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INTERIM COMMISSION ON PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES

Sixth Session

Rome, 29 March – 2 April 2004

Acceptance of the New Revised Text of the IPPC and Issues Related to Coming into Force

Agenda Item 8.1 of the Provisional Agenda

1. A paper outlining the current status of acceptance of the 1997 amendments to the IPPC and issues related to the coming into force of these amendments is at Annex 1.
2. At the current rate of acceptance of the amendments it could be three years before the new revised text comes into force. Contracting parties that have not accepted the new revised text are shown in Table 1 of Annex 1. FAO Members and non-member States that are not contracting parties to the IPPC are shown in Table 2 of Annex 1. This annex also outlines the recommended procedures and provides model documents for acceptance of the new revised text and for becoming a contracting party to the IPPC.
3. Annex 1 provides an analysis of the issues that will need to be addressed when the new revised text comes into force. The Secretariat would provide to ICPM 7, for its review, a draft of detailed recommendations on all relevant issues that could be forwarded to the first meeting of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures for its consideration.
4. The ICPM is invited to:
 1. *Note* the analysis of issues provided in Annex 1.
 2. *Urge* contracting parties that have not accepted the new revised text (Annex 1, Table 1) to do so as soon as possible.
 3. *Urge* FAO Members and non-member States that are not contracting parties to the IPPC (Annex 1, Table 2) to become contracting parties and accept the new revised text as soon as possible.
 4. *Request* the Secretariat to prepare a document, for review at ICPM 7, containing draft recommendations on topics identified in Part 4 of Annex 1 that could be forwarded to the first meeting of the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures for its consideration.

For reasons of economy, this document is produced in a limited number of copies. Delegates and observers are kindly requested to bring it to the meetings and to refrain from asking for additional copies, unless strictly indispensable.
Most FAO meeting documents are available on Internet at www.fao.org

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INTRODUCTION

1. In 1997, the FAO Conference approved a series of amendments to the IPPC. These amendments, which have not yet entered into force, were approved in the form of a new revised text of the IPPC.¹ The same FAO Conference also agreed upon certain interim procedures to carry forward work under the new revised text pending entry into force of the 1997 amendments.
2. This paper reviews issues relating to the transition from IPPC interim procedures to the eventual entry into force of the 1997 amendments and, correspondingly, the new revised text. In this context, it identifies possible further actions that might be taken under the current procedures to prepare for a smooth transition into entry into force.
3. The discussion is divided into four parts. Part I notes the procedural history relevant to the development of the 1997 amendments, and the continuing operation of interim procedures pending entry into force of these amendments. Part II reports on the status of adherences to the IPPC, and on the status of acceptances of the new revised text. Part III identifies the process by which States and FAO Member Organizations may accept the new revised text. Part IV identifies some expected implications of the transition from current interim procedures to entry-into-force of the new revised text, and possible actions to prepare for entry-into-force and facilitate a smooth transition from the current procedures.
4. The document has been prepared by the Secretariat. It is presented as an information document, for consideration at ICPM 6.

I. PROCEDURAL HISTORY RELEVANT TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE 1997 AMENDMENTS, AND THE OPERATION OF INTERIM PROCEDURES

5. At its 29th Session on 17 November 1997, the FAO Conference adopted Resolution 12/97 which approved a series of amendments (the “1997 amendments”) to the IPPC. The amendments were set out in the form of a new revised text in an appendix to the FAO Conference Report of 1997. The Resolution contains a preambular description of actions leading to the 1997 amendments. It also contains provisions relevant to the status of the amendments and the operation of interim procedures pending entry into force of the amendments. In this Resolution, the FAO Conference:
 1. requested the Director-General to transmit the revised text of the IPPC incorporating the 1997 amendments to the contracting parties for their consideration with a view to their acceptance of the amendments;
 2. took note of the agreed interpretation contained in Appendix I of the FAO Conference of 1997;
 3. urged contracting parties to accept the amendments as early as possible, and urged FAO Members and non-member States that have not yet done so to adhere to the Convention as early as possible;
 4. agreed to a series of steps and activities pending entry into force of the 1997 amendments, including the establishment of the ICPM under Article VI.1 of the FAO Constitution with specified terms of reference

¹ See Part I, below. The “new revised text” is also known as “IPPC (1997)”. It was re-published in 1999 under the (familiar) green cover. The IPPC presently in force may also be referred to as “IPPC (unrevised).”

