

No. 8063

**GREECE
and
YUGOSLAVIA**

**Convention on plant protection. Signed at Athens, on
11 September 1956**

Official text: French.

Registered by Greece on 3 February 1966.

**GRÈCE
et
YOUgoslavie**

**Convention pour la protection des plantes. Signée à Athènes,
le 11 septembre 1956**

Texte officiel français.

Enregistrée par la Grèce le 3 février 1966.

[TRANSLATION — TRADUCTION]

No. 8063. CONVENTION¹ ON PLANT PROTECTION BETWEEN THE KINGDOM OF GREECE AND THE FEDERAL PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF YUGOSLAVIA. SIGNED AT ATHENS, ON 11 SEPTEMBER 1956

The Government of the Kingdom of Greece and the Government of the Federal People's Republic of Yugoslavia, desiring to co-ordinate their efforts for the effective control of plant diseases and pests and for mutual protection against the introduction and spread of such diseases and pests and with a view to facilitating trade in plants and plant products between the two countries, have agreed as follows :

Article 1

The Contracting Parties undertake to organize in their territories, to a distance of thirty kilometres from the common frontier, a ground inspection system designed to ensure detection of the presence and extent of the following plant diseases and pests :

- Locusts (*Doclostaurus maroccanus* Thunb., *Calliptamus italicus* L.)
- The cotton moth (*Pectinophora gossypiella* Saund.)
- The California beetle (*Aspidiotus perniciosus* Comst.)
- The potato moth (*Phthorimaea operculella* Zell.)
- Potato canker (*Synchytrium endobioticum* Schilb. Perc.)

- Powdery scab (*Spongospora subterranea* Wallr. Johnson)
- Chestnut blight (*Endothia parasitica* Murr.)
- The Colorado beetle (*Leptinotarsa decemlineata*)
- The potato nematode (*Heterodera Rostochiensis*)
- The American fall webworm (*Hyphantria cunea*)

The Contracting Parties may, by agreement, add other dangerous plant diseases and pests to the above list.

The Contracting Parties undertake to inform each other, through their plant protection services, of any appearance of the plant diseases or pests referred to above or of any other disease or pest subject to quarantine, and of those the outbreak of which is particularly dangerous. This information shall be furnished imme-

¹ Came into force on 14 December 1965, the date of the exchange of the instruments of ratification at Belgrade, in accordance with article 16.

diately upon the appearance of the disease or pest and shall include particulars of the place—commune and district—in which it has appeared.

Article 2

The Contracting Parties undertake to organize measures in their frontier zones to control the plant diseases and pests referred to in article 1 of this Convention so as to prevent them from spreading from the territory of one Contracting Party to the territory of the other.

Article 3

The Contracting Parties shall co-operate in taking measures to control locusts in the frontier zones so as to eliminate the danger of their passing or flying from the territory of one Contracting Party to the territory of the other.

The Contracting Parties shall, as part of the co-operation provided for in the first paragraph of this article, render each other technical and material assistance subject to prior agreement in each specific case.

Article 4

The Contracting Parties reserve the right to exercise joint supervision, through their plant protection officials, over protective measures taken in the frontier zones under the provisions of this Convention.

Article 5

The Contracting Parties undertake to report to each other annually, by not later than 1 March, on major plant diseases and pests that have appeared anywhere in their territories in the previous year and on the areas of their occurrence.

The Contracting Parties agree to report once a year, by not later than the end of March, on the results of the inspection carried out in the previous year for the purpose of discovering outbreaks of plant diseases and pests subject to quarantine, the areas affected, the damage sustained, and the control measures taken and results obtained.

Article 6

All consignments of plants intended for export from the territory of one Contracting Party to that of the other must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate issued by the official plant protection service of the exporting country in accordance

with the model prescribed by the International Plant Protection Convention, signed at Rome on 6 December 1951.¹ The certificate must specify that the consignment conforms to the phytosanitary regulations of the importing country.

Pursuant to the foregoing provisions, the Contracting Parties undertake to subject to thorough phytosanitary inspection all consignments of living plants and parts thereof, unmanufactured material of plant origin, and food products made from plants and parts thereof (hereinafter referred to as "plants and plant products") exported to the territory of the other Contracting Party.

Plants and parts thereof intended for reproduction which are sent from the territory of one Contracting Party to the territory of the other must first be disinfested and, where necessary, disinfected by methods which are recognized scientifically as effective.

Article 7

The Contracting Parties reserve the right to carry out a phytosanitary inspection of consignments and to take any necessary measures in accordance with their own regulations, notwithstanding the fact that the plants and plant products are accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate.

