in transit or whilst being stored in a bonded warehouse, may be subjected to any process which would change the nature of the substance in question. The packing may not be altered without the permission of the competent authorities.
- (h) The provisions of sub-paragraphs (e) to (g) relating to the passage of substances through the territory of a Party do not apply where the consignment in question is transported by aircraft which does not land in the country or region of transit. If the aircraft lands in any such country or region, those provisions shall be applied so far as circumstances require.
- (i) The provisions of this paragraph are without prejudice to the provisions of any international agreements which limit the control which may be exercised by any of the Parties over such substances in transit.

ARTICLE 13

Prohibition of and restrictions on export and import

1. A Party may notify all the other Parties through the Secretary-General that it prohibits the import into its country or into one of its regions of one or more substances in Schedule II, III or IV, specified in its notification. Any such notification shall specify the name of the substance as designated in Schedule II, III or IV.
2. If a Party has been notified of a prohibition pursuant to paragraph 1, it shall take measures to ensure that none of the substances specified in the notification is exported to the country or one of the regions of the notifying Party.
3. Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraphs, a Party which has given notification pursuant to paragraph 1 may authorize by special import licence in each case the import of specified quantities of the substances in question or preparations containing such substances. The issuing authority of the importing country shall send two copies of the special import licence, indicating the name and address of the importer and the exporter, to the competent authority of the exporting country or region, which may then authorize the exporter to make the shipment. One copy of the special import licence, duly endorsed by the competent authority of the exporting country or region, shall accompany the shipment.

ARTICLE 14

Special provisions concerning the carriage of psychotropic substances in first-aid kits of ships, aircraft or other forms of public transport engaged in international traffic

1. The international carriage by ships, aircraft or other forms of international public transport, such as international railway trains and motor coaches, of such limited quantities of substances in Schedule II, and III or IV as may be needed during their journey or voyage for first-aid purposes or emergency cases shall not be considered to be export, import or passage through a country within the meaning of this Convention.
2. Appropriate safeguards shall be taken by the country of registry to prevent the improper use of the substances referred to in paragraph 1 or their diversion for illicit purposes. The Commission, in consultation with appropriate international organizations, shall recommend such safeguards.
3. Substances carried by ships, aircraft or other forms of international public transport, such as international railway trains and motor coaches, in accordance with paragraph 1 shall be subject to the laws, regulations, permits and licences of the country of registry, without prejudice to any rights of the competent local authorities to carry out checks, inspections and other control measures on board these conveyances. The administration of such substances in the case of emergency shall not be considered a violation of the requirement of paragraph 1 of Article 9.

ARTICLE 15

Inspection

The Parties shall maintain a system of inspection of manufacturers, exporters, importers, and wholesale and retail distributors of psychotropic substances and of medical and scientific institutions which use such substances. They shall provide for inspections, which shall be made as frequently as they consider necessary, of the premises and of stocks and records.

ARTICLE 16

Reports to be furnished by the Parties

1. The Parties shall furnish to the Secretary-General such information as the Commission may request as being necessary for the performance of its functions, and in particular an annual report regarding the working of the Convention in their territories including information on:
 - (a) important changes in their laws and regulations concerning psychotropic substances; and
 - (b) significant developments in the abuse of and the illicit traffic in psychotropic substances within their territories.
2. The Parties shall also notify the Secretary-General of the names and addresses of the governmental authorities referred to in sub-paragraph (f) of Article 7, in Article 12 and in paragraph 3 of Article 13. Such information shall be made available to all Parties by the Secretary-General.
3. The Parties shall furnish, as soon as possible after the event, a report to the Secretary-General in respect of any case of illicit traffic in psychotropic substances or seizure from such illicit traffic which they consider important because of:
 - (a) new trends disclosed;
 - (b) the quantities involved;
 - (c) the light thrown on the sources from which the substances are obtained; or
 - (d) the methods employed by illicit traffickers.

Copies of the report shall be communicated in accordance with sub-paragraph (b) of Article 21.

4. The Parties shall furnish to the Board annual statistical reports in accordance with forms prepared by the Board:

- (a) in regard to each substance in Schedules I and II, on quantities manufactured, exported to and imported from each country or region as well as on stocks held by manufacturers;
- (b) in regard to each substance in Schedules III and IV, on quantities manufactured, as well as on total quantities exported and imported;
- (c) in regard to each substance in Schedules II and III, on quantities used in the manufacture of exempt preparations; and
- (d) in regard to each substance other than a substance in Schedule I, on quantities used for industrial purposes in accordance with sub-paragraph (b) of Article 4.

The quantities manufactured which are referred to in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of this paragraph do not include the quantities of preparations manufactured.

5. A Party shall furnish the Board, on its request, with supplementary statistical information relating to future periods on the quantities of any individual substance in Schedule III and IV exported to and imported from each country or region. That Party may request that the Board treat as confidential both its request for information and the information given under this paragraph.

6. The Parties shall furnish the information referred to in paragraphs 1 and 4 in such a manner and by such dates as the Commission or the Board may request.

ARTICLE 17

Functions of the Commission

1. The Commission may consider all matters pertaining to the aims of this Convention and to the implementation of its provisions, and may make recommendations relating thereto.
2. The decisions of the Commission provided for in Articles 2 and 3 shall be taken by a two-thirds majority of the members of the Commission.

ARTICLE 18

Reports of the Board

1. The Board shall prepare annual reports on its work containing an analysis of the statistical information at its disposal, and, in appropriate cases, an account of the explanations, if any, given by or required of Governments, together with any observations and recommendations which the Board desires to make. The Board may make such additional reports as it considers necessary. The reports shall be submitted to the Council through the Commission, which may make such comments as it sees fit.
2. The reports of the Board shall be communicated to the Parties and subsequently published by the Secretary-General. The Parties shall permit their unrestricted distribution.

ARTICLE 19

Measures by the Board to ensure the execution of the provisions of the Convention

1. (a) If, on the basis of its examination of information submitted by governments to the Board or of information communicated by United Nations organs, the Board has reason to believe that the aims of this Convention are being seriously endangered by reason of the failure of a country or region to carry out the provisions of this Convention, the Board shall have the right to ask for explanations from the Government of the country or region in question. Subject to the right of the Board to call the attention of the Parties, the Council and the Commission to the matter referred to in sub-paragraph (c) below, it shall treat as confidential a request for information or an explanation by a government under this sub-paragraph.
 - (b) After taking action under sub-paragraph (a), the Board, if satisfied that it is necessary to do so, may call upon the Government concerned to adopt such remedial measures as shall seem under the circumstances to be necessary for the execution of the provisions of this Convention.
 - (c) If the Board finds that the Government concerned has failed to give satisfactory explanations when called upon to do so under sub-paragraph (a), or has failed to adopt any remedial measures which it has been called upon to take under sub-paragraph (b), it may call the attention of the Parties, the Council and the Commission to the matter.
2. The Board, when calling the attention of the Parties, the Council and the Commission to a matter in accordance with paragraph 1 (c), may, if it is satisfied that such a course is necessary, recommend to the Parties that they stop the export, import, or both, of particular psychotropic substances, from or to the country or region concerned, either for a designated period or until the Board shall be satisfied as to the situation in that country or region. The State concerned may bring the matter before the Council.
 3. The Board shall have the right to publish a report on any matter dealt with under the provisions of this Article, and communicate it to the Council, which shall forward it to all Parties. If the Board publishes in this report a decision taken under this Article or any information relating thereto, it shall also publish therein the views of the Government concerned if the latter so requests.
 4. If in any case a decision of the Board which is published under this Article is not unanimous, the views of the minority shall be stated.
 5. Any State shall be invited to be represented at a meeting of the Board at which a question directly interesting it is considered under this Article.
 6. Decisions of the Board under this Article shall be taken by a two-thirds majority of the whole number of the Board.
 7. The provisions of the above paragraphs shall also apply if the Board has reason to believe that the aims of this Convention are being seriously endangered as a result of a decision taken by a Party under paragraph 7 of Article 2.