6. At its Third Session in April 2001, the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (ICPM) endorsed a Position Statement on matters relating to the IPPC, including the 1997 amendments. The position statement includes the following points:
5. the IPPC is an international treaty ratified in 1952, first amended in 1979,² and amended again in 1997;
 6. the 1997 amendments to the IPPC provide for, among other things, the establishment of a Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM);
 7. the 1997 amendments do not come into force until two-thirds of the contracting parties have accepted the amendments;
 8. recognizing that the amendments would take several years to enter into force, the FAO Conference established the ICPM as an interim body in 1997 (see Resolution 12/97, above);
 9. the ICPM will continue to exist until the 1997 amendments come into force, and will then be superseded by the CPM;
 10. while the ICPM operates as an interim body, its membership is open to FAO Members and contracting parties to the IPPC. Its functions are the same as those listed for the CPM in Article XI.2 of the new revised text.
7. The ICPM has taken a number of actions to fulfil its mandate, including through establishment of subsidiary bodies, further development of standards, the development and approval of budgets and strategic plans, and so forth. These actions are reflected in Procedural Manual (First Edition, 2003) of the IPPC and in the reports of previous ICPM meetings.

II. STATUS OF ENTRY INTO FORCE OF THE NEW REVISED TEXT

8. As noted above, the new revised text will come into force on the thirtieth day after it is accepted by two-thirds of the contracting parties to the IPPC (unrevised). Set forth below are the number of acceptances of the new revised text and the number of contracting parties to the IPPC (unrevised), as of December 1, 2003:

11. Number of acceptances of the new revised text: 53.
12. Number of contracting parties to the IPPC (unrevised): 125

Taking into consideration the current rate of new acceptances, it is estimated that the new revised text will enter into force in approximately 3 years. This time frame is contingent, however, on decisions by States and FAO Member Organizations.

9. The Tables attached to this Annex provide additional information on the status of individual States and FAO Member Organizations³ in this regard:
- Contracting Parties that have not accepted the new revised text (Table 1)
 - FAO Members and non-member States that have not become Contracting Parties (Table 2)
 - Contracting Parties that have accepted the new revised text (Table 3)

² The 1979 amendments came into force on 4 April 1991 after the required number of governments had deposited their instruments of adherence, and are now in force for all contracting parties.

³ The original IPPC did not contain provision for FAO Member Organizations, which Article II of the FAO Constitution now identifies as regional economic integration organizations that have been admitted as Members to FAO. The 1997 amendments include a provision relating to adherence by such organizations. See IPPC, Article XVII. The procedure for such organizations to accept the 1997 amendments and become contracting party to the New Revised Text of the IPPC is discussed in Part III. (c), below.

III. PROCESS BY WHICH STATES AND FAO MEMBER ORGANIZATIONS MAY ACCEPT THE 1997 AMENDMENTS

(a) *States that are contracting parties to IPPC (unrevised) but have not yet accepted the 1997 amendments*

10. States that are already contracting parties to the IPPC (unrevised) may indicate their acceptance of the new revised text (reflecting the 1997 amendments) by depositing (submitting) their instrument of acceptance of the new revised text with the Director General of FAO. Attachment 1 hereto provides a form that may be used for this purpose, entitled Model Instrument of Acceptance of the Amendments for Countries Already Parties to the Convention.

(b) *States that are not contracting parties to the IPPC (unrevised)*

11. During the period before entry into force of the new revised text, States that are not contracting parties to the IPPC (unrevised) must become parties to it in order to be in a position to accept the new revised text. Accordingly, these States need to deposit (submit) their instrument of adherence to the IPPC with the Director-General of FAO, and should at the same time indicate whether they also accept the new revised text. For purposes of clarity, it is strongly recommended that the instrument submitted to the Director General address explicitly both adherence to the IPPC (unrevised) and acceptance of the new revised text. Attachment 2 hereto provides a suggested form for this purpose, entitled Model Instrument of Adherence to the Convention.

(c) *Member Organizations of FAO*

12. Member Organizations of FAO are regional economic integration organizations that have been admitted as a Member of FAO pursuant to Article II of the FAO Constitution. These Member Organizations may submit their instrument of adherence to the new revised text (reflecting the 1997 amendments), in accordance with Article XVII of the new revised text. The new revised text will enter into force with respect to these Member Organizations at the same time that it enters into force for all contracting parties. As noted in Article XXI.4 of the new revised text, an instrument deposited by a Member Organization of FAO shall not be counted as additional to those deposited by member states of such an organization.

