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- [Interim Agriculture Law No. \(44\) of year 2002](#). Published on page 3547 of the Official Gazette. Edition No. 4558 dated 2002-08-01.
- [Directives of Plant Quarantine](#). Directives No. Zain /2 for the year 2003. Issued vide the Articles 26, 23, 22 of the Agricultural Act No. (44) for the year 2002.
- [Quarantine Lists of Jordan \(2007-06\)](#).

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*Interim Agriculture Law No. (44) of year 2002.
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Article (1)

This law is named (Agriculture law of 2002) and will be valid thirty days after being published in the official gazette.

Article (2)

Definitions:

The following words and phrases wherever stated in this law will have their meanings specified below unless the text indicates otherwise:

The Ministry: Ministry of Agriculture.

The Minister: Minister of Agriculture.

The Governor: The governor or ruler or district manager.

The agricultural possession: Unit of agricultural production under one administration to be utilized in whole or part for the purpose of plant or animal production.

The Possessor: The natural or legal person who exercises administration and supervision over the agriculture possession.

The Plants: All kinds of plants, plantations, grasses, their seeds, flowers, leaves, roots and other parts.

Plant Products: Any material of plant source reserving its plant nature until consumption time.

The Animals: Cattle, poultry, rabbits, amphibious, circus animals, sirenian family animals, land animals, wild birds, dogs, cats, pigs, and test animals.

Animal Products: Any material of animal source.

Agricultural Products: Plants, plant products, animals, and animal products.

The Epidemic: Every biological effect causing harm or disease for plants or animals adversely affecting products quality or production quantity which may cause economical disadvantages and losses.

Agricultural Lands: The lands good for planting field crops, vegetables, fruitful trees under un-irrigated agriculture circumstances and lands good for planting if irrigation source was available.

Woody Lands: State lands registered as woody lands and state land specified for wooding purposes.

The governmental Woods: Trees, bushes, plants growing on wooden lands, trees and bushes growing on lands registered under the general treasury to include those growing on roads, streets, valley streams, and main torrential streams.

Private Woods: Trees and woody trees growing on private owned lands.

Woody Materials: Any material in the woody lands or any material in the state land where trees and bushes or wooden trees grow including woody item generated from the governmental or private wood excluding fruits and products resulted from the private woody trees.

Pasture Land: State land registered as pastures and other state land assigned for this purpose and the land stated in article (36) of this by-law.

Livestock: Sheep, goats, cows, buffalos, camels, deer.

Poultry: Pet and bred birds for commercial purposes.

Aquatics: Any aquatic such as fish, sponge, oyster, goldfish & sea-mammals, crustaceans, & sea-turtles.

Raw Fodder: Any materials without a mixture, used for feeding animals and from a plant or animal source.

Fodder Additives: Mineral salts, vitamins, amino-acids & materials included in fodder processing or any other items useful in feeding animals and improving raw fodder efficiency.

Processed Fodder: Any mixture of raw and additive fodder.

Veterinary Medicines: Any item or group of items used for treating animals and protecting them from disease, including fodder additives of protective and medical properties.

Veterinary Bio Preparations: Injections, serums & biological detectors and the like.

Pesticides: Items and preparations used for preventing plant pests or controlling diseases of plants, insects, rodents, grass or other organs harmful to plants & items or preparations used for preventing insects harmful to the public health as well as insects and external parasites harmful to animals.

Seedlings: Any part of plant grown for increasing or producing crops.

Fertilizers: Any item added to the soil for changing its properties or for plants to improve their growth or items forming environment to increase and grow, whether item is chemical or organic or biological.

Growth Promoters: Any chemical or natural items noted for their ability in organizing growth or increasing plant or animal production.

Entries of Agricultural Production: Any item entering in the agricultural productive process such as seedlings, fertilizers, insecticides, raw fodder materials, processed fodder, fodder additives, medicines and live veterinary preparations, chick eggs, chickens, frozen semen and growth organizers and the like.

Slaughtering House: A place assigned and licensed for slaughtering and skinning poultry and livestock.

Quarantine: A place approved by the ministry for the quarantine of agricultural products for the control and health safety.

Places: Any store, shop, laboratory, house, factory, slaughtering house, a farm for breeding animals, poultry incubator, plant nursery, warehouse or veterinary clinic and the like.

Technical Regulations: A documents stipulating the characteristics of service, product, production method, management systems. It also includes terms, codes, statements, packing, trade marks and statement card requirements applicable to the product, production methods or limited to any of them. Its conformity is imperative.

Risk Assessment: Process of evaluating the entry of a pest, plant or animal disease into the Kingdom or its likely existence or spread as well as the evaluation of the accompanying bio and economic consequences. In addition, the process of evaluating the negative likely effects on human, animal or plant health which may come out of the additives, contaminations, poisons or organs causing diseases in the agricultural products.

Health & International Plant Health Standards: Specifications, recommendations and approved international indicators for securing the human, animal or plant health. They were laid down in collaboration and agreement of several parties through relevant organizations and international agencies.

Health & Plant Health Regulations: Any legislations, requirements, actions or resolutions aiming to achieve the purposes stated in article (7) of this by-law including the standards of the end-product and health conditions of agricultural products and entries along with the production ways and processes, methods and procedures of test, inspection and approval and control of products. They also include the inspection of agricultural product processing places, quarantine measures, control and annihilation methods as well as the conditions of transporting animals and plants, the statistical methods, sample taking, risk evaluation, packing requirements and description card relating directly to the safety of agricultural products.

Article (3)

a. The ministry assumes responsibility on organizing and developing agricultural sector to achieve the following main goals in cooperation with the concerned parties whenever needed:

1. Increases production of food and agricultural products.
2. Continuous utilization to the agricultural natural sources without spoiling environment.
3. Prepares convenient situation for investment in agricultural sector.
4. Develops county areas and raises productive capacity.
5. Enhances farmers income and improves their level lives.
6. Provides health protection to animal and plant wealth and environment as well as effective participation in the international and regional concerned organizations and concludes global agreements as applicable rules.
7. Enhances economical opportunities for agricultural producers and pursues local and global commercial opportunities.
8. Observes market developments, sets up necessary regulations in order to organize and promote levels of commercial opportunities.
9. Improves efficiency of utilizing irrigation water at farm level.

b. The ministry achieves all goals mentioned in paragraph (a) of this article including the supply of basic agricultural services in fields and are as not served by the private sector or provides these services un-efficiently such as:

1. Fighting plants and animals epidemics.
2. Immunization of animals against epidemic diseases.
3. Scientific applicable agricultural research and agricultural guidance.
4. Competition of lab analysis in areas related to agricultural production.
5. Fighting dissipation and protection of the biological variety.
6. Establishing and managing developing agricultural projects.
7. Providing agricultural statistical data and information.
8. Renting agricultural machineries and equipment.

9. Supplying information and data pertaining marketing agricultural products including agricultural commodities status, their prices, and opportunities of marketing inside and abroad

Article (4)

The minister will issue instructions to organize procedures and policies governing the limitation of agricultural possessions in the Kingdom.

The ministry will also contribute with other concerned parties in collecting agricultural information, data, static, analysis, classification, and approving prior to advertisement in accordance with applicable regulations. The ministry may accomplish all these procedures if this data and information is not available at the right time.

All concerned parties must provide ministry with any data or information in relative to the agricultural sector.

Article (5)

Health & Plantation Health Regulations:

a. The ministry is the sole competent party in the Kingdom regarding preparation of the health and plant health measures including approval, application, and revision in order to protect plants and animals health against diseases and epidemics may infect them against any hurt might happen to them thru plants and animals products or from agricultural products.

b. The ministry also contributes with other concerned parties in the preparation and application of the health and plantation health measures that eliminate disease spreading or hurt might touch man by means of plants and animals products, and agricultural products without prejudice to any authority related to food test and scheduled for any governmental party in conformity with applicable regulations.

Article (6)

Preparation, revision, approval, notification, and publishing health & plantation health measures will be effected in accordance with the following basic principles and requirements as per necessary instruction and decisions issued by the minister:

a. Reliance on available principles and scientific evidences in consideration with the provisions of item (3) of paragraph (b) of this article.

b. 1. Reliance on the global health and plant health specifications.
2. Reliance on risks assessment operation if global health & plant health specifications don't exist or were inadequate to provide the required protection level, with the consideration of risks estimations techniques applied by global organizations.
3. In case no adequate scientific evidences are available or in emergency cases or threatening health problems, the health and plant health measures will be prepared in reliance with related available information including available information provided by global organizations or other countries.

c. Accounting relevant economical conditions to achieve required level of health protection.

d. Taking into account prevailing health status of animals and plantation health in the Kingdom, in country of origin, or any other areas of these countries including regional conditions, fighting and genocide programs and other areas free from disease and epidemics.

e. Equating health & plantation health measures applied in other countries with these of the Kingdom which will be approved if these countries could subjectively prove that their measures achieve the required protection level for human beings, animals and plantations.

f. Putting into account needed limits of protecting humans, animals, and plantation health without any preferences or priorities of the exporting countries or between these countries and the Kingdom excluding cases specified in this law

g. Restriction of trade only as per required extent to achieve protection level required for humans, animals, and plantation health taking into considerations the technical and economical feasibility of these measures.

h. Revising and updating all measures mentioned in this item including measures taken for emergency cases or upon availability of new scientific information or commenting essential remarks by countries concerned with these measures engaged with the Kingdom by a dual or global agreement, or by concerned domestic parties in order to keep these measures within necessary limits to protect man, animal, and plant health.

i. 1. In case the international specifications were not on hand or the proposed health & plantation health precautions are not identical with the global specifications, and the anticipated effect for these measures was so great on the opportunities of exporting agricultural products from other countries, then a notice regarding these measures should be published in two local papers at an early time announcing the products covered by these measures with a briefing about their goals to provide concerned countries with an adequate opportunity to show their comments provided these comments should be put into account upon putting these measures into effect without any preferences. The aforesaid notice will be made by the concerned party.

2. In emergency cases the health and plantation health measures will be adopted before announcement provided this announcement be completed lately.

j. Publishing all modified health and plantation health measures right after being finally approved in the official gazette on condition be valid (45) days after publishing date, excluding emergency cases as these measures will be valid effective date of issue provided be published in the official gazette lately.

Article (7)

In consideration with provisions of article (5) & (6) of this law the ministry must take necessary and convenient health & plantation health measures to achieve the following goals:

a. Protecting animal and plantation health in the Kingdom against risks generated by coming diseases, epidemics or organic beings carrying or causing diseases into the Kingdom or to reduce these risks.

b. Protecting human & animal health in the Kingdom against risks generated by additives or contaminants or toxins or the organic beings causing disease available in agricultural products or imported agricultural production.

c. Protecting human health against risks generated from diseases carried by agricultural products or by epidemics.

d. Eliminating or reducing any other damages resulted from epidemics coming into or spread in the Kingdom.

Article (8)

a. In consideration with the provisions of article (6) of this law, the ministry – in accordance with the instructions issued by the minister – will take necessary actions to make sure that the agricultural products meet health and technical terms including physical inspection, test, and control provided the following should be taken into account:

1. Actions and procedures must be in compatibility with the global guides and related agreement prerequisites by which the Kingdom is engaged.
2. Carry out procedures without any unjustified delay and notify concerned party, upon request, with the anticipated period for finalizing procedures, and about completing any missing or shortages on the subject request to eliminate any delay might occur on these procedures.
3. Apply procedures on agricultural products, on domestic and imported agricultural production without any unjustified priorities.
4. Make sure all adopted procedures and required information are within limits of necessity to meet health and plantation health measures.
5. Maintain secrecy of submitted information in order to protect commercial interests of information suppliers.

b. The minister will issue instructions governing policy to take care of complaints and objections forwarded to the ministry in regard of implementing policies stated in paragraph (a) of this article and determine needed periods to take decisions accordingly.

Article (9)

a. In consideration with applicable regulations the ministry will issue import export licenses for agricultural products and other agricultural production items needing import export licenses without any prejudice to the Kingdom commitments towards signed agreements and protocols.

b. It is completely prohibited to import or import agricultural products without attached certified health certificate assuring their abidance with health and plantation health prerequisites and according to recommendations globally recognized. The minister, if need existed to additional information about health status of certain products, may determine information he deems necessary to be on the attached health certificate for any consignment in conformity with necessities of protecting man, and plant health.

Article (10)

a. The ministry supplies any person or country, upon request, with information about health and plants health measures and the technical rules related to agricultural products including the following:

1. Principles used in health & plants health measures to include risks assessments and any other reports relevant to assessments.
 2. Policies employed to fight and control epidemics and diseases in the Kingdom and utilized techniques in this concern.
 3. Decisions and instructions prohibiting, for health or environment reasons, domestic trading or importing and exporting certain types of agricultural products.
 4. Methods employed to announce areas free from diseases or epidemics, or areas having a low level of disease spread and policies used to maintain the same level in these areas.
 5. Instructions governing plant and veterinary quarantine including procedures and prerequisites.
 6. Valid principles to organize transit trading in agricultural products going thru the Kingdom.
 7. Documentations related to the ministry membership or the ministry contribution with global or regional organizations interested in health and plants health measures as well as documentations pertinent to dual and multi agreements related to these measures.
 8. Any other available relevant information.
- b. The ministry collects revenues specified by the minister against this rendered service to any party. Ministries and general official corporations or institutions in the Kingdom or any other party inside or outside the Kingdom specified by the minister will be exempted.