ARTICLE 20

Measures against the abuse of psychotropic substances

1. The Parties shall take all practicable measures for the prevention of abuse of psychotropic substances and for the early identification, treatment, education, after-care, rehabilitation and social reintegration of the persons involved, and shall co-ordinate their efforts to these ends.
2. The Parties shall as far as possible promote the training of personnel in the treatment, after-care, rehabilitation and social reintegration of abusers of psychotropic substances.
3. The Parties shall assist persons whose work so requires to gain an understanding of the problems of abuse of psychotropic substances and of its prevention, and shall also promote such understanding among the general public if there is a risk that abuse of such substances will become widespread.

ARTICLE 21

Action against the illicit traffic

Having due regard to their constitutional, legal and administrative systems, the Parties shall:

- (a) make arrangements at the national level for the co-ordination of preventive and repressive action against the illicit traffic; to this end they may usefully designate an appropriate agency responsible for such co-ordination;
- (b) assist each other in the campaign against the illicit traffic in psychotropic substances, and in particular immediately transmit, through the diplomatic channel or the competent authorities designated by the Parties for this purpose, to the other Parties directly concerned, a copy of any report addressed to the Secretary-General under Article 16 in connexion with the discovery of a case of illicit traffic or a seizure;
- (c) co-operate closely with each other and with the competent international organizations of which they are members with a view to maintaining a co-ordinated campaign against the illicit traffic;
- (d) ensure that international co-operation between the appropriate agencies be conducted in an expeditious manner; and
- (e) ensure that, where legal papers are transmitted internationally for the purpose of judicial proceedings, the transmittal be effected in an expeditious manner to the bodies designated by the Parties; this requirement shall be without prejudice to the right of a Party to require that legal papers be sent to it through the diplomatic channel.

ARTICLE 22

Penal provisions

1. (a) Subject to its constitutional limitations, each Party shall treat as a punishable offence, when committed intentionally, any action contrary to a law or regulation adopted in pursuance of its obligations under this Convention, and shall ensure that serious offences shall be liable to adequate punishment, particularly by imprisonment or other penalty of deprivation of liberty.
(b) Notwithstanding the preceding sub-paragraph, when abusers of psychotropic substances have committed such offences, the Parties may provide, either as an alternative to conviction or punishment or in addition to punishment, that such abusers undergo measures of treatment, education, after-care, rehabilitation and social reintegration in conformity with paragraph 1 of Article 20.
2. Subject to the constitutional limitations of a Party, its legal system and domestic law,
 - (a) (i) if a series of related actions constituting offences under paragraph 1 has been committed in different countries, each of them shall be treated as a distinct offence;
(ii) intentional participation in, conspiracy to commit and attempts to commit, any of such offences, and preparatory acts and financial operations in connexion with the offences referred to in this Article, shall be punishable offences as provided in paragraph 1;
(iii) foreign convictions for such offences shall be taken into account for the purpose of establishing recidivism; and
(iv) serious offences heretofore referred to committed either by nationals or by foreigners shall be prosecuted by the Party in whose territory the offence was committed, or by the Party in whose territory the offender is found if extradition is not acceptable in conformity with the law of the Party to which application is made, and if such offender has not already been prosecuted and judgement given.

- (b) It is desirable that the offences referred to in paragraph 1 and paragraph 2 (a) (ii) be included as extradition crimes in any extradition treaty which has been or may hereafter be concluded between any of the Parties, and, as between any of the Parties which do not make extradition conditional on the existence of a treaty or on reciprocity, be recognized as extradition crimes; provided that extradition shall be granted in conformity with the law of the Party to which application is made, and that the Party shall have the right to refuse to effect the arrest or grant the extradition in cases where the competent authorities consider that the offence is not sufficiently serious.
3. Any psychotropic substance or other substance, as well as any equipment, used in or intended for the commission of any of the offences referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2 shall be liable to seizure and confiscation.
4. The provisions of this Article shall be subject to the provisions of the domestic laws of the Party concerned on questions of jurisdiction.
5. Nothing contained in this Article shall affect the principle that the offences to which it refers shall be defined, prosecuted and punished in conformity with the domestic law of a Party.

ARTICLE 23

Application of stricter control measures than those required by this Convention

A Party may adopt more strict or severe measures of control than those provided by this Convention if, in its opinion, such measures are desirable or necessary for the protection of the public health and welfare.

ARTICLE 24

Expenses of international organs incurred in administering the provisions of the Convention

The expenses of the Commission and the Board in carrying out their respective functions under this Convention shall be borne by the United Nations in such manner as shall be decided by the General Assembly. The Parties which are not Members of the United Nations shall contribute to these expenses such amounts as the General Assembly finds equitable and assesses from time to time after consultation with the Governments of these Parties.

ARTICLE 25

Procedure for admission, signature, ratification and accession

1. Members of the United Nations, States not Members of the United Nations which are members of a specialized agency of the United Nations or of the International Atomic Energy Agency or Parties to the Statute of the International Court of Justice,¹ and any other State invited by the Council, may become Parties to this Convention:
- (a) by signing it; or
 - (b) by ratifying it after signing it subject to ratification; or
 - (c) by acceding to it.
2. The Convention shall be open for signature until 1 January 1972 inclusive. Thereafter it shall be open for accession.
3. Instruments of ratification or accession shall be deposited with the Secretary-General.

¹Treaty Series No. 67 (1946), Cmd. 7015.

ARTICLE 26

Entry into force

1. The Convention shall come into force on the ninetieth day after forty of the States referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 25 have signed it without reservation of ratification or have deposited their instruments of ratification or accession.¹
2. For any other State signing without reservation of ratification, or depositing an instrument of ratification or accession after the last signature or deposit referred to in the preceding paragraph, the Convention shall enter into force on the ninetieth day following the date of its signature or deposit of its instrument of ratification or accession.

ARTICLE 27

Territorial application

The Convention shall apply to all non-metropolitan territories for the international relations of which any Party is responsible except where the previous consent of such a territory is required by the Constitution of the Party or of the territory concerned, or required by custom. In such a case the Party shall endeavour to secure the needed consent of the territory within the shortest period possible, and when the consent is obtained the Party shall notify the Secretary-General. The Convention shall apply to the territory or territories named in such a notification from the date of its receipt by the Secretary-General. In those cases where the previous consent of the non-metropolitan territory is not required, the Party concerned shall, at the time of signature, ratification or accession, declare the non-metropolitan territory or territories to which this Convention applies.

ARTICLE 28

Regions for the purposes of this Convention

1. Any Party may notify the Secretary-General that, for the purposes of this Convention, its territory is divided into two or more regions, or that two or more of its regions are consolidated into a single region.
2. Two or more Parties may notify the Secretary-General that, as the result of the establishment of a customs union between them, those Parties constitute a region for the purposes of this Convention.
3. Any notification under paragraph 1 or 2 shall take effect on 1 January of the year following the year in which the notification was made.

ARTICLE 29

Denunciation

1. After the expiry of two years from the date of the coming into force of this Convention any Party may, on its own behalf or on behalf of a territory for which it has international responsibility, and which has withdrawn its consent given in accordance with Article 27, denounce this Convention by an instrument in writing deposited with the Secretary-General.
2. The denunciation, if received by the Secretary-General on or before the first day of July of any year, shall take effect on the first day of January of the succeeding year, and if received after the first day of July it shall take effect as if it had been received on or before the first day of July in the succeeding year.
3. The Convention shall be terminated if, as a result of denunciations made in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2, the conditions for its coming into force as laid down in paragraph 1 of Article 26 cease to exist.

¹The Convention entered into force on 16 August 1976.

ARTICLE 30

Amendments

1. Any Party may propose an amendment to this Convention. The text of any such amendment and the reasons therefor shall be communicated to the Secretary-General, who shall communicate them to the Parties and to the Council. The Council may decide either:
 - (a) that a conference shall be called in accordance with paragraph 4 of Article 62 of the charter of the United Nations¹ to consider the proposed amendment; or
 - (b) that the Parties shall be asked whether they accept the proposed amendment and also asked to submit to the Council any comments on the proposal.
2. If a proposed amendment circulated under paragraph 1 (b) has not been rejected by any Party within eighteen months after it has been circulated, it shall thereupon enter into force. If however a proposed amendment is rejected by any Party, the Council may decide, in the light of comments received from Parties, whether a conference shall be called to consider any amendment.

