**Twinning Project Fiche**

**Capacity building for the Ministry of Agriculture in the field of EU third country listing criteria for plants and their fresh products**

**JO10/ENP-AP/AG/12**

1. **Basic information:**
	1. **Program:** Support to the Implementation of the Action Plan Programme (SAPP-I)
	2. **Twinning number:** JO10/ENP-AP/AG/12
	3. **Title:** Capacity building for the Ministry of Agriculture in the field of EU third country listing criteria for plants and their fresh products.
	4. **Sector**: Agriculture
	5. **Beneficiary Country**: The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
2. **Objectives:**
	1. **Overall Objective(s):**

The project attempts to assist the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in its trade liberalisation process through developing a Phytosanitary system in compliant with the EU and international standard.

* 1. **Project Purpose:**

The specific objective of this project is to upgrade the current Phytosanitary inspection systems within the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) and National Center for Agricultural Research & Extension (NCARE) throughout establishing a Trace Back system for fresh plants’ products, as well as improving the harvest and post harvest capacities and practices.

* 1. **Contribution to national Development Plan/ Cooperation agreement/ Association Agreement/ Action Plan**
		1. **Contribution to the national development Plan:**

Jordanian Ministry of Agriculture is working to support the implementation of the national Agricultural Strategy (2002-2010), and the Agricultural Document (2009-2013); which are focusing on various areas in agricultural sector for the National development plan.

Consequently; establishing a Trace back system for plants and their fresh products along with developing an effective harvest and post harvest capabilities; which will improve Jordan’s ability to produce and export safe agricultural products for local, International and EU markets.

According to the agricultural document; there is a need for further improvement of the current Phytosanitary inspection system in Jordan. This sector will be targeted through this twinning project as well.

* + 1. **Contribution to EU-Jordan Association Agreement:**

The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has embarked on trade liberalisation mainly through the Accession of Jordan to the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and the ratification of the EU-Jordan Association Agreement.

The implementation of the Association Agreement requires the adoption of several measures to enhance trade facilitation and legislative approximation between Jordan and the EU. This could be done through the adoption and enforcement of an adequate and efficient legislative and regulatory framework by application of international best practices.

According to the Association Agreement, Jordan is encouraged to harmonise its Sanitary and Phytosanitary standards (SPS) with those of the EU. Jordan is experiencing problems in meeting those SPS requirements of the EU countries. As a consequence of that, Jordan’s ability to export agricultural and food products to the EU and the international markets is limited. In this context the need for further work on Phytosanitary inspection system has been addressed in the third subcommittee meeting on agricultural and fisheries which was held in Brussels, on the 28th of January 2009. The subcommittee members proposed formulating a project in this field thorough the SAAP programmes.

* + 1. **Contribution to the Action Plan:**

Jordan Continued its efforts toward fulfilling the requirements of article 23 of EU-Jordan Action Plan, which aim to increase food safety for Jordanian and European consumers by reforming and modernizing the sanitary and phytosanitary sectors.

In this context; and as the major problems faced by the Jordanian authorities in complying with SPS standards are the application of such standards in terms of lack of scientific and technical expertise, incomplete regulatory framework, inadequate technologies and skilled human resources. This twinning project will address these subjects.

1. **Description:**
	1. **Background and justification:**

The Jordanian Ministry of Agriculture is considered the major governmental body taking care of the agricultural sector in Jordan, in cooperation and coordination with various Ministries and NGOs in this field.

With a lack of scientific and technical expertise there are major problems facing the Jordanian authorities in attaining compliance with SPS standards, particularly where some of these requirements are incompatible with prevailing systems.

It is the interest of Jordan to increase the rates of domestic exports by enhancing the capability of local producers to meet the quality requirements not only for the international market but also for their domestic markets.

The quality requirements for domestic products are not in accordance with the standards, acceptable to potential trading partners, for instance the EU and it is in the interest of Jordan to comply with internationally accepted SPS measures.

The development of SPS systems compliant with international guidelines and implemented in the spirit of Jordan’s obligations to its membership of the WTO will better place Jordan to develop the trade in plants and their fresh products with international partners including the EU.

Traceability of plants and their fresh products is considered a significant aspect considering the assurance of safe plant production for local consumption and to meet marketing challenges. Through this component of the twinning project, a national trace back system is going to be initiated for future work for its better placement within Ministry of Agricultural structure and functionality.

The Jordanian harvest and post harvest sub-sectors are characterized by high post harvest losses (20% to 30%), poor marketing systems, weak research and development capacity, and inadequate policies, infrastructure and information exchange. In meeting the challenges and opportunities of the globalization of agri-industries, farmers (especially, small and medium scale ones), processors, and traders need reliable access to appropriate harvesting and post harvest techniques and technologies.

There is a need to engage the National Center for Agricultural research and Extension -in collaboration with other partners-in developing tools, methods, and institutional models that facilitate the design and execution of successful projects that integrate post-harvest technologies and marketing opportunities. This could be achieved through improving the ability of the post harvest sector to contribute to building up identified capabilities to positively address the following challenges:

High post-harvest losses, poor marketing systems, the phytosanitary systems are in need for modernization; weak research, development, and extension capacity, with limited number of trained researchers and technicians in the post-harvest area; inadequacies in policies, infrastructure and information exchange linking agricultural research with extension services, short term investment in single component post-harvest research has little impact, given that resources are needed for systems research at the market place, and that impact requires time.

As Jordan is experiencing problems in meeting SPS requirements of the EU countries; with outdated quarantine pest list for Jordan and not harmonized with the existing EU/EPPO lists, Inadequate structured induction and professional development program for border inspectors, and a need for developing of a Phytosanitary database, accessible by all border inspection posts, head quarter and specialist laboratories.

In this context; updating of Quarantine Pest List along with developing a comprehensive Phytosanitary database will help in achieving international market confidence (equivalence), and to protect the domestic food security from the introduction of new harmful pests.

* 1. **Linked activities:**
		1. **EU Funded projects:**

According to the Association Agreement, Jordan is encouraged to harmonise its Sanitary and Phytosanitary Standards (SPS) with those of the EU. Jordan is experiencing problems in meeting those SPS requirements of the EU countries; thus Jordan’s ability to export agricultural and food products to the EU and other international markets is limited.

Consequently, an EU funded Twinning project, targeting the Ministry of Agriculture, was designed and implemented during the years 2005-2007. The Project "JO04/AA/AG/01, Reform of the Jordan Veterinary and Phytosanitary Inspection Services" mainly focused on the veterinary aspects and challenges. On the other hand, the project tackled a very narrow area of the Phytosanitary issues. Primarily, an assessment of the Border Inspection Posts (BIPs) and plant quarantine practices.

* + 1. **Non EU Funded projects:**

A five years project was conducted under the title of “Horticultural Export Promotion and Technology Transfer Project’ during 2003-2007 with a total budget of US$ million 6.60 (US$ million 5.00 loan from the IBRD/World Bank and US$ million 1.6 financed by the Government of Jordan and the private sector).

The main achievement of this project was the improvement of the Jordan’s export marketing and built the technological capacity of farmers to improve crop husbandry, practices and produce quality to satisfy the requirements of target markets in order to reduce the rejection rates of exported consignments.

* 1. **Results:**
		1. **Result One: A national Trace Back system for plants and their fresh products is initiated.** Key outputs to result 1 that will be achieved by the end of project are :
1. A detailed assessment report for the current plant production systems in Jordan is prepared and endorsed.
2. Training needs analysis and a human resources development plan are prepared and approved.
3. Number of training courses, workshops and relevant study visits to EU member states are carried out during the lifetime of the project.
4. A legal enforcement of the system is suggested through drafting suitable legislations in line with EU legislations and endorsed.
5. A detailed work plan for establishing the trace back system for the selected targeted area is prepared and approved.
6. The first stage of initiation of the national trace back system for plants and their fresh products is identified and start working on selected areas.
	* 1. **Result Two: An effective Harvest and post harvest capabilities is built up within NCARE;** key outputs related to result 2 that will be achieved by the end of the project are:
7. The current structural organisation of NCARE is assessed and three scenarios for a suitable structure are suggested for better dissemination of research findings to farmers.
8. An assessment report for the harvest and post harvest sectors is delivered and approved.
9. Training needs analysis and a human resources development plan are conducted and approved.
10. Number of training courses, workshops and relevant study visits to EU member states are carried out during the lifetime of the project
11. A proactive harvest, post harvest and marketing extension related policies and legislations are delivered and approved in line with EU legislations.
12. Awareness campaigns are held for relevant stakeholders.
	* 1. **Result Three: A comprehensive Phytosanitary inspection system is drafted;** key outputs related to result 3 that will be achieved by the end of the project are:
13. An assessment report for the current Phytosanitary inspection system within Ministry of Agriculture is delivered and approved.
14. Phytosanitary standards are drafted in line with EU legislations.
15. Training needs analysis and a human resources development plan are conducted and approved.
16. Number of training courses, workshops and relevant study visits to EU member states are carried out during the lifetime of the project.
17. An assessment report of the current plant quarantine services is provided.
18. A report on requirements for building up an electronic Phytosanitary certificate is provided.
	1. **Activities:**
		1. **Result One: A national Trace Back system for plants and their fresh products is initiated**
19. To assess the current plant production systems used in Jordan
20. To carry out training needs analysis, and draft a human resources development plan.
21. To organise human capacity building activates [training courses, workshops and study visits to EU member states] for relevant stakeholders.
22. To provide a suggested legislation for legal implementation of the system
23. To suggest a work plan for establishing the trace back system for the selected targeted area within the project duration.
24. To select target plant production area as a first stage of the Trace back system and start working.
	* 1. **Result Two: An effective Harvest and post harvest capabilities is built up within NCARE:**
25. To assess the current structural organisation and to suggest three scenarios for a suitable organisational structure of the National Center for Agricultural Research & Extension “NCARE” that enhances the dissemination of agricultural research findings through specialised extension services
26. To assess the current harvest and post harvest system in Jordan.
27. To conduct a training needs analysis for harvest, post-harvest, and marketing extension sub-sectors; and based on the findings organize train the trainer capacity building activities to selected staff from both NCARE & MoA.
28. To organise number of training courses, workshops and study visits for similar systems in EU member states for relevant stakeholders
29. To develop proactive harvest, post-harvest, and marketing extension-related policies and legislations.
30. To conducting awareness campaigns to familiarize farmers (especially, small and medium-scale farmers) and extension agents with the importance of harvest, post-harvest, and marketing functions.
31. To provide technical advice on related best used tools and instruments for harvest and post harvest skills.
	* 1. **Result Three: A comprehensive Phytosanitary inspection system is drafted:**
32. To assess the current Phytosanitary inspection system in the MoA
33. To draft legislations for better enforcement of Phytosanitary standards affecting international trade
34. To conduct training needs analysis for Phytosanitary inspection relevant stakeholders.
35. To organise number of training courses, workshops and study visits for relevant stakeholders
36. To assess the current plant quarantine services
37. To identify the requirements for the creation of an electronic Jordanian Phytosanitary certification system
	1. **Means/ Input from the MS partner Administration**
		1. **Profile and tasks of the project leader**
			1. **Profile:**
			* At least 10 years experience at a senior level on EU practices and regulations related to the followings:
				+ Plant production systems
				+ Farm records for plants and their fresh products
				+ Plant protection and Phytosanitary inspection systems
				+ Horticultural sector; harvest and post harvest issues
			* A PhD or MSc. degree in Phytosanitary field.
			* Very Good knowledge of EU legislations relating to trade in plant products, fresh products in particular.
			* Good working knowledge of English
			* Previous experience in managing similar EU funded projects would be an asset.
			1. **Tasks:**
			* She /He will act as the counterpart of BC Project Leader and ensures in close cooperation the overall steering and coordinate of the project.
			* MS Project Leader, who continues to work in his/her MS administration but who devotes a portion of his/her time to conceiving, supervising and coordinating the overall thrust of the project
			* He/she will be the one to sign all official documents yet MS PL can delegate RTA to sign side letters on his/her behalf.
			* He/she will also co-ordinate the Project Steering Committee (PSC) from the MS side, which will meet every three months at the Ministry of Agriculture

