
INTERNATIONAL PLANT PROTECTION CONVENTION

The International Plant Protection Convention was approved by the FAO Conference (Sixth Session) on 6 December 1951, by Resolution No. 85/51. In accordance with its Article XII, the Convention was open for signature from that date until 1 May 1952. The Convention came into force, pursuant to Article XIV, on **3 April 1952**, upon ratification by three signatory governments. The Convention was registered with the Secretariat of the United Nations on 29 November 1952 under No. 1963.

The FAO Conference at its Twentieth Session (November 1979) approved a **revised text of the Convention**, which incorporated amendments, proposed at a Government Consultation held in Rome in November 1976, with modifications subsequently recommended by the FAO Committee on Agriculture, at its Fifth Session in April 1979, on the proposal of an Ad Hoc Consultative Group. In accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 4 of the Convention, the revised text came into force with respect to all contracting parties as from the thirtieth day after acceptance by two-thirds of the Contracting Parties, i.e. **4 April 1991**.

The FAO Conference at its Twenty-ninth Session (November 1997) approved wide-ranging amendments to the Convention. The amendments were based on the recommendations of an Expert Consultation held in April 1996, as reviewed and further elaborated by a Technical Consultation on the Revision of the IPPC held in January 1997, the Fourteenth Session of the Committee on Agriculture in April 1997, the CCLM at its Sixty-seventh Session in October 1997 and the FAO Council at its Hundred and twelfth Session in June 1997 and its Hundred and thirteenth Session in November 1997. In accordance with Article XIII, paragraph 4 of the Convention, the new revised text came into force with respect to all Contracting Parties (whatever may be the date on which they became Parties) as from the thirtieth day after acceptance by two-thirds of the Contracting Parties, i.e. on **2 October 2005**.

Parties to the Convention: 183

The following are the participants that deposited their instruments on the corresponding date indicated:

Participant	Signature	Definitive Signature	Ratification	Adherence	Succession
Albania				29 Jul 1999	
Afghanistan				5 Jun 2013	
Algeria				1 Oct 1985	
Antigua and Barbuda				24 Jan 2006	
Argentina				23 Sep 1954	
Armenia				9 June 2006	

Participant	Signature	Definitive Signature	Ratification	Adherence	Succession
Australia ¹	30 Apr 1952		27 Aug 1952		
Austria	6 Dec 1951		22 Oct 1952		
Azerbaijan				18 Aug 2000	
Bahamas				19 Sep 1997	
Bahrain				29 Mar 1971	
Bangladesh				1 Sep 1978	
Barbados				6 Dec 1976	
Belarus				21 Feb 2005	
Belgium	6 Dec 1951		22 Jul 1952		
Belize				14 May 1987	
Benin				12 Oct 2010	
Bhutan				20 Jun 1994	
Bolivia, Plurinational State of				27 Oct 1960	
Bosnia and Herzegovina				30 Jul 2003	
Botswana				24 Jun 2009	
Brazil	6 Dec 1951		14 Sep 1961		
Bulgaria				8 Nov 1991	
Burkina Faso				8 Jun 1995	
Burundi				3 Apr 2006	
Cambodia				10 Jun 1952	
Cameroon				5 Apr 2006	
Canada	6 Dec 1951		10 Jul 1953		
Cape Verde				19 Mar 1980	
Central African Republic				27 Oct 2004	
Chad				15 Mar 2004	
Chile		3 April 1952			
China ²				20 Oct 2005	

¹ Extended to Nauru and Norfolk Island on 9 August 1954.

² In accordance with the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the PRC and the Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region of the PRC, the Government of the PRC decides that new revised text of the International Plant Protection Convention applies to the Macao Special Administrative Region of the PRC. Unless otherwise notified by the Government of the PRC, the Convention shall not apply to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the PRC.