ARTICLE 31

Disputes

1. If there should arise between two or more Parties a dispute relating to the interpretation or application of this Convention, the said Parties shall consult together with a view to the settlement of the dispute by negotiation, investigation, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, recourse to regional bodies, judicial process or other peaceful means of their own choice.
2. Any such dispute which cannot be settled in the manner prescribed shall be referred, at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute, to the International Court of Justice for decision.

ARTICLE 32

Reservations

1. No reservation other than those made in accordance with paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 of the present Article shall be permitted.
2. Any State may at the time of signature, ratification or accession make reservations in respect of the following provisions of the present Convention:
 - (a) Article 19, paragraphs 1 and 2;
 - (b) Article 27; and
 - (c) Article 31.
3. A State which desires to become a Party but wishes to be authorized to make reservations other than those made in accordance with paragraphs 2 and 4 may inform the Secretary-General of such intention. Unless by the end of twelve months after the date of the Secretary-General's communication of the reservation concerned, this reservation has been objected to by one third of the States that have signed without reservation of ratification, ratified or acceded to this Convention before the end of that period, it shall be deemed to be permitted, it being understood however that States which have objected to the reservation need not assume towards the reserving State any legal obligation under this Convention which is affected by the reservation.
4. A State on whose territory there are plants growing wild which contain psychotropic substances from among those in Schedule I and which are traditionally used by certain small, clearly determined groups in magical or religious rites, may, at the time of signature, ratification or accession, make reservations concerning these plants, in respect of the provisions of Article 7, except for the provisions relating to international trade.
5. A State which has made reservations may at any time by notification in writing to the Secretary-General withdraw all or part of its reservations.

¹ Treaty Series No. 67 (1946), Cmd. 7015.

ARTICLE 33

Notifications

The Secretary-General shall notify to all States referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 25:

- (a) signatures, ratifications and accessions in accordance with Article 25;
- (b) the date upon which this Convention enters into force in accordance with Article 26;
- (c) denunciations in accordance with Article 29; and
- (d) declarations and notifications under Articles 27, 28, 30 and 32.

In witness whereof, the undersigned, duly authorized, have signed this Convention on behalf of their respective Governments.

Done at Vienna, this twenty-first day of February one thousand nine hundred and seventy-one, in a single copy in the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish languages, each being equally authentic. The Convention shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the United Nations, who shall transmit certified true copies thereof to all the Members of the United Nations and to the other States referred to in paragraph 1 of Article 25.

SIGNATURES, RATIFICATIONS AND ACCESSIONS

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of deposit of Instrument of Ratification or Accession(A)</i>
Afghanistan		21 May 1985(A)‡
Algeria		14 July 1978(A)
Argentina*	21 Feb. 1971‡	16 Feb. 1978
Australia*	23 Dec. 1971	19 May 1982‡
Bahamas		31 Aug. 1987(A)
Bahrain... ..		7 Feb. 1990(A)‡
Bangladesh		11 Oct. 1990(A)‡
Barbados		28 Jan. 1975(A)
Benin		6 Nov. 1973(A)
Bolivia		20 Mar. 1985(A)
Botswana		27 Dec. 1984(A)
Brazil*	21 Feb. 1971‡	14 Feb. 1973‡
Brunei Darussalam		24 Nov. 1987(A)
Bulgaria		18 May 1972(A)‡
Burkina Faso		20 Jan. 1987(A)
Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic*	30 Dec. 1971‡	15 Dec. 1978‡
Cameroon		5 June 1981(A)
Canada... ..		10 Sept. 1988(A)‡
Cape Verde		24 May 1990(A)
Chile*	21 Feb. 1971	18 May 1972
China		23 Aug. 1985(A)‡
Colombia		12 May 1981(A)
Costa Rica*	2 Sept. 1971	16 Feb. 1977
Côte d'Ivoire		11 Apr. 1984(A)
Cuba		26 Apr. 1976(A)‡
Cyprus		26 Nov. 1973(A)
Czechoslovakia		13 Oct. 1988(A)‡
Denmark*	21 Feb. 1971	18 Apr. 1975
Dominican Republic		19 Nov. 1975(A)
Ecuador		7 Sept. 1973(A)
Egypt*	21 Feb. 1971‡	14 June 1972‡
Ethiopia		23 June 1980(A)
Finland*	15 Oct 1971	20 Nov. 1972
France*	17 Dec. 1971	28 Jan. 1975‡
Gabon		14 Oct. 1981(A)
German Democratic Republic		2 Dec. 1975(A)‡
Germany, Federal Republic of*	23 Dec. 1971	2 Dec. 1977‡
Ghana*... ..	21 Feb. 1971	10 Apr. 1990
Greece*	21 Feb. 1971	10 Feb. 1977
Grenada		25 Apr. 1980(A)
Guatemala		13 Aug. 1979(A)
Guinea		27 Dec. 1990(A)
Guyana*	21 Feb. 1971	4 May 1977
Holy See*	21 Feb. 1971	7 Jan. 1976
Hungary*	30 Dec. 1971‡	19 July 1979‡
Iceland		18 Dec. 1974(A)
India		23 Apr. 1975(A)‡
Iran*	21 Feb. 1971	
Iraq		17 May 1976(A)‡
Ireland		7 Aug. 1992(A)
Italy		27 Nov. 1981(A)
Jamaica		6 Oct. 1989(A)
Japan*	21 Dec. 1971	31 Aug. 1990
Jordan		8 Aug. 1975(A)
Korea, Republic of		12 Jan. 1978(A)
Kuwait		13 July 1979(A)‡
Lebanon*	21 Feb. 1971	
Lesotho		23 Apr. 1975(A)
Liberia*	21 Feb. 1971	

<i>State</i>	<i>Date of signature</i>	<i>Date of deposit of Instrument of Ratification or Accession (A)</i>
Libya		24 Apr. 1979(A)‡
Luxembourg		7 Feb. 1991(A)
Madagascar		20 June 1974(A)
Malawi		9 Apr. 1980(A)
Malaysia		22 July 1986(A)
Malta		22 Feb. 1990(A)
Marshall Islands		9 Aug. 1991(A)
Mauritania		24 Oct. 1989(A)
Mauritius		8 May 1973(A)
Mexico		20 Feb. 1975(A)‡
Micronesia		29 Apr. 1991(A)
Monaco*	21 Feb. 1971	6 July 1977
Morocco		11 Feb. 1980(A)
New Zealand*	13 Sept. 1971	7 June 1990†
Nicaragua		24 Oct. 1973(A)
Nigeria		23 June 1981(A)
Norway		18 July 1975(A)
Pakistan		9 June 1977(A)
Panama		18 Feb. 1972(A)
Papua New Guinea		20 Nov. 1981(A)‡
Paraguay**	28 July 1971	3 Feb. 1972
Peru		28 Jan. 1980(A)‡
Philippines		7 June 1974(A)
Poland*	30 Dec. 1971	3 Jan. 1975‡
Portugal		20 Apr. 1979(A)
Qatar		18 Dec. 1986(A)
Rwanda*	21 Feb. 1971	15 July 1981
Saudi Arabia		29 Jan. 1975(A)
Senegal		10 June 1977(A)
Seychelles		27 Feb. 1992(A)
Singapore		17 Sept. 1990(A)
Slovenia		1 July 1992(S)
Somalia		2 Sept. 1986(A)
South Africa		27 Jan. 1972(A)‡
Spain		20 July 1973(A)‡
Suriname		29 Mar. 1990(A)
Sweden*	21 Feb. 1971	5 Dec. 1972
Syria		8 Mar. 1976(A)
Thailand		21 Nov. 1975(A)
Togo*	21 Feb. 1971	18 May 1976
Tonga		24 Oct. 1975(A)
Trinidad and Tobago*	21 Feb. 1971	14 Mar. 1979
Tunisia		23 July 1979(A)‡
Turkey*	21 Feb. 1971‡	1 Apr. 1981‡
Uganda... ..		15 Apr. 1988(A)
Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic*	30 Dec. 1971‡	20 Nov. 1978‡
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*	30 Dec. 1971‡	3 Nov. 1978‡
United Arab Emirates		17 Feb. 1988(A)
United Kingdom*	21 Feb. 1971	24 Mar. 1986‡††
United States of America*	21 Feb. 1971	16 Apr. 1980‡
Uruguay		16 Mar. 1976(A)
Venezuela*	21 Feb. 1971	23 May 1972
Yugoslavia*	21 Feb. 1971‡	15 Oct. 1973
Zaire		12 Oct. 1977(A)

* Subject to ratification.