S/he acts as the counterpart of the MS Project Leader and ensures in close co-operation the overall steering and co-ordination of the project

* + 1. **Profile and tasks of the RTA**
			1. **Profile:**
			- At least 10 years experience- of which at least 5 years at a senior level- on EU practices and regulations related to the followings:
				* Plant production systems
				* Farm records for plants and their fresh products
				* Plant protection and Phytosanitary inspection systems
				* Horticultural sector; harvest and post harvest issues
			- A PhD or MSc. degree in Phytosanitary field.
			- Good background knowledge of EU legislations relating to trade in plant products, fresh products in particular.
			- Good working knowledge of English
			- Previous experience in International cooperation projects (in particular EU funded twinning projects) would be a strong asset.
			1. **Tasks:**
			- The Resident Twinning Advisor will take responsibility for the smooth and proficient implementation of the project, while ensuring that the specific objectives and activities outlined are fully achieved.
			- He/she will coordinate closely with all relevant institutions involved in the Ministry of Agriculture as well as with any other relevant stakeholder.
			- He/she will meet with the Jordan Project Leader at least once a week, and hold regular meetings with other counterparts as regularly as possible.
			- The RTA will co-ordinate with the MS Project Leader in ensuring that each input is fulfilled, by ensuring that each Medium and Short-Term Expert (MTE & STE) has prepared a clear curricula and detailed Terms of Reference to be included during the preparation of the contract.
		2. **Profile and tasks of the Medium/short term experts:**
			1. **Profile:**

3.5.3.1.1 Medium term expert 1 (50 working days):

1. A postgraduate degree in Agriculture or similar field;
2. High level experience in managerial structure in agricultural services
3. At least 10 years technical experience in a related field
4. Good working knowledge of English
5. Specific experience in:
6. Structural organization of agricultural research centers.
7. Dissemination models of research findings to relevant stakeholders
8. Setting up legislations regulating the management lines in agricultural research centers.
	* + 1. Medium term expert 2 (50 working days)
9. A postgraduate degree in Agriculture or similar field;
10. High level experience in Phytosanitary service system and plant production field; more specifically in Harvest and post harvest and marketing
11. At least 10 years technical experience in a related field
12. Good working knowledge of English
13. Good communication skills and capability in organizing awareness campaigns for framers
14. Specific experience in:
15. Post harvest and marketing sectors
16. Good agricultural practices
17. EU legislations related to marketing strategies of agricultural products
	* + - 1. Medium term expert 3 (50 working days)
18. A postgraduate degree in Agriculture or similar field;
19. High level experience in plant production field
20. At least 10 years technical experience in a related field
21. Good working knowledge of English
22. Specific experience in:
23. Plant production aspects
24. Plant products traceability systems
25. EU legislations related to plant farms and traceability of plant production
	* + - 1. Medium term expert4 (50 working days)
26. A postgraduate degree in Agriculture or similar field;
27. High level experience in Phytosanitary service system
28. At least 10 years technical experience in a related field
29. Good working knowledge of English
30. Specific experience in:
31. Phytosanitary inspection systems
32. Border inspection posts phytosanitary practices
33. Import/export procedures regulating international trade with fresh plants and their products.

The four MTE are expected to have:

1. Familiarity with EU legislation and practices.
2. Participation in International cooperation projects; more in particular EU funded Twinning project; would be an asset.
	* + 1. **Tasks:**

The MTEs will be responsible for:

* + - * Reviewing the current systems tackled by this twinning project.
			* Providing suggestions, recommendations for improvement of current systems.
			* Conducting local training courses and workshops according to the detailed log Frame matrix
			* Drafting relevant legislations needed in each component in line with EU legislations.
			* Suggesting detailed work plan for the implementation of their recommendations in line with the achievements of the project’s mandatory results out lined in the log Frame matrix.
			* In coordination with the RTA, the MTEs will verify the Short Term Experts Curricula during the preparation of the contract and insert in it.

**- Short Term Experts** are expected to work in this twinning project with the following qualifications:

* + - * At least 5 years technical experience in:
1. Harvest, post harvest and marketing sectors.
2. Plant production system and farm records of fresh plants products.
3. Phytosanitary inspection systems.
	* + - A postgraduate degree level qualification in Phytosanitary and plant production field would be a strong asset.
			- Working experience in EU member states Phytosanitary services systems.
			- Familiarity with the governing EU legislations and practices
			- Fluent in English
			- Have participated in International cooperation projects, in particular EU funded Twinning project would be a strong asset.
4. **Institutional Framework:**

The Ministry of Agriculture’s main task is to ensure and guarantee animal and plant health in Jordan; both locally produced and imported agricultural ingredients and products. The ministry undertakes its duties and responsibilities through several departments and centers located across the country, in addition to its fourteen border inspection posts. The following departments are involved in this Twinning project:

* National Center for Agricultural Research & Extension (NCARE)
* Plant Protection Department
* Plant Production Department
* Agricultural Marketing Department
* Issuing & Entry Points Department
* Department of Plant Wealth Laboratories
* Agricultural Directorates in the Governorates.

*Structural organisation of these departments could be finding in (Annex -2)*

* 1. **National Center for Agricultural research & extension (NCARE):**

NCARE is a semi–autonomous institution and a leading center for research and extension in Jordan. It organizes most agricultural research, projects and extension activities. NCARE is the supportive pillar for agricultural sector to achieve sustainability, protect the environment and achieve food security.

NCARE structure consists of Research, Extension and Administrative pillars; of which research consists of eight departments and five units. Extension services contain mainly four arms to which they are linking with research and extension centers in the governorates.

Horticultural research department is the main department that will deal with the second component of this twinning project considering the harvest and post harvest building capacities and practices. At the marketing level of the activities a close coordination and cooperation will be targeted with the Agricultural marketing department within MoA; as this is considered its main task for monitoring marketing challenges for agricultural fresh products.

These research and extension departments are supported with (ten) laboratories and administrative bodies for better dissemination of research findings by extension services.

*A detailed structural organization and more elaboration about NCARE could be finding in (Annex - 3).*

* 1. **Plant Protection Department:**

The department’s main responsibility is to ensure that all Phytosanitary measures on both locally produced and imported plant products are compliant with international phtosanitary measures *(Interim agricultural law and relevant plant quarantine regulations issued in accordance to this law could be finding in Annex 4 & 5 consequently)*

It conducted programs for pesticides eradication and disease control through several field directorates belonging to the (thirteen) **Agricultural directorates** in the governorates as well as at a set of Border inspection posts that are managed by the **Issuing and Entry points department** and cooperates with the **Plant wealth laboratories** for consignments testing.

* 1. **Plant Production Department:**

Setting up regulations in line with the agricultural interim law regulating the import, export and production of plants, seeds and their fresh products is considered the main role of this department.

This department will be involved in the first component of this project in the plant production systems’ review and selection for the initiation of the national trace back system for plants and fresh products, with coordination between the **plant protection department** and the **agricultural directorates** in the governorates.

* **The Coordination Mechanism :**

 The Implementation of the Project will be coordinated on its administrative part by the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation, Programme Administration Office for the EU-Jordan Association Agreement in close cooperation with the Delegation of the European Commission in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. The technical supervision and coordination will be provided by the main beneficiary “the Ministry of Agriculture”.

The Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established for the supervision and coordination of project activities and for ensuring that an effective coordination takes place between the different components of the project.PSC will meet quarterly, and ad hoc as required, and will be chaired by the Ministry of Agriculture. The Steering Committee members shall include the EU MS Twinning Partner, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Planning and International Cooperation and the EU Delegation (as observer) .

