AGREEMENT ON ILLICIT TRAFFIC BY SEA, IMPLEMENTING ARTICLE 17 OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES of 31 January 1995
(ETS No. 156, entered into force on 1 May 2000)

Subject: Accession by States which are not member States of the Council of Europe but which have expressed their consent to be bound by the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances “the Vienna Convention”

I. Participation in the Agreement on Illicit Traffic by Sea, implementing Article 17 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances is not exclusively limited to member States of the Council of Europe.

The Agreement is also open for accession by non-member States which have expressed their consent to be bound by the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances “the Vienna Convention”, provided that they have been formally invited to accede by the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe. The relevant provision of the Agreement on Illicit Traffic by Sea, implementing Article 17 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances - Article 28, paragraph 1 - reads as follows:

“After the entry into force of this Agreement, the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, after consulting the Contracting States to the Agreement, may invite any State which is not a member of the Council but which has expressed its consent to be bound by the Vienna Convention to accede to this Agreement, by a decision taken by the majority provided for in Article 20.d of the Statute of the Council of Europe and by the unanimous vote of the representatives of the Contracting States entitled to sit on the Committee.”

II. The procedure for the accession of a State which is not a member of the Council of Europe may be summarised as follows:

1. In principle, the Committee of Ministers may take the initiative of inviting a non-member State to accede to a specific convention. It is nevertheless customary for the non-member State to request accession in a letter addressed to the Secretary General of the Council of Europe. The letter should be signed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs or a diplomatic representative acting upon instructions of his or her government (see Model application for accession to a treaty).

2. In accordance with the Council of Europe’s practice and before formally inscribing the point on the agenda of the Committee of Ministers, the Secretariat consults at the same time all member States of the Council of Europe, whether they are Parties or not to the Agreement, and Parties to this Agreement, that are not member States, on the request of invitation.
3. Requests for accession to a Council of Europe convention are examined by the Committee of Ministers’ Rapporteur Group on Legal Co-operation (GR-J) and, then, by the Committee of Ministers. In the case of the Agreement on Illicit Traffic by Sea, implementing Article 17 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances, the decision on whether or not to issue an invitation has to be unanimously agreed by those Council of Europe members which have ratified the Agreement. This decision is usually taken at the level of the Ministers’ Deputies. Then, an invitation to accede to the Agreement is notified to the State concerned by the Secretariat General.

4. It must be noted that the Committee of Ministers decided, in April 2013, to limit the validity of invitations of non-member States to accede to conventions to a period of five years.

5. The instrument of accession is deposited at the seat of the Council of Europe in Strasbourg, in the presence of a representative of the acceding State and of the Secretary General of the Council of Europe or his Deputy. The representative of the acceding State brings with him or her the instrument of accession and a procès-verbal of deposit is signed by both parties. Should it prove difficult for the acceding State to send a representative to Strasbourg, the instrument of accession may be sent by diplomatic courier. Deposit of the instrument of accession is notified to all concerned, accordingly to Article 36 of the Agreement.

6. Article 28, paragraph 2, of the Agreement on Illicit Traffic by Sea, implementing Article 17 of the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances provides that the Agreement shall enter into force on the first day of the month following the expiration of a period of three months after the date of deposit of the instrument of accession with the Secretary General of the Council of Europe.

7. The instrument of accession and any reservation or declaration appended to it shall be accompanied by a translation into one of the official languages of the Council of Europe (English or French). It is important to stress that, subject to the applicable provisions of each treaty (see Article 31 of this Agreement) and in line with the 1969 Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, any reservations or declarations are to be made when depositing the instrument of accession. For reasons of legal certainty and in order to ensure the uniform implementation of conventions, reservations may not be made at any later date.

8. It should be noted that Article 17 of the Agreement provides for the designation of a competent authority to be made imperatively at the time of deposit of the instrument of accession.

III. The text of the Agreement, its explanatory report, the chart of signatures and ratifications and all declarations and reservations made with regard to it can be consulted on the website of the Council of Europe’s Treaty Office on http://conventions.coe.int.

For any further information, please contact the Treaty Office:

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