** Ad referendum.

‡ For reservations, declarations and statements see pages 22-28.

† Applies also to Niue and Tokelau.

†† Extended to Hong Kong and the British Virgin Islands on 13 December 1990, and to Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Antarctic Territory, the Cayman Islands, the Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Montserrat, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, and the Turks and Caicos Islands on 3 June 1993.

RESERVATIONS, DECLARATIONS AND STATEMENTS

AFGHANISTAN

The instrument of accession deposited by the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan contains the following reservation:

[*Courtesy translation*] [*Original: Dari*]

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, while acceding to the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, declares that it does not consider itself bound to the provision of the second paragraph of Article 31, since this paragraph calls for the submission to the International Court of Justice upon the request of one of the Parties, of differences of opinion that may arise between two or several Parties to the Convention on its interpretation and implementation.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, therefore, declares in this connection that in the event of a conflict of opinion on such cases, the issue at conflict shall be submitted to the International Court of Justice not at the request of one of the sides, but upon the agreement of all Parties concerned.

ARGENTINA

[*Translation*]

The Government of the Republic of Argentina signed the Convention subject to a reservation with regard to the effects of the application of the Convention on non-metropolitan territories whose sovereignty is in dispute, as was indicated in their vote on Article 27.

AUSTRALIA

The instrument of ratification deposited by the Government of Australia contains the following declaration made pursuant to Article 27 of the Convention:

[*Original: English*]

“The Convention shall not apply to the non-metropolitan territories for the international relations of which Australia is responsible.”

BAHRAIN

The instrument of accession deposited by the Government of the State of Bahrain contains the following reservation and declaration:

Reservation

“The State of Bahrain does not recognise the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice laid down in Article 31, paragraph 2 of the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances.”

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.”

BANGLADESH

The instrument of accession by the Government of Bangladesh contains the following reservation:

[*Original: English*]

“The Government of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh, having considered the Convention, hereby accedes to the aforesaid Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, and undertakes to abide by its provisions albeit having permissible reservations on Paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4 under Article 32 of the Convention.”

BRAZIL

On signing the Convention the Government of the Federative Republic of Brazil made the following reservation (confirmed on ratification, except as far as concerns the reservation to Article 27):

“With reservation to Article 19, paragraphs 1 and 2, Articles 27 and 31”.

BULGARIA

The instrument of accession deposited by the Government of the People’s Republic of Bulgaria contains the following reservation:

[*Translation*]

The People’s Republic of Bulgaria does not consider itself bound by the decisions of the International Court on cases that have been brought before it, pursuant to Article 31 of the Convention, without the consent of the People’s Republic of Bulgaria.

BYELORUSSIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

On signing the Convention the Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic made the following reservations and declarations which were confirmed on ratification:

[Translation] Reservations

The Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic will not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 19, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 as applied to States not entitled to become Parties to the Convention on the basis of the procedure provided for in Article 25 of that Convention.

The Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 31 of the Convention concerning the referral to the International Court of Justice of a dispute relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention at the request of any one of the Parties to the dispute and declares that the referral of any such dispute to the International Court of Justice shall in each case require the consent of all the Parties to the dispute.

Declarations

The Government of the Byelorussian SSR states that the provisions of Article 25 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, under the terms of which a number of States are not entitled to become Parties to the said Convention, are of a discriminatory nature and considers that in accordance with the principle of the sovereign equality of States the Convention should be open for participation by all interested States without any discrimination or restriction.

The Government of the Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic deems it essential to state that the provisions of Article 27 of the Convention are at variance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples of the United Nations General Assembly (resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960), which proclaims the necessity of "bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations".

CANADA

The instrument of accession deposited by the Government of Canada contains the following reservation:

[Original: English and French]

"Whereas Canada is desirous of acceding to the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, 1971, and whereas Canada's population includes certain small clearly determined groups who use in magical or religious rites certain psychotropic substances of plant origin included in the schedules to the said Convention, and whereas the said substances occur in plants which grow in North America but not in Canada, a reservation of any present or future application, if any, of the provisions of the said Convention to peyote is hereby made pursuant to Article 32, paragraph 3 of the Convention."

CHINA

The instrument of accession deposited by the Government of the People's Republic of China contains the following reservation and declaration:

[Courtesy translation] [Original: Chinese]

"1. The Chinese government has reservation on paragraph 2, Article 48 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961 and on paragraph 2, Article 31 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971.

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."

CUBA

The instrument of accession deposited by the Government of the Republic of Cuba contains the following reservation and declaration:

[Translation] Reservation

The Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 31 of the Convention, since, in its view, disputes between Parties should be settled only by direct negotiations through the diplomatic channel.

Declaration

The Revolutionary Government of the Republic of Cuba considers that, despite the fact that the Convention deals with matters affecting the interests of all States, the provisions of Article 25, paragraph 1, and Article 26 of the Convention are discriminatory in character in that they deny a number of States the right of signature and accession, thus violating the principle of the sovereign equality of States.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The instrument of accession deposited by the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic contains the following reservations and declarations:

Reservations

[*Translation*] [*Original: Czech*]

[The Government of Czechoslovakia] declares, in accordance with Article 32, para 2, of the Convention, that the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 19, paras 1 and 2, of the Convention as far as they concern States that are disqualified for becoming parties to the Convention under its Article 25.

[The Government of Czechoslovakia] does not consider itself bound by the provision of Article 31, para 2, of the Convention which regulates obligatory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice and declares that for submission of a dispute to the International Court of Justice for decision consent of all parties to the dispute is required in every case.

Note: The reservation made on accession regarding Article 31(2), was withdrawn on 22 January 1991.

Declarations

[*Original: English*]

—In respect of Article 25 of the Convention:

“The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic declares that the provisions of Article 25 of the Convention are contrary to the principle of sovereign equality, and of a discriminatory nature. In this context, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic reaffirms its position that the Convention should be open for participation by all States.”

—In respect of Article 27 of the Convention:

“The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic considers it necessary also to declare that the provisions of Article 27 of the Convention are at variance with the declaration of the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly resolution 1514/XV of 14 December 1960, which proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.”

EGYPT

The Government of the United Arab Republic signed with a reservation as to Article 19, paragraphs 2 and 3, Article 27 and Article 31. The instrument of ratification of the Convention contains the following reservations:

[*Translation*]

The United Arab Republic reserves its position on Article 19, para 1, 2 (concerning Measures by the Board to ensure the execution of the provision of the Convention and its right of contestation).

The UAR reserves its position on article 27 (concerning the existence of territories or colonies pertaining to certain states).

The UAR reserves its position on article 31 (concerning the method of settlement of disputes between members).

FRANCE

The instrument of ratification deposited by the Government of the French Republic contains the following reservation and declaration:

[*Translation*]

With regard to Article 31, France does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraph 2 and declares that disputes relating to the interpretation and application of the Convention which have not been settled through the channels provided for in paragraph 1 of the said article may be referred to the International Court of Justice only with the consent of all the parties to the dispute.

[*Translation*]

France declares that the provisions of the Convention will apply throughout the territory of the French Republic (European and overseas departments and overseas Territories).

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The instrument of accession deposited by the Government of the German Democratic Republic contains the following reservations and declarations:

[*Translation*]: *Reservations*

In respect of Article 19, paragraphs 1 and 2

The German Democratic Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 19, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Convention, insofar as they concern States which have no opportunity to become parties to the Convention in accordance with Article 25.

In respect of Article 31, paragraph 2

The German Democratic Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 31, paragraph 2, of the Convention, which provides for compulsory jurisdiction by the International Court of Justice, and, with regard to the competence of the International Court of Justice for disputes relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention, holds the view that in any such case the consent of all parties to the dispute shall be required to refer it for decision to the International Court of Justice.

Declarations

In respect of Article 25

The German Democratic Republic considers that the provisions of Article 25 of the Convention are inconsistent with the principle that all States pursuing their policies in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations shall have the right to become parties to conventions affecting the interests of all States.

In respect of Article 27

The position of the German Democratic Republic on the provisions of Article 27 of the Convention, insofar as they concern the application of the Convention to colonial and other dependent territories, is governed by the provisions of the United Nations Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples (Res. 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960) proclaiming the necessity of bringing colonialism in all its forms and manifestations to a speedy and unconditional end.

