

**Access to Microfinance & Improved Implementation of  
Policy Reform  
(AMIR Program)**

**Funded By U.S. Agency for International Development**

**Conformity to the WTO Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT)  
Agreement and Sanitary and Phytosanitary (SPS) Agreement**

Final Report

**Deliverable for POL Component  
Contract No. 278-C-00-98-00029-00**

*16<sup>th</sup> August 1999*

*This report was prepared by Mrs Kim Hjort (Agricultural Expert), The Service Group, Mrs. Sherry Stephenson (TBT Expert), The Service Group, and Dr. Salah Al Bashir, in collaboration with Chemonics International Inc., prime contractor to the U.S. Agency for International Development for the AMIR Program in Jordan and was conducted under the supervision of Mr. Farhat Farhat, USAID/AMIR, Policy Component Leader.*

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

**ATTACHMENT A:**

**1. ASSESSMENT OF PRESENT JORDANIAN LAW NO. 15 ON STANDARDS AND METROLOGY ..... 5**

**2. NEW MODEL LAW ON STANDARDS AND METROLOGY..... 11**

**3. COMMENTS ON INSTRUCTIONS NO. (4) FOR THE YEAR 1995 .....101**

**4. NEW MODEL INSTRUCTIONS NO. (4) FOR THE YEAR 1995 : PREPARATION OF JORDANIAN STANDARDS (JS).....103**

**5. SUGGESTED CHANGES TO JORDANIAN DRAFT AGRICULTURE LAW.....108**

**ATTACHMENT B:**

**ATTACHMENT C:**

**6. LAW ON STANDARDS AND METROLOGY NO. - 15- FOR THE YEAR 1994.....188**

**7. INSTRUCTIONS NO. (4) FOR THE YEAR 1995 .....197**

**8. REGULATION NO.(49) OF THE YEAR 1996.....201**

**9. AGRICULTURE LAW NO. 20/1973 .....233**

**10. AGRICULTURAL PROJECTS.....238**

**11. DRAFT LAW ON AGRICULTURE AR PREPARED BY THE MINISTRY OF  
AGRICULTURE; MARCH 1999 VERSION.....296**

**to:** Mr. Farhat  
The Services Group  
AMIR Project  
Amman, Jordan

cc: Mr. Hugh Doyle  
Vice President  
The Services Group

cc: Mr. Steve Wade  
Chief of Party  
AMIR Project  
Amman, Jordan

cc: Mr. Devinda Subasinge  
The Services Group

**from:** Sherry M. Stephenson

**subject:** **Assessment of Present Jordanian Law No. 15 on Standards and Metrology**

Please find attached comments on the current Jordanian Law No. 15 on Standards and

Metrology, with indication of the areas of non-compliance with the obligations of the

WTO Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade, and a brief explanation of how these

areas have been covered in the new Draft Law.

This responds to the Scope of Work set out for the *Conformity to the WTO TBT and SPS Agreements* set out under the “Improved Implementation of Policy Reform” (IIPR) of the USAID project on Access to Microfinance and Improved Implementation of Policy Reform, Contract Number 278-C-00-98-0029-00

As part of the Scope of Work set out for the project on “Conformity to the WTO TBT Agreement,” AMIR Project, Jordan, a summary is required of the non-conforming aspects of the current legal regime in Jordan under Law No. 15 on Standards and Metrology of 1994. This memo sets out the various ways in which Jordan’s present Law does not conform to the WTO Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade.

This memo is accompanied by a new Draft Law on Standards and Metrology (containing 44 articles and 14 pages in length). The current Law No. 15 for the year 1994 has been completely rewritten for the most part, corrected, and amplified as required in order to rectify the various shortcomings referred to in this memo and to bring Jordan into compliance with the requirements of the WTO TBT Agreement, which will be necessary once Jordan becomes a member of the World Trade Organization.

This memo is also accompanied by a revised text for Instructions No. (4) for the year 1995 for the Preparation of Jordanian Standards (6 pages in length) with the inclusion of new language and articles in order to bring these implementing instructions into conformity with the provisions of the new Draft Law on Standards and Metrology and the requirements of the ‘Code of Good Practice for the Preparation, Adoption, and Application of Standards’ contained in Annex 3 of the WTO TBT Agreement.

At this point no revisions are necessary to Regulation No. (49) for the year 1996 on Quality Mark Regulation.

Aspects in which the current Jordanian Law No. 15 on Standards and Metrology for the year 1994 is not in conformity with the requirements of the WTO TBT Agreement include the following:

1. The definitions of terms set out in Law No. 15 are not those which have been internationally accepted and are now in use by WTO members, as found in the WTO TBT Agreement.
2. The Law No. 15 as it now stands contains almost no provisions beyond those of purely an administrative character. Therefore, none of the substantive disciplines covering the development of standards, technical regulations, and conformity assessment procedures and their application to both national and foreign suppliers as set out in the WTO TBT Agreement appear in the Law. These have been incorporated into the new Draft Law.
3. The present Law is confusing with respect to the distinction which must be drawn between standards (voluntary, with which compliance is not mandatory in order to sell products on the Jordanian market), and technical regulations (mandatory standards, with which compliance *is* obligatory in order for *both* national and foreign producers to sell their products on the Jordanian market). This is a fundamental aspect of the WTO TBT Agreement, and also affects the application of various disciplines. Some articles of current Law No. 15 would seem to refer to voluntary standards (Articles 4, 5, 8) while others reference “obligatory adopted standards” (Articles 12, 17, 26). Still other articles refer to both (Article 10)! This

confusion must be dispelled, and clear distinctions drawn between the activities of the Institute for Standards and Metrology with respect to the development of voluntary national standards, and mandatory technical regulations. At present in Jordan there are around 1200 standards. It is not clear if all of these standards are mandatory, or none of them are. This situation must be clarified. The new draft Law is written clearly, with articles that distinguish as between the two, particularly in terms of the criteria that must be applied in order to determine *which* standards might be given a mandatory nature by the Board of the Institute in order to be applied as technical regulations.

4. In this regard, the new Draft Law attempts not only to distinguish between standards and technical regulations, but to set out criteria for the designation of a standard as a technical regulation. These criteria include: the protection of human health or safety, the protection of animal or plant life or health, the protection of the environment, or the preservation of national security. If these criteria are not invoked, then there should be no reason for the Board of Directors of the Institute for Standards and Metrology to impose a mandatory status on an existing or a new national standard. In terms of the development and specification of both standards and technical regulations, the WTO TBT Agreement requires that this be done in terms of performance rather than design or descriptive characteristics of the product concerned. This requirement has been included in the new Draft Law.

5. Article 13 of the present Law specifies standards as being “time-bound.” This is generally not the case in most countries; however, standards may be reviewed at any point to assess their continued relevance for the national economy. The new Draft Law contains an article on the evaluation of the relevance of existing standards.

6. The present Jordanian Law No. 15 contains no mention of the requirements (rules and obligations) which countries, members of the WTO, must follow in the development and application of standards (for central government bodies), technical regulations, and conformity assessment procedures. These have been set out in the new Draft Law. In particular, it should be mentioned here that the rules and disciplines of the WTO TBT Agreement are obligatory for all technical regulations adopted and applied by WTO Members. However, the rules and disciplines of the WTO TBT Agreement with respect to the development and application of standards are *also* obligatory whenever the body developing and applying those standards is a central government body. This is the case for Jordan, where the Institute for Standards and Metrology clearly carries out all functions with respect to standardization. Therefore, the WTO obligations are also compulsory with respect to standards in Jordan. These obligations are contained in

Annex 3 of the TBT Agreement, namely in the *Code of Good Practice for the Preparation, Adoption and Application of Standards*. The articles of the new Draft Law have been written to reflect this requirement.

7. The present Law No. 15 contains no articles on conformity assessment procedures, or those testing and measurement activities which are required in order to ascertain the conformity of a product (whether of national or foreign origin) to a given standard or technical regulation. The WTO TBT Agreement places considerable emphasis on disciplines and obligations for these activities, and as such, they have been incorporated into the new Draft Law. Moreover, the TBT Agreement requires the establishment of a review procedure, which will allow for

any interested party to submit complaints about the application of a particular conformity assessment procedure.

The new Draft Law contains extensive provisions on obligations with respect to conformity assessment activities, and the inclusion of a review procedure, to be established within the Institute for Standards and Metrology.

8. The present Law No. 15 contains only a brief reference to a publication requirement (Article 10). However, this requirement is far from meeting the rather extensive notification requirements set out in the WTO TBT Agreement. These cover all new standards, technical regulations, and conformity assessment procedures, or revisions thereto, that may have an effect on international trade. Moreover, notification requirements under the WTO include a specified time period for comment by interested parties (60 days), and the obligation to take these comments into account when finalizing a given standard, technical regulation, or conformity assessment procedure. They also include the obligation to promptly publish the adopted and final version of each. These notification and publication obligations as specified in the WTO TBT Agreement have been included in the new Draft Law.

9. One of the most important obligations of the WTO TBT Agreement is the establishment of an Enquiry Point within each WTO Member, for the purpose of providing information on national

standards, technical regulations, and conformity assessment procedures. In many countries the Enquiry Point is also the body responsible for carrying out the required notifications to the WTO TBT Committee of all proposed national standards, technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures that might have an impact on international trade. Jordan's current Law No. 15 does not contain any provision for an Enquiry Point, but this is included in the new Draft Law. The new Draft Law also sets out the functions and responsibility of the Enquiry Point. Logically the Enquiry Point should be established within the Institute for Standards and Metrology. Many countries include the Enquiry Point function within a Standards Information Centre, but this is not an obligation of the WTO Agreement. However, the possibility of establishing such a Centre (which would simply consist of one or two people authorized to carry out this function in the first instance, with a bit of office space) is something that the Jordanian Government may wish to consider in the context of the changes it will be required to carry out.

10. The WTO TBT Agreement contains the obligation to use existing international standards and/or conformity assessment guides and recommendations which have been elaborated by international standardizing bodies (principally the ISO and the IEC) as references for the development of new national standards or technical regulations, or the carrying out of conformity assessment procedures by laboratories or other bodies within a WTO member. The new Draft Law incorporates this obligation, while it is absent in the present law.

11. The WTO TBT Agreement requires that its members "play a full part, within the limits of their resources" in the preparation of international standards (by the ISO and IEC) and in the elaboration of guides and recommendations for conformity assessment procedures (again by the ISO and IEC). The new Draft Law also contains this requirement, and in this context it would be beneficial for Jordan to become a member of both international standardizing

bodies, if it is not one already. The current Law No. 15 does not mention any international standardizing bodies or activities.

12. The WTO TBT Agreement contains the obligation for all WTO Members in which the central government is the body responsible for the development of standards (as is the case for Jordan, with the Institute for Standards and Metrology which contains all standardizing functions) to submit a work programme on standards every six months. The content of such submissions is clearly defined in the Agreement. It is also a requirement to join ISONET for this purpose (the information branch of the ISO), and these two requirements are contained in the new Draft Law..

13. The current Law No. 15 does not incorporate any principles with respect to the consideration of international trade in the development and adoption of national standards or technical regulations. This is, of course, one of the main obligations of the WTO TBT Agreement, whose main tenant is that any standards, technical regulations, or conformity assessment procedures must be “not more trade-restrictive than necessary to fulfill a legitimate objective,” and that such documents and procedures are not “prepared, adopted or applied with a view to or with the effect of creating unnecessary obstacles to international trade.” These two requirements, along with the MFN obligation and the national treatment obligation with respect to foreign suppliers, are included in the new Draft Law.

14. The WTO TBT Agreement contains the requirement to consider technical regulations as ‘equivalent’ and the results of conformity assessment procedures carried out in other WTO Members as ‘acceptable’ whenever possible in order to avoid the necessity for duplicative testing and certification. This condition is subject to the caveat that in each case the authorities are satisfied that such regulations or results adequately fulfill the objectives of Jordanian national technical regulations or testing requirements. This requirement is included in the Draft Law.

Laboratories for carrying out conformity assessment procedures are to be accredited by the Institute in both the present and the new Law. Though it is not clear if such testing laboratories may be privately owned, they must nonetheless follow the obligations of the TBT Agreement in their testing activities, since they are subject to control and accreditation by the Institute.

15. Last but not least, a certification process is proposed in the draft model law. The proposed process is a third party certification process required for Jordanian technical regulations only (not voluntary standards). The certifiers may be private bodies, either Jordanian or foreign, which are accredited under the two existing international accreditation systems (IAF and ILAC). This will obviate the need for the Jordanian Government to create its own accreditation system, which is duplicative and costly.

#### **General Comment:**

Basically, the new Draft Law on Standards and Metrology has rationalized and combined the administrative provisions with respect to the functioning of the Institute for Standards and Metrology contained in the present Jordanian Law No. 15 with the substantive obligations on standards, technical regulations and conformity assessment procedures set out in the WTO TBT Agreement. The new Draft Law also attempts to set out these greatly expanded provisions in a logical sequence, with titles for each article, and a clear delineation of

application for the various disciplines with respect to each area of standardization, and with respect to the responsibilities of the technical committees, the testing bodies, the Board of Directors of the Institute, and the Institute as a whole.

It should be evident from this memo and from an examination of the new Draft Law on Standards and Metrology that many aspects of the way the standardization system is now functioning in Jordan will have to be modified in order to bring the system into conformity with WTO obligations.

**DRAFT****HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN****NEW MODEL LAW ON STANDARDS AND METROLOGY****Law No. \_\_\_\_\_ 1999****TO REPLACE:****Law No. 15 for 1994 on Standards and Metrology****Article 1: Entry into Force**

This law shall be referred to as the Standards and Metrology Law for the year 1999 and shall come into effect after thirty days of publication in the official gazette. The Law shall replace Law No. 15 of 1994 on Standards and Metrology.

**Article 2: Definitions**

The following terms, whenever mentioned in the present law, will have the corresponding meanings unless otherwise indicated:

*The Minister:* Minister of Industry and Trade

*The Institution:* The Institute of Standards and Metrology

*The Council:* The Administrative Council of the Institute

*The Chairman:* The Chairman of the Council

*The Director General:* The Director General of the Institute

**Accreditation:** A procedure by which an authoritative body gives formal recognition that a body or person is competent to carry out specific tasks. (ISO/IEC Guide 2)

**Certification:** The process of providing assurance that a product conforms to a standard or specification or that a person is competent to perform a certain task.

**Certificate of Conformity:** The document attesting the conformity of a product with a given standard or technical regulation, based on the results of testing and evaluation procedures in laboratories and testing centers recognized by the Institute of Standards and Metrology.