IV. IMPLICATIONS OF ENTRY INTO FORCE, AND POSSIBLE ACTIONS TO PROMOTE A SMOOTH TRANSITION FROM THE INTERIM PROCEDURES

13. The transition from the current interim procedures to entry into force of the new revised text will have a number of implications. These are reviewed below. The discussion also provides initial listings of possible actions that might be taken in response to these items, either by the ICPM or the CPM at its first meeting, to promote a smooth transition into entry into force. These listings could form the basis of draft decisions or other actions for consideration by the CPM at its first meeting. ICPM 6 may wish to request that such draft decisions be developed by the Secretariat for this purpose.

(a) *Full force of law*

14. Once the new revised text (reflecting the 1997 amendments) enters into force, it will have the full force of law and be legally-binding upon all contracting parties. At that time, actions under the IPPC will need to be taken pursuant to the terms of the new revised text, in accordance with the rights and obligations established by the agreement as amended. This has a number of implications, as discussed below.

(b) *The Governing Body of the IPPC and ICPM, and transition to CPM*

15. The present Convention is governed by the FAO Conference. In Resolution 12/97, the FAO Conference established the Interim Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (ICPM) and delegated a number of its tasks to the ICPM. The present functions of the ICPM cover Article XI but not Article XXI of the new revised text of the IPPC.

16. Once the new revised text enters into force, the ICPM will cease to exist and the Commission on Phytosanitary Measures (CPM) will be established "...within the framework of the [FAO]." See Article XI.1. The CPM will assume responsibility as governing body of the Convention in this framework and in accordance with the new revised text. Articles XI, XXI and others of the new revised text describe the functions of the CPM.

17. The entry into force of the new revised text will have significant implications in terms of membership rights of countries. In particular, **while membership of the ICPM is open to all FAO Members and contracting parties, membership of the CPM will be open only to contracting parties to the new revised text.** See Article XI.3 of the new revised text. Correspondingly, decisions of the CPM will be made by contracting parties, in accordance with the provisions on consensus and voting in Article XI, paragraph 5 of the new revised text.⁴

18. Among other things, the CPM will have the responsibility to adopt its own rules of procedure, establish rules and procedures to resolve disputes, establish subsidiary bodies as may be necessary, and perform the other functions set forth in Article XI and Article XXI of the new revised text.

19. In general, the CPM may wish to carry out these responsibilities on the basis of the actions taken by the ICPM. It may decide, on the other hand, to make changes in these arrangements as it considers appropriate. In addition, on some matters, important adjustments will be needed upon entry into force to correspond to provisions of the new revised text.

20. If the CPM wishes to use the rules of procedure of the ICPM as a basis for its own rules of procedure, a number of amendments will have to be made. For example, FAO Members that are not contracting parties to the new revised text will not have the right to participate in the consensus and/or voting decisions of the CPM. Rather, they will have the opportunity to attend the CPM meetings only as observers, subject to the relevant rules of procedures. This change in the status of these countries will need to be reflected in the operational procedures at the first meeting of the CPM, and in the adoption by CPM of its own Rules of Procedure.

21. Other matters may also arise relating to the operation of the CPM. For example, Rule II of the Rules of Procedure provides that the ICPM is responsible for electing its officers. Upon entry into force of the new revised text, this responsibility would rest with the CPM (see Article XI.10 of the new revised text). This suggests a need for action by the CPM to ensure that it fulfils its function to elect officers. In addition, references to ICPM in the Rules of Procedure and Terms of Reference will need to be changed to CPM.

List of possible Actions to Prepare for the Transition from ICPM TO CPM

- (i) Prepare a decision(s) or other action(s) by the CPM to fulfil its responsibilities under the new revised text, including to: establish rules and procedures to resolve disputes; establish subsidiary bodies; adopt its own rules of procedure; and elect its officers. These decisions/actions by the CPM may, in general, be

⁴ Once the new revised text (reflecting the 1997 amendments) enters into force, it will be in force for all contracting parties. This includes contracting parties to the unrevised text that did not deposit an instrument of acceptance of the new revised text.

based on actions and arrangements made during the interim period, subject to the new revised text (see e.g., (ii), below).