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

In communications accompanying the instrument of ratification the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany made the following reservations and declaration:

[Translation] Reservations

1. In respect of Article 11, paragraph 2 (only regarding Schedule III):

In the Federal Republic of Germany, manufacturers, wholesale distributors, importers and exporters are not required to keep records of the type described but instead to mark specifically those items in their invoices which contain substances and preparations in Schedule III. Invoices and packaging slips showing such items are to be preserved by these persons for a minimum period of five years.

2. In respect of Article 11, paragraph 4:

In the Federal Republic of Germany, the persons and institutions named in this provision will keep separate files, for at least five years, of invoices showing items that contain substances and preparations in Schedule III which they have received from the persons named in Article 11, paragraph 2, and will once a year determine their stock of substances and preparations in Schedule III. Any other acquisition and any disposal or removal without prescription of substances and preparations in Schedule III will be recorded separately. These records will likewise be preserved for five years.

Declaration

The Convention shall also apply to Berlin (West) with effect from the date on which it enters into force for the Federal Republic of Germany.

HUNGARY

On signature the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic availed itself of the possibility accorded to it in paragraph 2 of Article 32 and made reservations in respect of Article 19, paragraphs 1 and 2, Article 27 and Article 31 of the Convention. The instrument of ratification deposited by the Government contains the following reservations and declarations:

[Translation]

(a) The Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 19 concerning the States which, under Article 25 of the Convention, are deprived of the opportunity to become parties to the Convention.

(b) The Hungarian People's Republic does not consider itself bound by paragraph 2 of Article 31, which provides for the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice and it declares that disputes arising in connection with the application and interpretation of the Convention and not settled in accordance with paragraph 1 of Article 31 can be submitted to the International Court of Justice only with the consent of all the Parties to the dispute.

[This reservation was subsequently withdrawn.]

Declarations: [Translation]

(a) The Hungarian People's Republic calls attention to the fact that Article 25 of the Convention is of a discriminative nature and is at variance with the principle of sovereign equality of States and it considers that the Convention should be open to all interested States.

(b) The Hungarian People's Republic deems it necessary to declare further that Article 27 of the Convention is inconsistent with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations (resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960), which proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations.

Note: The reservation made on accession regarding Article 31(2), was withdrawn on 8 December 1989.

INDIA

The instrument of accession deposited by the Government of the Republic of India contains the following reservation:

"The Government of India reserve their position with regard to paragraph 2 of Article 31 of the aforesaid Convention and do not consider themselves bound by the provisions of that paragraph."

IRAQ

The instrument of accession deposited by the Government of the Republic of Iraq contains the following reservations and declaration:

Reservations [Translation provided by the Government of Iraq]

The Government of the Republic of Iraq hereby declare that they do not consider themselves bound by the provisions of paragraphs (1) and (2) of Article 19 of the Convention inasmuch as those two paragraphs are considered to be an interference in the internal affairs of the Republic of Iraq.

2. The Government of the Republic of Iraq declare that they do not consider themselves to be bound by the provisions of paragraph (2) of Article 31 of the said Convention. The Government of the Republic of Iraq consider that recourse to the International Court of Justice in a dispute to which they are party shall not be had except with their approval.

Declaration [Translation provided by the Government of Iraq]

Entry into the above Convention by the Republic of Iraq shall, however, in no way signify recognition of Israel or be conducive to entry into any relations therewith.

ISRAEL

On 29 October 1979, the Secretary-General received from the Government of the State of Israel the following communication:

“The Government of the State of Israel has noted the political character of the statement made by the Government of Kuwait. In the view of the Government of the State of Israel, this Convention is not the proper place for making such political pronouncements. Moreover, the said declaration cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon Kuwait under general international law or under particular conventions. The Government of the State of Israel will, in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards the Government of Kuwait an attitude of complete reciprocity.”

KUWAIT

The instrument of accession deposited by the Government of the State of Kuwait was accompanied by the following declaration:

“It is understood that the Accession of the State of Kuwait to the Convention on Psychotropic Substances done at Vienna on the 21st of February, 1971, does not in any way mean recognition of Israel by the State of Kuwait. Furthermore, no treaty relations will arise between the State of Kuwait and Israel.”

LIBYA

The instrument of accession deposited by the Government of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya contains the following reservation in respect of Article 31 of the Convention:

[Translation]

... the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya ... does not consider itself bound by its provisions concerning the compulsory reference to the International Court of Justice disputes resulting from this Convention.

MEXICO

The instrument of accession deposited by the Government of the United Mexican States contains the following reservation:

[Translation]

The Government of Mexico, in acceding to the Convention on Psychotropic Substances adopted on 21 February 1971, makes, pursuant to the provisions of Article 32, paragraph 4, of the Convention, an express reservation with regard to the application of the said international instrument, since there still exists in its territory certain indigenous ethnic groups which, in magical or religious rites, traditionally make use of wild plants which contain Psychotropic substances from among those in Schedule I.

PAPUA NEW GUINEA

The instrument of accession deposited by the Government of the Independent State of Papua New Guinea contains the following reservations:

“The Government of Papua New Guinea in accordance with Article 32, paragraph 2 of the Convention hereby lodges a reservation in relation to Article 31, paragraph 2, of the Convention which provides for reference of a dispute to the International Court of Justice.

The Government of Papua New Guinea in accordance with Article 32, paragraph 3 of the Convention hereby lodges a reservation in relation to Article 10, paragraph 1, which provides for warning on packages and advertising.”

PERU

The instrument of accession deposited by the Government of the Republic of Peru specified that reservations were made with respect to Articles 7 and 19 (1) and (2) of the Convention. The Government of Peru indicated that the reservation to Article 7 did not extend to the provisions relating to international trade, in accordance with the provisions of Article 32 (4) of the Convention.

POLAND

On signature the Government of the Polish People's Republic made the following reservations, which were confirmed on ratification:

"The Government of the Polish People's Republic wishes to make reservations concerning the following provisions

(1) Paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 19 of the above-said Convention as applicable to States deprived of the opportunities of becoming Parties to the Convention in view of the procedure provided for in Article 25 of the Convention.

In the considered opinion of the Government of the Polish People's Republic the provisions of Article 25 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 are of discriminatory character. In this connection the Government of the Polish People's Republic reiterates its firm position that the above-said Convention, in accordance with the principle of sovereign equality of states, should be open to all interested states without any discrimination.

(2) Paragraph 2 of Article 31 of the Convention which provides that disputes which cannot be settled by negotiation, investigation, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, recourse to regional bodies, judicial process or other peaceful means of their own choice, shall be referred, at the request of any one of the parties to the dispute, to the International Court of Justice for decision. In this connection the Government of the Polish People's Republic wishes to state that a submission of a dispute to the International Court of Justice, for its decision can be made only with full consent to such a procedure by all parties to the dispute and not at the request of one or some of them."

SOUTH AFRICA

The instrument of accession deposited by the Government of the Republic of South Africa contains the following reservations:

"The Government of the Republic of South Africa deem it advisable to accede to the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, subject to reservations in respect of Article 19, paragraphs 1 and 2, Article 27 and Article 31 as provided for in Article 32, paragraph 2 of the Convention."

SPAIN

In a communication received by the Secretary-General on 20 December 1973 the Government of Spain made the following statement:

[Translation]

Spain considers itself to be internationally responsible for the territory of the Sahara; consequently the provisions of the 1971 Vienna Convention on Psychotropic Substances shall also apply to that territory.

TUNISIA

The instrument of accession deposited by the Government of the Tunisian Republic contains the following reservation:

Any such disputes which cannot be settled in the manner prescribed shall be referred, with the agreement of all the parties to the dispute, to the International Court of Justice for decision.

TURKEY

The Government of the Republic of Turkey signed the Convention subject to the following reservation which was confirmed on ratification:

Reservation with respect to Article 31(2) of the Convention, made in accordance with its Article 32(2).

UKRAINIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

The Government of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic signed the Convention subject to the following reservations and declarations which were confirmed on ratification:

[Translation] Reservations

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic will not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 19, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 as applied to States not entitled to become Parties to the Convention on the basis of the procedure provided for in Article 25 of that Convention.