Article (11)

- a. The ministry takes part with concerned parties to set up, prepare, and revise the national standard specifications of agricultural products.
- b. The ministry issues the technical rules governing agricultural products he deems necessary to meet agricultural sector requirements in consideration with applicable regulations and provisions of global agreements signed by the Kingdom on condition that these rules will not impose any restrictions against domestic or global trade other than necessary extent to achieve reasonable targeted goals.
- c. The ministry is liable to assure abidance of agricultural products with the technical rules. The ministry also contributes with other concerned parties to assure abidance of agricultural products with technical rules issued by other parties including conducting – solely or in cooperation with other concerned parties – abidance assessment procedures for agricultural products prior to permitting their import or handling. The ministry must, upon performing abidance assessment, take into account applicable regulations and global agreements signed and obligated by the Kingdom.

Article (12)

Plants Production:

- a. The minister issues necessary instructions to organize plants production to secure production efficiency and saving agricultural sources and environment to include the following:
 1. Determine exploitation techniques of agricultural lands to protect soil and stop soil driftage.
 2. Determine time schedules for planting, harvesting, and gathering agricultural crops as well as removing residues and wastes including utilized working techniques.

3. Determine percentages allowed to every possessor to plant per each crop out of land area or greenhouses on hand
- b. Due to technical or economical or logistical or scientific reasons, the minister may exclude any party or individuals to pursue the instructions stated in paragraphs (a) of this article.
- c. He who ever violates instructions issued under paragraph (a) of this article will be fined fifty dinars at the least and not more than one hundred dinars per hectare or a part of a hectare.

Article (13)

- a. It is not permissible to ship animal and plant genetic elements out of Kingdom without a prior permit. The minister determines, by a decision he issues for this purpose, the genetic elements under this article.
- b. He who shipped out or tried to ship animal and plant genetic elements out of Kingdom without a permit will be fined one hundred dinars at least and not more than one thousand dinars in addition to confiscation of seized material.

Article (14)

- a. Any land owner possessor is not permitted, whatever the area, the location, or nature of exploitation either fruitful or sylvan trees on the boundaries of his possessed land may be – to cause any damages to his neighbours.
- b. In consideration with provisions of paragraph (a) of this article, the minister determines, vide certain instructions, the distances and dimensions convenient to plant each kind of trees on the boundaries of the possessor land.
- c. He who violates the rules of paragraph (a) of this article or regulations under paragraph (b) of this article – in case the hurt party complained – will be obligated to eliminate the violation, and pays for damages he caused to properties of others. The damages will be assessed by a committee formed by the local governor, one member of which will be an agricultural engineer from the competent agricultural directorate.

Article (15)

- a. The ministry will introduce and orient the proper irrigation systems at the farm level.
- b. The ministry takes part with other relevant parties in organizing irrigation water demand as well as developing management.
- c. The minister will issue instructions governing terms and conditions for using exhausted, treated, saline, and fresh water to irrigate plantations whereas he determines types of crops permitted to be irrigated by any type of these waters.
- d. It is prohibited to use exhausted or treated water to wash plants and plant products. He who does so will be punished with financial fine amounted to one hundred dinars per each ton or a part of a ton that was washed by these waters. The violator will be obliged to destruct these plants and products as stated under this article.

e. He who uses exhausted or treated water to irrigate plant crops violating instructions issued under paragraph (c) of this article will be punished by paying a fine amounted to fifty dinars per one hectare or a part of a hector that was irrigated by these types of water. The violator will be obligated to eliminate and destroy all planted crops under this situation under the supervision of the ministry bodies. In case violator failed to carry out same or delayed execution then the governor should issue orders to destroy subject crops at the possessor's expense under the ministry's bodies supervision.

Article (16)

a. It is not permissible to construct or operate olive mills without a license from ministry as per instructions issued by the minister detailing all health and technical terms of licensing times of operation, all records to be maintained by owner, and information he must submit.

b. He who violates instructions issued under paragraph (a) of this article will be punished by a fine amounted to not less than five hundred dinars and not more than one thousand dinars. In case violation was recurred, fine will be doubled. If violation was recurred again violator will be under punishment of multiplication and closing the mill for one month.

Article (17)

a. It is prohibited to plant any type of plant crops under registration conditions if not registered according to instructions issued under paragraph (b) of this article.

b. The minister will issue instructions governing procedures of registering types of plant crops, including terms and prerequisites. The minister will form a committee for this purpose whereas he determines its missions, methods of operation and the crops that should be registered.

c. He who violates provisions of paragraph (a) or the instructions issued under paragraph (b) of this article will be punished by a financial fine amounted to the double value of items used in crops planting, quantity and value of which will be estimated by a committee formed by the minister for this purpose. Destroying crops should be performed under the supervision of ministry against a compensation paid by the seller of these items to the possessor as per ministry decision.

Article (18)

Seedlings:

a. It is prohibited to produce seedlings or increase or prepare or deal or trade with seedlings unless they are registered in accordance with paragraph (b) of this article.

b. In consideration with provisions of article (6) & (8) & (9) of this law the minister issues instructions related to the following:

1. Types of seedlings that should be registered in order to get the approval for using them in the Kingdom and terms and procedures connected.
2. Terms of licensing to produce increase, prepare store, deal with, trade with, and announce seedlings.
3. Conditions of importing seedlings.
4. Methods of analyzing, testing and inspection on these seedlings.

- c. It is prohibited to admit seedlings in the Kingdom for commercial purposes or for special use. Clearance is also prohibited. Re-importing them is a must within the period of time specified by the minister or to be destroyed at the borders centre in one of the following cases:
1. If not registered according to the instructions under paragraph (b) of this article.
 2. If registered in the Kingdom and was discovered their usage is un-allowed in country of origin or a health or environment event existed to prevent admission or usage.
 3. If registered and was discovered, through tests, they are not vide their own technical rules except if their peculiarities scientifically exceed the peculiarities specified in the approved technical rules.
 4. If information printed on containers or stickers is not identical to the approved information at time of registration.
- d. Samples permitted to be admitted according to instructions, for the purpose of completing tests and conducting scientific researches or registration, will not be governed under paragraph (c) of this article.
- e. Registration of fertilizers will be made by a committee formed by the minister for this purpose who will assume the responsibility of studying registration requests and recommendations to the minister to make his decision towards them.
- f. 1. He who admits unregistered fertilizers that should have been registered into the Kingdom will be punished by a financial fine amounted to one hundred dinars per one kilogram or a part of a kilogram. And quantity will be confiscated.
2. He who produced un-registered fertilizers for commercial purposes that should have been registered or without a license, or increased, or prepared will be punished by a fine amounted to five hundred dinars, and quantity seized will be confiscated.
3. He who traded with fertilizers without a license will be punished by a financial fine amounted to one hundred dinars and trading shop will be closed until violation is settled.
4. He who is trading with fertilizers not registered in the Kingdom which should have been registered in accordance with the provisions of this law will be punished by a financial fine amounted to one hundred dinars and the fertilizers, the subject violation, will be destroyed.
5. He who ever produced fertilizers in contrary of authorized technical rules stated in their registration decision, or prepared them, or traded with them, or offered them for sale, or advertised them, or stickled some data on their packs on contrary with approved data will be punished by a financial fine amounted to one hundred dinars, and quantities, the subject violation, will be confiscated provided confiscation should not be committed if violation was due to shortage in weight.

Article (19)

- a. 1. The minister issues instructions governing production of fruitful, woody, grassy, trees transplants, and medical, aromatic transplants, and vegetables and collection flowers, and ornamentation plants, and terms of licensing their production transplants, and places of trading and handling.
2. It is not permissible to admit any transplants or into Kingdom unless they are meeting health and plant health measures and approved technical rules. They should be re- imported within the period determined by the minister or will be destroyed at the borders centre at the importer expense and without reimbursement.

- b.
 1. He who produces transplants for commercial purposes without license will be punished a financial fine amounted to five hundred dinars. The produced transplants will be confiscated and the place will be closed.
 2. He who produces transplants, failed to meet technical rules, health & plant health measures, or traded with them, or offered them for sale, will be punished a financial fine amounted to two dinars per each transplant and two hundred filses per each transplant, and transplants, the subject violation, will be destroyed at the violators expense and without compensation.
 3. He who sold, or offered for sale transplants or ornament plants at unlicensed places, will be punished by a financial fine amounted to one hundred dinars and closing places until settlement of violation. Should sale operation or sale offer was made on mobile vehicles the seller will be punished by a fine amounted to one hundred dinars, and transplants violation subject will be confiscated.
 4. He who failed or delayed the usage of records and entries specified by the ministry for writing down the basic information about this nursery, or utilized these records in contrary with instructions, will be punished with a fiscal punishment amounted to one hundred dinars. In case violation was recurred then the fine will be doubled, and transplantation license will be cancelled and license will only be renewed by a new request.

Article (20)

Fertilizer and Plant Growth Organizers:

- a. It is prohibited to produce fertilizers & plant growth organizers, or prepare, or deal with, or trade with to be used in the Kingdom without a license by the ministry or registered with the ministry.
- b. It is prohibited to admit fertilizers and plant growth organizers in the Kingdom for commercial purposes or for special use. It is not allowed to clear fertilizers but they should be re-imported within the period of time specified by the minister or should be destroyed at the borders centre in any of the following cases:
 1. If not registered according to instructions issued under paragraph (d) of this article.
 2. If registered in the Kingdom and was discovered they were not allowed to be used in country of origin or a health or environment event existed to prevent their admission or usage.
 3. If registered and proven by test that they are not identical to their own technical rules unless their peculiarities were scientifically exceeding and superior to the characteristics specified in the approved technical rules.
 4. If data listed on the packs or on their stickers are different than data approved at time of registration.
- c. Samples allowed to be admitted by virtue of instructions for the purpose of conducting experiments and scientific researches or for registration will be excluded of the provisions of paragraph (b) of this article.
- d. In consideration with provisions of articles (6) & (8) of this law, the minister will issue instructions related to the following:
 1. Terms ad policies of fertilizers registration and plant growth organizers.
 2. Licensing conditions to produce fertilizers and plant growth organizers as well as preparation, storage, dealing with, trading with, and advertisement.

3. Terms of importing fertilizers and plant growth organizers.
4. Methods of analyzing fertilizers and plant growth organizers.

e. Fertilizers and plant growth organizers registration will be completed by a committee, formed by the minister, for this purpose to study registration requests and make recommendations to the minister to take his decision accordingly.

- f.
1. He who admitted to the Kingdom any unregistered fertilizers or plant growth organizers will be punished by a fiscal fine amounted to five dinars for a kilogram or a part of a kilogram, and the seized quantity will be confiscated.
 2. He who produced or prepared in the Kingdom unregistered fertilizers or plant growth organizers or without license will be punished by a fiscal fine amounted to five hundred dinars. Quantities produced or prepared will be confiscated and production or preparation place will be closed until settlement of violation.
 3. He who traded with fertilizers or plant growth organizers will be punished by a fiscal fine amounted to five hundred dinars and the subject quantities will be confiscated.
 4. He who trades with fertilizers or plant growth organizers without license will be fined with one hundred dinars and the trading place will be closed until violation is settled.
 5. He who produced fertilizers or plant growth organizers peculiarities of which are discrepant to the approved technical rules in the decision of their registration, or prepared or traded with or sold them or offered for sale or advertised about them, or posted on their packs data different than approved data, will be fined five hundred dinars, and quantities of subject violation will be confiscated provided confiscation will not be effected if violation was against a shortage of weight.

Article (21)

Pesticides:

a. It is prohibited to produce or prepare, or deal with, or trade with pesticides in the Kingdom without a license from the ministry.

b. It is completely prohibited to admit disinfectants to the Kingdom for commercial purpose or for special use. It is not allowed to clear them but will be re-imported within a period of time specified by the minister in any case of the following:

1. If not registered according to instructions issued under paragraph (d) of this article.
2. If registered in the Kingdom but was evident that they are not allowed be used in country of origin or a health or environment event existed to prevent their admission or usage.
3. If registered but was evident as a result of a test that they are not identical to their own technical rules unless their peculiarities exceed the specified peculiarities in the approved technical rules.
4. If recorded data on their packs or stickers was not in conformity with the data approved upon registration.

c. Samples allowed to be admitted for conducting experiments or researches or for registration will be excluded under provisions of paragraph (b) of this article.

d. In consideration with provisions of articles (6) & (8) of this law, the minister issues instructions in relation to the following:

1. Disinfectants registration terms and relevant procedures.

2. Terms of licensing disinfectants production as well as preparation, storage, handling, trading, and advertisement.
 3. Terms of disinfectants importing.
 4. Methods of analyzing, inspection, and testing disinfectants.
- e. Disinfectants will be registered by a committee formed by the minister for this purpose in order to study registration requests and submit recommendations to take his decision accordingly.
- f. 1. He who admitted unregistered disinfectants to the Kingdom will be fined ten dinars for every kilogram or a part of a kilogram and the seized quantity will be confiscated.
2. He who produced or prepared in the Kingdom unregistered disinfectants without a license will be fined five hundred dinars. The produced or prepared quantities will be confiscated and places of preparation will be closed until violation is settled.
3. He who traded with disinfectants without a license will be fined one hundred dinars, and place of trading will be closed until violation is settled.
4. He who traded with unregistered disinfectants in the Kingdom will be fined five hundred dinars and disinfectants of violation subject will be destroyed.
5. He who produced disinfectants with peculiarities in discrepancy with the approved technical rules as stated in their registration decisions, or prepared, or traded, or sold, or marketed, or advertised them, or fixed data on their packs different than the approved data, will be fined five hundred dinars. Quantities of subject violation will be confiscated except if violation was due to weight shortage.