Participant	Signature	Definitive Signature	Ratification	Adherence	Succession
Colombia	29 Apr 1952		26 Jan 1970		
Comoros				17 Jan 2007	
Congo				14 Dec 2004	
Cook Islands				2 Dec 2004	
Costa Rica	28 Apr 1952		23 Jul 1973		
Côte d'Ivoire				17 Dec 2004	
Croatia				14 May 1999	
Cuba	6 Dec 1951		14 Apr 1976		
Cyprus			11 Feb 1999		
Czech Republic ³				5 Aug 1983	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea				25 Aug 2003	
Democratic Republic of the Congo				4 May 2015	
Denmark ⁴	6 Dec 1951		13 Feb 1953		
Djibouti				25 Mar 2008	
Dominica				30 Mar 2006	
Dominican Republic				20 Jun 1952	
Ecuador	12 Mar 1952		9 May 1956		
Egypt	6 Dec 1951		22 Jul 1953		
El Salvador	6 Dec 1951		12 Feb 1953		
Equatorial Guinea				27 Aug 1991	
Eritrea				6 Apr 2001	
Estonia				7 Dec 2000	
Eswatini				12 Jul 2005	
Ethiopia				20 Jun 1977	

³ Czechoslovakia ceased to exist on 31 December 1992. On 6 April 1994, the Director-General received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic a notification stating that “*In conformity with the valid principles of international law and to the extent defined by it, the Czech Republic, as a successor State to the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, considers itself bound as of January 1, 1993, i.e. the date of the dissolution of the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic, by the multilateral international treaties to which the Czech and Slovak Republic was a party on that date. This includes reservations and declarations to their provisions made earlier by the Czech and Slovak Federal Republic.*”

⁴ Until further notice, the new revised text of the Convention (1997) shall not apply to the Faeroe Islands and Greenland.

Participant	Signature	Definitive Signature	Ratification	Adherence	Succession
European Union, Member Organization				6 Oct 2005	
Fiji				10 Aug 2005	
Finland				22 Jun 1960	
France	6 Dec 1951		20 Aug 1957		
Gabon				23 April 2008	
Gambia				17 Nov 2016	
Georgia				8 March 2007	
Germany ⁵	30 Apr 1952		3 May 1957		
Ghana				22 Feb 1991	
Greece				9 Dec 1954	
Grenada				27 Nov 1985	
Guatemala	23 Apr 1952		25 May 1955		
Guinea				22 May 1991	
Guinea-Bissau				24 Oct 2007	
Guyana				31 Aug 1970	
Haiti				6 Nov 1970	
Honduras				30 Jul 2003	
Hungary				17 May 1960	
Iceland				11 Apr 2005	
India	30 Apr 1952		9 Jun 1952		
Indonesia	6 Dec 1951		21 Jun 1977		
Iran (Islamic Republic of)				18 Sep 1972	
Iraq				1 Jul 1954	
Ireland	6 Dec 1951		31 Mar 1955		
Israel	6 Dec 1951		3 Sep 1956		
Italy	2 Feb 1952		3 Aug 1955		
Jamaica				24 Nov 1969	

⁵ On 3 October 1990, the German Democratic Republic acceded to the Federal Republic of Germany. As a consequence, the German Democratic Republic has ceased to exist. In a message of the same day addressed to Heads of State and Government, the Federal Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany stated: “*Now that German unity has been established, we shall discuss with the contracting parties concerned the international treaties of the German Democratic Republic with a view to regulating their continued application, adjustment or expiry, taking into account protection of confidence, the interests of the states concerned and the contractual obligations of the Federal Republic of Germany, as well as the principles of a free, democratic basic order governed by the rule of law, and respecting the competence of the European Union*”. The former German Democratic Republic had adhered to the Convention on 4 December 1974.