1. **Budget:** Euro 1,000,000
2. **Implementation Arrangements:**
	1. **Implementing Agency responsible for tendering, contracting and accounting**

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* 1. **Main counterpart in the BC**

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1. **Implementation Schedule (indicative)**
	1. **Launching of the call for proposals**

May 2010

* 1. **Start of project activities**

November 2010

* 1. **Project completion**

August 2012

* 1. **Duration of the execution period**

21 months.

1. **Sustainability**

During the duration of the project the MoA along with NCARE will work toward setting up policies and actions to assure the sustainability of the project’s achievements and outcomes.

Drafted legislations and detailed work plans that are going to be delivered by the project will support the national strategy in order to; assure the sustainability of this project’s outcomes in the field of EU third country listing criteria for plants and their fresh products capacity building within MoA & NCARE.

A Memorandum of Understanding between relevant institutions in both BC and MS is expected to be signed at the end of the project’s lifetime; to assure future bilateral cooperation for the better sustainable achievements of the project.

1. **Crosscutting issues**

As various institutions are involved in agricultural business; Jordan will provide external experts at certain stages of the project from institutions other than the MoA; participating in certain technical advice and training workshops that are going to be held during the life span of the project.

The directorates and institutions are expected to support through providing needed help and experts:

* Jordanian Institution for Standardisation and Meteorology (JISM).
* Jordan Export Producers Association for fruits & Vegetables (JEPA)
* Jordanian Food and Drug Administration (JFDA)
* Others, according to the needs and progress of the project.

**- Gender Equality:**

The twinning project will comply with the EC equal opportunity policy. Equal opportunity for men and women to participate in all the project components will be ensured.

1. **Conditionality and sequencing**

The MoA or NCARE will need to provide office accommodation and appropriate ICT equipment and support to meet the needs of the experts.

There must also be engagement of coordination and cooperation with other stakeholders in the field. At the time the MoA or NCARE have worked together on the drafting of the Fiche.

It is also important that MoA or NCARE to identify the staff and to fully appointed by the project start.

Regarding the potential applicants from the E.U member states, the potential applicants, other than Public Administration, must each ensure they are duly registered as “mandate bodies” by the European Commission or if not engage the necessary procedures to do so.

**ANNEXES TO PROJECT FICHE**

* 1. Logical framework analysis
	2. Structural organization of Phytosanitary relevant departments within MoA.
	3. Structural organization and elaboration about NCARE.
	4. Interim agricultural law no. 44 for the year 2002
	5. Plant quarantine regulations issued in accordance to agricultural law

**Annex 1 - Logical Framework Analysis**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Intervention****logic** | **Objectively Verifiable****Indicators****(Benchmarks)** | **Sources of****information** | **Assumptions****(external to****project)** |
| **Overall****Objective:** | To assist the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in its trade liberalisation process through developing a Phytosanitary system in compliant with the EU and international standard. | Overall Government policies and strategies have been re-defined which will allow trade liberalisation process to be implemented | * Final report on project implementation
* European Commission and WTO reports
* Statistics
 |  |
| **Project****Purpose:** | To upgrade the current Phytosanitary inspection systems within the Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) throughout establishing a Trace Back system for fresh plants’ products, as well as improving the harvest and post harvest capacities and practices within the National Center for Agricultural Research & Extension (NCARE). | 1. A national Trace Back system for plants and their fresh products is initiated within MoA during the project’s lifetime.
2. An effective Harvest and post harvest capabilities is built up within NCARE.
3. A comprehensive Phytosanitary inspection system for MOA is drafted.
 | * Quarterly and Monitoring reports on the progress of the project
* Reports from working committee’s and groups
* Other expert missions reports
 | * Appropriateness of the legal conditions in the country for the establishment of the correct structures
* Good understanding of the national objectives and the implementation of the projects’ activities.
* Good co-operation between MOA and NCARE.
* Appropriate coordination between MoA, NCARE and relevant stakeholders.
* No natural disasters, plagues or pests
 |
| **Mandatory****Results** | **Intervention****logic** | **Objectively Verifiable****Indicators****(Benchmarks)** | **Sources of****information** | **Assumptions****(external to****project)** |
|  **(Result One)** | To initiate a National Trace Back system for plants and their fresh products | 1. A detailed assessment report for the current plant production systems in Jordan is prepared and approved
 | * Quarterly reports presented at the project steering committee
* Evaluation and expert mission reports
* Evaluation reports and certificates of attendance for training courses and workshops.
 | * Willingness of the MOA to establish a National Trace back system for plants and their fresh products
* Good cooperation between MOA and representatives from relevant stakeholders
* Endorsement by the MoA of the drafted legislations for the system in accordance to EU legislations.
* Good assessment of the needs for implementing the drafted work plan
 |
|  |  | 1. Training needs analysis and a human resources development plan are prepared and approved.
 |  |  |
|  |  | 1. Number of training courses, workshops and relevant study visits to EU member states are carried out during the lifetime of the project.
 |  |  |
|  |  | 1. A legal enforcement of the system is suggested through drafting suitable legislations in line with EU legislations and endorsed.
 |  |  |
|  |  | 1. A detailed work plan for establishing the trace back system for the selected targeted area is prepared and approved.
 |  |  |
|  |  | 1. .The first stage of initiation of the national trace back system for plants and their fresh products is identified and work started in selected areas.
 |  |  |
| **Mandatory****Results** | **Intervention****logic** | **Objectively Verifiable****Indicators****(Benchmarks)** | **Sources of****information** | **Assumptions****(external to****project)** |
|  **(Result Two)** | To build up an effective Harvest and post harvest capacities and practices within NCARE. | * + 1. The current structural organisation of NCARE is assessed and three scenarios for a suitable structure are suggested for better dissemination of research findings to farmers.
 | * Quarterly reports presented at the project steering committee
* Evaluation and expert mission reports
* Evaluation reports and certificates of attendance for training courses and workshops.
 | * Preparedness of NCARE for the need for structural reform to help delivering the project’s outcomes.
* Good cooperation between NCARE & MOA to implement projects’ activities related to marketing challenges.
* Good communication between NCARE and relevant stakeholders
* Endorsement by the NCARE of the drafted legislations for the system in accordance to EU legislations.
 |
|  |  | * + 1. An assessment report for the harvest and post harvest sectors is delivered and approved.
 |  |  |
|  |  | * + 1. Training needs analysis and a human resources development plan are conducted and approved.
 |  |  |
|  |  | * + 1. Number of training courses and workshops and relevant study visits to EU member states are carried out during the lifetime of the project
 |  |  |
|  |  | * + 1. A proactive harvest, post harvest and marketing extension related policies and legislations are delivered and approved in line with EU legislations.
 |  |  |
|  |  | * + 1. Awareness campaigns are held for relevant stakeholders
 |  |  |
| **Mandatory****Results** | **Intervention****logic** | **Objectively Verifiable****Indicators****(Benchmarks)** | **Sources of****information** | **Assumptions****(external to****project)** |
|  **(Result Three)** | To draft a comprehensive Phytosanitary Inspection System | 1. An assessment report for the current Phytosanitary inspection system within Ministry of Agriculture is delivered and approved.
 | * Quarterly reports presented at the project steering committee
* Evaluation and expert mission reports
* Evaluation reports and certificates of attendance for training courses and workshops.
* Technical reports identifying the required electronic certificate.
 | * Understanding of the MOA to need for improving phtosanitary inspection system
* Good cooperation between MOA and the governorates relevant stakeholders
* Endorsement by the MoA of the drafted legislations for the system in accordance to EU legislations.
* Good assessment of the needs for implementing the drafted system.
 |
|  |  | 1. Phytosanitary standards are drafted in line with EU legislations**.**
 |  |  |
|  |  | 1. Training needs analysis and a human resources development plan are conducted and approved.
 |  |  |
|  |  | 1. Number of training courses, workshops and relevant study visits to EU member states are carried out during the lifetime of the project.
 |  |  |
|  |  | 1. An assessment report of the current plant quarantine services is provided
 |  |  |
|  |  | 1. A report on requirements for building up an electronic Phytosanitary certificate is provided
 |  |  |
| **Activities****(Result One)** | **Intervention****logic** | **Objectively Verifiable****Indicators****(Benchmarks)** | **Sources of****information** | **Assumptions****(external to****project)** |
| **1.1** | To assess the current plant production systems used in Jordan | * + An assessment report of the current plant production systems in Jordan is delivered.
 | * + Short term reports
 | * Willingness of the MOA to establish a National Trace back system for plants and their fresh products
* Good cooperation between MOA and representatives from relevant stakeholders
* Endorsement by the MoA of the drafted legislations for the system in accordance to EU legislations.
* Good assessment of the needs for implementing the drafted work plan
 |
| **1.2** | To carry out training needs analysis, and draft a human resources development plan. | * + Training needs analysis for MOA relevant staff is prepared.
	+ A human resources development plan is suggested.
 | * + Short term reports
 |  |
| **1.3** | To organise human capacity building activates [training courses, workshops and study visits to EU member states] for relevant stakeholders. | * + Number of training courses, workshops and Study visits to EU member states are conducted.
 | * + Short term reports
	+ Attendance certificates
	+ Evaluation certificates
 |  |
| **1.4** | To provide a suggested legislation for legal implementation of the system | * + Drafted Legislations that will ensure the establishment of the national trace back system is delivered and approved.
 | * + Short term reports
	+ Legislative reviews
 |  |
| **1.5** | To suggest a work plan for establishing the trace back system for the selected targeted area within the project duration  | * + A detailed work plan for establishing the national trace back system is drafted and endorsed.
 | * + Short term reports
 |  |
| **1.6** | To select target plant production areas as a first stage of the Trace back system and start working. | * + First stage of the national trace back system is identified.
	+ Components of the national trace back system are determined and work is started
 | * + Short term reports
 |  |
| **Activities****(Result Two)** | **Intervention****logic** | **Objectively Verifiable****Indicators****(Benchmarks)** | **Sources of****information** | **Assumptions****(external to****project)** |
| **2.1** | To assess the current structural organization and to suggest three scenarios for a suitable organizational structure of the National Center for Agricultural Research & Extension “NCARE” that enhances the dissemination of agricultural research findings through specialized extension services | * + An assessment report of the current structural organization of NCARE is provided.
	+ Three scenarios are suggested for better structural organization of NCARE
 | * + Short term reports
 | * Preparedness of NCARE for the need for structural reform to help delivering the project’s outcomes.
* Good cooperation between NCARE & MOA to implement projects’ activities related to marketing challenges.
* Good communication between NCARE and relevant stakeholders
* Endorsement by the NCARE of the drafted legislations for the system in accordance to EU legislations.
 |
| **2.2** | To assess the current harvest and post harvest system in Jordan. | * + An assessment report for the current harvest & Post-harvest system is delivered and approved
 | * + Short term reports
 |  |
| **2.3** | To conduct a training needs analysis for harvest, post-harvest, and marketing extension sub-sectors; and based on the findings organize train the trainer capacity building activities to selected staff from both NCARE & MoA. | * + An analysis of training needs for NCARE & MOA relevant staff is conducted.
	+ A human resources development plan is suggested and approved.
 | * + Short term reports
 |  |
| **2.4** | To organize number of training courses, workshops and study visits for similar systems in EU member states for relevant stakeholders  | * + Number of training courses, workshops and study visits to EU member states are conducted.
 | * + Short term reports
	+ Attendance certificates
	+ Evaluation certificates
 |  |
| **2.5** | To develop proactive harvest, post-harvest, and marketing extension-related policies and legislations. | * + Drafted Legislations for harvest and post harvest and marketing extension related policies are delivered and approved.
 | * + Short term reports
	+ Legislative reviews
 |  |
| **2.6** | To conducting awareness campaigns to familiarize farmers (especially, small and medium-scale farmers) and extension agents with the importance of harvest, post-harvest, and marketing functions | * + Number of awareness campaigns are held in selected regions for relative stakeholders.
 | * + Short term reports
 |  |
| **2.7** | To provide technical advice on related best used tools and instruments for harvest and post harvest skills | * + A technical report on related best used field tools and instrument is delivered
 | * + Short term reports
 |  |
| **Activities****(Result Three)** | Interventionlogic | **Objectively Verifiable****Indicators****(Benchmarks)** | Sources ofinformation | Assumptions(external toproject) |
| **3.1** | To assess the current Phytosanitary inspection system in the MoA  | * + An assessment report of the current Phytosanitary Inspection system is provided and approved.
 | * + Short term reports
 | * Understanding of the MOA to need for improving phtosanitary inspection system
* Good cooperation between MOA and the governorates relevant stakeholders
* Endorsement by the MoA of the drafted legislations for the system in accordance to EU legislations.
* Good assessment of the needs for implementing the drafted system.
 |
| **3.2** | To draft legislations for better enforcement of Phytosanitary standards affecting international trade | * + Legislations for related policies and legislations are drafted and approved.
 | * + Short term reports
 |  |
| **3.3** | To conduct training needs analysis for Phytosanitary inspection relevant stakeholders. | * + Training needs analysis for MOA relevant staff is prepared.
	+ A human resources development plan is suggested and approved.
 | * + Short term reports
 |  |
| **3.4** | To organize a number of training courses, workshops and study visits for relevant stakeholders | * + A number of training courses, workshops and study visits to EU member states are conducted.
 | * + Short term reports
	+ Attendance certificates
	+ Evaluation certificates
 |  |
| **3.5** | To assess the current plant quarantine services | * + An assessment report of the current plant quarantine services is provided.
 | * + Short term reports
 |  |
| **3.6** | To identify the requirements for creation of an electronic Jordanian Phytosanitary certification system | * + A report on technical requirement for an electronic Phytosanitary health certificate is provided.
 | * + Short term reports
 |  |