Article (22)

Fighting plants epidemics and plant quarantine:

Without prejudice to the provisions of articles (6) & (8) of this law:

- a. The minister will issue his instructions to specify policies and measures needed to eliminate diseases and epidemics to spread in plants and fight them including the following:
1. Health terms and conditions governing plants and plant products permitted to be handled and traded with in the Kingdom.
 2. Policies of resisting and fighting diseases and epidemics including comprehensive fighting techniques and employed chemical & biological tools and materials, and secure conditions of employment.
 3. Methods of treating infected plants and plant products.
 4. Situations requiring destroying infected plants and situations requiring compensations for plants determined destroy.
 5. Terms and conditions of transporting or passing plants and other materials to transmit or spread diseases or epidemics from one area to another.
 6. Techniques and policies of fighting desert locusts, coordinating contributions of other official and national parties in the fighting operation, and the process of taking possession of necessary tools, equipment, chemicals, and transportation means from the private sector, if needed, against rent money or value.
 7. Announcing the Kingdom or any parts of Kingdom as free of any diseases or epidemics or plants epidemics and any other area where diseases or epidemics spread at a low level as they are.

b. In case a disease or epidemic occurred in the Kingdom jeopardizing plants, the minister must announce, in public and to other concerned parties, this epidemic or disease and the infected areas, and should make necessary decisions to take appropriate precautions in accordance with issued instructions under paragraph (a) of this article.

Article (23)

a. Without prejudice of provisions of articles (6) & (8) & (9) of this law it is completely prohibited to admit plants and plants products in the Kingdom in any case of the listed below cases, but they should be re-imported within a period of time specified by the minister or should be destroyed under supervision of the ministry bodies at the expense of violator:

1. If were infected or contaminated by epidemics or diseases not available in the Kingdom, or by epidemics or diseases available in the Kingdom, but their occurrence will increase risk levels against domestic plantation.
2. If containing soils or planted in containers with soils.

b. He who admitted to the Kingdom prohibited plants or plant products as per provisions of Para (a) of this article, will be punished by three month prison and fiscal fine amounted to two hundred dinars for each ton or a part of ton. The seized quantity will be destroyed under supervision of the ministry at the violator expense.

Article (24)

a. It is completely prohibited to trade in plants and plant products in any of the following situations:

1. If infected by any epidemic or disease that will jeopardize other plants.
2. If infected by any epidemic or disease available in the Kingdom and trading with them will enhance the opportunity of spreading to other plants or other areas.
3. If infected by any epidemic or disease that has never been in the Kingdom previously.
4. If their peculiarities are different from the approved technical rules.

b. 1. He who ever violates provisions of items (1) & (2) & (3) of paragraph (a) of this article will be fined by one hundred dinars for each ton or a part of ton, and materials of subject violation will be confiscated and destroyed.

2. He who ever violates provisions of item (4) of paragraph (a) of this article will be fined by a double value amount of violated materials that were seized.

c. The materials of the subject violation will be destroyed in the cases stipulated in paragraph (b) of this article under supervision of the ministry bodies at the expense of violator.

Article (25)

The council of ministers, based upon the minister recommendations in reliance with the competent minister recommendations, in necessary cases, and to secure supply of the Kingdom, may permit admission of plant products imported for supply and infected by epidemics available in the Kingdom if treatment tools were attainable and was possible to eliminate all epidemics without causing any damages to general health or to the lands or plantation provided the admission and treatment must be completed under the supervision of the ministry bodies and the responsibility of the importer who should pay for treatment expenses as specified by the minister.

Article (26)

a. In considerations with provisions of articles (6) & (8) and (9) of this law, the minister will issue instructions to organize plant quarantine procedures including:

1. Determine operating procedures at plant quarantines, and procedures of testing imported and exported plants products as well as used applicable means.
2. Determine the countries prohibited to export plants and plants products due to health or environment reasons until reasons are eliminated.
3. Determine conditions and policies to organize the transit of plants and plants products consignments through the Kingdom territories.
4. Determine policies and approaches related to treatment of imported plants and plants products infected with epidemics or diseases existing in the Kingdom as well as treatment expenses.

b. It is completely prohibited to admit plants and plants products imported to the Kingdom unless plant quarantine procedures are completed. The minister may exclude plants and plants products imported from a country or from specific areas of that country or from the countries and territories the products passed through, who are proven free of epidemics and diseases unavailable in the Kingdom. The minister may also exclude certain plants or plants products imported from a country recognized by the Kingdom that their health and plants health measures are equal to the Kingdom measures in accordance with a mutual recognition agreement.

Article (27)

Woods & Pastures:

a. The minister issues instructions organizing the management of the government woods, woody lands, development means, maintenance and protection, and pasturage conditions. The minister also determines in coordination with the concerned parties the terms and conditions related to the following:

1. Roads and streets construction and extension, water pipelines, wiring electric and phone lines, opening drainage lines and canals in the wood lands, as well as methods of handling woody trees in building these projects.
2. Planting forest trees on the road sides.

b. It is permissible, by the approval of the council of ministers based upon a recommendation from the minister and the competent minister or the concerned party, due to the case, to construct common projects in the wood lands.

c. It is permissible to owners of private woods, in accordance with technical measures and conditions as specified by the minister, to invest their woods by trimming or replacing their woody trees with fruitful trees provided they obtain a license from the ministry and pay required fees.

d. Who ever violates conditions of licensing for investing the private wood lands, the granted license will be void and will be fined one hundred dinars for each wooden tree or bush invested in violation to the license terms, and the woody materials and tools utilized in the cutting operations will be confiscated.

e. Who ever violates instructions and conditions of pasturing in the governmental woods will be fined one dinar for each one head of cattle for being seized violating, in addition to a fine amounted to fifty dinars for each hurt or damaged tree or woody bush or pasture.

Article (28)

Despite all matters in any other regulations:

a. It is not permissible to delegate the wood lands to any other person, or party, or designating or selling or exchanging them at any rate.

b. It is net permissible to join wood lands into municipalities boundaries without the approval of the minister. It is not also permissible to divide the woody lands inside the organization boundaries or change the capacity of their usage.

Article (29)

The minister may issue instructions to determine the conditions that must exist in the owned lands to carry out woody operations in that land by means of the ministry bodies at her own expenses provided the owner agrees upon that.

Article (30)

The minister may distribute free quantity of woody or pasture plants to any party he sees, to be planted if he sees that as a common utility.

Article (31)

He who attained a license for manufacturing woody material, or utilizing, or transporting them should present this license, upon request, to the ministry officials or to security personnel or to any competent party. Should he fail or was unable to present the license, all his possessions from the woody material should be confiscated.

If that was not possible then the confiscated materials value will be assessed as per current prices which will stay in the possession of the accused party who will be punished by three months prison and a fine amounted to two hundred dinars.

Article (32)

a. 1. It is completely prohibited to commit an aggression against the lands by building permanent or temporary houses or buildings or constructions or digging wells or caves or water piping or phones & electric wirings or drainage openings or canals or cultivating them or plowing them or pasturing in them without any license.

2. It is completely prohibited to commit an assault against woody lands by removing or damaging their marks and boundary fences or throwing debris, wreckages, garbage, solid or guide or radioactive wastes or any contaminating materials or by any other aggression .

b. 1. Who ever commits an aggression against the woody lands by building houses or buildings or any installations or digging water wells or caves, will be punished by three months prison and a fine amounted to two hundred dinars for each assaulted hectare or a part of a hectare. The contractor who carried out the above mentioned works will be punished with the same punishment. The administrative governor must immediately

eliminate the aggression at the aggressor expense and the material and tools seized in the aggression location will be confiscated.

2. Who ever commits an aggression against woody lands by plowing or planting will be fined by three months prison and a fine amounted to one hundred dinars for each assaulted hectare or a part of a hectare. The administrative governor must eliminate aggression at the aggressor expense.

3. Who ever removes or spoil marks or boundaries fences will be fined ten dinars for each corner and twenty dinars for each mark or bridge was removed or damaged and will be forced to restore situation as it was.

4. Who ever admits cattle into woody lands or to the governmental woods and pasture in them without a license will be fined two dinars for each one head cattle seized and the cattle owner will be fined by the same punishment in addition to the value against damage stipulated in the violation minutes.

5. In consideration with all matters stipulated in any other regulation, he who throws or discards debris, wastes, garbage, solid or liquid or radioactive residues or any contaminating material in the woody lands, will be punished three months prison and a fine amounted to two hundred dinars for each assaulted hectare or a par of a hectare and would be forced to remove thrown materials.

6. Who ever carries out water pipes or phone or electric wiring or drainage or canals or streets or roads opening in the woody lands without prior approval by the minister will be punished three months prison and a fine amounted to two hundred dinars for each aggression and forced to eliminate aggression at his expense in addition to pay for damage or the like.

7. Punishments stipulated in items (1), (2), (3), (4), (5), of paragraph (b) of this article will be doubled in case of recurring violation.

Article (33)

a. It is completely prohibited to break fire in territories of the governmental woods and the neighbouring areas up to three hundred meters around it. The minister or the administrative governor, upon fire break out in the government woods, shall determine to lay hands on required equipment, materials, and special transportation means to use them in fighting works provided the owner should be reimbursed.

b. Who ever causes breaking fire on in the private or governmental woods will be punished three months prison and a fine amounted to fifty dinars for each woody tree or bush damaged by fire and will be forced to pay the costs of distinguishing fire,

Article (34)

a. In consideration with the provisions of article (27) of this law the following are prohibited:

1. Cutting down woody trees and bushes or wild plants without license from the minister.
2. Burning woody trees and bushes and wild plants or removing their skins or leaves except in cases and conditions specified and licensed by the minister.
3. Trimming woody trees and bushes and wild plants or cutting any branch of them without a license from the minister.
4. Collecting or processing or storing or manufacturing or transporting any woody material without a license. The minister issues a decision to determine values of woody material.

5. Cutting the carob and terebinth trees and wild trees like almond, peers, olives, and hawthorn in the private woods in exception of trimming which is allowed for the purpose of sembling and grafting. The possessor may utilize its fruits.

6. Fabricating coal from the government woods or from private woods without a license from the minister.

7. The minister issues the instructions and decisions required to carry out the provisions of this article included specifying values of the wood materials.

b. 1. He who ever violates provisions item (1) & (2) & (5) of paragraph (a) of this article will be fined three months prison and by a fine of one hundred dinars for each cut tree in the government wood and a fine of fifty dinars for each tree from the private wood. For both cases the seized woody materials and cutting tools will be confiscated.

2. He who violates the provisions of items (3) & (4) of paragraph (a) of this article will be punished three months prison and a fine of one hundred dinars for each ton or a par of ton if they were woody trees or their products and ten dinars for every ten cubic meters if they were stones, sands, or soils or manure, and seized materials will be confiscated.

3. He who violates the provision of item (6) of paragraph (a) of this article will be punched a fine of one dinar for each one kilo gram or a part of a kilo, and quantities seized will be confiscated.

4. The driver of the transportation means seized with woody materials without getting a permit for transpiration will be punished by the same punishment provisioned in items (2) & (3) of this paragraph. The transportation means will be confiscated for one month at the nearest security centre.

c. In case of recurring the violation, the fiscal fees provisioned in paragraph (b) of this article will be multiplied.

Article (35)

a. The minister issues a decision to determine types of woody trees, fruitful trees and wild trees under paragraphs (b) & (c) of this article.

b. It is prohibited to cut down any woody perennial trees or odd trees, and wild dying out type trees or destroy them or commit any type or from of aggression against them.

c. It is prohibited to cut down fruitful perennial odd dying out type trees or destroy them without an approval by the minister.

d. He who ever violates provisions of paragraphs (b) and (c) of this article will be punished three months prison and a fiscal fine amounted to one dinar for each wild plants was cut down or destroyed.

Article (36)

In addition to the contents stipulated in article (2) of this law, the resisted lands under the Kingdom treasury and any other lands possessed by the state where the annual average of rain level is less than (200) mm, are considered of the pasturing lands in exception of the following:

a. Lands exploited by permanent assignation, lands of agriculture projects or housing established prior to effective date of this law.

b. Lands exploited for common utility or allocated for the state interests or the state agencies and intuitions prior to effective date of this law or the lands allocated by the council of ministers for this purpose after effective date of this law.