Participant	Signature	Definitive Signature	Ratification	Adherence	Succession
Japan	6 Dec 1951		11 Aug 1952		
Jordan				24 Apr 1970	
Kazakhstan				13 Sep 2010	
Kenya				7 May 1974	
Korea, Republic of				8 Dec 1953	
Kuwait				12 Sep 2007	
Kyrgyzstan				11 Dec 2003	
Lao People's Democratic Republic				28 Feb 1955	
Latvia				18 Aug 2003	
Lebanon				18 Sep 1970	
Lesotho				24 Oct 2013	
Liberia				2 Jul 1986	
Libya				9 Jul 1970	
Lithuania				12 Jan 2000	
Luxembourg	16 Jan 1952		13 Jan 1955		
Madagascar				24 May 2006	
Malawi				21 May 1974	
Malaysia				17 May 1991	
Maldives				3 Oct 2006	
Mali				31 Aug 1987	
Malta				13 May 1975	
Mauritania				29 Apr 2002	
Mauritius				11 Jun 1971	
Mexico				26 May 1976	
Micronesia (Federated States of)				6 July 2007	
Moldova, Republic of				25 Jan 2001	
Mongolia				26 May 2009	
Montenegro				27 Jul 2009	
Morocco				12 Oct 1972	
Mozambique				15 May 2008	
Myanmar				26 May 2006	
Namibia				23 Feb 2007	

Participant	Signature	Definitive Signature	Ratification	Adherence	Succession
Nepal				8 May 2006	
Netherlands	6 Dec 1951		29 Oct 1954		
New Zealand	6 Dec 1951		16 Sep 1952		
Nicaragua				2 Aug 1956	
Niger				4 Jun 1985	
Nigeria				17 Aug 1993	
Niue				27 Oct 2005	
Norway				23 Apr 1956	
Oman				23 Jan 1989	
Pakistan				10 Nov 1954	
Palau				23 Jun 2006	
Panama				14 Feb 1968	
Papua New Guinea				1 Jun 1976	
Paraguay				5 Apr 1968	
Peru				1 Jul 1975	
Philippines	6 Dec 1951		3 Dec 1953		
Poland				29 May 1996	
Portugal	6 Dec 1951			20 Oct 1955	
Qatar				8 Jun 2006	
Romania				17 Nov 1971	
Russian Federation				24 Apr 1956	
Rwanda				26 Aug 2008	
Samoa				2 Mar 2005	
Sao Tome and Principe				7 Apr 2006	
Saudi Arabia				7 Aug 2000	
Senegal				3 Mar 1975	
Serbia ⁶					27 Apr 1992
Seychelles				31 Oct 1996	

⁶ On 26 September 2002, the Director-General received a notification of succession from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, as a successor State of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Subsequently, on 6 February 2003, the Director-General received a new notification informing him that the name “Federal Republic of Yugoslavia” had been changed to “Serbia and Montenegro”. On 12 June 2006, the Director-General received a further notification informing him that the Republic of Serbia was continuing the membership of “Serbia and Montenegro” in FAO and all its organs, on the basis of Article 60 of the Constitutional Charter of Serbia and Montenegro, activated by the Declaration of Independence adopted by the National Assembly of Montenegro on 3 June 2006, and that the name “Republic of Serbia” was to be used instead of the name “Serbia and Montenegro”. Consequently, the Republic of Serbia is considered a party to the IPPC as of 27 April 1992, date on which the then Federal Republic of Yugoslavia assumed responsibility for its international relations.

Participant	Signature	Definitive Signature	Ratification	Adherence	Succession
Sierra Leone				23 Jun 1981	
Singapore				18 Aug 2010	
Slovakia				24 Mar 2006	
Slovenia				27 May 1998	
Solomon Islands				18 Oct 1978	
South Africa	6 Dec 1951		21 Sep 1956		
South Sudan				6 Dec 2013	
Spain	10 Dec 1951		18 Feb 1952		
Sri Lanka	7 Dec 1951		12 Feb 1952		
Saint Kitts and Nevis				17 Apr 1990	
Saint Lucia				23 Oct 2002	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines				15 Nov 2001	
Sudan				16 Jul 1971	
Suriname ⁷	29 Oct 1954				22 Apr 1977
Sweden	11 Dec 1951		30 May 1952		
Switzerland	6 Dec 1951		26 Sep 1996		
Syrian Arab Republic				5 Nov 2003	
Tajikistan				4 Oct 2010	
Thailand	6 Dec 1951		16 Aug 1978		
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia				9 Aug 2004	
Togo				2 Apr 1986	
Tonga				23 Nov 2005	
Trinidad and Tobago				30 Jun 1970	
Tunisia				22 Jul 1971	
Turkey				29 Jul 1988	
Tuvalu				15 Dec 2006	
Uganda				29 Aug 2007	

⁷ On 22 April 1977, the Director-General received from Suriname a formal declaration of succession stating that Suriname considers itself bound by the Convention, which had been previously declared applicable to Suriname by the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and that it accepts the rights and obligations arising therefrom.