**Annex 2: Structural Organization of the Ministry of the Agriculture**

**Minister of Agriculture**

**National Center for Agricultural research & Extension (NCARE)**

Technical control

Technical control

Technical coordination between the four departments

Agricultural marketing Department

Issuing & Entry Points Department

Plant protection Department

Plant Production Departments

Technical control

Regional labs

Plant Production

Plant protection

Plant Wealth labs Department

Entry Points

Technical control

Technical control

Administrative control

13 Agricultural Departments

**General Secretary Assistant for Live stock Resources**

**General Secretary Assistant for Plant Resources**

**General Secretary Assistant for Governorates Affairs**

**General Secretary Assistant for Marketing & Information**

**General Secretary Assistant for Administrative & Financial Affairs**

**General Secretary Assistant for Projects Affairs**

**General Secretary Assistant for Forestry & Rangelands**

# General Secretary

**Annex 3**

**“The National Center for Agricultural Research & Extension (NCARE) and the Detailed Structural Organization”**

**NCARE**: establishment goes back to the late 1950’s, when the Department of Research and Extension has been created. In 1985, the research activities have been separated from the Department and enrolled under a new research center “The National Center for Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer. NCARTT”, and became a semi-autonomous institution in 1993.

In 2007 NCARTT has been reformed to include the extension activities and to become “The National Center for Agricultural Research and Extension, [NCARE](http://www.merapmis.org/ncare2009/OurNCAREPages/ABOUTUSMENU/Other/ThisIsNCARE.htm)”. The center receives its core funding from the government. Other direct fund is received from national and international donors to finance the implementation of proposed projects. [NCARE](http://www.merapmis.org/ncare2009/OurNCAREPages/ABOUTUSMENU/Other/ThisIsNCARE.htm) consists of a main headquarter in Amman and seven regional centers located in Dair Alla, Ramtha, Mafraq, Mshaggar, Rabba, Tafilleh, and Shobbak. [NCARE](http://www.merapmis.org/ncare2009/OurNCAREPages/ABOUTUSMENU/Other/ThisIsNCARE.htm) also operates (13) research stations representing different agro-ecological conditions and (13) extension field units throughout Jordan.

**NCARE** :has good relations with many regional and international institutions such as the World Bank (WB) , the European Commission(EU) , United Nation Development Program (UNDP), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), German Technical Corporation (GTZ), International Development Research Center (IDRC), International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas (ICARDA) , The Arab Center for the Studies of Arid Zones and Dry Lands (ACSAD), Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD), Arab Organization for Agricultural Development (AOAD), Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), Global Environment Facility (GEF), Arab Authority for Agricultural Investment and Development (AAAID), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI), and Agricultural Food Marketing Association for the Near East and North Africa (AFMANINA).

NCARE Goals:

* Adopt the latest research findings from local and other sources for the purpose of improving agricultural production.
* Conservation, preservation, and sustainable use of natural resources.
* Achieve food security.
* Maintain ecological balance through sustainable use of available resources without jeopardizing environmental status.

NCARE Vision:
Serve as reference center for developing, conducting applied agricultural research and disseminate the results in order to achieve comprehensive and sustainable agricultural development through optimal use of the available natural resources and preserve environment.

Responsibilities:

* Organize agricultural research and extension plans for sustainable development.
* Adopt the latest agricultural techniques for local conditions.
* Disseminate appropriate technologies to farmers through extension agents.
* Enhance knowledge and improve skills of researchers and extension agents through education and training activities.
* Conduct economic studies.
* Evaluate the effect of economic factors on agricultural production.
* Capacity building of researchers and extension agents in collaboration with local, national and international partners and provides training and cross-learning opportunities in order to better addressing agricultural development problems.

**NCARE has eight research departments and four extension departments to conduct all technical activities as follows:**

* **Research Departments:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | To sum up the diverse efforts, experts and activities regarding conservation and sustainable use of plant biodiversity through out the following activities ... |
|  | The directorate is concerned in the sciences of field crops and in applied research technologies on the national level ... |
|  | The total cultivated area in Jordan, in 2003 was about 339 thousand ha; planted area, under irrigation, was increased from 92.6 thousand ha in 1999 to 99.6 thousand ha in 2003. Regarding this, vegetable planted area increased from 37.4 to 39.4 thousand ha ,fruit trees area increased from 50.4 to 55.5 thousand ha, while field crops area decreased from 48.4 to 47.4 thousand ha ,in the same period ... |
|  | Livestock is one of the main constituents of the agricultural sector. It contributes about 60 percent to the agricultural output, and considered a major source of income to 250,000 people ... |
|  | Olive tree (*Olea Europaea L.*) is a major agricultural crop in the Mediterranean Basin. Its cultivation was originated from the eastern part of this basin over 6000 years ago. Since Jordan is one of the homelands of cultivated olives. Olive tree is the most important fruit tree grown in Jordan. It covers about 72% of the total area ... |
|  | Conduct studies and applied research in the field of Integrated Pest Management, to reduce the use of pesticides, produce safe products and minimize the impact of pesticides on the agro-ecosystem ... |
|  | To investigate the economic efficiency of agricultural resources, study economic feasibility, social acceptance and adoption process of the new technologies and research outputs. Furthermore, to determine the effectiveness of the activities in realizing its goal through following up the progress of activity implementation and verification ... |
|  | Scarcity of water resources is the greatest environmental challenge facing Jordan. It is a limiting factor for economic development, especially for the agricultural sector. Water scarcity is a main concern since water demand exceeds water resources, available for both agriculture and non-agricultural purposes ... |

* **Extension Departments:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | To collect and manage a database for NCARE. |
|  | To identify the training needs for the agricultural extension agents and farmers in coordination with other departments. |
|  | Transfer of knowledge and agricultural research findings and recommendations to the target groups by means of extension medias (video, audio and print. |
|  | To transfer of new technology and the results of agricultural research to the targeted groups by the field extension services. |