Article (37)

The minister will issue instructions to organize and govern policies and operations of improving and developing the pasturing lands as well as maintaining them and their natural elements including soil, wild and planted plants, organizing environment, pasturing process, and specifying pasturing periods, and allowances of their utilization.

Article (38)

Despite contents stipulated in any other regulations the following are completely prohibited:

a. Deceleration pastures lands to any person, or designating or renting or exchanging them. Never the less it is permissible to rent them to cooperative cattle breeding associations or to Quality Farmers Unions for the purpose of using their plantation pasturing coverage in cattle breeding.

b.– Extending the boundaries and areas of the municipalities and rural councils close to the organized set pasturing lands prior effective date of this law without the approval of the council of ministers based upon the minister recommendations.

Article (39)

a. It is completely prohibited to commit any aggression against pasturing lands either by plowing, or planting or constructing buildings or installations, or by establishing stone quarries, or sanding centres, or cutting down or collecting out or burning plants in those lands, or collecting their seeds or attack their wells or boundaries marks or fences, or by any other aggression like throwing debris or garbage or solid & liquid or radioactive residues or any other contaminating materials.

b. 1. He who ever commits an aggression against pasturing lands by plowing or planting will be punished three months prison and fined fifty dinars for each assaulted hectare or a part of a hectare and plantation will be confiscated.

2. He who ever commits an aggression against pasturing lands by constructing buildings or installations will be punished three months prison and fined one hundred dinars for each assaulted hectare or a part of a hectare, and forced to eliminate aggression effects at his expense. The contractor carried out the aforesaid aggression will be subjected to the same punishment.

3. Who ever commits an aggression against pasturing lands by establishing stone quarries or sanding shops will be punished three months prison and fined five hundred dinars for each hectare or a part hectare, and forced to put lands back into its former nature. Materials and tools employed in that aggression will be seized and confiscated.

4. He who ever eliminates, removes, cuts, takes off, or burns plants of planted pastures or wild plants will be fined twenty dinars for each pasturing bush and one dinar for any other wild plant.

5. He who commits any aggression against boundaries marks of pasturing lands or fences or water wells will be punished three months prison, fined ten dinars for each corner, twenty dinars for each bridge or boundary mark, five hundred dinars for every water well was assaulted by filling up with earth or by damaging. The aggressor will be forced to put situation back as previous situation and pay all expenses for that.

6. He who throws garbage or solid, liquid, radioactive residues, or any other materials contaminating environment on the pasturing lands will be punished three months prison, fined one hundred dinars for each assaulted hectare or a part of a hectare, and forced to eliminate aggression at his expense.

c. In case any of the violation provisions in paragraph (b) of this article was recurred the fine will be doubled.

Article (40)

The woods and pastures officials, and persons authorized by the minister are officially competent to submit a report against any person violates the provisions of articles (27), (31), (32), (33), (34), (35), (39) of this law, to the judge or to the competent administrative governor illustrating type of aggression committed and damage resulted, and the confiscated materials with their prices.

Article (41)

Woods and pastures cases will be appealed before conciliation courts or administrative governors, and will be determined under urgent capacity.

Article (42)

a. The minister may permit inhabitants neighbouring the governmental woods to pasture their animals in there, in exception of goats, against (50 %) of the scheduled utilization allowance, the minister may also permit those neighbouring woody lands, establish profitable projects like bees breeding, planting medical plants and gathering them, and mushroom production provided they must take care and protect the governmental woods provided those activities wont affect the nature of woody land and growing plants in accordance with the principles and terms specified in the instructions issued by the minister for this purpose.

b. The administrative governor decides the aggression cases committed against the woody lands, the government woods, and pasturing lands, whose aggressor is unknown, and makes his decision holding responsibility upon the closest neighbouring inhabitants at distance not exceeding three hundred meters away from assaulted lands.

Article (43)

Animal production:

a. The minister will issue instructions organizing establishing farms for possessing and breeding cattle, poultry farms and chicks, pisciculture farms, and amphibious, including determination of licensing terms, technical health terms, methods and approaches of their observance and mechanism of the breaded and possessed registration, and ensuring their safety.

b. He who ever violates instructions issued under paragraph (a) of this article or terms of farm or incubators licensing, will be punished by a fiscal fine not less than one hundred dinars and will be committed and forced to eliminate violation and settle the case within the period specified by the minister.

c. He who ever establishes a farm or incubator without a license will be fined five hundred dinars. Should he fail to license same as per instructions under paragraph (a) of this article it will be closed under the order and supervision of the administrative governor.

Article (44)

a. It is prohibited to produce raw fodder from animal source or manufactured fodder or fodder additives or preparing or handling, or trading with them for the purpose of using them in the Kingdom without a license from the ministry to be registered there upon.

b. It is prohibited to admit the raw fodder materials from animal source and the manufactured fodder and the fodder additives for commercial purposes or private usage. Clearance will not be permitted but they should be re-imported within the period specified by minister or should be destroyed at the borders centre in any case of the followings:

1. If not registered according to instructions issued under paragraph (d) of this article.
2. If were registered in the Kingdom but it became evident that their usage in not allowed in country of origin or a health or environment reason prevented their admission or usage.
3. If were registered but it became obvious by tests that they do not meet relevant technical rules unless their peculiarities were scientifically superior to specified peculiarities stipulated in the approved technical rules.
4. If the stipulated data on their packs or stickers were different than those approved upon their registration.

c. Samples that instructions permit their admission for experiments and research or for registration will be excluded from provisions of paragraph (b) of this article.

d. In consideration with provisions of articles (6), (8) & (9) of this law the minister will issue the instructions related to the following:

1. Terms of registering raw fodder materials from animal source, the manufactured fodder, the fodder additives, and employed procedures covering that for the purpose of permitting their usage in the Kingdom.
2. Licensing terms for producing raw fodder materials from animal source, the manufactured fodder, the fodder additives, their preparation storage, handling, trading, and announcement and advertising.
3. The environmental, health, and technical terms that should meet the raw fodder materials from animal source, the manufactured fodder, and the fodder additives to permit their production, their import and export.
4. Methods of analyzing the raw fodder materials of animal source, the manufactured fodder, and fodder additives including inspecting and testing.

e. The raw fodder materials of animal source, the manufactured fodder, and the fodder additives will be registered by a committee formed by the minister for this purpose who will commence to study registration requests and submit recommendations to the minister in order to take his decision in this concern.

- f. 1. He who admitted to the Kingdom unregistered materials of raw fodder of animal source or processed fodder or fodder additives will be fined five dinars for each kilogram or a part of the kilo, and the quantities of subject violation will be confiscated.
2. He who produced or prepared in the Kingdom unregistered materials of raw fodder of animal source or manufactured fodder or fodder additives or without a license will be fined five hundred dinars, and the quantities produced or prepared will be confiscated and place of production or preparation will be closed until violation is settled.
3. He who traded with raw fodder materials of animal source or with manufactured fodder or with fodder additives without a license will be fined one hundred dinars and the trading place will be closed until violation is settled.
4. He who traded with unregistered raw fodder materials of animal source or with processed fodder or with fodder additives in the Kingdom will be fined five hundred dinars, and quantities of subject violation will be destroyed.
5. He who ever produced raw fodder materials of animal source or processed fodder or fodder additives the peculiarities of which are violative to the technical rules approved for their registration decision, or prepared them, or traded with them, or sold them, or offered them for sale, or announced them, or printed data on their packs in contrary with the approved data, will be fined five hundred dinars and the quantities of subject violation will be confiscated provided this confiscation will not occur if the violation was due to a shortage in weight.
- g. If the ministry found out environmental or health reasons to prevent usage of any raw fodder materials of animal source or processed fodder registered or received related information from reliable sources and were admitted to the Kingdom, the ministry must determine suspected quantities, put them under reservation, conduct required lab test. In case these reasons were confirmed the importer will be obligated to re-export these materials within the period specified by the minister or will be destroyed the supervision of the competent ministry bodies without any compensation.

Article (45)

- a. It is prohibited to produce veterinary drugs and veterinary live preparations, and animal growth organizers, prepare, or handle, or trade with them for the purpose of allowing their usage in the Kingdom without a license from the ministry or without being registered under ministry.
- b. It is prohibited to admit veterinary drugs, veterinary vital preparations and animal growth organizers into the Kingdom for commercial purposes or for private usage. Clearance of materials will not be completed but materials should be re-exported within the period specified by the minister or will be destroyed at the borders centre in one of the following situations:
1. If they were not registered in accordance with instructions under paragraph (d) of this article.
 2. If they were registered in the Kingdom but it was found that their usage is not permitted in country of origin or a health or environmental reason occurred to prevent their admission or utilization.
 3. If they were registered but found, thru tests, that they differ from their related technical rules except when their peculiarities are scientifically superior to the peculiarities specified in the approved technical rules.

4. If the data stipulated on their packs or stickers are different than the approved data at time of their registration.
- c. Samples that instructions permit their admission for making experiments and researches or for registration will be excluded from paragraph (b) provisions of this article.
- d. In consideration with provisions of articles (6) & (8) & (9) of this law, the minister will issue instructions relevant to the following:
1. Terms of registering veterinary drugs, veterinary vital preparations, animals, animal growth organizers, and applicable procedures for the purpose of utilizing them in the Kingdom.
 2. Terms of licensing veterinary drugs production, veterinary vital preparations, animal growth organizers, as well as their preparation, storage, handling, and trading with them and advertising them.
 3. The technical, environmental, and health terms that should exist in the veterinary drugs, in the veterinary vital preparations, and animal growth organizers to permit their production, their importing and exporting.
 4. Methods of analyzing veterinary drugs, veterinary vital preparations, animal growth organizers, testing, and inspecting them.
- e. The veterinary drugs, the veterinary vital preparations, and animal growth organizers will be registered by a committee formed by the minister for this purpose to consider registration requests and submit recommendations to the minister to take his decision in this concern.
- f.
1. He who ever admitted to the Kingdom unregistered veterinary drugs or veterinary live preparations or animal growth organizers will be fined five dinars for each kilo gram or a part of a kilo, and the quantities of subject violation will be confiscated.
 2. He who produced or prepared in the Kingdom unregistered and without license veterinary drugs or veterinary vital preparations or animal growth organizers, will be fined five hundred dinars. The quantities produced or prepared will be confiscated and place of production or preparation will be closed until violation is settled.
 3. He who traded with veterinary drugs or veterinary vital preparations or animal growth organizers without a license, will be fined one hundred dinars. The trading place should be closed until violation is settled.
 4. He who traded with unregistered veterinary drugs or veterinary live preparations or animal growth organizers will be fined five hundred dinars, and quantities of the subject violation will be destroyed.
 5. He who produced veterinary drugs or veterinary vital preparations or animal growth organizers the peculiarities of which are on contrary with their approved technical rules stipulated in their registration decision, or prepared them, or traded or sold or offered for sale or advertised them, or printed on their packs data different than the approved data, will be fined hundred dinars and quantities of subject violations will be confiscated provided confiscation won't be performed if violation was due to a shortage in weight.
- g. If it became evident to the ministry that, health or environmental reasons prevent usage of the veterinary drugs or veterinary vital preparations or animal growth organizers, are registered, admitted into the Kingdom, or if ministry received relevant information from reliable sources, the ministry must confine suspected quantities, put them under reservation, and conduct necessary lab tests for them. In case reasons were confirmed, the importer will be

forced to re-export them within the period specified by the minister or be destroyed under supervision of the concerned ministry bodies without compensation.

Article (46)

Animal Health & Veterinary Quarantine:

In consideration to provisions of article (6) & (8) & (9) of this law:

a. The minister will issue instructions to determine and specify necessary procedures and measures governing elimination of epidemics and diseases spread in animals, fighting them including:

1. Health conditions of animals and their products which are allowed to handle and merchandise in the Kingdom.
2. Control procedures of these diseases, protection, and the precautions to be taken for stopping their spread along with the actions taken in respect of sick and suspected animals and mixing with any of them in addition to compensation conditions to the owner in case of their destruction.
3. Inspections and technical tests for showing the health condition of animals and their products, their implementation and determination of their expenses.
4. Control procedures of all or some animals in the areas specified by the Minister if they have any disease or certain infection and testing the animals to diagnose their diseases and to immunize them at the expenses of the ministry.
5. Isolation of the animals which may have contagious or epidemic diseases and their examination and identifying the obligations during and after the isolation period and the actions which should be taken during that time.
6. Actions of controlling the animal assembly places in markets and other places along with the precautions which should be taken for ensuring their safety and preventing the spread of epidemics.
7. Transfer and passage conditions of the animals and their products, which may be contagious or epidemic, from one area to another.
8. Declarations that the Kingdom or any of its provinces are free of any pest, disease or an animal epidemic or any area where the spread of these pests and diseases is low, taking the actions which keep the areas in their state.

b. The minister in case of the appearance of the epidemic or contagious disease which may endanger the life of the human being or the animal, should declare to the public and the other concerning authorities about the epidemic area where the disease spread. He should also issue the decision for taking the necessary actions as per the instructions stated in paragraph (a) of this article.