**Legal Unit of Measurement:** The unit of the International System (modern metric system) used for purposes of metrology and testing.

**Quality Mark:** The indication of the compliance of a product or material with the adopted quality standards, under the conditions set out by the Institute.

**Standard:** Document which specifies the properties or characteristics of a product or its related processes and production methods, with which compliance is not mandatory. These may also include or deal exclusively with terminology, symbols, packaging, marking or labelling requirements as they apply to a product, process or production method.

**Technical Regulation:** Document which specifies the characteristics of a product, or its related processes and production methods, including the applicable administrative provisions, with which compliance is mandatory. These may also include or deal exclusively with terminology, symbols, packaging, marking or labelling requirements as they apply to a product, process or production method.

**Article 3:** *Establishment of the Institute of Standards and Metrology*

*An Institute shall be established in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan with the name of Institute of Standards and Metrology. It shall have a corporate identity and shall be financially and administratively independent. It shall be entitled to perform as such in terms of all legal transactions and actions, including the ownership of transferable and non-transferable assets and contracting, and may authorize an agent in legal and court procedures. The head office of the Institute shall be in Amman, and it may establish branches throughout the Kingdom.*

**Article 4:** *Objectives of the Institute of Standards and Metrology*

The Institute aims to fulfill the following objectives:

*Adoption of a national system for standardization and metrology based upon modern scientific methods.*

Protection of the health, safety and environmental quality for all citizens of the Kingdom through ensuring that commodities are in compliance with the mandatory standards (technical regulations) adopted by the Institute.

*Support of the national economy and economic development plans through ensuring the high quality of national industry and local production of commodities through the provision of standards suitable to enable these products to compete on local and international markets.*

**Article 5:** *Functions of the Institute of Standards and Metrology*

To achieve the objectives set out in this law, the Institute of Standards and Metrology shall have the authority to undertake the following functions:

approve and adopt mandatory standards, or technical regulations;

prepare, approve, revise, amend, replace and monitor the implementation of product standards and materials with the exception of pharmaceutical products and medicines, veterinary medicines, serums and vaccines.

establish a national system of measurement and supervise its implementation;

unify means and methods of measurement;

develop, calibrate, adjust and control instruments of measurement;

approve the national basic measurement standards (etalons) necessary for calibrating instruments of measurement in order to hallmark or stamp them;

control and hallmark the established quality for precious metals and stones and jewelry;

grant quality marks; grant conformity certificates; accredit qualified testing or calibration laboratories outside of the Institute specialized in carrying out examinations, analysis and tests of products and materials for the purpose of conformity assessment;

**recognize those laboratories and testing centers competent to carry out testing and evaluation procedures for the granting of certificates of conformity;**

utilize local facilities of government bodies and scientific institutions in order to enable the Institute to achieve its objectives and carry out its functions;

support and promote studies and research at accredited testing laboratories in the fields relevant to standards, metrology and quality control, and organize training courses relevant to areas of concern to the Institute; conclude agreements with Arab, regional and international institutions and bodies regarding the mutual recognition of quality marks and certificates of conformity for products and processes under the scope of this law; cooperate and coordinate with, or become a member of the Arab, regional and international institutions active in the fields of standardization and metrology, particularly the International Institute for Standardization (ISO) **and the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC)**; accept and approve, as appropriate, the standards or technical regulations of other countries and of Arab, regional and international organizations. disseminate and sell the publications and other printed material related to the approved standards and issued by the Institute as well as by other Arab, regional, and international organizations working in standardization.

**Article 6:** *Status of the Institute*

The Institute of Standards and Metrology shall be a public body, and shall entertain all exemptions and facilities provided for all other ministries and public departments.

**Article 7:** *Budget of the Institute*

The Institute shall have an independent budget, to be administered in accordance with the regulations in force. The budget shall be audited annually by the Auditing Bureau, and the Institute shall be required to appoint an auditor for this purpose. The funds of the Institute shall be considered as public, and due payments shall be collected by the Government pursuant to the tax laws in force.

**Article 8:** *Reporting by the Institute*

The Institute shall be responsible for preparing a report of its activities at the end of each fiscal year to be submitted to the Cabinet, along with its general budget and final accounts. These should be submitted before the end of March of the following year.

**Article 9:** *Composition of the Board of Directors of the Institute*

The composition of the Board of Directors of the Institute of Standards and Metrology will be made up as follows:

- The Minister of Industry and Trade (President)
- The General Manager of the Institute (Vice President)
- Representative from the Ministry of Industry and Trade
- Representative from the Ministry of Health

**Representative from the Ministry of Public Works and Housing**

- Representative from the Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources
- Representative from the Ministry of Municipal, Rural and Environmental Affairs
- Representative from the Ministry of Water and Irrigation
- Representative from the Ministry of Supplies
- Representative from the Ministry of Agriculture
- Representative from the Royal Scientific Association
- Representative from one of the Jordanian Universities
  - a) Representative from the Engineers Syndicate
  - b) Representative of Amman Chamber of Industry
  - c) Representative of the Federation of Chambers of Commerce

- d) Representative of the Jordanian Society of Consumer Protection
- e) Representative of the Jordanian Society for Environmental Pollution Control

**Representative of relevant trade associations.**

*The members of the Board of Directors should be representatives from the authorities indicated in paragraph A of this article and should have the required expertise and experience in their respective fields. They shall be assigned by virtue of a decision from the Cabinet, upon the recommendation of the concerned ministries, councils, and respective authorities.*

The assignment of the members of the Board of Directors shall be for two years, renewable.

*The remuneration for the members of the Board of Directors shall be determined through a decision by the Cabinet.*

The Board shall convene its meetings upon an invitation from the President at least once every month, or whenever necessary, and the meeting shall be considered legally valid if attended by at least ten members, on the condition that the President or the Vice President shall be one of them.

*The Board shall issue its decisions unanimously or upon the vote of the majority of its members. If the votes on a decision are equal, then the vote of the President shall be determinant.*

The Board shall be entitled to invite the expertise it deems suitable for consultation in any issue raised for discussion, but such expert shall not be entitled to vote.

The Minister shall appoint one of the members of the Institute for Standards and Metrology to perform the duties of the Secretary of the Board of Directors.

**Article 10: Tasks and Responsibilities of the Board of Directors**

The Board of Directors shall perform the following tasks and responsibilities:

Formulation of the general policy of the Institute of Standards and Metrology and supervision of the implementation of this policy.

*Adoption of technical regulations and any amendments, cancellation or revision to these technical regulations.*

Adoption of standards and any amendments, cancellation or revision to these standards.

**Recognition** of testing and examination laboratories.

Recommending legislative and regulatory projects for the Institute.

Approval of the regulatory structure of the Institute.

Publication of the instructions relating to the activities of the Institute.

*Carrying out contracts with specialized corporations, consultants, experts and others specialized in the field of activities related to activities of the Institute.*

## **Determination of the remuneration for the experts in the specialized technical**

committees.

### **Article 11: *Duties of the General Manager of the Board of Directors***

The General Manager of the Board of Directors shall carry out the following duties and have the following authority:

Application of the general policy set out by the Board

Execution of the decisions of the Board

*Management of the Institute and supervision of its staff in terms of their technical, administrative, and financial affairs as stipulated in this law*

Development of programs that shall serve the objectives and functions of the Institute, and submission of recommendations for such programs to the Board

Submission of proposals for new or revised standards or technical regulations as referred by the technical committees to the Board of Directors for their consideration

Any other task decided by the Board or designated pursuant to the articles of this law.

The General Manager shall be entitled to refer any of his responsibilities upon written notice to any senior office of the Institute.

### **Article 12: *Revenues of the Institute***

The revenues of the Institute for Standards and Metrology shall be:

Fees and charges paid for the services provided by the Institute

*Loans, grants, donations, and assistance provided to the Institute and approved by the Cabinet*

Allocations in the general budget

Any other revenues approved by the Cabinet.

No Ministry, government department, public corporation, natural person, or corporate entity shall be exempt from paying the fees and financial charges and duties imposed for the activities and services that the Institute performs, pursuant to this law or any of the related regulations, or directives, of the Board of Directors.

### **Article 13: *Coverage of the Present Law***

All products, including industrial and agricultural products and materials, shall be subject to the provisions of this Law.

### **Article 14: *Preparation of New Standards or Technical Regulations***

Technical Committees shall be appointed by the Board of Directors of the Institute for the identification and preparation of new standards and/or technical regulations.

Once elaborated, these standards or technical regulations shall be submitted by the relevant committee to the Board of Directors for its evaluation.

The technical committees shall also be authorized to make proposals for the amendment to existing standards and technical regulations to the Board of Directors.

Should the Board reject any of the submitted proposed standards or technical regulations, they shall be referred back to the technical committee for further consideration.

Wherever possible and appropriate, the technical committees shall specify standards

and technical regulations based on product requirements in terms of performance rather than design or descriptive characteristics.

**Article 15:** *Adoption of Standards or Technical Regulations*

The standards approved by the Board of Directors of the Institute shall be considered as Jordanian approved standards. If such standards are deemed by the Board to be mandatory, then they shall be designated as technical regulations.

**Article 16:** *Criteria for the Adoption of Technical Regulations*

Criteria for the adoption of a standard as mandatory, or in the form of a technical regulation, by the Board of Directors shall include those for the purpose of ensuring consumer safety, the protection of human health, the protection of animal or plant life or health, the protection of the environment or national security requirements. The Board of Directors shall determine the levels of protection that it considers appropriate in this respect in function of the Jordanian economy, legitimate objectives to promote the welfare of the Jordanian people, and public expectations.

**Article 17:** *Standards, Technical Regulations and International Trade*

*The adoption of standards or technical regulations by the Institute for Standards and Metrology should not have the effect of creating unnecessary obstacles to trade.*

*Standards and technical regulations shall not be more trade-restrictive than necessary to fulfill the legitimate objectives set out in Article 16.*

In respect of standards and technical regulations, the Institute for Standards and Metrology shall accord treatment to products originating in other countries, members of the World Trade Organization, no less favourable than that accorded to like products of national origin and to like products originating in any other country.

**Article 18:** *Use of International Standards*

Where relevant international standards exist, they shall be used as a basis for the preparation of standards or technical regulations by the technical committees, except when such international standards would be an ineffective or inappropriate means for the fulfillment of the legitimate objectives set out in Article 16.

**Article 19:** *Duration of Technical Regulations*

Technical regulations shall not be maintained if the circumstances or objectives giving rise to their adoption no longer exist or if the changed circumstances or objectives can be addressed in a less trade-restrictive manner.

**Article 20:** *Notification and Publication of proposed Jordanian Standards or Technical Regulations or Revisions to Existing Standards or Technical Regulations*

The Institute of Standards and Metrology shall be responsible as well for the publication and dissemination of information on all proposed new or revised standards and technical regulations. This responsibility shall include:

*publication of a notice of the proposed new standard or technical regulation, or revision to an existing one, in the Official Gazette at an early stage, so as to allow interested parties to become acquainted with these;*

notification to the Technical Barriers to Trade Committee of the World Trade Organization at an early stage of the products to be covered by the proposed new standard or technical regulation, or the revision to an existing one, together with a brief summary of its objective, and an indication of the extent, if any, the proposed standard or technical regulation differs from an existing international standard;

allowance of a time period of at least sixty days for the submission of comments on the draft standard or technical regulation by interested parties;

acceptance of comments in writing on the proposed new standard or technical regulation, or the revision to an existing one, and incorporation of such comments, where appropriate, into the finalized version of the standard or technical regulation.

**Article 21:** *Publication and Entry into Force of Adopted Jordanian Standards or Technical Regulations*

*All finalized Jordanian standards or technical regulations which have been adopted by the Board of Directors shall be promptly published in the Official Gazette.*

A reasonable interval of time shall be allowed between the publication of a technical regulation and its entry into force, in order to allow time for producers in exporting countries to adapt their products or methods of production to such requirements.

**Article 22:** *Equivalency of Technical Regulations*

The Board of Directors of the Institute of Standards and Metrology shall give positive consideration to accepting technical regulations of other countries as equivalent, even if these regulations differ from those in Jordan, provided the Board is satisfied that these regulations adequately fulfill the objectives of Jordan's own technical regulations for a given product or production process. Such equivalency shall be presumed to be the case when the technical regulations of other countries can be shown to be based on international standards.

**Article 23:** *Compliance with Jordanian Technical Regulations*

The import of any product or material into the Kingdom shall not be permitted, neither shall its production in the Kingdom be permitted, unless it is shown to be in compliance with the mandatory standards or technical regulation for that product or material.

In special cases and subject to valid reasons, the Board of Directors shall be entitled to exempt any product from the provisions of this Article.

The Ministries, public departments, public institutions, municipal and rural councils shall be obliged to comply with the technical regulations in carrying out their activities, projects,

tender documents, and purchases of products and materials as a minimal requirement for quality with due observance to the relevant national laws, including the Jordanian National Construction Council Law.

The owners of factories shall be responsible for compliance with the technical regulations for the products and materials produced in their factories. Proof of conformity with stated technical regulations shall be given by the Institute of Standards and Metrology, or by any laboratory **recognized** by the Institute for this purpose. **The Institute may also recognize for this purpose laboratories accredited by other bodies, as set out in Articles 40 and 41.** All industrial and commercial institutions, public and private, shall comply fully with the adopted technical regulations related to the protection of the environment and worker's health and safety.

**Article 24:** *Enforcement of Compliance with Jordanian Technical Regulations*

If the product or material subject to a technical regulation is found to be not in *compliance with that regulation, the General Manager of the Board of Directors of the Institute of Standards and Metrology shall issue a written order to confiscate, dispose, or re-export the product, or alter its manufacture in such a way as to bring it into compliance with the technical regulation.*

The Institute shall be authorized to send a written notice to the producer of any product found not to be in conformity with a technical regulation, requiring compliance of the product within a specified period.

*If the producer of the product or material referred to in paragraph B of this Article does not comply with the technical regulation within the specified period, then his products shall be confiscated or disposed of upon an order from the General Manager of the Board of Directors, who can also make a recommendation to the President of the Board for the closure of the shop, factory, warehouse, or facility containing the product or material.*

*The President of the Board shall be authorized to order the closure of any factory not in compliance with the technical regulation for the period he deems suitable.*

**Article 25:** *Publication of the Work Programme of the Jordanian Institute on Standards and Metrology*

At least once every six months, the Institute of Standards and Metrology shall publish a work programme in the Official Gazette containing the following:

its name, address and contact number;

the standards it is currently preparing;

the standards it has adopted during the preceding six months;

*for each standard, an indication of the ISO/IEC classification relevant to the subject matter;*

the state of progress with the development of each standard;  
references to any international standards taken as a basis.