**Annex 4**

***Interim Agriculture Law No. (44)***

***Of year 2002.***

***Published on page 3547 of the Official Journal***

***Edition No.4558 dated 1-8-2002.***

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**Article (1)**

**This law is called (Interim Agriculture law of 2002) and will be valid thirty days after being published in the official Journal. .**

**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 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, plants, 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: Livestock, poultry, rabbits, amphibious, circus animals, equines, Terrestrial animals, wild birds, dogs, cats, pigs, and laboratory 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 , 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 substance generated from the governmental or private wood excluding fruits and products private wood excluding fruits and products gained 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 law.**

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

**Poultry: Pet 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 substances useful in feeding animals and improving raw fodder efficiency.**

**Processed Fodder: Any mixture of raw and additive fodder.**

**Veterinary Drugs : Any substance or group of substances 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 similar.**

**Pesticides: Substances and preparations used for preventing plant pests or controlling diseases plants, insects, rodents, grass or other of preparations used for preventing insects harmful organs harmful to plants & substances or 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 substance added to the soil for changing its properties or for plants to improve their growth or substances forming environment to increase and grow, whether substance is chemical increase and grow, whether substance is chemical or organic or biological.**

**Growth Promoters: Any chemical or natural substances characterized by its ability in organizing growth or increasing plant or animal production.**

**Entries of Agricultural Production: Any substance entering in the agricultural productive process such as seedlings, fertilizers, insecticides, raw fodder materials, processed fodder, fodder additives, drugs and live veterinary preparations, hatching eggs, chickens, frozen semen and growth promoters and similar.**

**Slaughterhouse: A place assigned and licensed for slaughtering and skinning poultry and livestock.**

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

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

**Technical Regulation: A documents stipulating the characteristics of service, product, production method, management systems. It also includes terms, codes, statements, packing, trademarks 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.**

**Sanitary & Phytosanitary International 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.**

**Sanitary & Phytosanitary Regulations: Any legislations, requirements, actions or solutions 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 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 of 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 regulations.**

**7- Enhances economical opportunities for agricultural producers and implement follow up 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 clause (A) of this article including the supply of basic agricultural services in fields and is 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 laboratory analysis in areas related to agricultural production.**

**5- Fighting dissertation 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)**

**Sanitary & Phytosanitary Regulations:**

**a. The ministry is the sole competent party in the kingdom regarding preparation of the sanitary & phytosanitary 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 through plants and animals products or from agricultural products.**

**b. The ministry also contributes with other concerned parties in the preparation and application of the sanitary & phytosanitary measures that eliminate disease spreading or hurt might touch humans 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 sanitary & phytosanitary measures will be effected in accordance with the following basic principles and requirements as per necessary instructions and decisions issued by the minister:**

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

**b. 1- Reliance on the global sanitary & phytosanitary specifications.**

 **2-Reliance on risks assessment operation if global sanitary & phytosanitary 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 sanitary & phytosanitary 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 sanitary & phytosanitary 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 sanitary & phytosanitary 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 plants.**

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

**g. Trade restriction, only as required, to achieve protection level required for humans, animals, and plants 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 human, animal, and plant health.**

**i. 1. In case the international specifications were not on hand or the proposed sanitary & phytosanitary 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 notification regarding these measures should be published in two loca 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 notification will be made by the concerned party.**

1. **In emergency cases the sanitary & phytosanitary measures will be adopted before announcement provided this announcement be completed lately.**

**j. Publishing all modified sanitary & phytosanitary measures right after being finally approved in the official journal 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 journal lately.**

**Article (7)**

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

**a. Protecting animal and plants health in the kingdom against risks generated by exotic 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. Cary 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 delaymight 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 sanitary & phytosanitary 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 clause (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 substances needing import/export licenses without any prejudice to the kingdom commitments towards signed agreements and protocols.**

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

**Article (10)**

**A. The ministry supplies any person or country, upon request, with information about sanitary & phytosanitary measures and the technical regulations related to agricultural products including the following:**

**1. Principles used in sanitary & phytosanitary 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 through the kingdom.**

**7. Documentations related to the ministry membership or the ministry contribution with global or regional organizations interested in sanitary & phytosanitary 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 regulations 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 regulations 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 regulations. The ministry also contributes with other concerned parties to assure abidance of agricultural products with technical regulations 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 from the instructions stated in clauses (A) of this article.**

**C. He who ever violates instructions issued under clause (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 the 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 the kingdom without a permit will be fined one hundred dinars at least and not more than one thousand dinars in addition to the confiscation of seized material.**

**Article (14)**

**A. No any land possessor is 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 neighbors.**

**B. In consideration with provisions of clause (A) of this article, the minister determines, by 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 regulations of clause (A) of this article or regulations under clause (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 department.**

**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 plants 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 condemn 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 clause ( 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 condemn 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 condemn 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 by the ministry as per instructions issued by the minister indicating all health and technical regulations of licensing times of operation, all records to be maintained by owner, and information he must submit.**

**B. He who violates instructions issued under clause (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 , the offender will go 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 the instructions issued under clause (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 clause (a) or the instructions issued under clause (b) of this article will be punished by a financial fine amounted to the double value of substances used in crops planting, quantity and value of which will be estimated by a committee formed by the minister for this purpose. Condemning crops should be performed under the supervision of the ministry against an indemnification paid by the seller of these substances to the possessor as per the ministry decision.**

**Article (18)**

**Seedlings:**

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

**b. In consideration with the 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 their usage in the kingdom together with the relative terms and procedures.**

**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 condemned at the borders center in one of the following cases:**

**1. If not registered according to the instructions under clause (b) of this article.**

**2. If registered in the kingdom then it was found out that their usage is not-permitted in the country of origin, or a health or environmental cause prevent their admission or usage.**

**3. If registered and was found out, through tests, that they are not identical to their own technical regulations except if their scientific peculiarities exceed the peculiarities specified in the approved technical regulations.**

**4. If the information printed on the containers or the labels is not identical to the approved information at the 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 clause (C) of this article.**

**E. Registration of fertilizers will be completed by a committee formed by the minister for this purpose, who by its turn will assume the responsibility of studying registration requests and submit recommendations to the minister to make his decision accordingly.**

**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. The seized quantity will be confiscated.**

**2. He who produces un–registered fertilizers for commercial purposes that should have been registered, or without a license, or increased them, or prepared them will be punished by a fine amounted to five hundred dinars, and the 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 the relevant trading shop will be closed until the 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, in addition that the fertilizers, the subject violation, will be condemned.**

**5. He who ever produces fertilizers contradicted with the authorized technical regulations 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 the approved data, will be punished by a financial fine amounted to one hundred dinars, and the seized quantities, the subject violation, will be confiscated, provided the confiscation should not be committed if violation was due to shortage in weight.**

**Article (19)**

**A. 1. The minister issues instructions governing the production of the fruitful, woody, grassy, trees transplants, and medical, aromatic transplants, and vegetables and collection flowers, and ornamentation plants, as well as the terms of licensing their production transplants, and places of trading and handling.**

 **2. It is not permissible to admit any transplants into kingdom if they fail to meet sanitary & phytosanitary measures and approved technical regulations. They should be re-imported within the period determined by the minister or will be condemned at the borders center at the importer expense and without indemnification.**

**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, and failed to meet technical regulations, sanitary & phytosanitary 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 condemned at the violators expense and without indemnification.**

 **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 the subject places until the settlement of violation. Should the sale operation or offer for sale was made on mobile vehicles, the seller will be punished by a fine amounted to one hundred dinars, and the transplants, the 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 by a fiscal punishment amounted to one hundred dinars. In case violation was recurred then the fine will be doubled, and transplants license will be cancelled and license will only be renewed by a new request.**

**Article (20)**

**Fertilizers and Plant Growth Promoters:**

**A. It is prohibited to produce fertilizers & plant growth promoters, or prepare them, or deal with, or trade with them, 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 promoters 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 condemned at the borders center in any of the following cases:**

**1. If not registered according to instructions issued under clause (d) of this article.**

**2. If registered in the kingdom and was found out that they were not permitted to be used in country of origin, or a health or environmental cause prevented their admission or usage.**

**3. If they were registered and the test proved that they are not identical to their own technical regulations, unless their scientific peculiarities were exceeding and superior to the characteristics specified in the approved technical regulations.**

**4. If data listed on their packs or on their labels are different than data approved at the time of registration.**

**C. Samples permitted to be admitted by virtue of instructions for experimental purposes and scientific researches or for registration will be excluded from the provisions of clause (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 promoters.**

**2. Licensing conditions to produce fertilizers and plant growth promoters as well as preparation, storage, dealing with, trading with, and advertisement.**

**3. Terms of importing fertilizers and plant growth promoters.**

**4. Methods of analyzing fertilizers and plant growth promoters.**

**E. Fertilizers and plant growth promoters 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 promoters 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 promoters without license will be punished by a fiscal fine amounted to five hundred dinars. Quantities produced or prepared will be confiscated and the production or preparation place will be closed until the settlement of violation.**

 **3. He who traded with fertilizers or plant growth promoters 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 promoters 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 promoters, peculiarities of which are discrepant to the approved technical regulations accredited in the decision of their registration, or prepared or traded with or sold them or offered them for sale or advertised about them, or posted on their packs data different than the approved data, will be fined five hundred dinars, and the quantities of subject violation will be confiscated, provided the 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 they should be re-imported within a period of time as specified by the minister in any one of the following cases:**

**1. If not registered according to instructions issued under clause (d) of this article.**

 **2. If registered in the kingdom but was evident that they are not allowed to be used in country of origin or a health or environment cause prevented 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 regulations unless their peculiarities exceed the specified peculiarities stated in the approved technical regulations.**