Where the phytosanitary inspection provided for above reveals, in the plants or plant products examined, the presence of a plant disease or pest the introduction of which is prohibited, the official plant protection service of the importing country shall immediately so inform the corresponding service of the exporting country and the contaminated material shall be dealt with in accordance with the procedure laid down in the phytosanitary regulations of the importing country.

Article 8

The Contracting Parties undertake to avoid, in their trade in plants and plant products, the use of packing material (straw, leaves and other agricultural waste) which has not been disinfested and instead to use sawdust, shavings and other materials which cannot serve as carriers for dangerous plant diseases and pests.

Plants imported into and exported from the Contracting Countries must be virtually free from soil.

¹ United Nations, *Treaty Series*, Vol. 150, p. 67; for subsequent actions relating to this Convention, see references in Cumulative Indexes Nos. 2 to 5, as well as Annex A in volumes 527 and 543.

Article 9

Consignments in transit must also be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate.

If a consignment in transit is infested with a plant pest the introduction of which into the country of transit is prohibited, the phytosanitary certificate accompanying it must specify that the consignment has undergone disinfection.

If a consignment of plants and plant products in transit is infected with a disease the introduction of which into the country of transit is prohibited and if the consignment has to be reloaded in the territory of that country, it must undergo disinfection in the territory of the exporting country and the fact of such disinfection shall be specified in the phytosanitary certificate accompanying it.

The transit of plants and plant products in unclosed and unsealed wagons or of plants and plant products which are not packed in such a way as to prevent the spread of plant diseases and pests is prohibited.

Article 10

The export, import or transit of plants and plant products under articles 6 and 9 of this Convention must be effected through the following frontier points :

For Yugoslavia : Gevgelija—overland ; Herceg Novi, Dubrovnik, Split and Rijeka—by sea and through all civil airports ;

For Greece : Idomeni—overland ; Piraeus, Eleusis, Thessaloniki, Patras, Volos and Iraklion (Crete)—by sea and through all civil airports.

If necessary, and with the consent of both Contracting Parties, this list of frontier points may be amended or supplemented.

The Contracting Parties shall endeavour gradually to provide the frontier points referred to in the first paragraph of this article with installations (chambers) for the disinfection and disinfestation, as necessary, of material of plant origin imported or in transit.

Article 11

The Contracting Parties agree that phytosanitary inspection shall extend to consignments containing plants imported for the use of their diplomatic representatives.

Article 12

The Contracting Parties agree that, in the event of a large-scale outbreak of a disease or pest constituting a threat to agricultural crops or forests in the territory of one Contracting Party, the other Party shall assist the former Party, at its request, by sending experts.

The travelling and subsistence expenses of the experts shall be borne by the Contracting Party which requested the assistance.

Article 13

The Contracting Parties agree to co-operate on a regular basis in activities relating to plant protection.

This co-operation shall take the form of :

(a) A regular exchange of publications on plant protection and of publicity material and other specialized literature in the field of plant protection ;

(b) An exchange of experts for specified periods to communicate their experience concerning the application of practical methods of control and the results of their scientific research with a view to the most effective possible control of dangerous plant pests and diseases ;

(c) An exchange of information on the results of scientific and practical work, especially in combating the plant diseases and pests subject to quarantine which are enumerated in article 1 of this Convention ;

(d) An exchange of practical information on the application of preparations for plant protection and of machinery and tools for the control of plant diseases and pests and on the resistance of various types of plants to certain diseases or pests.

Article 14

The Contracting Parties agree to inform each other, immediately upon the entry into force of this Convention, of the laws, decrees, regulations and instructions governing matters relating to the quarantine of plants intended for export, import and transit and of the measures taken to control plant diseases and pests subject to quarantine. They shall also inform each other of any future regulations.

Article 15

The Contracting Parties agree to hold meetings of Yugoslav and Greek plant protection experts to study various problems relating to the quarantine of plants

and the control of diseases and pests affecting agricultural crops and forests as well as other matters relating to the application of this Convention.

The meetings shall be held alternately in Greece and in Yugoslavia.

The place and date of the meetings shall be fixed by agreement.

Article 16

This Convention shall be ratified and shall enter into force upon the exchange of the instruments of ratification, which shall take place at Belgrade.

The Convention shall remain in force for a term of five years from the date of its entry into force ; if neither Contracting Party denounces this Convention in writing one year before the expiry of its term, it shall be extended automatically for a further term of five years.

DONE AND SIGNED at Athens on 11 September 1956, in two original copies in the French language, both copies being equally authentic.

For the Government of the Kingdom of Greece :

Cleon SYNDICA

For the Government of the Federal People's Republic
of Yugoslavia :

Ljubomir RADOVANOVIC