Participant	Signature	Definitive Signature	Ratification	Adherence	Succession
Ukraine				31 May 2006	
United Arab Emirates				2 Apr 2001	
United Kingdom ⁸	6 Dec 1951		7 Sep 1953		
United Republic of Tanzania				21 Feb 2005	
United States of America ⁹	6 Dec 1951		18 Aug 1972		
Uruguay	30 Apr 1952			15 Jul 1970	
Vanuatu				2 Aug 2007	
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of				12 May 1966	
Viet Nam				22 Feb 2005	
Yemen ¹⁰				20 Dec 1990	
Zambia				24 Jun 1986	
Zimbabwe				30 Nov 2012	

Declarations and Reservations

Cuba (Declaration and reservation made upon ratification):

Declaration

“... the provisions contained in Article XI of the International Plant Protection Convention are contrary to the Declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples (United Nations General Assembly Resolution 1514 of 14 December 1960) which

⁸ Extended to Isle of Man and Jersey on 1 October 1953 and to the Bailiwick of Guernsey on 9 March 1966. The new revised text of the Convention (1997) extended to the Bailiwick of Guernsey, the Bailiwick of Jersey and the Isle of Man.

⁹ Extended upon ratification to all territories for whose international relations the United States of America is responsible.

¹⁰ On 22 May 1990 the Yemen Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen merged into a single State known as "Republic of Yemen". In a communication of 19 May 1990 addressed to the United Nations Secretary-General, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the Yemen Arab Republic and of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen stated: “*all treaties and agreements concluded between either the Yemen Arab Republic or the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and other States and international organizations in accordance with international law which are in force on 22 May 1990 will remain in effect and international relations existing on 22 May 1990 between the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Yemen Arab Republic and other States will continue*”. As a result of this declaration, in the present document, in case of an Agreement to which both the Yemen Arab Republic and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen were parties, the date of acceptance or signature chosen is the one which either the Yemen Arab Republic or the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen accepted/signed first.

proclaims the necessity of bringing to a speedy and unconditional end colonialism in all forms and manifestations.”

Reservation

“... Cuba does not consider itself bound by the provisions in Article IX, believing that any differences in interpretation or implementation of the convention between parties must be solved by direct negotiation through diplomatic channels.”

Germany, Federal Republic of (Declaration made upon ratification):

The International Plant Protection Convention “... shall also extend to the Land Berlin as from the same date on which it will come into force in respect of the Federal Republic of Germany.”

Romania (Declaration made upon adherence):

“(a) The cabinet of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers the continued status of dependence of certain territories referred to in the provisions of Article XI of the Convention incompatible with the Charter of the United Nations or other instruments adopted by the United Nations on the granting of independence to colonial countries and peoples, including the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, unanimously adopted by Resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970 of the General Assembly of the United Nations which solemnly proclaims that 'every State has the duty to promote realization of the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples' in order to put an end to colonialism quickly.

(b) The Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania considers the accession of the 'Republic of Korea' to the International Plant Protection Convention concluded in Rome on 6 December 1951 illegal because the authorities of South Korea cannot under any circumstances act in the name of Korea.”

United States of America accepted the amended Convention (1997) subject to the following understandings:

“(1) RELATIONSHIP TO OTHER INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS. - The United States understands that nothing in the amended Convention is to be interpreted in a manner inconsistent with, or alters the terms or effect of, the World Trade Organization Agreement on the Application of Sanitary or Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Agreement) or other relevant international agreements.

(2) AUTHORITY TO TAKE MEASURES AGAINST PESTS. - The United States understands that nothing in the amended Convention limits the authority of the United States, consistent with the SPS Agreement, to take sanitary or phytosanitary measures against any pest to protect the environment or human, animal, or plant life or health.

(3) ARTICLE XX ('TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE'). - The United States understands that the provisions of Article XX entail no binding obligation to appropriate funds for technical assistance."