**Article 26:** *Notification of Work Programme of the Institute for Standards and Metrology to the ISO/IEC*

The Work Programme of the Institute of Standards and Metrology, with respect to the development of new Jordanian standards and containing the information indicated in Article 25, shall be notified to the ISO/IEC Information Centre every six months.

**Article 27:** *Jordanian Membership in ISONET and Participation in International Standardizing Bodies*

The Institute of Standards and Metrology shall become a member of ISONET.

The Institute of Standards and Metrology shall, to the extent of its available resources, play a part in the activities of international standardizing bodies, particularly the ISO and the IEC, in the preparation and adoption of international standards regarding products for which it has either adopted, or expects to adopt, Jordanian national standards.

**Article 28:** *Acceptance of the Code of Good Practice in the WTO Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade by the Institute*

The Institute of Standards and Metrology shall accept and apply the Code of Good Practice for the Preparation, Adoption and Application of Standards set out in Annex 3 to the Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade of the World Trade Organization.

**Article 29:** *Procedures for Assessment of Conformity to Jordanian Standards or Technical Regulations*

In the case where it is necessary for products of producers outside of Jordan to show conformity with Jordanian technical regulations, the following provisions will be followed by those laboratories and bodies in Jordan carrying out such activities:

Access to conformity assessment procedures for suppliers of products originating outside of Jordan shall be given under the same conditions as those accorded to suppliers of like products of Jordanian origin. This access includes the possibility to have conformity assessment activities undertaken at the site of the production facilities, when possible.

Suppliers of products originating outside of Jordan shall have the possibility to receive the Jordanian quality mark following the results of conformity testing.

Conformity assessment activities shall be undertaken and completed as quickly for suppliers of products originating outside of Jordan as for those of domestic producers.

The amount of time for each conformity assessment procedure shall be either published or communicated to the applicant upon request.

Information requirements from suppliers shall be limited to what is necessary to assess conformity and determine fees.

The confidentiality of information about products originating from foreign suppliers shall be respected in the same way as that from national suppliers, and in such a way as to protect legitimate commercial interests.

A. Imposition of fees imposed for assessing the conformity of products from foreign suppliers shall be equitable in relation to fees chargeable for assessing the conformity of like national products, taking into account communication and transport costs and any

other costs arising from differences between location of facilities of the applicant and the conformity assessment body.

- B. Whenever product specifications are changed subsequent to its determination of conformity to the applicable technical regulation or standard, the conformity assessment procedure for the modified product shall be limited to what is necessary to determine whether adequate confidence still exists that the product still meets the technical regulation or standard concerned.

**Article 30: *Recognition of Laboratories in Jordan for Conformity Assessment Activities***

Laboratories to carry out testing and evaluation activities with respect to compliance with standards and technical regulations, other than that within the Institute of Standards and Metrology, shall be approved, **recognized**, and monitored in accordance with the principles determined by the Board of Directors for such activities.

**Article 31: *Conformity Assessment Procedures and International Trade***

Conformity assessment procedures used for the purpose of granting the Jordanian Quality Mark or for ascertaining conformance to Jordanian technical regulations shall not be more strict or be applied more strictly than necessary to give the Board of the Institute adequate confidence that products conform with the applicable standards or technical regulations, taking account of the risks non-conformity would create. Such procedures should not be adopted or applied with the effect of creating unnecessary obstacles to international trade.

**Article 32: *Review of Complaints with respect to Conformity Assessment Procedures***

Any complaint that might arise with respect to the operation of conformity assessment procedures by a national or foreign producer may be submitted to the Institute of Standards and Metrology. The Board of Directors will have the authority to review such a complaint and to take corrective action when a complaint is justified.

**Article 33: *Use of International Guides for Conformity Assessment Procedures***

Where relevant guides or recommendations with respect to conformity assessment procedures have been issued by international standardizing bodies, especially the ISO and the IEC, these guides shall be used as the basis for Jordanian conformity assessment procedures, except where such guides or recommendations may be inappropriate for the legitimate reasons set out in Article 16 of this Law.

**Article 34: *Participation in International Standardizing Bodies working on Conformity Assessment Procedures***

The Jordanian Institute of Standards and Metrology shall, to the extent of its available resources, play a part in the activities of international standardizing bodies, particularly the ISO and the IEC, in the preparation of guides and recommendations for conformity assessment procedures.

**Article 35: *Acceptance of the Results of Conformity Assessment Procedures***

The Board of Directors of the Institute of Standards and Metrology shall ensure that, whenever possible, the results of conformity assessment procedures carried out in other countries, members of the World Trade Organization, are accepted in Jordan, even when

these procedures differ from those in Jordan, provided the Board is satisfied that these procedures offer an assurance of conformity equivalent to their own procedures.

**Article 36:** *Provision of Information on Conformity Assessment Procedures or Proposed Changes to Conformity Assessment Procedures*

The Institute of Standards and Metrology shall be responsible as well for the publication and dissemination of information on all conformity assessment procedures that may have a significant effect on international trade, as well as proposed changes to these procedures. This responsibility shall include:

publication of a notice of the proposed new conformity assessment procedure, or revision to an existing one, in the Official Gazette at an early stage, so as to allow interested parties to become acquainted with these;

*notification to the Technical Barriers to Trade Committee of the World Trade Organization at an early stage of the products to be covered by the proposed new conformity assessment procedure, or the revision to an existing one, together with a brief summary of its objective, and an indication of the extent, if any, the proposed conformity assessment procedure differs from relevant international guides or recommendations issued by the ISO or IEC;*

*allowance of a time period of at least sixty days for the submission of comments on the proposed conformity assessment procedure by interested parties;*

acceptance of comments in writing on the proposed conformity assessment procedure, or the revision to an existing one, and incorporation of such comments, where appropriate, into the finalized version of such procedure.

**Article 37:** *Publication of Adopted Changes to Conformity Assessment Procedures*

*All finalized Jordanian conformity assessment procedures which have been adopted by the Board of Directors shall be promptly published in the Official Gazette.*

*A reasonable interval of time shall be allowed between the publication of a conformity assessment procedure and its entry into force, in order to allow time for producers in exporting countries to adapt their products or methods of production to such requirements.*

**Article 38:** *Certification*

A certification program of the Jordanian Institute for Standards and Metrology will be put into place under the same Institute. For such a program, the Institute will accept certificates

of conformity from industry or laboratories accredited by recognized accreditors. The accreditation of certifying bodies shall follow the procedures contained in ISO/IEC Guide 58.

**Article 39: Certification process**

For the purpose of compliance with Jordanian technical regulations, the products or processes subject to such technical regulations must be tested by independent third parties in the form of recognized bodies (such as professional or technical societies or trade associations), or recognized testing laboratories, accredited by the Institute of Standards and Metrology.

The third party bodies or testing laboratories **recognized** as technically competent to assess compliance with a given Jordanian technical regulation **and issue a certificate of conformity** shall be responsible for the following:

- collecting the required data
- generating test results
- conducting inspections
- reviewing the results of such tests and inspections
- making a final determination on the product or process conformance or lack of conformance

**The testing bodies or laboratories recognized to carry out product certification shall do this** according to the guidelines contained in ISO/IEC Guide 65 on General requirements for bodies operating product certification systems (1996). **For registration of quality systems the testing bodies or laboratories shall operate according to the guidelines contained in ISO/IEC Guide 62.**

The standards chosen for use in the certification process should be specify all those and only those characteristics and requirements that are necessary to define the properties of the product or process or its performance, on the basis of an assessment of the products performance and not its design. These standards should be put in place according to the guidelines set out in ISO/IEC Guides 62 and 65 which cover the operation of certification programs.

*Article 40: Recognition of the competence of certified bodies*

*The competence of these bodies or testing laboratories to certify compliance of products or processes to a given Jordanian technical regulation shall be recognized through an accreditation process which is specific to the product or process in question.*

The Jordanian Institute for Standards and Metrology will recognize **those bodies or testing laboratories whose competence has been accredited by an accreditation body operating according to ISO/IEC Guide 58 and which has been recognized as such by the Institute. These bodies may include, but not be limited to, the International Accreditation Forum (IAF) and the International Laboratory Accreditation Conference (ILAC).**

**Article 41: Recognition process**

To obtain **recognition**, a testing laboratory must present a written **application** for this purpose to the Jordanian Institute of Standards and Metrology. **Such an application must**

carry with it an accreditation from an accreditor recognized by the Jordanian Institute of Standards and Metrology. Such accreditation of laboratories and testing bodies must be appropriate to the specified Jordanian standards or technical regulation under consideration.

Recognition of accredited laboratories and testing bodies will only be granted by the Institute of Standards and Metrology to those bodies familiar with specific Jordanian requirements for a given standard or technical regulation.

Foreign or non-Jordanian laboratories and testing bodies may be recognized according to the same criteria as Jordanian laboratories and testing bodies, provided their application is also accompanied by an accreditation from an accreditor recognized by the Jordanian Institute of Standards and Metrology.

**Article 42:** *Validity of certification*

The certification of Jordanian products to a given standard or technical regulation which is carried out by a recognized and accredited laboratory or testing body, will only be valid with respect to those product areas or processes for which such laboratory or testing body has specifically been declared competent.

**Article 43:** *Ensuring compliance with the certification process*

The Jordanian Institute for Standards and Metrology will be required to ensure that all **recognized and accredited** bodies or testing laboratories **that carry out certification and grant certificates of conformity** comply with the specific criteria and obligations set out in this Law. This oversight function may be delegated to a natural or juridical body **recognized** for this purpose. In no instance can the body **recognized** for this purpose verify compliance of certified bodies or testing laboratories with Jordanian technical regulations when it holds a direct interest in the tested product or activity.

**Article 44:** *Establishment of an Enquiry Point*

An enquiry point shall be established within the Institute for Standards and Metrology. The enquiry point shall be legally incorporated within the Institute. Its function shall be to respond to enquiries from interested parties both inside and outside of Jordan, as well as to provide the relevant information on:

any technical regulation adopted or proposed within the Kingdom by the Institute for Standards and Metrology;

*any standard adopted or proposed within the Kingdom by the Institute for Standards and Metrology;*

any conformity assessment procedures, or proposed conformity assessment procedures, operated within the Kingdom by government bodies accredited to carry out such testing and other procedures by the Institute for Standards and Metrology;

*the membership and participation of the Jordanian Institute for Standards and Metrology in international and regional standardizing bodies and conformity assessment systems,;*

participation in any bilateral or multilateral arrangement in the area of standardization, and any reasonable information on the provisions of such arrangements;

the location of notices published under the Articles of this Law.

Where copies of documents are requested from the enquiry point, these shall be supplied at an equitable price which shall be the same for Jordanian nationals as for nationals of other countries (apart from cost of delivery).

**Article 45:** *Metrology*

No measurement units shall be used by laboratories carrying out conformity assessment or evaluation activities except those units approved by the Kingdom. The patrons will be kept in the laboratory of the Institute of Standards and Metrology.

**Article 46:** *Jordanian Quality Mark*

The Institute of Standards and Metrology shall issue a special Jordanian Quality Mark, and it shall be entitled to grant this quality mark to any product produced within or imported into the Kingdom pursuant to the compliance by such product with a given standard or technical regulation. The stipulations for the use of this quality mark, along with provisions for the licensing of the use of such quality mark, are contained in Regulation No. (49) of the year 1996 on Quality Mark Regulation promulgated in the Official Gazette no. 3298 dated 7/9/1996.

**Article 47:** *Fees charged for the Activities of the Institute*

Fees for testing, examination, analysis, metrology, and standardization carried out in *the laboratory of the Institute for commodities, materials, and measurement tools produced and manufactured in the Kingdom, or imported or exported from the Kingdom, shall be paid by the parties requesting such testing and analysis.*

The determination of fees for such conformity assessment activities carried out in the laboratory of the Institute shall be made by the Board.

No Ministry, governmental department, official public corporation, natural person, or *corporate entity shall be exempt from paying the fees and financial charges and duties imposed for the activities and services that the Institute performs.*

**Article 48:** *Enforcement*

The Institute for Standards and Metrology, through its President, General Manager, and Board of Directors, shall be given the responsibility for the enforcement of the provisions of this Law.

**Article 49:** *Sanctions for Illegal Activities in the Area of Standardization*

Any person or firm who commits any of the following shall be fined not less than five hundred Dinar and not more than five thousand, shall be imprisoned for at least four months and not more than six months, or both. In cases of recurrence, the punishment shall be the maximum of both. In any of the situations below the illegal measurement tools shall be confiscated whenever found, and the Institute shall be entitled to publish the names of the accused persons in the media.

*Illegal manufacturing or sale of measurement tools, or manipulation of the legal tools for measurement;*

*Utilization of any measurement tools which are not sealed or stamped by the Institute or which are otherwise not legal;*

Not allowing an authorized officer pursuant to this Law to seize any illegal measurement tools he may find;

*Not allowing an authorized officer pursuant to this Law to enter into any factory, shop, stone quarry, warehouse, or any other facility for the inspection, testing, examination, or analysis of any product, material, or measurement tool produced, used, displayed for sale, stored, or maintained in that factory, warehouse, or facility;*

Manipulation of the stamps, seals, reports, or certificates used by the Institute, or published by it;

Forging of the measurements and sizes of products or materials;

Offering or displaying products not in compliance with technical regulations in the markets or shopping areas;

Manipulating data on the product label;

Writing of any information indicating the compliance with Jordanian technical regulations on the product label without a written approval from the Institute;

Deceiving or cheating the consumer through misleading advertisement of the products or materials produced, imported, or sold.

Besides the above, any person forging or using a stamp, seal, or fabricating a seal used by the Institute for the purpose of carrying out its duties under this Law, shall be subject to the punishment for forgery pursuant to criminal law.

**Article 50:** *Application of the Provisions of the Present Law*

The provisions of this Law, including those on notification contained in Articles 20, 21, 25, 26, 36, and 37 shall apply to the Institute for Standards and Metrology, and to any other local or governmental body engaged in activities related to standardization.

The provisions of the present Law do not apply to sanitary and phytosanitary measures. These measures are covered in Law No. \_\_\_\_\_.

The Prime Minister and the other Ministers in the Kingdom shall be responsible for the implementation of the provisions set out in this Law.