Article (47)

a. The minister will issue the directives which should organize the licensing conditions by forwarding the services concerning the animal resource including the control of animal disease and treatment, conducting laboratory tests and technical consultations, and artificial impregnation, transfer of embryos and hereditary engineering technologies.

b. Any one rendering any of the services stated in paragraph (a) of this article without a permit or violating the relevant directives will be fined for two hundred dinars and in case of recurrence of the violation, the permit will be cancelled and not renewed unless the violation will be rectified and by applying a new permit.

Article (48)

The minister will identify in cooperation with the concerning authorities and upon directives issued for this purpose, the actions and means which prevent the spread of common diseases including rabies disease, quarantine procedures, control of fierce and rapacious animal and linieling the cases in which these animals can be controlled and killed without any compensation in addition of the expenses which will be borne by the owner of the quarantined animal.

Article (49)

a. In consideration of any other provisions or legislation, it is not allowed to throw away corpses of dead animals in rivers, irrigation canals, drainage, pools, roads, forests, pastures or leaving them in the open air. The owner should burn or bury corpses in a sufficient depth away of water resources.

b. Any one violating the provisions of paragraph (a) of this article will be fined for one dinar against each bird corpse, and ten dinars against any other corpse.

Article (50)

a. The minister can decide for any health reason to put any animal farm or an animal under isolation for any period deemed necessary to ensure the safety of isolated animals as per the following conditions and actions:

1. The owner of isolated animals should feed them during the isolation period. In case he disregards this, then the minister will take the necessary actions for feeding them at the owner's expenses which will be determined by the minister. Meanwhile, the owner will not pay any expenses if the animal will die in the isolation period.

2. If no disease symptoms will appear on the isolated animals after the expiry of the isolation period, the owner should receive them within seven days from the date of the written notification. If the owner will refuse, then the minister will instruct for selling them in auction and their prices will be deposited at the ministry in the account of the owner after deducting the nutrition, auction expenses and any other expenses incurred by the ministry.

3. The minister will issue a resolution limiting the epidemic diseases which the possessor should notify about, and the cases which require compensation if decided to annihilate the isolated animal.

b. Any owner refuses the minister's resolution in putting his farm or animals under isolation or violates isolation conditions will be fined for five hundred dinars or will be imprisoned for three months.

Article (51)

The provisions of articles (6), (8), (9), of this by-law, will be considered as follows:

a. No animals or their products will enter the Kingdom before the completion of their veterinary quarantine actions. The minister can exclude from the quarantine process any consignment towards which it will be definitely confirmed that the exporting country or its specified areas and the countries in transit are free of the contagious and infectious diseases

other than those in the Kingdom. It will also be excluded from the quarantine certain animals and their products imported from any country which the Kingdom will confirm that health and plant health measures are congruent with the Kingdom measures upon a mutual agreement.

b. The minister will issue the directives which identify and organize the veterinary quarantine conditions on the imported or exported animals and their products including the following:

1. Kinds of animals and their products and the contagious and infectious animal diseases included in the provisions of veterinary quarantine.
2. The states and areas from where the import of animals and their products is prohibited for health reasons as well as the states and areas through which these animals and their products are prohibited to pass.
3. Procedures of veterinary quarantines, the period and conditions of quarantine, the disposal of their leftovers and the expenses incurred by the owner.
4. Notification of the importers about the actions which will be taken towards the animals and their products which do not conform with the needed health conditions.
5. Tests and examinations made for evaluating the health conditions of animals and their products, identifying their implementation procedures and means.
6. Measures and precautions to be taken at the entry points and in the quarantines.
7. Centres assigned for the entry of animals and products into the Kingdom.
8. Conditions of the passage of animals and their products through the Kingdom (transit).

c. 1. If any of the imported animals is infected by epidemic or contagious diseases or if there are contaminations or harmful additives or poisons in the imported products more than tolerated percentage, the importer should re-export them within the period limited by the minister or destroy under the supervision of the ministry at the entry centres and at the veterinary quarantines without compensation and at the importer's expenses.

2. Any one who brings animals or products into the Kingdom in violation to the provision of paragraph (a) of this article will be fined for not less than two hundred dinars and not more than five hundred dinars. The animals and their products which will be found out, will be confiscated.

3. Any one who will violate the conditions of veterinary quarantine will be fined for not less than two hundred dinars and not more than five hundred dinars and imprisonment for one month. In case of recurring violation, the fine will be doubled and no quarantine will be allowed in a special quarantine.

Article (52)

a. No merchandizing or handling will be allowed for the animals and their products indicated or suspected by contagious or epidemic or other diseases affecting the health of human beings and animals. The animals which mixed with the sick animals directly or indirectly will be suspected.

b. No merchandizing or handling will be allowed for the animals and products which their properties violated the approved technical rules.

c. 1. Any one violating the provisions of paragraph (a) of this article will be imprisoned for not less than four months and not more than one year. The seized animals and materials will be destroyed at the expense of the possessor without compensation.

2. Any one violating the provisions of paragraph (b) of this article will be fined for fifty percent of the value of the animals and their products, the question of violation.

Article (53)

Slaughtering poultry & live-stock:

a. In consideration of the relevant effective directives, the minister will issue the directives which limit the conditions of live- stock and poultry slaughterhouses and the places of processing and preparing the leftovers of slaughtered animals and slaughtering and skinning conditions of livestock and poultry.

b. It is not allowed to slaughter or skin poultry or livestock whose meat is the public consumption in unauthorized slaughter houses and it is not allowed to prepare or process their leftovers in unauthorized places.

c. 1. Any one who will slaughter poultry or livestock for commercial purposes outside the authorized slaughtered houses will be fined for one hundred dinars and the slaughtered animals will be confiscated. The minister will decide their distribution on the agencies and charity societies assigned by him if they are fit for human consumption. Otherwise, they will be destroyed under the supervision of the ministry. In case of recurring the violation, the offender will be imprisoned for one month.

2. Any one who will prepare the meat of slaughtered animals or process their leftovers without a permit or violating the permit conditions will be fined for five hundred dinars and the processing place will be closed until the violation will be rectified.

3. Any one who violates the instructions of paragraph (a) of this article will be fined for two hundred dinars. In case of recurring violation, the fine will be doubled and the permit will be cancelled and will not be renewed unless the violation is rectified and under a new application.

Article (54)

a. The slaughter of female and pregnant livestock is prohibited, and the slaughter of female livestock is prohibited before replacing all their incisors, excluding those imported for slaughtering purposes and those slaughter for emergency as decided by the minister and the veterinary surgeon will confirm the reasons.

b. 1. Any one who will violate the provisions of paragraph (a) of this article will be fined for fifteen dinars against each head of sheep and goats and fifty dinars against each head of cows, buffalo or camel slaughtered for merchandizing and the slaughtered livestock, the violation question, will be confiscated.

2. In case the violation is recurred through the year, the fine will be doubled. Then the province governor will close the place where violation was committed for a period of not less than thirty days and not more than sixty days.

Article (55)

Fishing:

a. The minister will issue the directives organizing fishing, including the following:

1. Limitation of the procedures of granting fishing licenses and conditions.

2. Limiting fishing areas in the sea and in fresh water and the fishing methods which should be followed.
3. Limiting fishing periods and kinds of fish if possible, their quantities and size of fishing nets and their opening size .

b. In consideration of any other legislation, it is not allowed to use fireworks or detrimental or poisonous items in fishing. It is also prohibited to destroy the coral reefs in regional waters.

c. In consideration of any other legislation:

1. A fine of twenty dinars will be charged from those who fish for commercial purposes without permission.
2. A fine of fifty dinars will be charged against any one who will violates the instructions stated in clauses (2) & (3) of paragraph (a) of this article.
3. Any one will use fireworks or detrimental or poisonous items in fishing, will be imprisoned for one month with a fine of two hundred dinars. In case of recurrence of violation, he will be imprisoned for four months and the fine will be double.
4. Any one who will up root the corals from the regional waters or destroy them will be imprisoned for four months with a fine of two hundred dinars.

Article (56)

Bees

In consideration of the provisions of the articles (6), (8), (9) of this by-law, the following will be actioned:

a. The minister will issue the directives of " apiculture " and will identity the technical and health conditions which will be provided for importing and exporting bees.

b. It is not allowed to bring bees into the Kingdom unless the veterinary quarantine procedures will be completed. The importer will export them within the period fixed by the minister if they have no accompanied and approved health certificate or in contrary to the approved health certificate or will be violating the approved health conditions / regulations otherwise they will be destroyed at the offender expense.

c. He who violets directives issued in paragraph (a) of this article, will be fined ten dinars against each beehive, the violation question, and the beehives will be confiscated.

Article (57)

Protection of wild birds and animals:

a. The minister will issue the directives which organize the protection of wild birds and animals, their hunting, merchandizing them and ornamental fish without conflicting with the international agreements pertaining to the protection of wild birds and animals, including the following:

1. Limiting the conditions of issuing hunting licenses, their fees and the competent authorities which issue licenses and receive due fess.
2. Limiting the areas where hunting is allowed and its time.
3. Limiting kinds of wild birds and animals which is prohibited to hunt, own, transport, sell or display for selling.
4. Limiting the kinds of wild birds which can be merchandized, and conditions of licensing the merchandizing places of wild birds and ornamental fish.

5. Limiting the technical and health conditions which should be provided in the zoos.
6. Limiting the ownership conditions of test animals, their protection, nutrition, transporting, treatment and their use in the scientific experiments.

b. The minister will form a committee for the protection of wild creatures, including its duties and ways of practice.

c. It is not allowed to do any of the following:

1. Hunting wild birds and animals without permission and hunting in areas and times where hunting is prohibited.
2. Bringing wild birds and animals into the Kingdom and taking them alive or dead outside unless the minister's consent is obtained.
3. Killing, belonging, transporting or selling wild birds and animals.
4. Hunting predatory birds and fierce wild animals in any way without permission from the minister.
5. Destroying the dens of wild animals and nests of wild birds or picking or destroying their eggs or harming their offspring.
6. Using vehicles, flood lights and automatic weapons in hunting wild birds and animals.
7. Hunting wild animals by a rifle not used for hunting, excluding the animals limited by the minister.
8. Using sticky and adhesive materials in hunting wild birds.
9. Using poisonous materials or anesthetic drugs in killing or hunting wild birds and animals, whatsoever, the reasons.
10. Putting traps or camouflage materials such as flags, animal skins, calling unit or erecting camouflage centres such as kiosks and cages for catching wild birds and animals.
11. Hunting from on telephone or electrical lines or within the boundaries of municipalities or rural councils or populated agricultural areas or inside pastures and natural protectorates or near Jordanian military installations.
12. Cruelty to Animals:

- d. 1. Any one violating the provisions of clauses: (1), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), (11), (12) of paragraph (c) of this article will be fined for fifty dinars.
2. Any one not complying with the provisions of clause (2) of paragraph (c) of this article will be fined for not less than one hundred dinars and more than one thousand dinars.
3. Any one violating the provisions of clauses (3) & (4) of paragraph (c) of this article will be fined for not less than twenty five dinars and not more than thousand dinars.

e. The wild birds and animals which their hunting is prohibited are categorized as per their protection degree in three lists in accordance with a system issued for this purpose. Any one who hunts any wild bird or animal, included in these lists, will be punished as follows:

1. Imprisonment for four months and a fine of two thousand dinars for each wild bird or animal hunted and included in the first list.
2. Imprisonment for three months and a fine of one thousand dinars for each wild bird or animal hunted and included in the second list.
3. Imprisonment for one months and a fine of one hundred dinars for each wild bird or animal hunted and was included in the third list.

f. Any one will hunt without permit any wild bird or animal not included in the lists stated in paragraph (e) of this article, except the wild boar, will imprisoned for seven days and a fine of twenty five dinars against each hunted wild bird or animal.

g. In addition of the punishments stated in this article, wild birds and animals, weapons and tools used in hunting will be confiscated.

h. In case of recurring the violation within a year from the date of committing, the fine will be doubled in addition to the punishments stated in this article.

Article (58)

General Provisions:

In spite of what is stated in any other legislation, it is not allowed to change the quality of the use of the agricultural land to any other usage without a regulation issued by the council of ministers, including the conditions and basis allowing the changing process.

Article (59)

a. The ministry will license the following:

1. Agricultural and non-cooperative associations.
2. Central or branch wholesale markets and centres of categorization, packing, storage and refrigeration of agricultural products outside the municipality borders.

b. The minister will issue the directives which limit the licensing actions and conditions. Any one who will violate these directives will be fined for five hundred dinars. This fine will be doubled in case of recurrence.