- (ii) Modify the ICPM Rules of Procedure (including Rule I) and Terms of Reference (including Paragraph 2) to reflect that only contracting parties to the new revised text may be members of the CPM.
- (iii) Modify the Rules of Procedure (various provisions) and Terms of Reference (various provisions) to substitute CPM for ICPM, as appropriate.
- (iv) Consider whether to note explicitly the authority of the CPM to take “decisions” (e.g., in Rule VIII, subparagraphs 1, 3 and 4), as a means to fulfil its responsibilities under the agreement, and what would be the legal status of such decisions.
- (v) Consider whether other changes are needed, e.g., to the Rules of Procedure, in light of experience gained during the current period.

(c) *Standing and ad hoc bodies established by the ICPM.*

22. There are a number of standing and *ad hoc* bodies established by the ICPM to support its work. These include the Standards Committee, the Dispute Settlement Body, Expert Working Groups, Technical Working Groups, and the Strategic Planning and Technical Assistance Working Group. The functioning of each of these bodies is governed by Terms of Reference and/or Rules of Procedure (see 2003 Procedural Manual, noted above).

23. Upon entry into force, with the disappearance of the ICPM, its subsidiary bodies will cease to exist. The CPM, at its first session, may wish to review which bodies should be formally re-established or re-constituted, in light of Article XI.2(d) of the new revised text. It might consider whether to continue the functions and operation of these bodies on the basis of their existing terms of reference, rules and procedures, amended, as appropriate, to reflect the entry into force of the new Convention text.

24. Entry into force might also have significant implications for membership and participation by countries in at least some of these bodies. In parallel to the change in membership of the governing body, the CPM may wish to limit membership of subsidiary bodies to members nominated and drawn from, or nominated by, contracting parties. **In such case, FAO Members that have not become contracting parties by the time of entry into force will only be able to participate as observers**, subject to any rules regarding observers for the specific bodies.

25. Such changes would necessitate corresponding revisions to the Rules of Procedure and Terms of Reference. For example, Rule 1 (Membership) of the Standards Committee would need to be revised to indicate that membership on the Standards Committee is limited to contracting parties. Under current procedures, this would also affect Standards Committee 7 (SC 7), as its membership is drawn from members of the Standards Committee. A similar change in membership rules would need to be made in the Subsidiary Body on Dispute Settlement.

26. At the operational level, the CPM, at its first session, will have to decide on membership of subsidiary bodies. The CPM should be prepared at its first meeting to appoint members so that the subsidiary bodies can begin work immediately.

27. Contracting parties to the revised agreement may also wish to consider other changes in subsidiary bodies, in light of experience gained during the current period and in light of the changed composition of the CPM as compared with the ICPM following entry into force.

List of possible actions relating to subsidiary and ad hoc bodies to facilitate the transition to entry into force

- (i) Action by CPM to establish or re-constitute such bodies as it considers appropriate, and approve or continue their respective rules of procedure and terms of reference, in fulfilment of its responsibilities under the new revised text
- (ii) In cases where CPM decides to use existing rules of procedure and/or terms of reference as the basis for future work, modify them to refer to the CPM rather than the ICPM,
- (iii) Selection by CPM of new members and officers of the subsidiary bodies, taking into account a decision (if made) that membership will be open only to contracting parties
- (iv) Consider whether other changes are needed, e.g., to the terms of reference or rules of procedure of these bodies, in light of experience gained and the changed membership from the ICPM to the CPM.

(d) *Standards adopted before and/or during the current period*

28. Once the new revised text enters into force, the contracting parties may wish to consider whether further action is needed with respect to the existing ISPMs that have been developed under or before the ICPM.

29. There are, for example, references within the existing standards that may need to be updated upon entry into force. For example, the existing standards make varying references to their method of adoption. The earliest ones note that they were endorsed by the FAO Conference. The ISPMs adopted under the ICPM indicate that they were endorsed by the ICPM. More recent ones indicate that ISPMs (in general) are adopted through the ICPM (see ISPMs 12-19, sections on Application).

30. Some standards also contain other references to the ICPM that, as appropriate, may need to be changed to CPM. For example, ISPM 15 states that it should be amended appropriately by the ICPM. Some of the standards also contain varying references to the IPPC that might need to be updated upon entry into force. For example, some standards include the term IPPC in the definitions. Others, such as ISPMs 12, 13 and 19, refer to the new revised text interchangeably by reference to "IPPC (1997)" or "IPPC."