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 31 of the Convention concerning the referral to the International Court of Justice of a dispute relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention at the request of any one of the Parties to the dispute and declares that the referral of any such dispute to the International Court of Justice shall in each case require the consent of all Parties to the dispute.

Declarations

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic states that the provisions of Article 25 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, under the terms of which a number of States are not entitled to become Parties to the said Convention, are of a discriminatory nature and considers that in accordance with the principle of the sovereign equality of States the convention should be open for participation by all interested States without any discrimination or restriction.

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic deems it essential to state that the provisions of Article 27 of the Convention are at variance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples of the United Nations General Assembly (resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960), which proclaims the necessity of "bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations".

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

On signing the Convention the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics made the following reservations and declarations which were confirmed on ratification:

[Translation] Reservations

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 19, paragraphs 1 and 2, of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances of 1971 as applied to States not entitled to become Parties to the Convention on the basis of the procedure provided for in Article 25 of that Convention.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics does not consider itself bound by the provisions of Article 31 of the Convention concerning the referral to the International Court of Justice of a dispute relating to the interpretation or application of the Convention at the request of any one of the Parties to the dispute and declares that the referral of any such dispute to the International Court of Justice shall in each case require the consent of all Parties to the dispute.

Declarations

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics states that the provisions of Article 25 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances, under the terms of which a number of States are not entitled to become Parties to the said Convention, are of a discriminatory nature and considers that in accordance with the principle of the sovereign equality of States the Convention should be open for participation by all interested States without any discrimination or restriction.

The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics deems it essential to state that the provisions of Article 27 of the Convention are at variance with the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples of the United Nations General Assembly (resolution 1514 (XV) of 14 December 1960), which proclaims the necessity of "bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all its forms and manifestations".

UNITED KINGDOM

On 13 December 1990, the Secretary-General received from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland the following declaration:

[Original: English]

"In accordance with Article 27 thereof, I hereby declare, on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom, that the said Convention shall extend to Hong Kong and to the British Virgin Islands and that, in accordance with Article 28 thereof, Hong Kong and the British Virgin Islands are each a separate region for the purposes of the Convention."

On 3 June 1993, the Secretary-General received from the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland the following declaration:

[Original: English]

"In accordance with Article 27 I hereby declare, on behalf of the Government of the United Kingdom, that henceforth the said Convention shall apply to Anguilla, Bermuda, the British Antarctic Territory, the Cayman Islands, the Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Montserrat, South Georgia and the South Sandwich Islands, and the Turks and Caicos Islands."

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The instrument of ratification deposited by the Government of the United States of America contains the following reservation:

"That in accord with paragraph 4 of Article 32 of the Convention, peyote harvested and distributed for use by the Native American Church in its religious rites is excepted from the provisions of Article 7 of the Convention on Psychotropic Substances."

YUGOSLAVIA

The Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia signed subject to a reservation with regard to Article 27 of the Convention.

OBJECTION BY ISRAEL

On 14 May 1990, the Secretary-General received from the Government of Israel the following objection concerning the declaration made by Bahrain:

The Government of the State of Israel has noted that the instrument of accession of Bahrain to the Convention contains a declaration in respect of Israel.

In the view of the Government of the State of Israel such declaration, which is explicitly of a political character, is incompatible with the purposes and objectives of the Convention and cannot in any way affect whatever obligations are binding upon Bahrain under general international law or under particular Conventions.

The Government of the State of Israel will in so far as concerns the substance of the matter, adopt towards Bahrain an attitude of complete reciprocity.

LIST OF SUBSTANCES IN THE SCHEDULES*¹

List of Substances in Schedule I

<i>International non-proprietary name</i>	<i>Other non-proprietary or trivial names</i>	<i>Chemical name</i>
1.	DET	<i>N,N</i> -diethyltryptamine
2.	DMHP	3-(1,2-dimethylheptyl)-1-hydroxy-7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6,6,9-trimethyl-6 <i>H</i> -dibenzo [<i>b,d</i>]pyran
3.	DMT	<i>N,N</i> -dimethyltryptamine
4. (+)-LYSERGIDE	LSD, LSD-25	(+)- <i>N,N</i> -diethyllysergamide (<i>d</i> -lysergic acid diethylamide)
5.	mescaline	3,4,5-trimethoxyphenethylamine
6.	parahexyl	3-hexyl-1-hydroxy-7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6,6,9-trimethyl-6 <i>H</i> -dibenzo[<i>b,d</i>]pyran
7.	psilocine, psilocin	3-(2-dimethylaminoethyl)-4-hydroxyindole
8. PSILOCYBINE		3-(2-dimethylaminoethyl)-indol-4-yl dihydrogen phosphate
9.	STP, DOM	2-amino-1-(2,5-dimethoxy-4-methyl)phenylpropane
10.	tetrahydrocannabinols, all isomers	1-hydroxy-3-pentyl-6a,7,10,10a-tetrahydro-6,6,9-trimethyl-6- <i>H</i> -dibenzo[<i>b,d</i>]pyran

List of Substances in Schedule II

<i>International non-proprietary name</i>	<i>Other non-proprietary or trivial names</i>	<i>Chemical name</i>
1. AMPHETAMINE		(±)-2-amino-1-phenylpropane
2. DEXAMPHETAMINE		(+)-2-amino-1-phenylpropane
3. METHAMPHETAMINE		(+)-2-methylamino-1-phenylpropane
4. METHYLPHENIDATE		2-phenyl-2-(2-piperidy)acetic acid, methyl ester
5. PHENCYCLIDINE		1-(1-phenylcyclohexyl) piperidine
6. PHENMETRAZINE		3-methyl-2-phenylmorpholine

List of Substances in Schedule III

<i>International non-proprietary name</i>	<i>Other non-proprietary or trivial names</i>	<i>Chemical name</i>
1. AMOBARBITAL		5-ethyl-5-(3-methylbutyl) barbituric acid
2. CYCLOBARBITAL		5-(1-cyclohexen-1-yl)-5-ethylbarbituric acid
3. GLUTETHIMIDE		2-ethyl-2-phenylglutarimide
4. PENTOBARBITAL		5-ethyl-5-(1-methylbutyl) barbituric acid
5. SECOBARBITAL		5-allyl-5-(1-methylbutyl) barbituric acid

*The names printed in capitals in the left-hand column are the International Non-Proprietary Names (INN). With one exception ((+)-LYSERGIDE), other non-proprietary or trivial names are given only where no INN has yet been proposed.

¹For amended Schedules see pages 31-35.

List of Substances in Schedule IV

<i>International non-proprietary name</i>	<i>Other non-proprietary or trivial names</i>	<i>Chemical name</i>
1. AMFEPRAMONE		2-(diethylamino)propiofenone
2. BARBITAL		5,5-diethylbarbituric acid
3.	ethchlorvynol	ethyl-2-chlorovinylethynyl-carbinol
4. ETHINAMATE		1-ethynylcyclohexanol carbamate
5. MEPROBAMATE		2-methyl-2-propyl-1,3-propanediol dicarbamate
6. METHAQUALONE		2-methyl-3-o-tolyl-4(3H)- quinazolinone
7. METHYLPHENOBARBITAL		5-ethyl-1-methyl-5-phenyl- barbituric acid
8. METHYPRYLON		3,3-diethyl-5-methyl-2,4- piperidine-dione
9. PHENOBARBITAL		5-ethyl-5-phenylbarbituric acid
10. PIPRADROL		1,1-diphenyl-1-(2-piperidyl)-methanol
11.	SPA	(-)-dimethylamino-1,2- diphenylethane

Revised Schedules including all amendments made by the Commission on Narcotic Drugs
in force as of 7 December 1991

Amendment

Replace the Schedules by the following text.