Article (60)

The minister will take the proper actions as per the valid regulations in conformance with the Kingdom commitments as per the international trade agreements for helping the farmers to protect their production through the entry of supported or engrossed agricultural products into the Kingdom markets or external markets to which agricultural products from the Kingdom are exported and through sudden raises of agricultural import. For achieving this, the ministry will action the following:

1. Tracing the support practices of the agricultural products from the countries of origin which compete the Jordanian products.
2. Controlling the quantities of imported agricultural products, their import prices, their prices in the country of origin and in local markets.
3. Tracing and analyzing the performance indicators of the agricultural sector for identifying the economic situation of local producers and the effects of practices, stated in this article, or local producers and the agricultural sector.
4. Supporting the local producers in coordinating their efforts and representation before the competent authorities in quest of protecting their production as per the enforced regulations.

Article (61)

a. It is not allowed to dispose plastic materials and the empty packages of insecticides and seedlings, which were used for agricultural purpose, in the open air. The land lord or who used these items, should collect and dispose them as per instructions of the ministry.

b. Any one violating the provisions of paragraph (a) of this article will be fined for thirty dinars and will be responsible for all these items and their disposal as per the instructions of the ministry. Otherwise, the governor will issue a resolution for collecting and disposing them at the expense of the offender.

Article (62)

The minister will decide to destroy or sell the items, which are confiscated by his order, in accordance with the provisions of this by-law.

Article (63)

The fines and fees stated in this by-law, damage allowance and the allowances imposed by the courts or by the governors and the costs of confiscated items, are considered as the state treasury funds which will be collected as per as relevant by-law.

Article (64)

The ministry employees authorized by the minister or any other employee, not belonging to the ministry, and authorized by the minister, will be considered as notary control personnel while carrying out the provisions of this by-law. They are allowed to enter and inspect the places in which it is suspected that a violation of the provisions of this by-law was committed there, except the accommodation places which should be inspected during the daytime, under the prior consent of the competent public prosecutor. They can also stop any transport means suspected of loading materials in violation of the provisions of this by-law. They can inspect them at any time and they should draw up a report against the offenders.

Article (65)

In case the Kingdom or any area of it will encounter drought or in case the agricultural sector will be stricken by natural disasters, the minister should announce officially. He should also coordinate and cooperate with the competent authorities for taking the necessary actions for alleviating the negative effects on the agricultural sector if possible as per the resolutions of the council of ministers in this concern. He can also issue the decision which protect consumers in such cases such as the limitation of the exports of the affected agricultural products, provided in all cases, that these procedures will be notified to the competent international authorities.

Article (66)

The minister can delegate any of his powers stated in this by-law to the ministry general secretary or to any director in the ministry provided that authorization will be in writing and specified.

Article (67)

The minister will issue the resolutions concerning the limitation of the price of any agricultural products or any wood land item which the ministry produces or sells and the allowance of any.

Article (68)

Any violation to the provisions of this by – law or instructions issued accordingly, without any stated punishment, the offender will be fined for not less than one hundred dinars and not more than five hundred dinars.

Article (69)

All ministries, organizations, agencies and councils, within their own interests, should cooperate with the ministry for implementing the provisions of this by – law and its directives and resolutions.

Article (70)

The directives issued by the minister in accordance with this by – law will be published in the official gazette.

Article (71)

The council of ministers will issue the regulations necessary for implementing the provisions of this by – law including the fees which are due in accordance with the provisions of this by – law.

Article (72)

The agricultural resolution No. (20) for the year 1973 and its modifications will be cancelled. The current regulations, directives and resolutions remain effective including the annexed drawing tables and modified regulations provided that they will be replaced in a period not more than one year from the date of implementing the provisions of this by – law. The provisions of any other regulations conflicting with these provisions will not be effective.

Article (73)

The prime minister and ministers are detailed to implement this by – law.

Directives of Plant Quarantine

Directives No. Zain /2 for the year 2003

Issued vide the Articles 26, 23, 22 of the Agricultural Act No. (44) for the year 2002

Article (1)

These directives are called "Plant Quarantine Directives for the year 2003". They are enforced after thirty days from their advertisement date in the official gazette.

Article (2)

By observing the directives stated in article (2) of the agricultural act no. (44) For the year 2003 and for the purposes of these directives, the following statements and wordings will have the meanings as assigned below, unless otherwise, stated by the context.

Directorate	Plant Protection Directorate of the Ministry
Director	Director of Plant Protection of the Ministry
Agricultural centre	The Agriculture Health Quarantine Centre approved by the Ministry at any customs centre on the Kingdom borders or inside it for validating the safety of the consignments identified by these directives, the imported, exported or passing through the Kingdom to another State (transit).
Consignment	Any shipment of plants or plant products or from alternative materials for protecting plants or from insects used for inoculating the plants: imported or exported or passing through the Kingdom.
Inspection	Perceptive inspection of any imported, exported consignments or passing through the Kingdom to ensure that they are free of the quarantine pests, and their tuning with the plant hygienic procedures.
Alternative Materials for Protecting Plants	Useful materials, living organisms and biological materials used for protecting plants from pests and harmful organisms.
Competent Employee	Chief of the agricultural centre or in-charge- of plant quarantine in the agricultural centre, located in the customs point, including any employee of the ministry, authorized in writing to implement any provision of these directives.
Quarantine pest	Economic harmful pest. It is not registered in the importing country or registered in definite areas. It can be controlled and prevented by the official authorities of the country. But, fearfully, it might move to another country.
Health Certificate	A certificate prepared and approved in accordance with the typical certificates as stated in the international agreements for protecting plants.

Article (3)

a. The plant quarantine procedures as stated in these directives are applied on the kinds of plants and plant products identified by the decisions issued in this respect. Any consignment: exported or imported or passing through the Kingdom is subject to these procedures including the passengers' enclosures.

b. Any customs authority in the border exits or any other location inside the Kingdom, including government or private post offices is not allowed to clear any imported consignment or allowing the exit of any exported consignment unless it is cleared by the competent employee.

Article (4)

It is not allowed to bring in any material of those stated in paragraph (a) of this article into the Kingdom, and no customs clearance to be made for any consignment and to be re-exported within three days from the arrival date to the entry point. In case the importer or his deputy will fail to return it within that period, then it will be destroyed at the expenses of the principal without any compensation. It may be destroyed immediately, if its retention in the entry point until it is re-exported will harm the local plants:

- a.
 1. Non-manufactured soil and fertilizers.
 2. Plants of which their roots are preserved in the soil or in the non-manufactured fertilizers or in both of them.
 3. Living agricultural pests in any of their life phases except the alternative materials for protecting plants.
 4. Residues of plants and plant products left over from ships, planes and international land transport means. It, for exceptional circumstances, were landed inside the Kingdom, they should be directly burnt at the entry point under the supervision of the concerning employee and with the cooperation of the customs authorities and at the expenses of the importer.
 5. Cultures of bacteria, parasitic fungi, viruses, moss and organisms harmful to the plants.

- b. It is excluded from the provisions of paragraph (a) of this article, those which are exported for the purpose of the scientific research provided that prior permit is obtained from the directorate, and their entry and transport are in accordance with the conditions and protective precautions identified by the Ministry.

Article (5)

By observing the provisions of article (6) of these directives, the following is to be actioned:

- a. Along with any imported consignment, there should be an agricultural health certificate issued by the concerning authorities in the country of origin and prepared in accordance with the international standards.

- b. If the imported and re-exported consignment is from a country other than the country of origin, it should be accompanied with an agricultural health certificate pertaining to re-exported consignments as per international standards in addition to a copy of the health certificate issued by the country of origin and approved by the concerning authorities of the country where it was re-exported.

- c. In case the exported consignment is re-exported, it should be accompanied by an agricultural health certificate pertaining to re-exported consignments as per the international standards in addition to a copy of the health certificate issued by the country of origin and approved by the directorate.

Article (6)

The agricultural health certificate accompanying the consignment should be in original, written and typed in both languages, Arabic or English or hand-written and in colour different from the form colour, including the following basic information:

- Serial No. of the certificate.

- The concerning government authority which issued the certificate along with its official seal.
- The employee's name who inspected the exported consignment, his signature and inspection date.
- Country of origin or re-exporting country.
- Exporter's name and address.
- Importer's name and address.
- Goods description, type, common, commercial and scientific names.
- Goods volume in weight, number or size according circumstances. It is preferable to use metric measure units to determine weight and size.
- Distinguishing signs of goods.
- Shipping method: land-sea-air.
- Exit point (from the exporting country).
- Entry point (to importing country).
- Additional information to be included within the health certificate of a certain product from a certain country. The additional information of any consignment to the Kingdom is identified by the decisions issued for this purpose.
- The countries through which the goods will pass in transit if available

Article (7)

- a. It is not allowed to bring in any consignment imported from plant nurseries to the Kingdom or exported from them, unless done through the border exit point stated in the import or export permits according to circumstances.
- b. The entry of plant productive consignments and alternative materials for protecting the plants imported to the Kingdom or exported from it will be allowed through the approved border entry points.

Article (8)

The customs authorities or the importer or his deputy at the arrival of any consignment subject to the procedures of plant quarantine, should notify the concerning employee in the agricultural centre, providing him with the consignment documents and statements such as the agricultural health certificates, certificate of origin and the import license if the consignment is of the items for which an import license is to be obtained.

Article (9)

- a. The concerning employee in the agricultural centre will check the documents enclosed with the imported consignment to ensure that the documents stated in these directives are approved and complete.
- b. The agricultural health certificate attached with the imported consignment will not be accepted if it was made on a date preceding the shipping date of the consignment for a period as limited below according to the circumstances:
 1. Fifteen days if the consignment is seedlings or plant nurseries.
 2. Twenty-one days if the consignment is seeds.
 3. Seven days if the consignment is from other plant products.

c. The agricultural health certificate enclosed with the imported consignment will be considered as disapproved or incorrect or bogus. It will be approved in any of the following cases:

1. If it is in disapproved form or issued by an unauthorized person or does not contain the name and signature of the authorized person or not officially sealed by the issuing authority or not approved or ratified by the concerning authorities in the country of origin.
2. If it does not include any information stated in article (6) of these directives or its information is incomplete.
3. If the certificate validity period is expired in accordance with the valid veterinary or plant quarantine instructions.
4. If it has any strike or omission or its contents are changed and modified.
5. If its stated information is contradictory or wrong or if it has words and statements not agreeing with the content.

Article (10)

If checking will turn out that the enclosed documents with the imported consignment are disapproved and incomplete or in lack of basic information, the consignment inspection and the clearance procedures will not be completed, and the importer, then, should re-export the consignment within the period specified by the minister. In case re-exportation is not made or he could not do, then the consignment will be destroyed at the importer's expenses and without compensation.

Article (11)

a. The imported consignments, which are supposed to be inspected as per the relevant decisions, should be inspected at the agricultural centre at the entry point.

b. The consignments exported in the agricultural centre at the entry point, through which the consignment will be exported, will be inspected including the issue of the health certificate which will accompany it.

c. The concerned employee at the entry point can transfer any imported consignment to the agricultural centre at Amman customs office for completing the inspection and clearance procedures as requested by the importer, unless there are health reasons impeding this.

d. The customs authorities at the border customs centre or inside the Kingdom where there are no agricultural centre, should not clear any imported consignment or transfer it to the nearest customs point containing an agricultural centre, for completing their plant quarantine procedures, and should not allow the exit of any exported consignment if it is not accompanied by the documents which confirm that it is subject to the plant quarantine actions at an approved agricultural centre.

Article (12)

If the documents enclosed with the imported consignment are complete, then the concerning employee in the agricultural centre will check and inspect the consignment. He can take samples for the purpose of the laboratory test in case of suspected pests or if its nature or consumption purposes require this after observing the following:

a. If the inspection result will show that the consignment is free of prohibited pests or free of the pests which cannot be eliminated by sterilization or free of any disease symptoms or if its nature or consumption purposes do not require a laboratory test for assuring that it is free of pests and contamination, then the clearance procedures will be completed after the approval of the concerning employee.

b. If the inspection result will show that the consignment is free of pests or disease symptoms which can be seen by the naked eye, but its nature and consumption purposes require a laboratory test to ensure that it is free of pests which cannot be seen by the naked eye or free of pollutions, then the concerning employee will allow taking the consignment out of the customs yard to the importer's warehouses against a customs undertaking from him or from the clearance agent that he will not dispose them in any case until the issue of the result of the laboratory tests.

Article (13)

a. In case the result of the laboratory test will show that the consignment is intact and free of prohibited pests and pollutions, then, it can be cleared in customs.

b. If the inspection result or the laboratory test will show that the consignment is stricken by a quarantine pest or by any pest which cannot be eliminated by sterilization or cannot be diagnosed, then the importer should re-export it to the country of origin. If not possible, then the provisions of article (10) of these directives will be applied.

Article (14)

If the result of the consignment inspection or its laboratory test will show that it is stricken by a pest inside the Kingdom and can be eliminated by sterilization, then, the importer should forward it for sterilization within (48) hours from the time of notifying the clearance agent. If the concerning employee comes to know that keeping it all that time without sterilization may threaten the local plants, he should ask for immediate sterilization with which the importer should comply without any delay. If he will refuse, then, it will be destroyed at his expense without any compensation.

Article (15)

If it is decided after inspection or laboratory test to sterilize the consignment imported through the borders where there is no fit sufficient equipment for sterilization, then the concerning employee should instruct to transfer it to the nearest agricultural centre where there are the necessary capabilities for sterilization.