**to:** Mr. Farhat  
AMIR Project  
Amman, Jordan

cc: Mr. Hugh Doyle  
Vice President  
The Services Group

cc: Mr. Steve Wade  
Chief of Party  
AMIR Project  
Amman, Jordan

cc: Mr. Devinda Subasinge  
The Services Group

**from:** Sherry Stephenson

**subject:** **Comments on Instructions No. (4) for the year 1995  
Preparation of Jordanian Standards (JS)**

This memorandum contains comments for revision of the document entitled  
“Instructions No. (4) for the year 1995: Preparation of Jordanian Standards (JS).”

Such comments are made in light of the requirements contained in the articles of the new Draft Law on Standards and Metrology, which is attached, and which has been drafted so that the Government of Jordan may bring its laws and practices regarding standards, technical regulations, and conformity assessment procedures into compliance with the obligations contained in the WTO TBT Agreement.

Section 1. *Technical committees and technical committee meetings: comments*

1.1 It would not seem wise to limit the sectors according to which technical committees for the drafting of standards can be established, as this may vary and widen in the future.

Section 2. *The Drafting committee: comments*

Logically it would seem that this section should follow Sections 3, 4, and 5, and should be amalgamated into Section 6 on *Editing draft standards*.

Section 3. *Work program: comments*

In this section the requirement for the Work Program of the Institute to be notified to the ISONET every six months should be included (as per the ‘Code of Good Practice for the Preparation, Adoption and Application of Standards’ contained in Annex 3 of the WTO TBT

Agreement which is obligatory for all central government standardizing bodies and functions).

Section 4. *Draft proposals: comments*

In this section the requirement for the engineers responsible for the preparation of draft proposals to take into account existing international standards of the ISO/IEC when developing national standards, to the extent feasible and appropriate (according to the requirements of the WTO TBT Agreement), should be included.

Section 5. *Draft standards: comments*

In this section the notification requirements of the WTO TBT Agreement should be included, as they appear in the new Draft Law (that is, publication of the draft standard in the Official Gazette, and notification of any draft standard which may have an effect on international trade to the WTO TBT Committee with sixty days allowed for written comments, followed by revision of the draft standard in function of comments received).

Section 6. *Editing draft standards: comments*

See comments on Section 2 above.

Section 7. *Approving draft standards as national standards: comments*

7.1 The criteria for recommendation by the Director General as to the status of a draft standard as voluntary or mandatory as set out in the new Draft Law should be reproduced in this section.

Also, the term ‘mandatory standard’ should be replaced by ‘technical regulation’ in all relevant places of the document.

Section 9. *Updating standards: comments*

Any revision or amendment to an existing standard is also subject to the notification requirements of the WTO TBT Agreement, if the revised or amended standard may have an effect on international trade. A reference to this requirement should be included, as per Section 5.

Section 10. *Adoption of international, regional and other national standards*

It is not clear in this section what is meant by “other national standards.”

Second, the WTO TBT Agreement is even stronger than this language and requires that international standards be used as the basis for the adoption of national standards, to the extent possible (see Section 4 above and the new Draft Law).

## **New Model Instructions No. (4) for the year 199\_\_ Preparation of Jordanian Standards (JS)**

### **1. Establishment of technical committees and specialized technical sub-committees**

1.1 The Board of Directors of the Institute for Standards and Metrology shall establish permanent technical committees corresponding to the major sectors in which Jordanian standards or technical regulations are classified. Specialized sub-committees, drafting committees, and working groups shall be formed from representatives of the permanent technical committees, but may also include experts from the relevant fields.

1.2 The specialized technical sub-committees shall be comprised of members with technical expertise in their areas, representing the bodies comprising the permanent technical committees, and they shall be chosen depending upon the nature of the subject for which a standard is to be prepared. The task of these specialized sub-committees shall be to study and elaborate draft proposals for standards and, once completed, forward them to the Board of Directors of the Institute for Standards and Metrology for its approval in the form of either voluntary standards or mandatory technical regulations.

1.3 The specialized technical sub-committees shall be comprised of at least seven members.

1.4 The specialized technical sub-committees shall be convened by the Institute for Standards and Metrology. A meeting shall be legal if attended by a quorum of five members.

1.5 The chairman of each specialized technical sub-committee shall be elected in the first meeting.

1.6 The engineer representing the institution shall act as the secretary of the specialized technical sub-committee. The secretary shall prepare for the committee's meetings, take minutes, and obtain approval and signature of committee members regarding the minutes of the meetings.

1.7 A specialized technical sub-committee may establish working groups to study certain subjects that are related to the draft proposals for standards or technical regulations.

### **2. Work program of the technical committees and specialized technical sub-committees**

2.1 The Board of Directors of the Institute for Standards and Metrology shall prepare a Work Program of at least one year's duration for the purpose of preparing and updating standards. Work Programs shall be prepared in cooperation with related ministries, official institutions and other related bodies from the public and private sectors and scientific institutions.

2.2 The contents of the Work Program shall be established in accordance with selected product sectors and subjects.

2.3 At least once every six months, the Institute for Standards and Metrology shall publish a Work Program containing its name and address, the standards it is currently preparing and the standards which it has adopted in the preceding period. A notice of the existence of the Work Program shall be published in the Official Gazette or in a national or regional publication of standardization activities.

2.4 The Work Program shall also indicate, with respect to each draft standard under elaboration, the classification relevant to the subject matter, the stage attained in the standard's development, and the references of any international standards taken as a basis for its preparation.

2.5 The Work Program of the Institute for Standards and Metrology, as carried forward by the technical committees and the specialized technical sub-committees, shall be notified every six months to the ISO/IEC Information Centre, as per the 'Code of Good Practice for the Preparation, Adoption and Application of Standards' contained in Annex 3 of the WTO Agreement on Technical Barriers to Trade. This notification shall contain the name and address of the Jordanian Institute for Standards and Metrology, the name and issue of the Official Gazette or other publication in which the Work Program is published, the period to which the Work Program applies, and how and where it can be obtained by interested parties. This notification shall be sent directly to the ISO/IEC Information Centre, in Geneva. It shall be submitted in English.

2.6 The Institute for Standards and Metrology shall become a member of ISONET (the Information Network of the ISO) or shall appoint another body within Jordan to become a member.

### **3. Draft proposed standards**

3.1 In preparing draft standards, the specialized technical sub-committees shall use international standards, or the relevant parts of them, where they exist or their completion is imminent, as a basis for the standards they develop, as set out in Article 18 of the Law on Standards and Metrology (Law No. \_\_\_\_ of 1999)..

3.2 Any international or regional standard may be adopted in its original language as a Jordanian national standard in accordance with ISO/IEC guides no. 3 and 21 and their amendments.

3.3 Such international or regional standards proposed for adoption within Jordan shall take a number according to the Jordanian system for numbering standards, along with an indication of the original number of the standard in a suitable manner.

3.4 The technical committees or specialized technical sub-committees shall make every effort to avoid duplication of, or overlap with, the work of other standardizing bodies in the region or with the work of relevant international standardizing bodies.

3.5 The technical committees and specialized technical sub-committees shall ensure that standards are not prepared with a view to, or with the effect of, creating unnecessary obstacles to international trade.

3.6 Proposed standards elaborated by the technical committees and specialized technical sub-committees shall not be more trade-restrictive than necessary to fulfill the legitimate objectives set out in Article 6.3 of these Instructions No. (4) and in Article 16 of the Law on Standards and Metrology (Law No. \_\_\_\_ of 1999).

3.7 The experts and engineers of the Jordanian Institute for Standards and Metrology who comprise the technical committees and specialized technical sub-committees shall prepare draft proposals for standards in cooperation with related public and private sector bodies.

3.8 The technical committees or specialized technical sub-committees shall make every effort to achieve a national consensus on these draft proposals through this process.

#### **4. Editing draft standards by drafting committees**

4.1 The Institute for Standards and Metrology shall establish drafting committees to edit proposed draft standards after they are approved by the specialized technical sub-committees.

4.2 A drafting committee shall be comprised of at least three members, one of whom shall be the secretary of the specialized technical sub-committee.

4.3 The tasks of the drafting committees shall include editing draft standards for linguistics and grammar, ensuring uniformity of draft standards in such aspects as : numbering of clauses, vocabulary used, figures, tales, headings, use of units. ...etc.

4.4 The drafting committees shall refer to drafting instructions prepared for this purpose and which are based on the directives for technical work issued by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) or the Standards Center of the Arab Organization for Industrial Development and Mining (AIDMO).

#### **5. Notification and publication of proposed draft standards**

5.1 Any proposed draft standard or draft technical regulation elaborated within a specialized technical sub-committee shall be published in the Official Gazette before it is submitted to the Board of Directors of the Institute for Standards and Metrology for approval, so as to allow interested parties to become acquainted with the proposal.

5.2 Any proposed draft standard or draft technical regulation elaborated within a specialized technical sub-committee which may have an effect on international trade shall be notified to the Technical Barriers to Trade Committee of the World Trade Organization by the official responsible for the functions of the Enquiry Point within the Institute of Standards and Metrology. This notification shall be accompanied by a brief summary of the proposed

standard or technical regulation, or the revision to an existing one, a summary of its objective, and an indication of the extent to which it corresponds to, or differs from, an existing international standard.

5.3 The specialized technical sub-committee will take into account any comments received on the proposed draft standard or proposed draft technical regulation within a sixty day period, and will incorporate such comments, where appropriate, into the finalized version of the draft standard or draft technical regulation.

## **6. Approval of draft standards as Jordanian national standards**

6.1 The Director General of the Institute for Standards and Metrology shall submit the draft proposed standards which have been finalized and approved by the specialized technical sub-committees according to Articles 3, 4, and 5 above to the Board of Directors of the Institute, accompanied by a recommendation for approval and adoption of the draft as either a voluntary standard or a mandatory technical regulation.

6.2 The Board of Directors shall consider the recommendations of the Director General and take the appropriate decision.

6.3 The Board of Directors will base their criteria for the adoption of a standard as voluntary or mandatory (in the form of a technical regulation) on those set out in Article 16 of the Law on Standards and Metrology (Law No. \_\_\_\_\_ of 1999). These include, *inter alia*, those for the purpose of ensuring consumer safety, the protection of human health, the protection of animal or plant life or health, the protection of the environment or national security requirements. The Board of Directors shall determine the levels of protection that it considers appropriate in this respect in function of the Jordanian economy, legitimate objectives to promote the welfare of the Jordanian people, and public expectations.

6.4 For any international or regional standard which is adopted as a Jordanian standard, an introduction in Arabic shall be written to explain the reasons behind its adoption as a Jordanian national standard.

## **7. Publication of adopted standards**

7.1 Once approved by the Board of Directors, all new or revised standards, or technical regulations, shall be published in the Official Gazette. This publication shall include a reference to the decision of the Board of Directors, the number of the standard or technical regulation, the date of approval for the standard or technical regulations, and the date at which the standard or technical regulation will become effective.

7.2 The content of the decision shall also be published in the local newspapers.

7.3 The decision shall be circulated to the concerned industrialists and traders through the Jordanian chambers of industry and commerce.

7.4 A reasonable interval of time shall be allowed between the publication of a technical regulation and its entry into force, in order to allow time for producers in Jordan and in exporting countries to adapt their products or methods of production to such requirements.

## **8. Updating of Jordanian standards**

8.1 Jordanian standards shall normally be reviewed once every five years on a regular basis. As a result of this review process, standards shall either be amended, withdrawn, or remain as they are.

8.2 A standard may, if necessary, be amended during the five years following its publication.

8.3 The same steps set out above to be followed in the approval process shall be followed in the review process.

8.4 All standards which are revised and subsequently approved by the Board of Directors of the Institute for Standards and Metrology shall be published and notified according to the procedures set out in Sections 5 and 7 above, respecting the given time intervals.

8.5 A standard shall be withdrawn without replacement if it becomes apparent that it can no longer be useful due to economic, scientific, or technical reasons.

## Suggested Changes to Jordanian Draft Agriculture Law

### HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

## PROPOSED CHANGES TO DRAFT AGRICULTURE LAW FOR COMPLIANCE WITH GATT 1994 REQUIREMENTS IN THE AGREEMENT ON AGRICULTURE, THE AGREEMENT ON APPLICATION OF SANITARY AND PHYTOSANITARY MEASURES, AND THE AGREEMENT ON TECHNICAL BARRIERS TO TRADE

---

### Introduction

The March 1999 draft of the Law of Agriculture (the Law) has been reviewed for compliance with the GATT 1994 Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures (SPS Agreement). Based on this review, the revision of several articles will be required to ensure compliance with the SPS Agreement. In addition, special supplementary legislation will be required to create an SPS Enquiry Unit and ensure cooperation by the Ministries of Agriculture and Health. Recommendations for these legal changes are provided below, after a brief review of the major requirements of the SPS Agreement.

---

### The SPS Agreement

The SPS Agreement applies to all sanitary and phytosanitary measures that may, directly or indirectly, affect international trade. The basic principles underlying the agreement are:

1. SPS measures must be used only to the extent necessary to protect human, animal or plant life or health;
2. SPS measures must be based on scientific principles and may not be maintained without sufficient scientific evidence;
3. SPS measures should conform to international standards when possible;
4. Exporting countries' SPS measures should be considered equivalent to those of the importer if they are set at international standards;
5. SPS measures applied at a country's border can be no more stringent than those applied to like domestic products; and
6. SPS measures which result in a higher level of protection than that afforded under international standards may be used if there is scientific justification for them or internationally accepted means of risk assessment suggest need for a higher standard.