**4. If recorded data on their packs or labels 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 from provisions of clause (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 the 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, the violation subject, will be condemned.**

1. **He who produced disinfectants in discrepancy with the approved technical regulations 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 when violation is due to weight shortage.**

**Article (22) :**

**Fighting plants epidemics and the 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 condemning infected plants and situations requiring indemnifications for plants determined to be condemned.**

**5 – Terms and conditions of transporting or passing plants and other materials transmitting or spreading 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 the kingdom as free from any diseases or epidemics or plants epidemics and any other area where diseases or epidemics spread at a low level, and taking necessary actions to keep these areas 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 clause ( A ) of this article .**

**Article (23):**

1. **Without prejudice of the 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 as specified by the minister or should be condemned under the supervision of the ministry bodies at the expense of the offender:**

* + 1. **If they 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 plants.**

* + 1. **If they contain soils or planted in containers with soils.**

1. **He who admitted to the kingdom prohibited plants or plant products as per provisions of clause ( A ) of this article , will be punished by three month imprisonment and a fiscal fine amounted to two hundred dinars for**

 **each ton or a part of a ton . The seized quantity will be condemned under the**

 **supervision of the ministry at the offender expense.**

**Article (24):**

**A- It is completely prohibited to trade with 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 the trading with them will enhance the opportunity of spreading to other plants or other areas.**

1. **– If infected by any epidemic or disease that has never been in the kingdom previously.**
2. **– If their peculiarities are different from the approved technical regulations.**

**B- 1 – He who ever violates provisions of articles ( 1 ) & ( 2 ) & ( 3 ) of clause ( A) of this article will be fined by one hundred dinars for each ton or a part of a ton, and the materials of the subject violation will be confiscated and condemned.**

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

**C – The materials of the subject violation will be condemned in the cases stipulated in clause (b) of this article under the supervision of the ministry bodies at the expense of the offender.**

**Article (25):**

**The council of ministers , based upon the minister recommendations in reliance with the competent minister recommendations , in necessary cases , and to secure the 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 plants, 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)**

1. **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 the imported/exported plants products as well as used applicable means.**

 **2 – Determine the countries prohibited to export plants and plants products due to health or environmental 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 free from 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 sanitary & phytosanitary measures are equal to the kingdom measures in accordance with a mutual recognition agreement.**

**Article (27):**

**Woods & Pastures:**

1. **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 expanding, water pipe lines, 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 .**

1. **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 concerned minister and the or the concerned party, due to the case, to construct common projects in the wood lands.**

**C – It is permissible to the 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 thy obtain a license from the ministry and pay required fees .**

**D--Who ever violates licensing conditions of 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 livestock 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)**

**In addition to all matters stipulated 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 not 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 type 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 on their own expenses provided the owner approves that.**

**Article (30):**

**The minister may distribute free quantity of woody or pasture plants to any party, to be planted if he deems that useful.**

**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 imprisonment and a fine amounted to two hundred dinars .**

**Article (32)**

**A – 1 – It is completely prohibited to commit an offence 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 offence.**

**B-1 – Who ever commits an offence against the woody lands by building houses or buildings or any installations or digging water wells or caves, will be punished by three months imprisonment 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 offence at the offender expense and the material and tools seized in the offence location will be confiscated.**

**2 – Who ever commits an offence against woody lands by plowing or planting will be fined by three months imprisonment and a fine amounted to one hundred dinars for each offended hectare or a part of a hectare .**

**The administrative governor must eliminate offence at the offender expense.**

**3 – Who ever removes or spoils 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 livestock into woody lands or to the governmental woods and pasture in them without a license will be fined two dinars for each one head livestock seized and the livestock 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 imprisonment and a fine amounted to two hundred dinars for each offended hectare or a part 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 imprisonment and a fine amounted to two hundred dinars for each offence and forced to eliminate offence at his expense in addition to pay for damage or similar.**

**7 – Punishments stipulated in articles ( 1 ) , ( 2 ) , ( 3 ) , ( 4 ) , ( 5 ) , of clause (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 neighboring 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 the 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 processing 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 articles ( 1 ) & ( 2 ) & ( 5 ) of clause( a ) of this article will be fined three months prison and by a fine of one hundred dianrs 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 articles ( 3 ) & ( 4 ) of clause ( 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 article ( 6 ) of clause ( 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 articles ( 2 ) & ( 3 ) of this clause . The transportation means will be confiscated for one month at the nearest security center.**

**C – In case of recurring the violation, the fiscal fees provisioned in clause (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 clauses (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 condemn them or commit any type or from of offence against them .**

**C – It is prohibited to cut down fruitful perennial odd dying out type trees or condemn them without an approval by the minister.**

**D – He who ever violates provisions of clauses (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 condemned.**

**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):**

**In addition to the 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 livestock breeding associations or to Quality Farmers Unions for the purpose of using their plants pasturing coverage in livestock 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 offence against pasturing lands either by plowing , or planting or constructing buildings or installations , or by establishing stone quarries , or sanding centers , 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 offence like throwing debris or garbage or solid & liquid or radioactive residues or any other contaminating materials .**

**B – 1 – He who ever commits an offence 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 plants will be confiscated .**

**2 – He who ever commits an offence 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 offence effects at his expense . The contractor carried out the aforesaid offence will be subjected to the same punishment.**

**3 – Who ever commits an offence 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 offence 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 offence against boundaries marks of pasturing lands or fences or water wells will be punished three months imprisonment , 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 offender 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 offence at his expense .**

**C- In case any of the violation provisions in clause (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 offence 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 neighboring 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 neighboring 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 offence cases committed against the woody lands, the government woods , and pasturing lands , whose offender is unknown , and makes his decision holding responsibility upon the closest neighboring 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 livestock , poultry farms and chicks , pisci-culture farms , and amphibious, including determination of licensing terms , technical health regulations met , 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 clause( 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 clause (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 condemned at the borders center in any case of the followings:**

**1 – If not registered according to instructions issued under clause (d) of this article.**

**2 – If were registered in the kingdom but it became evident that their usage in not allowed in country of origion or a health or environment reason prevented their admission or usage.**

**3 – If were registered but was clear, by tests, that they do not meet relevant technical regulations unless their peculiarities were scientifically superior to specified peculiarities stipulated in the approved technical regulations.**

**4 – If the stipulated data on their packs or labels 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 clause (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 dodder 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 dodder additives in the kingdom will be fined five hundred dinars, and quantities of subject violation will be condemned.**

**5. He who ever produced raw fodder materials of animal source or processed fodder or fodder additives the peculiarities of which are violating the technical regulations 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 labels 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 laboratory 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 condemned under of the supervision of the competent ministry bodies without any indemnification.**

**Article (45)**

1. **It is prohibited to produce veterinary drugs and veterinary bio preparations, and animal growth promoters, 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.**
2. **It is prohibited to admit veterinary drugs, veterinary bio preparations and animal growth promoters 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 condemned at the borders center in one of the following situations:**
	1. **If they were not registered in accordance with instructions under clause (d) of this article.**
	2. **If they were registered in the kingdom but 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, through tests, that they differ from their related technical regulations except when their peculiarities are scientifically superior to the peculiarities specified in the approved technical regulations.**
	4. **If the data stipulated on their labels are different than the approved data at time of their registration.**
3. **Samples permitted to be admitted for experiments and researches or for registration, will be excluded from clause (b) provisions of this article.**
4. **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 bio preparations, animals, animal growth promoters, and applicable procedures for the purpose of utilizing them in the kingdom.**
		2. **Terms of licensing veterinary drugs production, veterinary bio preparations, animal growth promoters, as well as their preparation, storage, handling, trading and advertising.**
		3. **The technical, environmental, and health regulations that should exist in the veterinary drugs, in the veterinary bio preparations, and animal growth promoters to permit their production, their import/export.**
		4. **Methods of analyzing veterinary drugs, veterinary bio preparations, animal growth promoters, testing, and inspecting.**

**E. The veterinary drugs, the veterinary bio preparations, and animal growth promoters 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 bio preparations or animal growth promoters 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 bio preparations or animal growth promoters 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 bio preparation or animal growth promoters 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 bio preparations or animal growth promoters will be fined five hundred dinars and quantities of the subject violation will be condemned.**

 **5. He who produced veterinary drugs or veterinary bio preparations or animal growth promoters, the peculiarities of which are contradicting with their approved technical regulation stipulated in their registration decision, or prepared, or traded or sold or offered for sale or advertised them, or printed on their labels data different than the approved data, will be fined hundred dinars and quantities of subject violations will be confiscated, provided confiscation won't be made 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 bio preparations or animal growth promoters, are registered, admitted into the kingdom, or if the ministry received relevant information from reliable sources, the ministry must confine suspected quantities, put them under reservation, and conduct necessary laboratory 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 condemned under supervision of the concerned ministry bodies without indemnification.**

**Article (46)**

**Animal Health & Veterinary Quarantine:**

**In consideration to provisions of articles (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, and fighting them including:**

**1 – Health conditions of animals and their products handled and merchandised in the kingdom.**

**2 – Control procedures of these diseases, protection ,and the precautions to be taken to prevent their spread along with the actions taken in respect of sick and suspected animals mixed with any of them in addition to indemnification conditions to the owner in case of their condemnation .**

**3 – Inspections and technical tests indicating the health condition of animals and their products, their implementation including 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 – Quarantine of animals having contagious or epidemic diseases, checking on them, and identifying the obligations during and after the quarantine period and the actions that 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 – Animals transfer and driving conditions and their products, which may be contagious or epidemic, from one area to another.**

**8 – Announcing 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 not serious , taking the actions to keep the areas in their condition .**

**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 announce in 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 clause (a) of this article.**