Article (16)

If the state of the imported consignment requires sterilization, and there are no barriers which may impede its exit from customs yard, or its exit will not have imminent danger upon the plants or can be sterilized in the importers warehouses, then the concerning employee will allow transporting it to the importers warehouses after he gives customs an undertaking that he will not dispose it unless it is sterilized under the supervision of the concerning employee or his deputy. Clearance actions cannot be made unless the importer will produce a certificate from the agricultural centre confirming that.

Article (17)

a. Sterilization of imported and exported consignment will be made by the methods, means and materials as decided by the directorate according to the international recommendations. Charges against inspection and laboratory test will be due as limited in the decision of agricultural service allowance No. (zain/1) for the year 2003.

b. The importer undertakes that the ministry will not be held responsible for any loss or damage which may incur to the consignment as a result of sterilization. The importer will bear all additional expenses such as the wages of transport and handling.

Article (18)

The exported and re-exported consignments will be sterilized upon the exporter's request or if it is stipulated by the imported country. The concerning employee should provide the consignment with the approved agricultural health certificate.

Article (19)

The importer should transport the consignment the exit of which was allowed after sterilization from the agricultural centre within (24) hours after sterilization. Otherwise, it will be transferred to the customs authorities retaining it as deposit. The importer will bear the additional expenses and the loss which may incur.

Article (20)

Packing and crating materials used for preparing the plant consignments should be new and free of pests. The types of materials used for this purpose will be specified by the decisions issued for this purpose in accordance with the state recommendations

Article (21)

a. The entry of any consignment is prohibited if its entry into the Kingdom will be dangerous on plants for an emergency health reason, provided that the following will be observed according to the circumstances:

1. Publishing the prohibition decision in two daily local newspapers.
2. The prohibition decision will be soon notified to the importer by phone if the consignment will require a license or import permit. The decision will be sent to him by registered mail on his address given in the import request raised by him. This will be considered as sufficient for his information.

b. If the consignment imported from prohibited materials as per the provisions of paragraph (a) of this article, is shipped before the issue of prohibition decision or reached the border exit point, it will not be cleared and should be re-exported within the period limited by the ministry. In case the importer will abstain, then, it will be destroyed in the border centre at the expenses of the importer without any compensation.

Article (22)

Useful living organisms and particles which are self-growing (such as parasites, viruses, fungi and bacteria) are allowed to enter in accordance with the international standards and local

conditions for the purpose of using them in the biological control in the local environment. Handing them over to the importer, after the completion of their clearance procedures, can be made only after obtaining a permit from the directorate.

Article (23)

It is not allowed to export plants or plant products outside the Kingdom unless they are accompanied by an agricultural health certificate except the consignments which the government allows to import without a health certificate.

Article (24)

Consignments entering the Kingdom and unloaded in free zones will be subject to the procedures stated in these directives. If there is no agricultural centre in the free zone into which the consignment enter, the customs authority in this zone should notify the director of agriculture where the free zone is within his area of interest to carry out the plant quarantine procedures.

Article (25)

If the concerning employee at the entry centre suspected that the consignment to be re-exported has a pest which can be eliminated by sterilization, he should instruct for sterilizing it as per the adopted procedures and then issue the relevant agriculture health certificate.

Article (26)

Any area inside the Kingdom stricken with a dangerous pest is subject to the internal plant quarantine procedures. Plants and nurseries supporting this will not be taken out. The concerning agriculture directorates should take necessary precautions to stop the infiltration and spread of the pest outside the epidemic area. They should ask the help of security authorities if necessary.

Article (27)

a. Consignments in transit will not be allowed to enter the Kingdom unless they are shipped in closed transport covered firmly and within firm packages to stop the infiltration of any plant pest inside the Kingdom. The concerning employee at the entry point should ensure that the transport means is sealed with lead. It should not be opened while passing through the Kingdom except at the exit point going outside the Kingdom if the concerning authorities approve this under the knowledge and participation of the concerning employee.

b. It is not allowed to bring in any consignment passing in transit through the Kingdom if it is coming from an epidemic country or area. It should be returned from the entry centre to its source or destroyed under the supervision of the ministry and at the expense of the owner without any compensation.

Article (28)

If for any reason, the consignment in transit will be opened at the entry centre, it will be subject to test and inspection actions and all procedures stated in these directives.

Article (29)

If for any reason, the plant consignment in transit will be unloaded in the Kingdom after leaving the entry centre, then it will be dealt with as imported consignment and will be subject to plant quarantine procedures stated in these directives.

Article (30)

For the purposes of laboratory testing, the concerning authority will take a sample of the consignment as per sample- taking instructions and will be provided to the laboratory in a firm package and sealed by the centre according to the approved form.

Article (31)

If it is decided to destroy a plant consignment imported or exported or in transit, then a committee will be formed consisting of the ministry employee in the agricultural centre and one representative of the concerning customs authorities in the presence of the consignment owner or his deputy to preside upon the destruction or transition process vide a report including the consignment details and reasons of destructions, and one copy of it to be handed to the man concerned. Non-presence of the importer or his deputy will not affect the completion of this process, provided that he or his deputy will be notified.

Article (32)

As recommended by the director, the quarantine pests referred to in these directives will be limited by resolutions issued for this purpose.

Article (33)

Charges of services rendered by the ministry as per these directives and as stated in the resolution No. zain / 1 (resolution of agricultural service charges for the year 2003) will be due.

Quarantine Lists of Jordan (2007-06)

QUARANTINE INSECTS & MITES

No	Scientific name
1.	<i>Acleris gloverana</i>
2.	<i>Acleris variana</i>
3.	<i>Acrobasis pirivorella</i>
4.	<i>Aculops fuchsiae</i>
5.	<i>Adoxophyes orana</i>
6.	<i>Aleurocanthus spiniferus</i>
7.	<i>Aleurocanthus woglumi</i>
8.	<i>Aleurodicus destructor</i>
9.	<i>Amauromyza maculosa</i>
10.	<i>Anarsia lineatella</i>
11.	<i>Anastrepha fraterculus</i>
12.	<i>Anastrepha grandis</i>
13.	<i>Anastrepha ludens</i>
14.	<i>Anastrepha obliqua</i>
15.	<i>Anastrepha serpentina</i>
16.	<i>Anastrepha suspensa</i>
17.	<i>Anthonomus bisignifer</i>
18.	<i>Anthonomus eugenii</i>
19.	<i>Anthonomus grandis</i>
20.	<i>Anthonomus pyri</i>
21.	<i>Aonidiella citrina</i>
22.	<i>Araecerus fasciculatus</i>
23.	<i>Bactrocera aquilonis</i>
24.	<i>Bactrocera correcta</i>
25.	<i>Bactrocera cucumis</i>
26.	<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i>
27.	<i>Bactrocera diversa</i>
28.	<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i>
29.	<i>Bactrocera jarvisi</i>
30.	<i>Bactrocera minax</i>
31.	<i>Bactrocera musae</i>
32.	<i>Bactrocera neohumeralis</i>
33.	<i>Bactrocera tau</i>
34.	<i>Bactrocera tryoni</i>
35.	<i>Bactrocera tsuneonis</i>
36.	<i>Bactrocera zonata</i>
37.	<i>Cacoecimorpha pronubana</i>
38.	<i>Carpophilus dimidiatus</i>
39.	<i>Carposina niponensis</i>
40.	<i>Castnia licus</i>
41.	<i>Ceratitis (Pardalaspis) quinaria</i>
42.	<i>Ceratitis cosyra</i>
43.	<i>Ceratitis quinaria</i>
44.	<i>Ceratitis rosa</i>

45. *Chaetanaphothrips signipennis*
46. *Cicadulina mbila*
47. *Coccus viridis*
48. *Colaspis hypochlora*
49. *Colomerus vitis*
50. *Conotrachelus nenuphar*
51. *Corcyra cephalonica*
52. *Cosmopolites minutus*
53. *Cryptoblabes gnidiella*
54. *Cryptolestes ferrugineus*
55. *Cryptophlebia leucotreta*
56. *Cydia funebrana*
57. *Cydia inopinata*
58. *Cydia molesta*
59. *Cydia packardi*
60. *Cydia prunivora*
61. *Dacus dorsalis*
62. *Dacus musae*
63. *Delia (Phorbia) antiqua*
64. *Dermestes lardarius*
65. *Diaphorina citri*
66. *Diaprepes abbreviatus*
67. *Diatraea saccharalis*
68. *Ephestia vapidella*
69. *Epichoristodes acerbella*
70. *Epiphyas postvittana*
71. *Epitrix cucumeris*
72. *Epitrix tuberis*
73. *Eupoecilia ambiguella*
74. *Eutetranychus lewisi*
75. *Frankliniella occidentalis*
76. *Gonipterus gibberus*
77. *Gonipterus scutellatus*
78. *Hercinothrips bicinctus*
79. *Hyphantria cunea*
80. *Icerya aegyptica*
81. *Ips amitinus*
82. *Ips calligraphus*
83. *Ips cembrae*
84. *Ips confusus*
85. *Ips duplicatus*
86. *Ips grandicollis*
87. *Ips lecontei*
88. *Ips pini*
89. *Ips plastographus*
90. *Ips sexdentatus*
91. *Ips typographus*
92. *Leptinotarsa decemlineata*
93. *Liriomyza sativae*
94. *Liriomyza trifolii*

95. *Margarodes prieskaensis*
96. *Margarodes vitis*
97. *Margarodes vredendalensis*
98. *Metamasius* spp.
99. *Monalonion* spp.
100. *Nacoleia octasema*
101. *Naupactus xanthographus*
102. *Necrobia rufipes*
103. *Odoiporus longicollis*
104. *Opogona sacchari*
105. *Oryctes boas*
106. *Otiorhynchus sulcatus*
107. *Parabemisia myricae*
108. *Pissodes nemorensis*
109. *Pissodes pini*
110. *Pissodes piniphilus*
111. *Pissodes strobi*
112. *Pissodes terminalis*
113. *Planococcus* (= *Pseudococcus*) *kenyae*
114. *Planococcus lilacinus*
115. *Popillia japonica*
116. *Prays endocarpa*
117. *Premnotrypes* spp. (Andean)
118. *Prostephanus truncatus*
119. *Quadraspidiotus perniciosus*
120. *Rhagoletis cerasi*
121. *Rhagoletis cingulata*
122. *Rhagoletis completa*
123. *Rhagoletis fausta*
124. *Rhagoletis pomonella*
125. *Rhagoletis suavis*
126. *Rhynchophorus palmarum*
127. *Rhynchophorus phoenicis*
128. *Scirtothrips aurantii*
129. *Scirtothrips citri*
130. *Spodoptera eridania*
131. *Spodoptera exempta*
132. *Spodoptera frugiperda*
133. *Tenebrioides mauritanicus*
134. *Thrips palmi*
135. *Toxoptera citricida*
136. *Unaspis citri*
137. *Unaspis yanonensis*

QUARANTINE NEMATODES

No	Scientific name
1.	<i>Aphelenchoides besseyi</i>
2.	<i>Aphelenchoides fragariae</i>
3.	<i>Bursaphelenchus xylophilus</i>
4.	<i>Ditylenchus angustus</i>
5.	<i>Globodera pallida</i>
6.	<i>Globodera rostochiensis</i>
7.	<i>Globodera tabacum</i>
8.	<i>Heterodera avenae</i>
9.	<i>Heterodera cruciferae</i>
10.	<i>Heterodera glycines</i>
11.	<i>Heterodera zea</i>
12.	<i>Hirschmanniella oryzae</i>
13.	<i>Meloidogyne artiellia</i>
14.	<i>Meloidogyne chitwoodi</i>
15.	<i>Meloidogyne exigua</i>
16.	<i>Meloidogyne hapla</i>
17.	<i>Meloidogyne naasi</i>
18.	<i>Nacobbus aberrans</i>
19.	<i>Radopholus citrophilus</i>
20.	<i>Radopholus similis</i>