*The above basic principles should be reflected in any legislation or other regulations governing the use of SPS measures in WTO member countries. Other elements of the SPS Agreement that should be governed by*

*legislation are control, inspection, and approval procedures and prohibition on exportation of pest infested or diseased plants and animals. Control, inspection and approval procedures must not discriminate between imported and domestic plants and animals (i.e., all goods must be afforded national treatment), be limited to what is reasonable and necessary to safeguard health, be completed promptly and in no way be designed to hamper trade.*

---

### **Draft Agriculture Law**

*The draft Law contains broad declarations granting the Minister of Agriculture considerable discretionary authority to issue regulations and resolutions related to SPS measures. This authority must be bounded by the principles contained within the SPS Agreement and formed by the three major international organizations dealing with sanitary and phytosanitary regulations (Codex Alimentarius Commission, International Office of Epizootics, and the International Plant Protection Commission (IPPC) and the regional organizations working within the framework of the IPPC). In addition, acceptance of international standards for risk assessment and permissible considerations (factors) in conducting risk assessment should be added to the Law.*

*The articles that directly deal with animal and plant health and safety are:*

*Article 13 (agricultural input imports subject to permits)*

*Article 14 (registration procedures for agricultural inputs)*

*Article 16 (production of trees/plants and trade conditions)*

*Article 19 (pest control and eradication)*

*Article 20 (import prohibition on diseased plant products and soil)*

*Article 21 (imports of diseased plant products necessary to fulfill supply conditions)*

*Article 22 (import prohibition on diseased plants)*

*Article 23 (health certification for exported plants)*

*Article 24 (plant quarantine regulations)*

*Article 47 (regulations governing imports of animals, animal products, and remnants)*

*Article 48 (licensing of animal producers and specification of health standards)*

*Article 52 (slaughter requirements for imported animals)*

*Article 53 (fishing regulations including sale of fish)*

*Article 54 (imports of bees)*

*Article 55 (animal disease control and eradication)*

*Article 56 (import prohibition for diseased animals, animal products and remnants)*

*Article 59 (regulations dealing with veterinary services)*

*Article 61 (quarantine requirements for imported animals, animal products and remnants)*

*Article 62 (health certification for exported animals, animal products and remnants)*

*Article 63 (quarantine authority)*

*Article 64 (quarantine procedures)*

---

**Universal SPS Rules, Regulations, and Requirements**

*In many of the articles listed above, the basic principles noted above in the SPS Agreement need to be added. Rather than make the same addition to many articles, it may be more appropriate to add a new article stating that all SPS measures applied in Jordan will be comparable to international standards and governed by recommendations of the international plant, animal and human health protection organizations. One version of such a universal statement follows.*

#### Proposed Legislation

- 1. The Minister shall establish sanitary and phytosanitary measures for agricultural products and agricultural inputs. All regulations and instructions issued to regulate sanitary and phytosanitary measures shall be based on international SPS standards. In the event that international SPS standards do not exist for an agricultural product or when international SPS standards are found to be insufficient for protection of human, plant or animal health in the Kingdom, sanitary and phytosanitary measures shall be based on objective scientific criteria including an assessment of the risk of spread of disease or pests to plants or their products or animals or their products. Any sanitary or phytosanitary measures that grant a higher level of protection than international SPS standards or when international SPS standards do not exist shall be reviewed and updated as new scientific information becomes available.**
- 2. Any assessment of risk that is undertaken when establishing sanitary and phytosanitary measures shall conform to international standards and shall include relevant scientific evidence and economic factors.**
- 3. Sanitary and phytosanitary measures applied to agricultural products shall be least disruptive of trade, whether international or domestic, and be applied in a timely manner. Such measures shall be applied to agricultural products prior to sale or any other form of commercial marketing including slaughter.**
- 4. Sanitary and phytosanitary measures to control the introduction of or spread of pests or disease to plants, plant products, animals or animal products within the Kingdom shall include inspection, quarantine, testing and eradication procedures and may include certification of agricultural products for suitability for human consumption. Such procedures shall be based on recommendations and standards of relevant international organizations dealing with human, plant and animal health.**

5. Sanitary and phytosanitary measures shall also include health-related conditions and regulations for licensing and inspection of facilities where agricultural products undergo first processing.
6. Procedures for identifying, declaring and maintaining all or part of the Kingdom free from specific plant pests or plant or animal diseases or having a low pest or disease prevalence and the means of ensuring that areas declared pest- or disease-free or of low-pest or low-disease prevalence are maintained as so shall be based on recommendations and standards maintained by relevant international organizations. The Ministry shall maintain documentation of pest- and disease status in parts and all of the territory of the Kingdom.
7. Sanitary and phytosanitary certificates may be required before an agricultural product or agricultural input may be imported into the Kingdom. If such a certificate is required, it shall be issued by the exporting country's national plant protection, animal health, drug authority or other official inspection service. In addition, such certificates shall be based on international standards. When international standards do not provide enough information to ensure the health of humans, plants, and animals within the Kingdom, additional information may be required as directed by the Minister. However, such additional information shall be limited to what is necessary and not unduly restrict trade in any agricultural product or agricultural input.
8. Sanitary and phytosanitary measures shall be applied equally to imported and domestic agricultural products. Any imported or domestic agricultural product not meeting sanitary and phytosanitary requirements may, at the discretion of the Minister, be re-exported if an import or destroyed. The Minister may order compensation paid to the possessor in the event of an epidemic or wide spread outbreak of pests or disease or if the possessor is from a disadvantaged region, of low-income, or if the destruction of the product causes undue financial burden on the possessor.

**CAUTION!** Compensation to possessors must be made in such a way so as to not violate the “national treatment” concept in GATT 1994. That concept requires that importers and domestic producers be treated the same and therefore an importer could claim compensation if domestic producers were compensated for destruction of diseased plants or animals. A pest infestation or spread of disease could possibly be considered a natural disaster and therefore any payments to compensate producers would only apply to local producers. However, there is no guarantee that other countries will agree that a localized pest or disease outbreak is a natural disaster and therefore establishment of clear criteria governing terms of compensation to possessors is recommended. Such criteria should be worded in such a way as to avoid automatic compensation and limit the risk of having to compensate an importer for loss of goods.

- 9. Sanitary and phytosanitary measures applied at the border shall be applied equally to all suppliers of the agricultural product unless specifically exempted from some or all measures under a bilateral agreement recognizing equivalence of some or all sanitary or phytosanitary measures between the Kingdom and the supplying country. The Ministry shall enter into consultations aimed at achieving bilateral or multilateral agreements on recognition of equivalence of specified SPS measures in exporting countries with those of the Kingdom.**
- 10. The Minister shall have the right to waive quarantine and/or inspection requirements applied as a sanitary or phytosanitary measure for specific plants, plant products, animals or animal products from specific countries if the supplying country is known to be free of pests or diseases that do not exist in the Kingdom and the sanitary and phytosanitary measures in the exporting country meet or exceed international standards.**
- 11. The Ministry shall identify countries from which imports of plants, plant products, animals, animal products, animal remnants and relevant animal tools are not permitted for health or environmental reasons.**
- 12. The Ministry shall fully participate, to the extent possible, in the functions, meetings and activities of those international and relevant regional organizations that develop, review, recommend and establish international SPS standards for plants, plant products, animals and animal products. The Ministry shall also represent and defend the Kingdom's interests in maintaining and protecting the plant and animal health and wealth in multilateral and bilateral agreements on or including specific or general plant or animal sanitary and phytosanitary matters.**

---

Universal Concepts Governing Trade in Agricultural Products

*With accession to the WTO, trade in agricultural products will always be subject to the rules, regulations and procedures agreed upon by the signatories to the GATT. The GATT agreement will change over time and is especially likely to change for agricultural products as a result of the upcoming renegotiation of the Agreement on Agriculture. In addition to the multilateral trade rules of the GATT, Jordan has several bilateral trade agreements that set rules for trade in agricultural products. To make sure that these trade agreements are given due consideration, we suggest adding a general statement or a specific Article to the Law that makes regulations and instructions governing trade in agricultural products subject to existing trade agreements.*

## Proposed Legislation

*Regulations and instructions governing trade in agricultural products shall take into consideration any and all bilateral and multilateral agreements on trade in such goods.*

---

## New Definitions

*In order to accommodate the addition of recommended text to the draft Law, the following changes and additions to Article 2 (definitions) will be necessary:*

### Proposed Definitions

- |                              |   |   |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| <i>Plants</i>                | - | All types of plants, seedlings, herbs, wild plants, fruit, seeds, flowers, leaves, roots, stalks and all the other parts of the living plant.   |
| <i>Plant products</i>        | - | The unmanufactured material of plant origin (including grain) and those dried or semi-processed products derived from plants.   |
| <i>Agricultural inputs</i>   | - | Those products used to produce plants or animals such as seeds, transplants, fertilizers, pesticides, animal feeds, veterinary drugs, veterinary bio-products, hormones and growth regulators.  |
| <i>Agricultural products</i> | - | All plants, plant products, animals, and animal products, both edible and inedible.   |
| <i>Animal feed</i>           | - | Raw feed items, feed additives and manufactured feed proved to be useful in in feeding animals.   |
| <i>First processing</i>      | - | The action of converting plants, plant products or animals to a semi-processed or dried state suitable for human consumption which may include removal of hulls or epidermis, milling, pressing, extracting, cutting up or slaughter. |
| <i>Remnants</i>              | - | Those elements of slaughtered animals with no economic value including bones, skulls, and waste.  |
| <i>Animal products</i>       | - | The edible and inedible products of economic value that are derived from animals including among other things meat, milk, eggs, hides, skins, casein, tallow, and fat.  |
| <i>Risk assessment</i>       | - | The process of identifying and estimating the risks associated with the importation of an agricultural product and evaluating the consequences of taking those risks.   |
| <i>Risk</i>                  | - | The probability of an adverse event of plant, animal or public health, environmental impact, or economic  |

		importance, such as disease or pest outbreak, and the magnitude of that event.
<i>International standards</i>	SPS -	Standards associated with maintenance of human, plant or animal health established by multilateral participation and agreement through international organizations such as the Codex Alimentarius Commission, the International Office of Epizootics, and the International Plant Protection Convention.
<i>International technical standards</i>	-	Standards associated with specifications and procedures for manufacturing or processing methods, testing and analyzing products, and trading requirements such as labeling and certification established by multilateral participation and agreement through the International Standards Organization or other relevant international organizations.
<i>Phytosanitary measure</i>	-	Any legislation, regulation or official procedure having the purpose to prevent the introduction and/or spread of pests or disease in plants and plant products.
<i>Sanitary measure</i>	-	Any legislation, regulation or official procedure having the purpose to prevent the introduction and/or spread of disease in humans, animals, or animal products.
<i>Low pest or disease prevalence</i>	-	An area, whether all or part of a country or all or parts of several countries, as identified by competent authorities, in which a specific pest or disease occurs at low levels and is subject to effective surveillance, control or eradication measures.

### **Agricultural Inputs**

*Articles 13 and 14 of the Law govern registration of and trade in agricultural inputs. As currently written, procedures governing international trade in agricultural inputs are not clearly specified. Furthermore, the reference to licensing of imports and exports of agricultural inputs should be removed from the law since licensing will be regulated under the new import licensing law.*

*Note that as currently written, it is not clear which committee regulates hormones and growth regulators. This could be a translation problem.*

*The basic ideas in these two articles need to be dealt with in more detail. First, the concept that all production and domestic marketing of these goods must be licensed should be clarified (proposed Article 13(a)).*

*Second, authority to specify registration conditions needs to be stated (proposed Article 13(b)). Note that since general conditions governing the setting of SPS measures are covered in the new article suggested above, those conditions do not need to be restated here. We do, however, want to state that imports of inputs may require a sanitary or phytosanitary certificate (proposed Article 14).*

## Proposed Legislation

### **Article (13)**

**It shall be prohibited to circulate, manufacture, prepare or produce pesticides, fertilizers, seeds, transplants, raw feed ingredients of animal source, manufactured feed, feed additives, hormones, growth regulators, veterinary drugs and veterinary bio-products unless registered and licensed according to the instructions issued by the Minister for this purpose.**

**The Minister shall issue regulations and instructions to organize and define the specifications, procedures and conditions of registration of the items listed in paragraph (a). The specifications, procedures and conditions of registration shall include sanitary and phytosanitary measures, manufacturing methods, preparation, storage, circulation, domestic trading, announcing, testing and analyzing each of the items stated in paragraph (a). For the purpose of registering these items, the Minister shall form the committees stated hereunder, each in the field of their competence. In the resolution of their formation, the Minister shall define the tasks and mechanism of work for these committees:**

- 1) Committee of Pesticide Registration;
- 2) Committee of Fertilizer Registration;
- 3) Committee of Seeds and Transplants Registration;
- 4) Committee of Animal Feed Registration;
- 5) Committee of Registration of Drugs and Veterinary Bio-Products.

### **Article (14)**

**(a) It shall be prohibited to import pesticides, fertilizers, hormones, growth regulators, seeds, transplants, raw feed ingredients of animal source, manufactured feed, feed additives, drugs, and veterinary bio-products into**

**the Kingdom for commercial purposes or personal use unless such goods are registered according to the provisions outlined in Article 13.**

- (b) If so directed by the Minister, it shall be prohibited to import those items listed in paragraph (a) unless accompanied by an official sanitary or phytosanitary certificate from the supplying country. In the event that a certificate is required, the Minister shall also specify the information required for each of the items listed in paragraph (a) subject to the provisions contained elsewhere in this Law.**
- (c) Samples of the goods listed in paragraph (a) in such a quantity defined by the Minister may be imported into the Kingdom and excluded from these provisions provided these samples are used for analysis and testing for registration purposes or to implement scientific experiments.**
- 

#### **Trees and Plants**

*Article 16 of the Law governs the production of and trade in trees and plants. This Article should be changed so that the Minister's discretion to set conditions of importation and exportation is bounded by the principles contained in the SPS Agreement (that is, imports of these items may be restricted only by sanitary or phytosanitary requirements). Note those domestic phytosanitary standards and regulations are specified in Article 19 and applied to imports in Articles 20-24 and so reference to those articles should be sufficient rather than stating them here. In addition, exports must be subject to issuance of an SPS certificate.*

Proposed Legislation

#### **Article (16)**

*The Minister shall oversee the development and issuance of regulations and instructions to organize the production of horticulture trees; forest, pasture, and medicinal plants; and vegetable and pick-up flower transplants. These will define the technical specifications, conditions of importation and exportation, circulation, trading of and licensing of their production nurseries. Where applicable, these instructions shall be governed by the provisions in subsequent articles relating to phytosanitary (plant health) standards and regulations. Imports of horticulture trees; forest, pasture, and medicinal plants; and vegetable and pick-up flower transplants are permitted provided all phytosanitary regulations are*

*abided by and all applicable customs duties are paid. Exports of these products shall be permitted only when an agricultural health certificate based on international standards and rules is held.*

---

### **Plant Pest and Disease Control**

*Article 19 of the Law governs pest control and eradication. As written, this article deals with pest infestations on plants only—not plant products—and the means of controlling pest infestations. There is no reference to establishment of domestic phytosanitary standards for plants. The article is also missing control provisions related to the sale or marketing of plants or plant products with “tolerable” pest infestations (proposed Article 19(a)(5)). This is an integral component of control procedures and therefore should be specified in the article. Inclusion of tolerable levels of pest infestations will also establish the conditions under which plants with pests that exist in the Kingdom may be imported, fulfilling the national treatment clauses of the SPS Agreement.*

*Related to the issue of domestic pest populations and infestations is the declaration of pest-free areas. New provisions should be added to: 1) provide the basis for prohibition on transport or introduction of pest-infested plants in pest-free areas; and 2) establish an international record of pest-free status for export purposes and import prohibitions (proposed Article 19(b)).*