31. Whatever procedure is used in this regard, existing ISPMs have been adopted by the Governing Body of the IPPC (this task has been delegated to ICPM since 1997). Accordingly, they remain "international standards" for purposes of the Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures Agreement (SPS) of the World Trade Organization (WTO). As a result, all WTO members, whether or not contracting parties to the new revised text, will need to continue to take account of these ISPMs on the basis of the rights and obligations that are set forth with respect to such standards in the WTO SPS agreement.

List of possible actions relating to standards, to facilitate the transition to entry into force

- (i) Revisions to individual standards, as appropriate, to refer to the CPM rather than the ICPM, and to ensure that any description of their method of adoption is updated and accurate.
- (ii) Updates to other provisions in standards, e.g., relevant definitions, to correspond to entry into force, so that terms such as IPPC are appropriately harmonized and internally consistent.

- (iii) Consideration of whether any further action with respect to existing ISPMs may be appropriate or needed.

(e) Other actions taken by the ICPM

32. In addition to actions described under (a) – (d), above, the ICPM has taken a number of other actions in carrying out its mandate. For example, it has considered and/or adopted Strategic Plans, Business Plans, revised standard-setting procedures, priorities for future work on standards, and information exchange methods (including the International Phytosanitary Portal). It has also initiated cooperation with the Secretariat of the Convention on Biological Diversity, and research and educational institutions. Once the new revised text has entered into force, contracting parties may need to take some form of action to carry this work forward, and to make any adjustments in light of the changes brought about by entry into force as described above.

List of possible actions relating to interim-actions, to facilitate the transition to entry into force

- (i) Review each of these actions and arrangements to ensure that they will be consistent, upon entry into force, with the change in membership and status of the CPM as compared to the ICPM.
- (ii) Formal action by the CPM to adopt (or modify and adopt) these actions and arrangements, as part of its responsibility under the agreement.

(f) Potential issues of compliance

33. As noted above, FAO Resolution 12/97 set forth an interim process to implement the new revised text, pending its entry into force. Once this text enters into force, the (revised) agreement will be fully in effect. In this context, issues of compliance with the agreement may arise, as well as issues relating to the procedures for settlement of disputes set forth under Article XIII. The ICPM may wish to note, in this regard, that the IPPC Dispute Settlement Procedures cover “. . . issues falling within the scope of the Convention and its associated standards. . .”

34. In this light, the ICPM may wish to identify areas where compliance issues may arise, and identify means to encourage countries to take the necessary actions to achieve full compliance. Consideration may be given to opportunities for technical assistance and/or review by appropriate subsidiary bodies.

List of possible actions relating to issues of non-compliance

- (i) ICPM to seek input from appropriate subsidiary bodies, contracting parties and FAO Members, and others, to identify areas where compliance issues may arise, in advance of entry into force of the new revised text
- (ii) ICPM to consider possible actions to address these issues in advance of entry into force, in order to encourage and achieve full compliance.

Table 1

The following are Contracting Parties to the IPPC that have not deposited their instrument of acceptance of the new revised text (reflecting the 1997 amendments)

Austria	Bahamas	Bahrain
Belgium	Belize	Bhutan
Bolivia	Brazil	Bulgaria
Burkina Faso	Cambodia	Cape Verde
Chile	Colombia	Dominican Republic
Ecuador	Egypt	El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea	Ethiopia	Finland
France	Germany	Ghana
Greece	Grenada	Guatemala
Guinea	Guyana	Haiti
India	Indonesia	Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Iraq	Ireland	Israel
Italy	Jamaica	Japan
Lao, People's Democratic Republic	Liberia	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Luxembourg	Malawi	Malaysia
Mali	Malta	Nicaragua
Panama	Paraguay	Philippines
Poland	Portugal	Serbia and Montenegro
Seychelles	Solomon Islands	South Africa
Sri Lanka	St. Kitts & Nevis	St. Lucia
Sudan	Suriname	Switzerland
Thailand	Togo	Trinidad & Tobago
Turkey	United Arab Emirates	United Kingdom
Venezuela	Yemen	Zambia

Notes and other relevant information may be found on the IPPC internet site at www.ippc.int

Table 2

The following are FAO Members and non-member States that
have not become Contracting Parties to the IPPC