QUARANTINE PLANT FUNGAL DISEASES

<i>Name</i>	Common Name	Host Common Name
<i>Alternaria citri</i>	Alternaria rot	Lemon, Oranges
<i>Alternaria gaisen</i>	Black spot of Japanese pear	Japanese pear
<i>Alternaria mali</i>	Alternaria blotch of apple	Apples
<i>Anisogramma anomala</i>	Eastern blight of filbert	Corylus
<i>Apiosporina morbosa</i>	Black rot of Prunus	Plum, cherry
<i>Atropellis pinicola</i>	Pine canker	Pine tree
<i>Atropellis piniphila</i>	Branch canker of pine	Pine trees
<i>Botrytis byssoidea</i>	Onion neck rot	Onion
<i>Botrytis squamosa</i>	Neck rot of onion	Onion
<i>Botrytis tulipae</i>	Tulip fire	Tulip
<i>Capnodium citri</i>	Sooty mould	Lemon, oranges
<i>Ceratocystis fagacearum</i>	Oak wilt	Oak trees
<i>Cercospora melongenae</i>	Leaf spot	Eggplant
<i>Cercospora musae</i>	Banana leaf spot	Banana
<i>Cercospora nicotianae</i>	Frogeye leaf spot	Tobacco
<i>Chrysomyxa arctostaphyli</i>	Broom rust	Picea
<i>Ciborinia camelliae</i>	Flower blight of camellia	Camellia
<i>Cladosporium fulvum</i>	Tomato leaf mould	Tomato
<i>Colletotrichum gloeosporioides</i>	Anthracnose	Olive
<i>Cronartium coleosporioides</i>	Stalactiform blister rust	Pine trees
<i>Cronartium comandrae</i>	Comandra blister rust	Pine trees
<i>Cronartium comptoniae</i>	Sweet fern blister rust	Pine trees
<i>Cronartium fusiforme</i>	Southern fusiform rust	Pine trees
<i>Cronartium himalayense</i>	Japanese white pine rust	Pine trees
<i>Cronartium quercuum</i>	Easter pine gall rust	Pine trees
<i>Cytospora mali</i>	Dieback of apple	Apple
<i>Diaporthe helianthi</i>	Twig blight	Sunflower
<i>Diaporthe phaseolorum</i>	Sweet potato dry rot	Sweet potato
<i>Diaporthe vaccinii</i>	Twig blight	Blueberry
<i>Diplocarpon earlianum</i>	Strawberry leaf scorch	Strawberry
<i>Elsinoe ampelina</i>	Grape anthracnose	Grapes
<i>Elsinoe australis</i>	Citrus scab	Citrus
<i>Elsinoe phaseoli</i>	Lima bean scab	Lima bean
<i>Elsinoe piri</i>	Pear anthracnose	Pear
<i>Endocronartium harknessii</i>	Western gall rust	pine trees
<i>Eutypa armeniaca</i>	Apricot gummosis	Apricot
<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f.sp. <i>ciceris</i>	Chickpea wilt	Chickpea
<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i> f.sp. <i>cubense</i>	Banana wilt	Banana
<i>Gloeosporium olivarum</i>	Olive scab	Olive
<i>Gnomonia fragariae</i>	Strawberry fruit rot	Strawberry
<i>Guignardia bidwellii</i>	Grapes black rot	Grapes
<i>Guignardia citricarpa</i>	Citrus black spot	Citrus
<i>Gymnosporangium clavipes</i>	Quince rust	Quince, apple, juniper trees
<i>Gymnosporangium globosum</i>	American hawthorn rust	Apple, juniper trees
<i>Gymnosporangium yamadae</i>	Cedar apple rust	Apple, juniper trees
<i>Haplobasidium musae</i>	Banana diamond leaf spot	Banana
<i>Helminthosporium teres</i>	Net botch of barley	Barley

<i>Heterosporium variable</i>	Leaf spot of spinach	Spinach
<i>Macrophomina phaseolina</i>	Charcoal root rot	
<i>Melampsora farlowii</i>	Hemlock rust	Hemlock trees
<i>Monilia fructicola</i>	Brown rot	Apple, pear
<i>Monilia laxa</i>	Blossom blight	Banana
<i>Mycocentrospora cladosporoides</i>	Violet spot	Olive
<i>Mycosphaerella citri</i>	Citrus rind blotch	Citrus
<i>Mycosphaerella fijiensis</i>	Black leaf streak	Banana
<i>Mycosphaerella fragariae</i>	Leaf blight	Strawberry
<i>Mycosphaerella gibsonii</i>	Pine brown spot	Pine trees
<i>Mycosphaerella laricis-leptolepidis</i>	Needle cast of larch	Larch trees
<i>Mycosphaerella melonis</i>	Cucumber black rot	Cucurbits
<i>Mycosphaerella musicola</i>	Speckle disease of banana	Banana
<i>Mycosphaerella populorum</i>	Canker of poplar	Poplar trees
<i>Mycosphaerella prunipersicae</i>	Peach leaf spot	Peach
<i>Mycosphaerella sentina</i>	Apple leaf spot	Apple, pear
<i>Peronosclerospora maydis</i>	Downy mildew	Corn
<i>Peronosclerospora philippinensis</i>	Philippines downy mildew	Corn
<i>Peronosclerospora sorghi</i>	Sorghum downy mildew	Sorghum, corn
<i>Peronospora hyoscyami</i>	Blue mould of tobacco	Tobacco
<i>Peronospora parasitica</i>	Downy mildew	Cabbage
<i>Phaeoramularia capsicicola</i>	Stem end rot	Capsicum
<i>Phoma andina</i>	Black blight	Potato
<i>Phoma destructiva</i>	Phoma rot	Tomato, potato
<i>Phomopsis sclerotioides</i>	Cucumber black root rot	Cucumber
<i>Phomopsis vexans</i>	Fruit rot	Eggplant
<i>Phomopsis viticola</i>	Dead-arm of grapevine	Grapes
<i>Phyllosticta solitaria</i>	Blotch of Apple	Apple, pear
<i>Phymatotrichopsis omnivora</i>	Root rot of grapes	Grapes
<i>Physopella ampelopsidis</i>	Grapevine rust	Grapes
<i>Phytophthora capsici</i>	Pepper root rot	Pepper
<i>Phytophthora cinnamomi</i>	Heart rot of pineapple	Avocado, pineapple, peach
<i>Phytophthora megasperma</i>	Apple crown rot	Apple, soybean, crucifers
<i>Plasmodiophora brassicae</i>	Cabbage club rot	Brassicaceae
<i>Pleospora allii</i>	Leaf blight	Onion, asparagus
<i>Pseudocercospora (Cercospora) fuligena</i>	Leaf mould	Tomato
<i>Puccinia pitteriana</i>	Potato rust	Potato
<i>Puccinia psidii</i>	Guava rust	Guava
<i>Pucciniastrum areolatum</i>	Cherry spruce rust	Cherry
<i>Sclerophthora macrospora</i>	Downey mildew	Wheat, corn, sorghum
<i>Sclerotinia bulborum</i>	Sclerotinia of tulip	Tulip
<i>Septoria lycopersici</i>	Tomato leaf spot	Tomato
<i>Septoria tritici</i>	Wheat leaf spot	Wheat
<i>Slerotinia (Botrytis) narcissicola</i>	Narcissus smoulder	Narcissus sp.
<i>Spongospora subterranea</i>	Powdery scab of potato	Potato
<i>Stromatinia cepivorum</i>	Onion white rot	Onion
<i>Synchytrium endobioticum</i>	Wart of potato	Potato
<i>Taphrina bullata</i>	Pear leaf blister	Pear
<i>Thecaphora solani</i>	Smut of potato	Potato
<i>Thielaviopsis paradoxa</i>	Crown rot of banana	Banana

<i>Tilletia indica</i>	Karnal bunt of wheat	Wheat
<i>Urocystis cepulae</i>	Onion smut	Onion
<i>Urocystis tritici</i>	Flag smut of wheat	Wheat
<i>Uromyces fabae</i>	Rust of broad beans	Broad beans
<i>Ustilago tritici</i>	Common corn smut	Corn
<i>Ustilago tritici</i>	Wheat smut	Wheat
<i>Valsa mali</i>	Apple tree dieback	Apple
<i>Venturia carpophila</i>	Stone fruit scab	Stone fruit
<i>Venturia cerasi</i>	Peach scab	peach

QUARANTINE BACTERIA

No	Scientific name
1.	<i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> subsp. <i>insidiosusm</i>
2.	<i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> subsp. <i>michiganensise</i>
3.	<i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> subsp. <i>nebraskense</i>
4.	<i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i> subsp. <i>sepedonicus</i>
5.	<i>Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens</i> subsp. <i>flaccumfaciens</i>
6.	<i>Pantoea (Erwinia) stewartii</i>
7.	<i>Erwinia tracheiphila</i>
8.	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>
9.	<i>Burkholderia (Pseudomonas) caryophylli</i>
10.	<i>Burkholderia (Pseudomonas) cepacia</i>
11.	<i>Pseudomonas chicori</i>
12.	<i>Ralstonia (Pseudomonas) solanacearum</i>
13.	<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>persicae</i>
14.	<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>syringae</i>
15.	<i>Pseudomonas syringae</i> pv. <i>tabaci</i>
16.	<i>Rhodococcus fascians</i>
17.	<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>corylina</i>
18.	<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>pruni</i>
19.	<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>citri</i>
20.	<i>Xanthomonas axonopodis</i> pv. <i>dieffenbachiae</i>
21.	<i>Xanthomonas hortorum</i> pv. <i>carotae</i>
22.	<i>Xanthomonas arboricola</i> pv. <i>juglandis</i>
23.	<i>Xanthomonas fragariae</i>
24.	<i>Xanthomonas oryzae</i> pv. <i>oryzae</i>
25.	<i>Xanthomonas oryzae</i> pv. <i>oryzicola</i>
26.	<i>Xanthomonas translucens</i> pv. <i>translucens</i>
27.	<i>Xylella fastidiosa</i>
28.	<i>Xylophilus ampelinus</i>

QUARANTINE PLANT VIRUS AND VIRUS-LIKE DISEASES

No	Scientific name
1.	American plum line pattern virus
2.	Andean potato latent virus
3.	Andean potato mottle virus
4.	Apple chat fruit disease
5.	Apple green crinkle disease
6.	Apple proliferation phytoplasma
7.	Apple rubbery wood disease
8.	Apricot ringpox disease
9.	Arracacha B virus, oca strain virus
10.	Artichoke Italian latent nepovirus
11.	Avocado sun blotch viroid
12.	Banana bract mosaic virus
13.	Banana bunchy top virus
14.	Banana streak virus
15.	Barley stripe mosaic virus
16.	Bean golden mosaic virus
17.	Bean yellow dwarf virus
18.	Beet leaf curl virus
19.	Beet necrotic yellow vein virus
20.	Blueberry leaf mottle virus
21.	Broad bean mottle virus
22.	Broccoli necrotic yellows virus
23.	Cherry necrotic rusty mottle disease
24.	Citrus concave gum disease
25.	Citrus cristicortis disease
26.	Citrus enation disease
27.	Citrus impietrature disease
28.	Citrus leprosis virus
29.	Citrus tatter leaf virus
30.	Citrus tristeza virus
31.	Cowpea aphid-borne mosaic virus
32.	Cucumber green mottle mosaic virus
33.	European stone fruit yellows phytoplasma (Apricot chlorotic leafroll)
34.	Grapevine chrome mosaic virus
35.	Grapevine flavescence dorée phytoplasma
36.	Grapevine Italian latent virus
37.	Grapevine line pattern virus
38.	Grapevine yellow speckle viroid
39.	Grapevine yellows disease
40.	Lettuce infectious yellows virus
41.	Lime witches broom phytoplasma
42.	Little cherry disease
43.	Lucerne Australian latent virus
44.	Maize dwarf mosaic virus
45.	Maize streak virus
46.	Olive latent 2 virus
47.	Olive latent ringspot virus

48. Olive vein yellowing associated virus
49. Onion yellow dwarf virus
50. Palm lethal yellowing phytoplasma
51. Papaya bunchy top phytoplasma
52. Papaya mosaic virus
53. Pea early browning virus
54. Peach rosette mosaic virus
55. Peach rosette phytoplasma
56. Peach yellows phytoplasma
57. Pear decline phytoplasma
58. Pepper mild tigré virus
59. Potato purple-top wilt phytoplasma
60. Potato spindle tuber viroid
61. Potato stolbur phytoplasma
62. Potato T virus
63. Potato virus S virus
64. Potato yellow dwarf rhabdovirus
65. Potato yellow vine disease
66. Rose wilt virus
67. Satsuma dwarf virus
68. Southern bean mosaic virus
69. Squash leaf curl virus
70. Strawberry crinkle virus
71. Strawberry latent C virus
72. Strawberry vein banding virus
73. Strawberry witches broom phytoplasma
74. Tobacco necrosis virus
75. Tobacco rattle virus
76. Tobacco streak virus
77. Tomato spotted wilt virus
78. Tomato streak virus
79. Wheat streak mosaic virus

QUARANTINE WEEDS

No	Scientific name
1.	<i>Arceuthobium abietinum</i>
2.	<i>Arceuthobium americanum</i>
3.	<i>Arceuthobium campylopodium</i>
4.	<i>Arceuthobium douglasii</i>
5.	<i>Arceuthobium laricis</i>
6.	<i>Arceuthobium minutissimum</i>
7.	<i>Arceuthobium occidentale</i>
8.	<i>Arceuthobium pusillum</i>
9.	<i>Arceuthobium</i> spp.
10.	<i>Arceuthobium tsugense</i>
11.	<i>Arceuthobium vaginatum</i>
12.	<i>Canna indica</i>
13.	<i>Cuscuta europaea</i>
14.	<i>Eleocharis palustris</i>
15.	<i>Euphorbia prunifolia</i>
16.	<i>Lagenaria siceraria</i>
17.	<i>Nymphaea alba</i>
18.	<i>Nymphaea caerulea</i>
19.	<i>Reseda alba</i>
20.	<i>Saccharum spontaneum</i>
21.	<i>Stachys arvensis</i>