LIST OF SUBSTANCES IN THE SCHEDULES

List of Substances in Schedule I

<i>International non-proprietary name</i>	<i>Other non-proprietary or trivial names</i>	<i>Chemical name</i>
1. BROLAMFETAMINE	DOB	(±)-4-bromo-2,5-dimethoxy- α -methylphenethylamine
2. CATHINONE		(—)-(S)-2-aminopropiophenone
3.	DET	3-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl]indole
4.	DMA	(±)-2,5-dimethoxy- α -methylphenethylamine
5.	DMHP	3-(1,2-dimethylheptyl)-7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6,6,9-trimethyl-6H-dibenzo[b,d]pyran-1-ol
6.	DMT	3-[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]indole
7.	DOET	(±)-4-ethyl-2,5-dimethoxy- α -phenethylamine
8. N-ETHYL-TENAMFETAMINE	MDE, N-ETHYL-MDA	(±)-N-ethyl- α -methyl-3,4-(methylenedioxy)phenethylamine
9. ETICYCLIDINE	PCE	N-ethyl-1-phenylcyclohexylamine
10. N-HYDROXY-TENAMFETAMINE	N-OH MDA, N-HYDROXY-MDA	(±)-N-[α -methyl-3,4-(methylenedioxy)phenethyl]hydroxylamine
11. (+)-LYSERGIDE	LSD, LSD-25	9,10-didehydro-N,N-diethyl-6-methylergoline-8 β -carboxamine
12.	MDMA	(±)-N, α -dimethyl-3,4-(methylenedioxy)phenethylamine
13.	mescaline	3,4,5-trimethoxyphenethylamine
14. 4-METHYLAMINO-REX		(±)-cis-2-amino-4-methyl-5-phenyl-2-oxazoline (±)-cis-4,5-dihydro-4-methyl-5-phenyl-2-oxazolamine
15.	MMDA	2-methoxy- α -methyl-4,5-(methylenedioxy)phenethylamine
16.	parahexyl	3-hexyl-7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6,6,9-trimethyl-6H-dibenzo[b,d]pyran-1-ol
17.	PMA	p-methoxy- α -methylphenethylamine
18.	psilocine, psilotsin	3-[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]indol-4-ol
19. PSILOCYBINE		3-[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]-indol-4-yl dihydrogen phosphate
20. ROLICYCLIDINE	PHP, PCPY	1-(1-phenylcyclohexyl)pyrrolidine
21.	STP, DOM	2,5-dimethoxy- α ,4-dimethylphenethylamine
22. TENAMFETAMINE	MDA	α -methyl-3,4-(methylenedioxy)phenethylamine
23. TENOCYCLIDINE	TCP	1-[1-(2-thienyl)cyclohexyl]piperidine

List of Substances in Schedule I (continued)

<i>International non-proprietary name</i>	<i>Other non-proprietary or trivial names</i>	<i>Chemical name</i>
24.	tetrahydrocannabinol, the following isomers and their stereochemical variants	7,8,9,10-tetrahydro-6,6,9-trimethyl- 3-pentyl-6 <i>H</i> -dibenzo[<i>b,d</i>] pyran-1-ol (9 <i>R</i> ,10 <i>aR</i>)8,9,10,10 <i>a</i> -tetrahydro- 6,6,9-trimethyl-3-pentyl-6 <i>H</i> - dibenzo[<i>b,d</i>]pyran-1-ol (6 <i>aR</i> ,9 <i>R</i> ,10 <i>aR</i>)-6 <i>a</i> ,9,10,10 <i>a</i> - tetrahydro-6,6,9-trimethyl-3- pentyl-6 <i>H</i> -dibenzo[<i>b,d</i>]pyran-1-ol (6 <i>aR</i> ,10 <i>aR</i>)-6 <i>a</i> ,7,10,10 <i>a</i> -tetrahydro- 6,6,9-trimethyl-3-pentyl-6 <i>H</i> - dibenzo[<i>b,d</i>]pyran-1-ol 6 <i>a</i> ,7,8,9-tetrahydro-6,6,9-trimethyl- 3-pentyl-6 <i>H</i> -dibenzo[<i>b,d</i>] pyran-1-ol (6 <i>aR</i> ,10 <i>aR</i>)-6 <i>a</i> ,7,8,9,10,10 <i>a</i> -hexa- hydro-6,6-dimethyl-9-methylene- 3-pentyl-6 <i>H</i> -dibenzo[<i>b,d</i>] pyran-1-ol
25.	TMA	(±)-3,4,5-trimethoxy-α-methylphen- ethylamine

The salts of the substances listed in this Schedule whenever the existence of such salts is possible.

List of Substances in Schedule II

<i>International non-proprietary name</i>	<i>Other non-proprietary or trivial names</i>	<i>Chemical name</i>
1. AMFETAMINE	amphetamine	(±)-α-methylphenethylamine
2. DEXAMFETAMINE	dexamphetamine	(+)-α-methylphenethylamine
3. DRONABINOL	(-)- <i>trans</i> -Δ-9- tetrahydro- cannabinol	(6 <i>aR</i> ,10 <i>aR</i>)-6 <i>a</i> ,7,8,10 <i>a</i> -tetrahydro- 6,6,9-trimethyl-3-pentyl-6 <i>H</i> - dibenzo[<i>b,d</i>]pyran-1-ol
4. FENETYLLINE		7-[2-[(α-methylphenethyl)amino] ethyl]theophylline
5. LEVAMFETAMINE	levamphetamine	(-)-(<i>R</i>)-α-methylphenethylamine
6.	levomethamphetamine	(-)- <i>N</i> ,α-dimethylphenethylamine
7. MECLOQUALONE		3-(<i>o</i> -chlorophenyl)-2-methyl-4(3 <i>H</i>)- quinazolinone
8. METAMFETAMINE	methamphetamine	(+)-(<i>S</i>)- <i>N</i> ,α-dimethylphenethylamine
9. METAMFETAMINE RACEMATE	methamphetamine racemate	(±)- <i>N</i> ,α-dimethylphenethylamine
10. METHAQUALONE		2-methyl-3- <i>o</i> -tolyl-4(3 <i>H</i>)- quinazolinone
11. METHYLPHENIDATE		Methyl α-phenyl-2-piperidineacetate
12. PHENCYCLIDINE	PCP	1-(1-phenylcyclohexyl)piperidine
13. PHENMETRAZINE		3-methyl-2-phenylmorpholine
14. SECOBARBITAL		5-allyl-5-(1-methylbutyl)barbituric acid

The salts of the substances listed in this Schedule whenever the existence of such salts is possible.

List of Substances in Schedule III

<i>International non-proprietary name</i>	<i>Other non-proprietary or trivial names</i>	<i>Chemical name</i>
1. AMOBARBITAL		5-ethyl-5-isopentylbarbituric acid
2. BUPRENORPHINE		21-cyclopropyl-7- α -[(<i>S</i>)-1-hydroxy-1,2,2-trimethylpropyl]-6,14-endoethano-6,7,8,14-tetrahydro- oripavine
3. BUTALBITAL		5-allyl-5-isobutylbarbituric acid
4. CATHINE	(+)-norpseudoephedrine	(+)-(<i>R</i>)- α -[(<i>R</i>)-1-aminoethyl]benzyl alcohol
5. CYCLOBARBITAL		5-(1-cyclohexen-1-yl)-5-ethylbarbituric acid
6. GLUTETHIMIDE		2-ethyl-2-phenylglutarimide
7. PENTAZOCINE		(2 <i>R</i> *,6 <i>R</i> *,11 <i>R</i> *)-1,2,3,4,5,6-hexahydro-6,11-dimethyl-3-(3-methyl-2-butenyl)-2,6-methano-3-benzazocin-8-ol
8. PENTOBARBITAL		5-ethyl-5-(1-methylbutyl)barbituric acid

The salts of the substances listed in this Schedule whenever the existence of such salts is possible.