**Article (47):**

**A – The minister will issue the regulations which should organize the licensing conditions by forwarding the services concerning the animal source 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 body rendering any of the services stated in clause ( a ) of this article without a permit or violating the relevant regulations will be fined two hundred dinars, and in case of recurring the violation , the permit will be cancelled and will not be renewed unless the violation is rectified by applying a new permit .**

**Article (48):**

**The minister will identify in cooperation with the concerning authorities and upon regulations 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 determining the cases in which these animals can be controlled and killed without any indemnification 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 carcasses of dead animals in rivers , irrigation canals , drainage , pools , roads , forests , pastures or leaving them in the open . The owner should burn or bury corpses at a sufficient depth away of water resources.**

**B – Any body violating the provisions of clause (a) of this article will be fined 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 animal under quarantine for any period deemed necessary to ensure the safety of quarantined animals as per the following conditions and actions:**

**1 – The owner of separated animals should feed them during the quarantine 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 during the quarantine period.**

**2 – If no disease symptoms will appear on the quarantined animals after the expiry of the quarantine period, the owner should receive them within seven days from the date of the written notification. If the owner refuses, then the minister will give instructions for selling them in public sale and their prices will be deposited at the ministry treasury in the account of the possessor after deducting the nutrition, public sale expenses and any other expenses incurred by the ministry.**

**3 – The minister will issue a decision to identify the epidemic diseases which the possessor should notify about, and the cases requiring indemnification if decided to annihilate the separated animal.**

**B – Any possessor refuses the minister's decision about putting his farm or animals under quarantine or violates quarantine conditions will be fined five hundred dinars or will be imprisoned for three months.**

**Article (51) :**

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

**A – No animals or their products will enter the kingdom before the completion of their veterinary quarantine procedures. The minister may exclude from the quarantine process any consignment definitely confirmed that the exporting country or its specified areas and the transit countries are free from 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 sanitary & phytosanitary measures are congruent with the kingdom measures upon a mutual agreement.**

**B – The minister will issue the regulations which identify and organize the veterinary quarantine measures 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 countries and areas where the import of animals and their products is prohibited for health reasons as well as the countries 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 exanimations made for evaluating the health conditions of animals and their products, identifying their implementation procedures and applied means.**

**6 – Measures and precautions to be taken at the entry points and in the quarantines.**

**7 – Centers assigned for the entry of animals and products into the kingdom.**

**8 – Animals and their products passing conditions 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 the permissible level , the importer should re-export them within the period limited by the minister or condemn under the supervision of the ministry at the entry centers and at the veterinary quarantines without indemnification and at the importer's expenses .**

**2 – Any body brings animals or products into the kingdom in violation to the provision of clause (a) of this article will be fined not less than two hundred dinars and not more than five hundred dinars. The seized animals and their products, will be confiscated.**

**3 – Any body violates the conditions of veterinary quarantine will be fined 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 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 regulations.**

**C- 1 – Any body violating the provisions of clause (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 condemned at the expense of the possessor without indemnification.**

**C – 2 – Any body violating the provisions of clause (B) of this article will be fined by fifty percent of the animals and their products value.**

**Article (53):**

**Slaughtering poultry & livestock:**

**A – In consideration of the relevant effective regulations, the minister will issue the regulations which limit the conditions of livestock 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 for public consumption in unauthorized slaughterhouses and it is not allowed to prepare or process their leftovers in unauthorized places.**

**C – 1 – Any body will slaughter poultry or livestock for commercial purposes outside the authorized slaughterhouses will be fined 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 condemned under the supervision of the ministry. In case of recurring the violation, the offender will be imprisoned for one month.**

**2 – Any body prepares the meat of slaughtered animals or process their leftovers without a permit or violating the permit conditions will be fined five hundred dinars and the processing place will be closed until the violation is rectified.**

**3 – Any body violates the instructions of clause (a) of this article will be fined 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 by 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 slaughtered for emergency as decided by the minister and the veterinarian will confirm the reasons.**

**B – 1 – Any body violates the provisions of clause (a ) of this article will be fined 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 regulations 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 fishes, 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 substances in fishing. It is also prohibited to condemn 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 body who will violate the instructions stated in items ( 2 ) & ( 3 ) of clause ( a ) of this article .**

**3 – Any body uses fireworks or detrimental or poisonous substances in fishing, will be imprisoned for one month with a fine of two hundred dinars. In case of recurrence the violation, he will be imprisoned for four months and the fine will be double.**

**4 – Any body uproots the corals from the regional waters or condemn 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 law, the following will be considered:**

**A – The minister will issue the regulations of "apiculture" and will identify the technical and health regulations 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 condemned at the offender expense.**

**C - He who violets regulations issued in clause (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 regulations 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 fees .**

**2 – Limiting the areas where hunting is allowed and its time.**

**3 – Limiting kinds of wild birds and animals prohibited to hunt, own, transport, sell, or display for sale.**

**4 – Limiting the kinds of wild birds which can be merchandized, and conditions of licensing the merchandizing places of wild birds and ornamental fishes.**

**5 – Limiting the technical and health regulations which should be provided in the zoos .**

**6- Limiting the ownership regulations 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 methods of practice.**

**C. It is prohibited 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 by any means whatsoever without permission from the minister.**

**5. Condemning the dens of wild animals and nests of wild birds or picking or condemning 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 centers 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 body violating the provisions of items: (1),(5),(6),(7),(8),(9),(10),(11),(12) of clause( C ) of this article will be fined fifty dinars.**

 **2. Any body not complying with the provisions of item (2) of clause (C) of this article will be fined not less than one hundred dinars and more than one thousand dinars.**

 **3. Any body violating the provisions of items (3) & (4) of clause(C) of this article will be fined 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 body 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 included in the first list.**

 **2. Imprisonment for three months and a fine of one thousand dinars for each wild bird or animal hunted included in the second list.**

1. **Imprisonment for one month and a fine of one hundred dinars for each wild bird or animal hunted included in the third list.**

**F. Any body hunts, without permit, any wild bird or animal not included in the lists stated in clause (e) of this article, except the wild boar, will be imprisoned for seven days and a fine of twenty five dinars against each hunted wild bird or animal.**

**G. In addition to 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 permitted 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 centers of categorization, packing, storage and refrigeration of agricultural products outside the municipality borders.**

**b. The minister will issue the regulations which limit the licensing procedures and conditions. Any body violates these regulations will be fined five hundred dinars. This fine will be doubled in case of recurrence.**

**Article (60)**

 **The minister will take the proper procedures 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 adopt 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 by 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. The land lord or who used these substances should collect and dispose them as per instructions of the ministry.**

**b. Any body violating the provisions of clause (a) of this article will be fined thirty dinars and will be responsible for all these substances 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 condemn or sell the substances, which are confiscated by his order, in accordance with the provisions of this law.**

**Article (63)**

**The fines and fees stated in this law, damage allowance and the allowances imposed by the courts or by the governors and the costs of confiscated substances, 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 law. They are allowed to enter and inspect the places in which it is suspected that a violation of the provisions of this 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 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 the Kingdom 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 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 woodland substance which the ministry produces or sells, and in lieu of any services rendered by the ministry.**

**Article (68)**

**Any violation to the provisions of this law or instructions issued accordingly, without any stated punishment, the offender will be fined 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 law and its regulations and resolutions.**

**Article (70)**

**The regulations issued by the minister in accordance with this law will be published in the official journal.**

**Article (71)**

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

**Article (72)**

**The agricultural resolution No. (20) for the year/1973 and its amendments will be cancelled. The current regulations, regulations and resolutions remain effective including the annexed drawing tables and amended regulations provided that they will be replaced within a period not more than one year from the date of implementing the provisions of this 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 law.**

**Annex 5**

**Minister of Agriculture.**

***Regulations of Plant Quarantine***

 ***Regulations No. (Z /2) for the year, 2003***

***Issued in accordance with the Articles (26, 23, 22) of the Interim***

***Agriculture Law No. (44) for the year,2002***

**\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\***

**Article (1)**

**These regulations are called "Plant Quarantine Regulations for the year, 2003". They are enforced after thirty days from their advertisement date in the official journal.**

**Article (2)**

**By observing the regulations stated under article (2) of the interim agriculture Law No. (44) for year, 2003 and for the purposes of these regulations, the following statements and words will have the meanings as assigned below, unless otherwise, stated by the context.**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Plant Protection Department of the Ministry** | **Department** |
| **Director of Plant Protection Department of the Ministry** | **Director** |
| **The Agriculture Quarantine Center approved by the Ministry at any customs center on the Kingdom borders or inside it for validating the safety of the consignments identified by these Regulations, the imported, exported or passing through the Kingdom to another State (transit).**  | **Agricultural center** |
| **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.**  | **Consignment**  |
| **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 phytosanitary measures.**  | **Inspection** |
| **Useful materials, living organisms and biological materials used for protecting plants from pests and harmful organisms.**  | **Alternative Materials for Protecting Plants** |
| **Chief of the agricultural center or in-charge- of plant quarantine in the agricultural center, located in the customs point, including any employee of the ministry, authorized in writing to implement any provision of these Regulations.** | **Competent Employee** |
| **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.**  | **Quarantine pest** |
| **A certificate prepared and approved in accordance with the typical certificates as stated in the international agreements for protecting plants.** | **Health Certificate** |

**Article (3)**

**a- The plant quarantine procedures as stated in these regulations 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 clause (a) of this article into the Kingdom, and no customs clearance should be made for any such consignment and should be re-exported within three days from their arrival date to the entry point. In case the importer or his deputy fails to return it within that period, then it will be destroyed at the expense of the principal without any compensation. It may be destroyed immediately, if its retention at the entry point until it is re-exported will hurt the local plantations:**

**a- 1. Unprocessed and fertilizers.**

 **2. Plants which their roots are preserved in the soil or in the unprocessed fertilizers or in both cases.**

 **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. If, for exceptional circumstances, they were landed inside the kingdom, they should be directly burnt at the entry point under the supervision of the concerning employee with the cooperation of the customs authorities at the expense 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 clause (a) of this article, those which are exported for the purpose of the scientific research provided that prior permit is obtained from the department, and their entry provided there admission and transport be in accordance with the conditions and protective precautions determined by the Ministry.**