*Note that in clause (2) of the original draft, reference is made to transportation of pest-infested plants from a polluted area to “another safe one.” The phrase “safe one” is meant to mean an unpolluted area or an area that is free of the pest. This clause permits introduction of plants infested with pests into an area where the pests do not exist. This is not good policy nor is it compatible with international standards regarding maintenance of pest-free areas in part or all of the territory of a country. Therefore, it is strongly urged that pest-ridden plants never be introduced into areas that are currently free from such pests. A revision to this clause provides for regulation of introduction, transport and passage of plants from any area to any other area.*

*Article 19 as originally drafted, states that possessors will be compensated for any plants that are destroyed to prevent spread of disease or pest. This concept is removed from Article 19 since it is included in the universal SPS concepts.*

Proposed Legislation

### **Article (19)**

- (d) The Minister shall oversee the development and issuance of regulations and instructions governing the procedures of combating infestations of and spread of plant pests and diseases, specifying which pests and diseases are found in the Kingdom, specifying the methods of protecting against infestations and diseases and what arrangements are to be taken to control their spread, including the following:**
- 6) establishing internationally recognized scientific criteria to determine whether or not an area is infested with a specific plant or plant product pest or disease;
  - 7) identifying the pests and diseases of plants and plant products that are present in the Kingdom;
  - 8) locating the areas infested with a certain pest or disease and announcing them to the general public, other interested parties and countries that import plants or products of such plants that are produced in the areas;
  - 9) declaring pest and disease free areas and areas of low pest or disease prevalence and maintaining them as so;
  - 10) regulating the introduction, transportation and passage of plants and other items that are carriers of a pest or disease from one area to another area;
  - 11) determining phytosanitary standards applicable to plants and plant products that are sold or otherwise commercially marketed within the Kingdom, including the permissible level, if any, of pest populations on or incidence of disease in plants and plant products;
7. defining the methods, means and procedures for inspecting plants and plant products and for resisting pests and disease including the comprehensive control, tools, chemicals, and bio-agents to be used as well as the safe conditions to use them;
  8. defining the procedures that must be taken in order to prevent the spread of a disease or pest, including the removal of diseased or infested plants and destroying them;
  9. defining the techniques and procedures of locust control including arrangements of acquiring all the necessary machines, tools, chemicals, and transportation means against a fee or wage to contribute to the implementation of control activities.

---

### Trade in Plants and Plant Products

*Articles 20 to 23 of the Law govern trade in plants, plant products and soil. Article 20 complies with the SPS Agreement in the sense that it permits imports of diseased or pest-infested plant products if such diseases or pests already exist in the Kingdom but there is no provision for requiring an importer to hold a sanitary or phytosanitary certificate nor any provision for treatment of disease or pests in imported products. These concepts should be added to the draft Law (proposed Article 20).*

*Article 21 permits entry of diseased or infested plant products to meet domestic supply requirements. In addition, Article 21 provides for treatment or eradication measures to rid imported products of pests or diseases. Both of these conditions are contained in the proposed revision to Article 20 and so Article 21 is not necessary.*

*The current draft of Article 20 includes prohibition on import of soil preparations which, as far as we can determine, is not regulated by the SPS Agreement. However, since it does not directly relate to plant product trade, we suggest making it a separate Article (21).*

*Article 22 violates the national treatment clauses of the SPS Agreement by banning imports of plants with any disease or pest, even if such exists in the Kingdom. Therefore, Article 22 must be changed to permit imports of plants with diseases or pests that exist in the Kingdom. We can add a clause that prohibits imports when effective eradication programs are in effect and imports may harm that effort.*

*Note that the national treatment concept in the SPS Agreement makes it essential that the changes proposed above for Article 19 be added to the Law to establish the grounds for prohibition of imports of certain plants and plant products with diseases or pests that do not exist in the Kingdom.*

*Article 23 prohibits exports of plants or plant products without a certificate of health. We recommend clarification of this concept by including text referencing a “sanitary or phytosanitary” certificate.*

## Proposed Legislation

### **Article (20)**

- (e) If so directed by the Minister, a sanitary certificate issued by the national plant protection service or inspection service for plant products of the exporting country shall be required for imported plant products.**
- (f) Regardless of possession of a sanitary certificate, it shall be prohibited to import diseased plant products or those plant products polluted with pests if such pests or diseases are not found in the Kingdom as provided for under Article (19) of this Law.**
- (g) Diseased plant products or those plant products infested with pests may be imported into the Kingdom only upon completion of inspection as provided for elsewhere in this Law. Entry into the Kingdom shall be permitted only if the imported plant products do not have a greater incidence of disease and/or pests for like domestic products. If so directed by the Minister, effective control or eradication measures may be applied to the products. However, such control or eradication measures must cause no prejudice to public health, lands, animals or plants.**
- (h) The importer shall be charged and be financial liable for any expenses, including inspection, control and eradication measures that are applied to the products at the point of entry to the Kingdom by any employee of the Ministry or other party designated with such authority by the Minister. Any charges arising from inspection, control or eradication shall be based on the actual cost of providing the service.**

### **Article (21)**

*Soils ready for plantation shall be prohibited from entering the Kingdom.*

### **Article (22)**

- (i) A phytosanitary certificate issued by the national plant protection organization of the exporting country shall be required for imported plants if so directed by the Minister. Regardless of possession of a phytosanitary certificate, it shall be strictly forbidden to import plants that are diseased or polluted with pests or diseases that are not found in the Kingdom as provided for under Article (19) of this law.**

**Diseased plants or those plants infested with pests may be imported into the Kingdom only upon completion of quarantine as provided for elsewhere in this Law. Entry into the Kingdom shall be permitted only if the imported plants do not have a greater incidence of disease and/or pests for like domestic products.**

**If so directed by the Minister, effective control or eradication measures may be applied to the products. However, such control or eradication measures must cause no prejudice to public health, lands, animals or plants.**

- (j) The importer shall be charged and be financial liable for any expenses, including quarantine and control or eradication measures that are applied to the plants at the point of entry to the Kingdom by any employee of the Ministry or other party designated with such authority by the Minister. Any charges arising from quarantine, control or eradication shall be based on the actual cost of providing the service.**

### **Article (23)**

It shall be prohibited to export plants and plant products unless holding a sanitary or phytosanitary issued by the Ministry. In all cases, the antecedent origins of plants and animals cannot be exported unless upon a prior permit by the Ministry.

---

### **Quarantine Procedures**

*Article 24 gives the Minister considerable latitude to establish plant quarantine procedures. All of these procedures are dealt with by the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). Since international standards exist for plant quarantine, the IPPC's recommendations should be applied in Jordan. A clause needs to be added to permit establishment of procedures for specific plant and plant product phytosanitary measures that are not covered by the IPPC.*

#### Proposed Legislation

### **Article (24)**

- (k) The Minister shall issue regulations and instructions to regulate plant quarantine procedures. Plant quarantine and protection regulations and instructions shall include the following:**

- 12) estimating the risk associated with importation of plants or plant products that may be infested with disease or pests, determining the acceptable level of risk to domestic plant health and plant wealth, and, to the extent possible, basing quarantine standards, regulations and requirements on such risk assessment;
10. identifying imported plants that will be subject to quarantine, the length of quarantine, and the plant-specific pests or diseases that will be tested for and treated;
11. establishing the information and testing procedures to be required for those

- imported plants identified as in paragraph 2) above;
12. establishing the control and eradication procedures required for those imported plants found to harbor pests or disease;
  13. establishing the conditions and procedures related to the transit process of plant and plant product consignments through the Kingdom's lands;
  14. establishing the procedures that must be taken with regard to the plant consignments or the plant products that are prohibited from entering or transiting the Kingdom.

**(l) The Minister shall have the right to waive quarantine requirements for specific plants from specific countries under the conditions specified elsewhere in this Law.**

---

### Animal Imports

*In the original version of Article 47, the Minister is given authority to issue regulations and resolutions to organize procedures and requirements for importing and exporting animals, products, remnants and relevant tools. In addition, Article 47 appears in the Law before Articles dealing with licensing of animal production, marketing and other regulations dealing with domestic animals. Since imports of animals and animal products will be subject to the same regulations as domestic animals (national treatment concept), this article seems out of place.*

*The language in this Article is too broad and does not relate import and export procedures and requirements to international standards. The procedures for importing animals or animal products should include presentation of a sanitary or animal health certificate, mandatory quarantine or inspection with testing for specific diseases and contaminants, application of control and eradication procedures if available, and so on. Requirements prior to import include absence of disease, specification of point of origin, and such. Most of these procedures and requirements are specified in Articles 61, 62 and 64 of the Law and so the general authority that is granted in this Article does not appear to be necessary. Therefore, we recommend deleting this article and adding necessary requirements and procedures to Articles 61, 62 and 64.*

---

### Licensing Animal Producers

*Article 48 governs licensing of animal producers and specification of health standards. This article contains the first reference to domestic health specifications for animals. Since international trade in animals cannot be prohibited if like domestic products are not required to fulfill the same standards, it is important to link domestic “technical and health specifications” to international norms and provide a means for imposing higher standards.*

Proposed Legislation

**Article (48)**

*It shall be prohibited to erect any ranch farm to raise or possess animals or a hatch house unless upon a license by the Minister. This shall be according to the regulations and instructions issued in organization thereof. These regulations and instructions shall include the requirements and technical and health specifications to be fulfilled, the means and procedures of control and assurance of safety as well as registering the animals raised thereon. Technical and health specifications and the means and procedures of control and assurance of safety shall be based, when possible, on international standards.*

---

**Slaughter of Imported Animals**

*Article 52 deals with imports of animals only for slaughter, not for additions to breeding stock. Imports of animals, whether for slaughter or breeding stock, are regulated in other articles so reference to regulations with regard to imports is not needed. However, since quarantine is required of all imported animals (Article 61) and effective quarantine may take longer than 30 days, clarification of the time frame for slaughter is necessary. We propose adding the phrase “from the date of their release from quarantine.”*

Proposed Legislation

## Article (52)

*Animals imported for slaughtering purposes must be slaughtered within thirty days from the date of their release from quarantine as required herein in subsequent articles of this Law. The Minister shall have the right to increase the number of days before slaughter by virtue of public interest.*

---

## Fishing Regulation

*Article 53 governs the regulation of fishing, including sale of fish. The article omits any requirements for inspection or testing of fish for diseases unless “examining them for safety assurance” is intended to mean such. It is recommended to add a clause permitting testing of the catch for disease.*

Proposed Legislation

### Article (53)

- (m) Fishing shall be prohibited for commercial or other purposes using explosives or any harmful or toxic agents. It shall also be prohibited to destroy coral reefs in the regional water.**
  - (n) The Minister shall oversee the development and issuance of regulations and instructions to organize the procedures related to fishing, including:**
    - 13) conditions and mechanism to issue fishing licenses;
    - 14) setting the fishing areas in the sea or fresh water as well as the methods and techniques of fishing to be followed; the periods of fishing shall be set taking into consideration certain restrictions of a certain type and defining the quantity permitted for fishing; the regulations will also set the size of fishing nets and their holes;
    - 15) establishing inspection and testing procedures to ensure that marketed or sold fish are free from disease or other harmful pathogens;
    - 16) monitoring fish displayed for sale in shops or markets and examining them for safety assurance.
- 

## Importing Bees

*Article 54 governs imports of bees. The reference in the article to “license requirements to import bees and their specifications” is too broad.*

*Reference to import restrictions based on health concerns should be explicit yet limited to international standards.*

Proposed

Legislation

#### **Article (54)**

*The Minister shall oversee the development and issuance of regulations and resolutions organizing beekeeping and the specification of requirements for importing bees. Import specifications may include requiring the importer to be in possession of a health certificate issued by the national animal health organization of the exporting country, specification of countries from which imports of bees are permitted, and quarantine requirements for imported bees.*

#### **Diseased Animals**

*Article 55 governs animal disease control and eradication and Article 56 restricts trade in diseased animals, animal products and remnants. Similar to the article dealing with plant pest infestations, Article 55 omits reference to establishment of health standards for animals. Such regulations are necessary in order to limit imports of diseased animals based on the national treatment clauses of the SPS Agreement. In addition, the article omits specific reference to declarations of disease-free areas. Specific language should be added to provide the basis for prohibition on transport or introduction of diseased animals in disease-free areas and establish an international record of disease-free status for export purposes and import prohibitions.*

*Article 55 clause one, as originally drafted, states that immunization against disease will be paid for by the Ministry and clause four states that the possessor will be compensated for any sick animals that are slaughtered for disease control. Under the national treatment clauses of the SPS Agreement, this could be interpreted to mean that importers will be compensated if imported animals or products are destroyed. This caution has been raised above in the text related to universal SPS regulations. In this specific case, we can include provision for compensation—but not automatic compensation—without restating the conditions under which compensation may be made.*

*As originally drafted, Article 56 seems to deal with domestic trade (i.e., marketing and sale) of animals, animal products and remnants, since imported animals are covered in Article 47. This point can be clarified by adding the word “domestic” to the first sentence. This is also the appropriate place to explicitly prohibit sale of imported animals and products with disease on the basis of conformity with national treatment.*

Proposed Legislation

### **Article (55)**

**(o) The Minister shall oversee the development and issuance of regulations and resolutions to establish the procedures and technical requirements related to identifying animal diseases found in the Kingdom, specifying methods of protecting against disease and means of combating animal diseases and their spread, including:**

- 17) establishing internationally recognized scientific criteria to determine whether or not an area is infected with a animal disease;
- 18) identifying the contagious and infectious animal diseases present in the Kingdom;
- 19) locating the areas where animals are infected with a certain disease and announcing them to the general public, other interested parties and countries that import animals or animal products from such areas;
- 20) declaring disease free areas and areas of low disease prevalence and maintaining them as so;
- 21) regulating the introduction, transportation and passage of animals and other items that are carriers of an animal disease from one area to another area;
- 22) determining sanitary and health standards, including the permissible level, if any, of disease in animals and animal products that may be sold or marketed in the Kingdom;
- 23) requiring all or some of the animals in disease infected areas to be examined for diseases and, if necessary, immunized against such disease on the expense of the Ministry or the possessor as directed by the Minister;
- 24) specifying methods for prevention of disease and the means of treatment and precautions to be followed to prevent their spread;
- 25) specifying procedures to be followed with respect to sick animals or those animals suspected of being sick or those animals mixing with the sick or suspected to be sick and the conditions under which such animals may be destroyed;
- 26) isolating animals for a specific period if suspected to be suffering from contagious or infectious diseases, setting the procedures to be followed during isolation, and monitoring them while setting the obligations of their owner during the period of isolation and after it;

- 27) determining compensation, if any, for destroyed animals;
- 28) determining the procedures to be taken in order to observe and monitor the places of animals' gathering in the markets and elsewhere as well as the precautions to be taken in order to secure their safety and prevent disease spread.