List of Substances in Schedule IV

<i>International non-proprietary name</i>	<i>Other non-proprietary or trivial names</i>	<i>Chemical name</i>
1. ALLOBARBITAL		5,5-diallylbarbituric acid
2. ALPRAZOLAM		8-chloro-1-methyl-6-phenyl-4 <i>H</i> -s-triazolo[4,3- <i>a</i>][1,4]benzodiazepine
3. AMFEPRAMONE		2-(diethylamino)propiophenone
4. BARBITAL		5,5-diethylbarbituric acid
5. BENZFETAMINE	benzphetamine	<i>N</i> -benzyl- <i>N</i> , α -dimethylphenethylamine
6. BROMAZEPAM		7-bromo-1,3-dihydro-5-(2-pyridyl)-2 <i>H</i> -1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one
7. BUTOBARBITAL		5-butyl-5-ethylbarbituric acid
8. CAMAZEPAM		7-chloro-1,3-dihydro-3-hydroxy-1-methyl-5-phenyl-2 <i>H</i> -1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one dimethylcarbamate (ester)
9. CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE		7-chloro-2-(methylamino)-5-phenyl-3 <i>H</i> -1,4-benzodiazepine-4-oxide
10. CLOBAZAM		7-chloro-1-methyl-5-phenyl-1 <i>H</i> -1,5-benzodiazepine-2,4(3 <i>H</i> ,5 <i>H</i>)-dione
11. CLONAZEPAM		5-(<i>o</i> -chlorophenyl)-1,3-dihydro-7-nitro-2 <i>H</i> -1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one
12. CLORAZEPATE		7-chloro-2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-5-phenyl-1 <i>H</i> -1,4-benzodiazepine-3-carboxylic acid
13. CLOTIAZEPAM		5-(<i>o</i> -chlorophenyl)-7-ethyl-1,3-dihydro-1-methyl-2 <i>H</i> -thieno[2,3- <i>e</i>]-1,4-diazepin-2-one
14. CLOXAZOLAM		10-chloro-11 <i>b</i> -(<i>o</i> -chlorophenyl)-2,3,7,11 <i>b</i> -tetrahydrooxazolo[3,2- <i>d</i>][1,4]benzodiazepin-6(5 <i>H</i>)-one
15. DELORAZEPAM		7-chloro-5-(<i>o</i> -chlorophenyl)-1,3-dihydro-2 <i>H</i> -1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one
16. DIAZEPAM		7-chloro-1,3-dihydro-1-methyl-5-phenyl-2 <i>H</i> -1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one
17. ESTAZOLAM		8-chloro-6-phenyl-4 <i>H</i> -s-triazolo[4,3- <i>a</i>][1,4]benzodiazepine

List of Substances in Schedule IV (continued)

<i>International non-proprietary name</i>	<i>Other non-proprietary or trivial names</i>	<i>Chemical name</i>
18. ETHCHLORVYNOL		1-chloro-3-ethyl-1-penten-4-yn-3-ol
19. ETHINAMATE		1-ethynylcyclohexanol carbamate
20. ETHYL LOFLAZEPATE		Ethyl-7-chloro-5-(<i>o</i> -fluorophenyl)-2,3-dihydro-2-oxo-1 <i>H</i> -1,4-benzodiazepine-3-carboxylate
21. ETILAMFETAMINE	<i>N</i> -ethylamphetamine	<i>N</i> -ethyl- α -methylphenethylamine
22. FENCAMFAMIN		<i>N</i> -ethyl-3-phenyl-2-norbornanamine
23. FENPROPOREX		(\pm)-3-[(α -methylphenethyl)amino]propionitrile
24. FLUDIAZEPAM		7-chloro-5-(<i>o</i> -fluorophenyl)-1,3-dihydro-1-methyl-2 <i>H</i> -1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one
25. FLUNITRAZEPAM		5-(<i>o</i> -fluorophenyl)-1,3-dihydro-1-methyl-7-nitro-2 <i>H</i> -1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one
26. FLURAZEPAM		7-chloro-1-[2-(diethylamino)ethyl]-5-(<i>o</i> -fluorophenyl)-1,3-dihydro-2 <i>H</i> -1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one
27. HALAZEPAM		7-chloro-1,3-dihydro-5-phenyl-1-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)-2 <i>H</i> -1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one
28. HALOXAZOLAM		10-bromo-11 <i>b</i> -(<i>o</i> -fluorophenyl)-2,3,7,11 <i>b</i> -tetrahydrooxazolo[3,2- <i>d</i>][1,4]-benzodiazepin-6(5 <i>H</i>)-one
29. KETAZOLAM		11-chloro-8,12 <i>b</i> -dihydro-2,8-dimethyl-12 <i>b</i> -phenyl-4 <i>H</i> -[1,3]oxazino-[3,2- <i>d</i>][1,4]benzodiazepine-4,7(6 <i>H</i>)-dione
30. LEFETAMINE	SPA	(-)- <i>N,N</i> -dimethyl-1,2-diphenylethylamine
31. LOPRAZOLAM		6-(<i>o</i> -chlorophenyl)-2,4-dihydro-2-[(4-methyl-1-piperazinyl)methylene]-8-nitro-1 <i>H</i> -imidazo[1,2- <i>a</i>][1,4]benzodiazepin-1-one
32. LORAZEPAM		7-chloro-5-(<i>o</i> -chlorophenyl)-1,3-dihydro-3-hydroxy-2 <i>H</i> -1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one
33. LORMETAZEPAM		7-chloro-5-(<i>o</i> -chlorophenyl)-1,3-dihydro-3-hydroxy-1-methyl-2 <i>H</i> -1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one
34. MAZINDOL		5-(<i>p</i> -chlorophenyl)-2,5-dihydro-3 <i>H</i> -imidazo[2,1- <i>a</i>]isoindol-5-ol
35. MEDAZEPAM		7-chloro-2,3-dihydro-1-methyl-5-phenyl-1 <i>H</i> -1,4-benzodiazepine
36. MEFENOREX		<i>N</i> -(3-chloropropyl)- α -methylphenethylamine
37. MEPROBAMATE		2-methyl-2-propyl-1,3-propanediol dicarbamate
38. METHYL-PHENOBARBITAL		5-ethyl-1-methyl-5-phenylbarbituric acid
39. METHYPRYLON		3,3-diethyl-5-methyl-2,4-piperidine-dione
40. MIDAZOLAM		8-chloro-6-(<i>o</i> -fluorophenyl)-1-methyl-4 <i>H</i> -imidazo[1,5- <i>a</i>][1,4]benzodiazepine
41. NIMETAZEPAM		1,3-dihydro-1-methyl-7-nitro-5-phenyl-2 <i>H</i> -1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one
42. NITRAZEPAM		1,3-dihydro-7-nitro-5-phenyl-2 <i>H</i> -1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one

List of Substances in Schedule IV (continued)

<i>International non-proprietary name</i>	<i>Other non-proprietary or trivial names</i>	<i>Chemical name</i>
43. NORDAZEPAM		7-chloro-1,3-dihydro-5-phenyl-2 <i>H</i> -1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one
44. OXAZEPAM		7-chloro-1,3-dihydro-3-hydroxy-5-phenyl-2 <i>H</i> -1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one
45. OXAZOLAM		10-chloro-2,3,7,11 <i>b</i> -tetrahydro-2-methyl-11 <i>b</i> -phenyloxazolo[3,2- <i>d</i>][1,4]benzodiazepin-6(5 <i>H</i>)-one
46. PEMOLINE		2-amino-5-phenyl-2-oxazolin-4-one 2-imino-5-phenyl-4-oxazolidinone
47. PHENDIMETRAZINE		(+)-(2 <i>S</i> ,3 <i>S</i>)-3,4-dimethyl-2-phenylmorpholine
48. PHENOBARBITAL		5-ethyl-5-phenylbarbituric acid
49. PHENTERMINE		α,α -dimethylphenethylamine
50. PINAZEPAM		7-chloro-1,3-dihydro-5-phenyl-1-(2-propynyl)-2 <i>H</i> -1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one
51. PIPRADROL		α,α -diphenyl-2-piperidinemethanol
52. PRAZEPAM		7-chloro-1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-1,3-dihydro-5-phenyl-2 <i>H</i> -1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one
53. PYROVALERONE		4'-methyl-2-(1-pyrrolidinyl)valerophenone
54. SEC BUTABARBITAL		5- <i>sec</i> -butyl-5-ethylbarbituric acid
55. TEMAZEPAM		7-chloro-1,3-dihydro-3-hydroxy-1-methyl-5-phenyl-2 <i>H</i> -1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one
56. TETRAZEPAM		7-chloro-5-(1-cyclohexen-1-yl)-1,3-dihydro-1-methyl-2 <i>H</i> -1,4-benzodiazepin-2-one
56. TRIAZOLAM		8-chloro-6-(<i>o</i> -chlorophenyl)-1-methyl-4 <i>H</i> - <i>s</i> -triazolo[4,3- <i>a</i>][1,4]benzodiazepine
58. VINYLBITAL		5-(1-methylbutyl)-5-vinylbarbituric acid

The salts of the substances listed in this Schedule whenever the existence of such salts is possible.