Afghanistan	Andorra	Angola
Antigua and Barbuda	Armenia	Belarus
Benin	Botswana	Brunei Darussalam
Burundi	Cameroon	Central African Republic
Chad	China	Comoros
Congo	Cook Islands	Côte d'Ivoire
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Djibouti	Dominica
Fiji	Gabon	Gambia
Georgia	Guinea-Bissau	Iceland
Kazakhstan	Kiribati	Kuwait
Kyrgyzstan	Lesotho	Liechtenstein
Madagascar	Maldives	Marshall Islands
Micronesia, The Federated States of	Monaco	Mongolia
Mozambique	Myanmar	Namibia
Nauru	Nepal	Niue
Palau	Qatar	Rwanda
Samoa	San Marino	Sao Tome and Principe
Singapore	Slovakia	Somalia
Swaziland	Tajikistan	The Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Tonga	Turkmenistan
Tuvalu	Uganda	Ukraine
United Republic of Tanzania	Uzbekistan	Vanuatu
Viet Nam	Zimbabwe	

Table 3

The following are Contracting Parties to the IPPC that have deposited their instruments of acceptance of the new revised text (reflecting the 1997 amendments) on the date indicated

Participant	Acceptance
Albania	29 July 1999
Algeria	10 March 2003
Argentina	5 April 2000
Australia	13 June 2000
Azerbaijan	18 August 2000
Bangladesh	24 November 1998
Barbados	10 August 1998
Bosnia and Herzegovina	30 July 2003
Canada	22 October 2001
Costa Rica	23 August 1999
Croatia	14 May 1999
Cuba	18 February 2002
Cyprus	11 February 1999
Czech Republic	4 April 2001
D.P.R. of Korea	25 August 2003
Denmark	8 Jul 2002
Eritrea	6 April 2001
Estonia	7 December 2000
Honduras	30 July 2003
Hungary	28 June 2001
Jordan	13 March 2002
Kenya	10 September 2003
Korea, Republic of	9 November 2000
Latvia	5 November 2003
Lebanon	27 March 2002
Lithuania	12 January 2000
Mauritania	29 April 2002
Mauritius	13 December 2000
Mexico	28 June 2000
Moldova	25 January 2001
Morocco	8 February 2000
Netherlands	27 August 2001
New Zealand	22 June 1999
Niger	18 November 2003
Nigeria	2 September 2003
Norway	29 February 2000
Oman	28 January 2000
Pakistan	1 September 2003
Papua New Guinea	15 January 1999
Peru	22 March 2000
Romania	21 January 1999
Russian Federation	16 Jan 2002
Saudi Arabia	7 August 2000
Senegal	4 Jan 2002
Sierra Leone	15 April 2002
Slovenia	16 November 2000
Spain	5 June 2000
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	15 November 2001
Sweden	7 June 1999
Syria	5 Nov 2003
Tunisia	8 February 1999
United States of America	2 October 2001
Uruguay	12 July 2001

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Attachment 1



INTERNATIONAL PLANT PROTECTION CONVENTION

MODEL INSTRUMENT OF ACCEPTANCE OF THE AMENDMENTS FOR COUNTRIES ALREADY PARTIES TO THE CONVENTION

The Government of [**name of country**] has the honour to refer to the International Plant Protection Convention, done at Rome on 6 December 1951, which came into force on 3 April 1952 and which was revised in 1979, and to inform the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations that [**name of country**] hereby accepts the new revised text of the Convention as approved by Resolution 12/97 of the Twenty-ninth Session of the FAO Conference in November 1997, pursuant to Article XIII, paragraph 4 of the Convention, and undertakes to abide by the said revised text of the Convention.

[Date]

[Signature by one of the following
authorities]

- Head of State
- Head of Government
- Minister of Foreign Affairs
- Minister of Department concerned

[SEAL]



INTERNATIONAL PLANT PROTECTION CONVENTION

MODEL INSTRUMENT OF ADHERENCE TO THE CONVENTION

The Government of [**name of country**] has the honour to refer to the International Plant Protection Convention, done at Rome on 6 December 1951, which came into force on 3 April 1952, and to inform the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations that [**name of country**] hereby adheres to the aforesaid Convention pursuant to its Article XII, paragraph 2 and undertakes to abide by its provisions.

Furthermore, the Government declares that, [**name of country**] accepts the new revised text of the Convention, as approved by Resolution 12/97 of the Twenty-ninth Session of the FAO Conference in November 1997.

[Date]

[Signature by one of the following
authorities]

- Head of State
- Head of Government
- Minister of Foreign Affairs
- Minister of Department concerned

[SEAL]