**Measures to control the spread of animal disease may include inspection and testing of animals for disease prior to marketing, sale or slaughter.**

#### **Article (56)**

*It shall be prohibited to engage in any form of domestic trade in animals suffering from or suspected to be suffering from contagious or infectious diseases. It shall also be prohibited to sell or otherwise market their meat and remnants. This prohibition also applies to any imported animals, animal products or remnants found to have contagious or infectious diseases. Domestic or imported animals mixing with diseased animals whether directly or indirectly shall be deemed as suspected to be diseased and shall be subject to inspection, testing, and disease control procedures as specified elsewhere in this Law.*

---

#### **Animal Wealth Services**

*Article 59 gives the Minister authority to establish licensing conditions for “services related to animal wealth.” It is not clear to the reviewer what these services may be or who will provide these services. However, the International Animal Health Code includes recommendations for most matters associated with animal health. Therefore, depending on the exact intent of this Article, it may be desirable to link provision of these services to international standards. In addition, if the Ministry oversees licensing of veterinarians, this may be the appropriate place to establish a link to international standards for licensing.*

Proposed Legislation

#### **Article (59)**

- (p) **The Minister shall issue the regulations and resolutions to rule and set the licensing conditions by offering services related to the animal wealth including the combat of animal diseases and treating them as well as administering lab tests and providing technical advice, artificial**

**impregnation, fetus transfer and genetic engineering techniques. Such regulations and resolutions shall be based, to the extent possible, on international standards.**

**The Minister shall issue the regulations and resolutions to rule and set the conditions under which private veterinary services may be provided. Such private veterinarians shall be licensed and certified according to guidelines maintained by relevant international organizations. Procedures that may be undertaken by private veterinarians and the approved means of such procedures shall also be defined.**

---

### **Quarantine Required for Imported Animals**

*Article 61 establishes a mandatory quarantine for all imported animals, animal-related products and animal remnants. With the omission of Article 47, this is the first article with explicit requirements for imported animals and animal products. Therefore, this article can be expanded a bit to include the concepts in Article 47 and explicitly require a health or sanitary certificate for imported animals or products.*

*Note that quarantine is usually required for animals that may subsequently join domestic herds and may be required for slaughter animals but is not generally required for animal products. Animal products are, however, subject to inspection. The apparent quarantine requirement for animal products may be the result of an imprecise translation or use of “quarantine” to denote all inspection activities. Confusion can be avoided by separating animals and animal-related products in the text. In addition, reference to the article governing quarantine procedures and policies should be made in this article.*

#### Proposed Legislation

##### **Article (61)**

- (q) It shall be prohibited to import domesticated or wild animals or their remnants or relevant tools or animal products into the Kingdom unless the importer possesses an animal health or sanitary certificate issued by the national animal health protection or food safety organization of the exporting**

**country. The Minister shall identify the information required on the health certificate as provided for elsewhere in this Law.**

- (r) It shall also be prohibited to import domesticated or wild animals or their remnants or relevant tools into the Kingdom unless all required veterinary quarantine procedures as specified herein in Article 64(a) have been completed.**

**It shall likewise be prohibited to import animal products into the Kingdom unless all required inspection procedures as specified herein in Article 64(b) have been completed.**

**The Minister shall issue other regulations, resolutions, and specifications for imports of animals, animal products, remnants and relevant tools as may be necessary subject to other provisions of this Law.**

---

### **Exported Animals**

*Article 62 regulates health certification for exported animals, animal products and remnants. The concept in this article is in full compliance with the SPS Agreement but the OIE, not bases and rules of veterinary quarantine govern the rules. General authority to issue regulations governing exports of animals and products can be added to this Article.*

### **Proposed Legislation**

#### **Article (62)**

- (s) It shall be prohibited to export animals, their meat, products and remnants without a certificate ensuring that such are free of disease. The certificate must be issued in accordance with the guidelines maintained by and agreed upon by international SPS standardizing bodies.**
- (t) The Minister shall issue other regulations, resolutions, and specifications for exports of animals, animal products, remnants and relevant tools as may be necessary subject to other provisions of this Law.**

---

### **Quarantine Procedures**

*Article 64 regulates quarantine procedures. Again, veterinary quarantine applies only to animals, not animal products and remnants. If animal product (e.g., fresh or frozen meat) inspection is the domain of the Ministry of Agriculture, reference to these products should be placed in a*

*second sub-article dealing with inspection procedures (paragraph 64(b)). Reference is made in this article to private quarantines. According to OIE rules private quarantines must be regulated and the local government must ensure that international standards are implemented and met in such facilities. Therefore, a clause governing private quarantines should be added. In addition, the granting of health certificates must be based on international standards.*

#### Proposed Legislation

##### **Article (64)**

**(u) The Minister shall oversee development and issuance of regulations and resolutions establishing procedures and conditions of veterinary quarantine for animals that may harbor disease including:**

- 29) establishing regulations, operating procedures and conditions for licensing of private quarantines;
- 30) specifying domesticated and wild animals that will be subject to quarantine and specifying the length of quarantine for each species of animal based on scientific criteria such as incubation periods for diseases that may occur in each species;
- 31) specifying species-specific contagious and infectious diseases that will be tested for during quarantine;
- 32) establishing the information, examination and testing procedures, and eradication or other treatment methods in veterinary quarantines;
- 33) establishing procedures and conditions under which animals, their remnants and relevant tools that do not meet sanitary standards will be either re-exported or destroyed;
- 34) establishing means and methods for entry and exit of animals into quarantine facilities, disposing of the remnants of quarantined animals, and disposing of diseased animals that have died or been killed in quarantine facilities;
- 35) specifying the basis upon which veterinary health certificates will be issued, including the necessary or approved diagnostic tests for certification of health conditions and the form and content of certificates;
- 36) establishing certain centers for the entry of animals into the Kingdom;
- 37) determining those countries from which animals are may be imported or from which animals may be transported through the Kingdom;
- 38) establishing health and sanitary conditions and procedures governing the transit of animals and their products and remnants through Jordan to a final destination in another country;
- 39) specifying the obligations of the importer when imported animals are subject to quarantine, including financial obligations for services performed by the Ministry or its appointed representatives, including

provision of feed, inspection, testing, immunization or treatment of diseased animals; any charges to the importer arising from quarantine, control or eradication procedures shall be based on the actual cost of providing the services.

**The Minister shall oversee the development and issuance of regulations and resolutions establishing procedures and conditions for inspection of animal products including:**

- 40) specifying which animal products will be subject to inspection;
- 41) specifying which diseases or other contaminants will be tested for during inspection;
- 42) establishing the information, examination and testing procedures and eradication or other treatment methods in the inspection stations;
- 43) establishing procedures and conditions under which animal products that do not meet sanitary standards will be either re-exported or destroyed;
- 44) specifying the basis upon which sanitary certificates will be issued and the form and content of certificates;
- 45) establishing, as necessary, certain centers for the entry of animal products into the Kingdom;
- 46) determining those countries from which animal products may be imported or from which animal products and remnants may be transported through the Kingdom;
- 47) establishing sanitary conditions and procedures for the transit of animal products through Jordan to a final destination in another country
- 48) specifying the obligations of the importer when imported animal products are subject to inspection, including financial obligations for services performed by the Ministry or its appointed representatives, including inspection, testing, and disease or contaminant eradication; any charges to the importer arising from inspection, control or eradication procedures shall be based on the actual cost of providing the services.

**The Minister shall have the right to waive quarantine requirements for specific animals, animal products, remnants or relevant tools from specific countries under the conditions specified elsewhere in this Law.**

---

### Summary of SPS Compliance

*To ensure that all provisions of the SPS Agreement have been accounted for in the Proposed Legislation above, the legal text of the Agreement is*

*summarized and the conforming article in the revised Law is noted in the following table.*

#### Summary of Compliance with SPS Agreement Provisions

Article in SPS Agreement	Paragraph/s in SPS Agreement	Conforming Article in revised Law	Summary of Legal Provision in SPS Agreement
Basic Rights and Obligations	1	Implied in 13, 16, 48	WTO members have the right to take SPS measures necessary for the protection of human, animal or plant life and health.
Basic Rights and Obligations	2	Implied in 13, 19, 24, 47	Members must ensure that SPS measures are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. applied only to the extent necessary to protect human, animal or plant life or health;</li> <li>2. based on scientific principles; and</li> <li>3. not maintained without sufficient scientific evidence.</li> </ol>
Basic Rights and Obligations	3	24, 47, 64	Members must ensure that their SPS measures do not arbitrarily or unjustifiably discriminate between Members where identical or similar conditions prevail, including between their territory and that of other Members.
Harmonization  Risk Assessment and Determination of SPS Levels	1,3  1	13, 24, 48	Members must base their SPS measures on international standards, guidelines, or recommendations (where they exist) unless there is scientific justification for a higher standard or if a scientifically assessed risk, based on international risk assessment techniques, suggests need for a higher standard.
Harmonization	2	Implied in 13, 24, 64	SPS measures which conform to international standards are deemed necessary to protect human, animal or plant life or health and consistent with GATT 1994.

Article in SPS Agreement	Paragraph/s in SPS Agreement	Conforming Article in revised Law	Summary of Legal Provision in SPS Agreement
Harmonization	4	24, 48	Members will participate fully in the relevant international organizations and their subsidiary bodies (including the Codex Alimentarius Commission, International Office of Epizootics, and the International Plant Protection Commission) to promote development and review of international SPS standards.
Equivalence	1	14, 20, 21, 22, 24, 64	Members accept the SPS measures of other Members as equivalent to their own. If such measures differ from those of the importing country or from those used by other Members trading in the same product, they must be accepted as equivalent if the exporting Member objectively demonstrates that its measures achieve the importing Member's appropriate level of SPS protection.
Equivalence	2	24, 48	Upon request, Members must enter into consultations aimed at achieving bilateral and multilateral agreements on recognition of equivalence of specified SPS measures.
Risk Assessment; Determination of SPS Protection Levels	7	13, 24, 47, 48	When relevant scientific evidence is insufficient to establish SPS measures, Members may provisionally adopt SPS measures on the basis of available information, including SPS measures applied by other Members. However, Members should make every effort to obtain additional information necessary for an objective assessment of risk and review the provisional measure within a reasonable time period.
Risk Assessment; Determination of SPS Protection Levels	1	13, 19, 24, 47, 48	Members must base their SPS measures on an internationally accepted means of assessment of the risks to human, animal or plant life or health.

Article in SPS Agreement	Paragraph/s in SPS Agreement	Conforming Article in revised Law	Summary of Legal Provision in SPS Agreement
Risk Assessment; Determination of SPS Protection Levels	2,3	13, 19, 24, 47, 48	Risk assessment must conform to international standards and be based on available scientific evidence; relevant processes and production methods; relevant inspection, sampling and testing methods; prevalence of specific diseases or pests; existence of pest- or disease-free areas; relevant ecological and environmental conditions; and quarantine or other treatment. In addition, risk assessment should include relevant economic factors such as losses to producers, costs of control or eradication, and relative cost effectiveness of alternative approaches to limiting risks.
Risk Assessment; Determination of SPS Protection Levels	4	13, 24, 47	When applying SPS measures, Members should minimize negative trade effects.
Risk Assessment; Determination of SPS Protection Levels	5	24, 47	SPS measures must be applied consistently, avoiding arbitrary or unjustifiable distinctions in the protection levels considered to be appropriate in different situations if such distinctions result in discrimination or a disguised restriction on international trade.
Risk Assessment; Determination of SPS Protection Levels	6	13, 24, 55	Members should make sure that SPS measures are not more trade-restrictive than required to achieve their appropriate level of SPS protection, taking into account technical and economic feasibility.
Adaptation to Regional Conditions	1	19, 24, 64	Members must ensure that their SPS measures are adapted to the SPS characteristics of an area (all or part of a country or all or parts of several countries) from which the product originated and to which the product is destined.

Article in SPS Agreement	Paragraph/s in SPS Agreement	Conforming Article in revised Law	Summary of Legal Provision in SPS Agreement
Adaptation to Regional Conditions	2	19, 24, 55	Members agree to recognize the concepts of pest- or disease-free areas and areas of low pest or disease prevalence.
Adaptation to Regional Conditions	3	24, 48	Exporting Members claiming pest- or disease-free areas or areas of low pest or disease prevalence must provide the necessary evidence of such to objectively demonstrate to importing Members that the areas currently are and are likely to remain pest- or disease-free or areas of low pest or disease prevalence.
Transparency  Annex B – Transparency	N/A  1, 2	Enquiry Point Legislation	Members must notify the WTO of changes in their SPS measures, promptly publish SPS regulations, and allow sufficient time for exporting Members to adapt their products and methods of production to the requirements of the importing Member.
Annex B – Transparency	3	Enquiry Point Legislation	Each Member must have one enquiry point that is responsible for provision of answers to all reasonable questions from interested Members and provision of relevant documents. Relevant documents include those dealing with adopted or proposed SPS measures; control and inspection procedures, treatments, quarantines, tolerance levels, and approval procedures; risk assessment procedures and factors when determining appropriate SPS protection; and documents regarding participation in international and regional SPS organizations and systems as well as in bilateral and multilateral agreements and arrangements.

Article in SPS Agreement	Paragraph/s in SPS Agreement	Conforming Article in revised Law	Summary of Legal Provision in SPS Agreement
Annex B – Transparency	5	Enquiry Point Legislation	When an international standard does not exist or a proposed SPS regulation is not substantially the same as international standards and the regulation may have a significant impact on trade, Members must publish a notice sufficiently early to allow interested Members to become acquainted with the proposed regulation and comment on the regulation; notify other Members of the products to be covered by the regulation, including the objective and rationale for the regulation and identify parts of the regulation that deviate substantially from international standards.
Annex B – Transparency	6	Enquiry Point Legislation	When an urgent problem of health protection arises or threatens to arise, a Member may take immediate action without comment from other Members provided notification is made to the WTO immediately, the products covered are indicated, an indication of the objective and rationale for the regulation is made, and other Members' written comments are taken into account (at a later date).
Annex C - Control, Inspection and Approval Procedures	1(a), 1(g)	20, 24, 64	When checking and ensuring SPS compliance, Members must complete required procedures without delay and in no less favorable manner for imported products than for like domestic products (national treatment).
Annex C - Control, Inspection and Approval Procedures	1(c), 1(e)	24, 64	SPS information, control, inspection and approval requirements and are limited to what is reasonable and necessary.
Annex C - Control, Inspection and Approval Procedures	1(f)	20, 22, 47	Fees imposed for SPS procedures on imported products are equitable in relation to fees charged on like domestic products and are no higher than actual cost of the service.