**Article (5)**

**By observing the provisions of article (6) of these regulations, the following is to be taken:**

**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 to where it was re-exported.**

**c- In case the exported consignment was re-exported, it should be accompanied by an agricultural health certificate pertaining the 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 department.**

**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 a color different from the form color, including the following basic information:**

**- Serial No. of the certificate.**

**- The concerning government authority which issued the certificate along with its official stamp.**

**- The employee's name who inspected the exported consignment, his signature and inspection date.**

**- Country of origin or re-exporting country.**

**- Consigner's name and address.**

**- Consignee's name and address.**

**- Goods description, type, common, or commercial name and the scientific name.**

**- Goods volume in weight, number or size according circumstances. It is preferable to use metric measure units to determine weight and size.**

**- Distinguishing marks of the goods.**

**- Shipping method: land-sea-air.**

**- Dispatch point (from the exporting country).**

**- Landing point (to importing country).**

**- Additional information should 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 admit or export any consignment of the plant nurseries into or out of the kingdom, unless done through the border entry point stated in the import or export permits as per circumstances.**

**b- The entry of plant productive consignments and alternative materials for protecting the plants imported to or exported out of the kingdom , will be allowed through the approved border entry points.**

**Article (8)**

**The customs authorities, or the importer, or his deputy, upon arrival of any consignment subject to the plant quarantine measures, should notify the concerned employee at the agricultural center, to provide him with the consignment documents and statements such as the agricultural health certificates, certificate of origin and the import license, if the consignment items require the obtainment of import license.**

**Article (9)**

**a- The concerned employee at the agricultural center will check the documents attached with the consignment to ensure that the documents stated in these regulations are approved and complete.**

**b- The phytosanitory health certificate attached with the imported consignment will not be accepted if it was organized on a date preceding the shipping date of the consignment as period 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 attached with the consignment will be considered as disapproved or incorrect or bogus. And will not be approved in any of the following cases:**

**1. If it was organized on disapproved form or was issued by an unauthorized person, or does not contain the name and signature of the competent person, or not officially sealed by the issuing authority, or not approved or ratified by the concerned authorities in the country of origin.**

**2. If it does not include any information stated under article (6) of these Regulations or the information stipulated was 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 deletion, or some changes or modifications were made on the contents.**

**5- If the stated information was contradictory or wrong, or contained wordings or statements not concurrent with the contents.**

**Article (10)**

**If it became obvious by checking the attached documents with the imported consignment are not approved and incomplete, or in lack of the 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 was not made or he could not accomplish, then the consignment will be destroyed at the importer's expense and without indemnification.**

**Article (11)**

**a- The imported consignments, which are supposed to be inspected according to the relevant decisions, should be inspected at the agricultural center at the entry point.**

**b- The exported consignments should be inspected at the agricultural center in the entry point, where the consignment will be exported, and the health certificate accompanying the consignments will be issued .**

**c- The concerned employee at the entry point may transfer any imported consignment to the agricultural center 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 custom center, or inside the kingdom where no agricultural center available, should not clear any imported consignment but transfer same to the nearest customs point having an agricultural center, for completing the plant quarantine procedures. Those authorities should not allow the exit of any exported consignment not accompanied by the documents confirming completion of plant quarantine measures at an approved agricultural center.**

**Article (12)**

**If the documents attached with the imported consignment were complete, then the competent employee in the agricultural center will check and inspect the consignment. He may take samples for the laboratory test in case pests are suspected or the nature or consumption and purposes of consumption require so in observation of the following:**

**a- If the inspection result indicates that the consignment is free of prohibited pests or free of the pests which cannot be eliminated by sterilization and free of any disease symptoms and the nature of the consignment or the consumption purposes do not require a laboratory test to assure the consignment is free of pests and contamination, then the clearance procedures will be completed after being approved by the concerned employee.**

**b- If the inspection result indicates that the consignment is free of pests or disease symptoms that can be seen by the unaided eye, but its nature and consumption purposes require a laboratory test to ensure that it is free of pests that cannot be seen by the unaided eye or free of pollutions, then the concerned employee will allow taking the consignment out of the customs yard to the importer's warehouses against a customs warranty by him or by the clearance agent stating that the consignment will not be disposed of by all means until the laboratory tests are announced.**

**Article (13)**

**a- In case the result of the laboratory test indicates that the consignment is intact and free of prohibited pests and pollutions, then, it can be cleared at customs.**

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

**Article (14)**

**If the result of the consignment inspection or the laboratory test will indicate infection by a pest inside the kingdom and can be eliminated by sterilization, then, the importer should forward the consignment to sterilization within (48) hours after notifying the clearance agent. If the concerned employee comes to know that keeping the consignment all that time without sterilization may threaten the local plants, he should ask for immediate sterilization by which the importer should comply without any delay. If he happens to refuse, then, the consignment will be destroyed at his expense without any indemnification.**

**Article (15)**

**Should a decision be taken after inspection or laboratory test, to sterilize the consignment imported by the borders entry point with no equipment adequate to sterilize the consignment, then the concerned employee should order to transfer same to the nearest agricultural center are the necessary capabilities and means are available for the sterilization operation.**

**Article (16)**

**Should the situation of the imported consignment requires sterilization, with no barriers to impede dispatch of the consignment out of the customs yard, or the dispatching operation will have no imminent danger on the plants or can be sterilized at the importers warehouses, then the concerned employee will permit transporting the consignment to the importers warehouses after he submits customs warranty that he will not take any action towards the consignment unless being sterilized under the supervision of the concerned employee or his representative. Clearance actions cannot be made unless the importer presents a certificate from the agricultural center confirming that action.**

**Article (17)**

**a- The sterilization operation of the imported and exported consignments will be made by the methods, means and materials as decided by the department according to the international recommendations. Charges against inspection and laboratory test will be collected as limited by the decision of agricultural service allowance No. (Z/1) for the year 2003.**

**b- The importer acknowledges that the ministry will not be held responsible for any loss or damage that may incur to the consignment as a result of sterilization. The importer will bear all additional expenses such as the wages of transport, loading, and unloading.**

**Article (18)**

**The exported and re-exported consignments will be sterilized upon the exporter's request, or if stipulated by the imported country. The concerned employee should provide the consignment with the approved phytosanitory health certificate.**

**Article (19)**

**The importer should transport the consignment approved to be dispatched out after completion sterilization by the agricultural center within (24) hours after sterilization. Otherwise, it will be transferred to the customs authorities to retain as a 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 in this concern in conformity with the international recommendations .**

**Article (21)**

**a- Entry of any consignment is prohibited into the kingdom if it was apparently 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 the importer by registered mail to his address on the import request which will be considered as sufficient for his information.**

**b- If any consignment imported from the prohibited materials according to the regulations of clause (a) of this article, was shipped before the issue of prohibition decision or reached the border point, it will not be unloaded and should be re-exported within the period limited by the ministry. In case the importer will abstain, then, it will be destroyed at the border center at the expense of the importer without any indemnification.**

**Article (22)**

 **The useful living organisms and particles self-growing (such as parasites, viruses, fungi and bacteria) may be admitted in accordance with the international standards and local conditions for the purpose of using them in the biological fighting in the local environment. Handing them over to the importer, after the completion of their clearance procedures, can be made only after obtaining a special permit from the department.**

**Article (23)**

**It is not permissible to export plants or plant products outside the kingdom unless they are accompanied by an phytosanitory health certificate except the consignments permitted to be imported by the government without a health certificate.**

**Article (24)**

**Consignments admitted to the kingdom and unloaded in free zones will be subject to the procedures stated in these Regulations. If there is no agricultural center in the free zone where the consignment was admitted, the customs authority in this zone must notify the director of agriculture of the free zone that is within his area of interest to carry out the plant quarantine measures.**

**Article (25)**

**If the concerned employee at the entry center suspected that the consignment intended to be re-exported carries a pest that can be eliminated by sterilization, he should give his orders for sterilizing as per the adopted procedures and then issue the relevant phytosanitory health certificate.**

**Article (26)**

**Any area inside the kingdom inflicted with a dangerous pest is subject to the internal plant quarantine measures. It is completely prohibited to ship out any of these plants. The concerned agriculture departments 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 permitted to enter the kingdom unless they are shipped in closed transport means tightly covered and within tightly closed packages to prevent the infiltration of any plant pest inside the kingdom. The concerned 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 concerned authorities approve this under the knowledge and participation of the concerned employee.**

**b- It is not permissible to admit any consignment passing transit through the kingdom coming from an epidemic country or area. It should be returned from the entry center to the source or destroyed under the supervision of the ministry and at the expense of the owner without any indemnification.**

**Article (28)**

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

**Article (29)**

**If, for any reason, the plant consignment in transit was unloaded in the kingdom after leaving the entry center, then it will be considered as an imported consignment and will be subject to plant quarantine measures stated in these regulations.**

**Article (30)**

**For the purposes of laboratory testing, the concerned authority will take a sample of the consignment as per sampling instructions to be provided to the laboratory in a tightly closed package and sealed by the center according to the approved form.**

**Article (31)**

**If it was decided to destroy a plant consignment imported or exported or transit, then a committee will be formed consisting of the ministry competent employee in the agricultural center 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 in accordance with a report including the consignment details and reasons of destruction, one copy of which to be handed to the principal. The absence of the importer or his representative will not affect the completion of this process, provided that he or his representative will be notified.**

**Article (32)**

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

**Article (33)**

**Charges of services rendered by the ministry are collected as per these Regulations and as stated in the resolution No. Z/1 (resolution of agricultural service charges for year, 2003).**

**Minister of Agriculture.**