הן ממוקמות באתר זה ויש להן תוקף חוקי. המידע המפורט באתר זה אינו מהווה ייעוץ או המלצה על ידי המשרד.

המשרד אינו אחראי על נזק או פגיעה כלשהי, ישירה או עקיפה, שנגרמת כתוצאה מהשימוש במידע זה.

המשרד אינו אחראי על נזק או פגיעה כלשהי, ישירה או עקיפה, שנגרמת כתוצאה מהשימוש במידע זה.

המשרד אינו אחראי על נזק או פגיעה כלשהי, ישירה או עקיפה, שנגרמת כתוצאה מהשימוש במידע זה.

המשרד אינו אחראי על נזק או פגיעה כלשהי, ישירה או עקיפה, שנגרמת כתוצאה מהשימוש במידע זה.

המשרד אינו אחראי על נזק או פגיעה כלשהי, ישירה או עקיפה, שנגרמת כתוצאה מהשימוש במידע זה.

**6. המידע**

**המידע המפורט באתר זה אינו מהווה ייעוץ או המלצה על ידי המשרד.**

המידע המפורט באתר זה אינו מהווה ייעוץ או המלצה על ידי המשרד.

**7. המידע**

**המידע המפורט באתר זה אינו מהווה ייעוץ או המלצה על ידי המשרד.**

המידע המפורט באתר זה אינו מהווה ייעוץ או המלצה על ידי המשרד.

**8. המידע**

**המידע המפורט באתר זה אינו מהווה ייעוץ או המלצה על ידי המשרד.**

המידע המפורט באתר זה אינו מהווה ייעוץ או המלצה על ידי המשרד.

**המידע המפורט באתר זה אינו מהווה ייעוץ או המלצה על ידי המשרד.**

**9. המידע**

**המידע המפורט באתר זה אינו מהווה ייעוץ או המלצה על ידי המשרד.**

המידע המפורט באתר זה אינו מהווה ייעוץ או המלצה על ידי המשרד.

- 1) המידע המפורט באתר זה אינו מהווה ייעוץ או המלצה על ידי המשרד.
- 2) המידע המפורט באתר זה אינו מהווה ייעוץ או המלצה על ידי המשרד.
- 3) המידע המפורט באתר זה אינו מהווה ייעוץ או המלצה על ידי המשרד.
- 4) המידע המפורט באתר זה אינו מהווה ייעוץ או המלצה על ידי המשרד.
- 5) המידע המפורט באתר זה אינו מהווה ייעוץ או המלצה על ידי המשרד.
- 6) המידע המפורט באתר זה אינו מהווה ייעוץ או המלצה על ידי המשרד.
- 7) המידע המפורט באתר זה אינו מהווה ייעוץ או המלצה על ידי המשרד.
- 8) המידע המפורט באתר זה אינו מהווה ייעוץ או המלצה על ידי המשרד.
- 9) המידע המפורט באתר זה אינו מהווה ייעוץ או המלצה על ידי המשרד.
- 10) המידע המפורט באתר זה אינו מהווה ייעוץ או המלצה על ידי המשרד.
- 11) המידע המפורט באתר זה אינו מהווה ייעוץ או המלצה על ידי המשרד.
- 12) המידע המפורט באתר זה אינו מהווה ייעוץ או המלצה על ידי המשרד.
- 13) המידע המפורט באתר זה אינו מהווה ייעוץ או המלצה על ידי המשרד.
- 14) המידע המפורט באתר זה אינו מהווה ייעוץ או המלצה על ידי המשרד.
- 15) המידע המפורט באתר זה אינו מהווה ייעוץ או המלצה על ידי המשרד.



התקנות יחייבו את המייבאים להגיש תעודת בטיחות לרשות המפקחת על המזון והבריאות (MHL) כדי להבטיח את בטיחות המזון והבריאות של הציבור. התקנות יחייבו את המייבאים להגיש תעודת בטיחות לרשות המפקחת על המזון והבריאות (MHL) כדי להבטיח את בטיחות המזון והבריאות של הציבור.

**13. תיקון 13**

**תיקון 13: תעודת בטיחות**

התקנות יחייבו את המייבאים להגיש תעודת בטיחות לרשות המפקחת על המזון והבריאות (MHL) כדי להבטיח את בטיחות המזון והבריאות של הציבור.

**תיקון 14: תעודת בטיחות**  
**תיקון 14: תעודת בטיחות**

**תיקון 14: תעודת בטיחות**

**14. תיקון 14**

**תיקון 14: תעודת בטיחות**

- 1- התקנות יחייבו את המייבאים להגיש תעודת בטיחות לרשות המפקחת על המזון והבריאות (MHL) כדי להבטיח את בטיחות המזון והבריאות של הציבור.
- 2- התקנות יחייבו את המייבאים להגיש תעודת בטיחות לרשות המפקחת על המזון והבריאות (MHL) כדי להבטיח את בטיחות המזון והבריאות של הציבור.
- 3- התקנות יחייבו את המייבאים להגיש תעודת בטיחות לרשות המפקחת על המזון והבריאות (MHL) כדי להבטיח את בטיחות המזון והבריאות של הציבור.
- 4- התקנות יחייבו את המייבאים להגיש תעודת בטיחות לרשות המפקחת על המזון והבריאות (MHL) כדי להבטיח את בטיחות המזון והבריאות של הציבור.
- 5- התקנות יחייבו את המייבאים להגיש תעודת בטיחות לרשות המפקחת על המזון והבריאות (MHL) כדי להבטיח את בטיחות המזון והבריאות של הציבור.

**15. תיקון 15**

**תיקון 15: תעודת בטיחות**

התקנות יחייבו את המייבאים להגיש תעודת בטיחות לרשות המפקחת על המזון והבריאות (MHL) כדי להבטיח את בטיחות המזון והבריאות של הציבור.

**16. תיקון 16**

**תיקון 16: תעודת בטיחות**

התקנות יחייבו את המייבאים להגיש תעודת בטיחות לרשות המפקחת על המזון והבריאות (MHL) כדי להבטיח את בטיחות המזון והבריאות של הציבור.

**17. תיקון 17**

**תיקון 17: תעודת בטיחות**

- 1- התקנות יחייבו את המייבאים להגיש תעודת בטיחות לרשות המפקחת על המזון והבריאות (MHL) כדי להבטיח את בטיחות המזון והבריאות של הציבור.
- 2- התקנות יחייבו את המייבאים להגיש תעודת בטיחות לרשות המפקחת על המזון והבריאות (MHL) כדי להבטיח את בטיחות המזון והבריאות של הציבור.

V- התקנות יחייבו את המייבאים להגיש תעודת בטיחות לרשות המפקחת על המזון והבריאות (MHL) כדי להבטיח את בטיחות המזון והבריאות של הציבור.

**18. תיקון 18**

**תיקון 18: תעודת בטיחות**



**24**

**24.1**

- 2- **24.1.1**
- 2- **24.1.2**
- 2- **24.1.3**

**VIII- 24.1.4**

**25**

**25.1**

25.1.1

- 25.1.1.1
- 25.1.1.2
- 25.1.1.3
- 25.1.1.4 (ISO) / (IEC)
- 25.1.1.5

**26**

**26.1**

26.1.1

**27**

**27.1**

27.1.1

**28**

**28.1**

28.1.1

**29**

**29.1**

29.1.1





- 1- תהליך התקנת תקני בטיחות ובריאות צריכה להיערך בצורה פתוחה ורשמית, ויש להשתמש בתקנים בינלאומיים (ISO) ובינלאומיים (IEC).
- 2- יש להבטיח שהתקנים לא יגזיזו את המדינה מעבר למה שהתקנים הבינלאומיים או הבינלאומיים (ISO) ובינלאומיים (IEC) דורשים.
- 3- יש להבטיח שהתקנים לא יגזיזו את המדינה מעבר למה שהתקנים הבינלאומיים או הבינלאומיים (ISO) ובינלאומיים (IEC) דורשים.
- 4- יש להבטיח שהתקנים לא יגזיזו את המדינה מעבר למה שהתקנים הבינלאומיים או הבינלאומיים (ISO) ובינלאומיים (IEC) דורשים.

**תקנה 37**

**תקנה 37: תהליך התקנת תקני בטיחות ובריאות**

יש להבטיח שהתקנים לא יגזיזו את המדינה מעבר למה שהתקנים הבינלאומיים או הבינלאומיים (ISO) ובינלאומיים (IEC) דורשים.

**תקנה 38**

**תקנה 38: תהליך התקנת תקני בטיחות ובריאות**

יש להבטיח שהתקנים לא יגזיזו את המדינה מעבר למה שהתקנים הבינלאומיים או הבינלאומיים (ISO) ובינלאומיים (IEC) דורשים.

**תקנה 39**

**תקנה 39: תהליך התקנת תקני בטיחות ובריאות**

יש להבטיח שהתקנים לא יגזיזו את המדינה מעבר למה שהתקנים הבינלאומיים או הבינלאומיים (ISO) ובינלאומיים (IEC) דורשים.

יש להבטיח שהתקנים לא יגזיזו את המדינה מעבר למה שהתקנים הבינלאומיים או הבינלאומיים (ISO) ובינלאומיים (IEC) דורשים.

- תהליך התקנת תקני בטיחות ובריאות

יש להבטיח שהתקנים לא יגזיזו את המדינה מעבר למה שהתקנים הבינלאומיים או הבינלאומיים (ISO) ובינלאומיים (IEC) דורשים.

יש להבטיח שהתקנים לא יגזיזו את המדינה מעבר למה שהתקנים הבינלאומיים או הבינלאומיים (ISO) ובינלאומיים (IEC) דורשים.

**תקנה 40**

**תקנה 40: תהליך התקנת תקני בטיחות ובריאות**



**46**

**46**

... (49) ... 1996 ... 7/9/1996 ... 3298 ...

**47**

**47**

- I- ...
- 2- ...
- 3- ...

**48**

**48**

... (48) ...

**48**

**48**

**49**

- I- ...

One. ...

Two. ...

Three. ...

Four. ...

Five. ...

Six. ...

Seven. ...

Eight. ...

Nine. ...

Ten. ...

... (49) ...

**49**

**49**

**50**





1-7    ?  
       ?  
       ?  
       ? .

2-    ?  
       ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

2-1    ?  
       ?  
       ?  
       ?  
       ?  
       ? .

2-2    ?  
       ? .

2-3    ?  
       ?  
       ?  
       ?  
       ?  
       ?  
       ?  
       ?  
       ?  
       ? .

2-4    ?  
       ?  
       ?  
       ?  
       ?  
       ?  
       ?  
       ?  
       ?  
       ? .

2-5    ?  
       ?  
       ?  
       ?  
       ?  
       ? ?









?? ???? ? ?? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? (3 ?4 ?5) ?? ? ?? ? ??  
 ?? ???? ? ? ???? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?  
 ?  
 ? ? ? ?.

6-2 ?  
 ?.

6-3 ?  
 ??  
 ?  
 ?? ? ? ? ? (11/6) ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?  
 ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 1999. ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?  
 ?  
 ?  
 ?  
 ?  
 ?  
 ?  
 ?.

6-4 ?  
 ?  
 ?  
 ?  
 ?.

**7- ?? ?**

7-1 ?  
 ?  
 ?  
 ?  
 ?  
 ?  
 ?.

7-2 ?  
 ?.

7-3        ?  
            ?  
            ? ?

7-4        ?  
            ?  
            ?  
            ?  
            ? ?



התקנות והחוקים המסדירים את התהליך של אישור המזון  
המיוצא מן המדינות המפותחות  
\*\*\*\*\*

1- התהליך של אישור המזון

: התהליך של אישור המזון מתחיל כאשר יצרן המזון  
מתכוון לייבא מזון למדינת היעד. היצרן  
צריך להגיש בקשה לאישור המזון לרשות  
המסדירה את התהליך של אישור המזון.

: הממשלה או הרשות המסדירה את התהליך של אישור המזון  
(הרשות המסדירה את התהליך של אישור המזון)  
תבדוק את המזון.

: התהליך של אישור המזון כולל בדיקה של המזון  
המיוצא מן המדינות המפותחות. הבדיקה  
תיערך על ידי הרשות המסדירה את התהליך של אישור המזון.  
הבדיקה תיערך על ידי הרשות המסדירה את התהליך של אישור המזון.

: התהליך של אישור המזון כולל בדיקה של המזון  
המיוצא מן המדינות המפותחות. הבדיקה  
תיערך על ידי הרשות המסדירה את התהליך של אישור המזון.  
(הרשות המסדירה את התהליך של אישור המזון).

: הממשלה או הרשות המסדירה את התהליך של אישור המזון  
תבדוק את המזון. הבדיקה תיערך על ידי הרשות  
המסדירה את התהליך של אישור המזון.  
"הרשות המסדירה את התהליך של אישור המזון"  
תבדוק את המזון "הרשות המסדירה את התהליך של אישור המזון".

הרשות המסדירה את התהליך של אישור המזון : הרשות המסדירה את התהליך של אישור המזון  
תבדוק את המזון. הבדיקה תיערך על ידי הרשות  
המסדירה את התהליך של אישור המזון.

: הרשות המסדירה את התהליך של אישור המזון תבדוק את המזון  
המיוצא מן המדינות המפותחות. הבדיקה תיערך על ידי הרשות  
המסדירה את התהליך של אישור המזון.

הרשות המסדירה את התהליך של אישור המזון : הרשות המסדירה את התהליך של אישור המזון  
תבדוק את המזון. הבדיקה תיערך על ידי הרשות המסדירה את התהליך של אישור המזון.  
הרשות המסדירה את התהליך של אישור המזון

הרשות המסדירה את התהליך של אישור המזון תבדוק את המזון  
המיוצא מן המדינות המפותחות. הבדיקה תיערך על ידי הרשות  
המסדירה את התהליך של אישור המזון.







????? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ????  
???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ?

II- ??? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ?  
???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ????  
???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ????  
???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ????  
???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ????  
???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ????  
???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ????  
???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ????  
???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ????  
???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ????  
???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ?

1. ??? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ?  
???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ????  
???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ?
2. ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ????  
???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ?
3. ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ?  
???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ????  
???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ?  
???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ????  
???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ????  
???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ?
4. ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ????  
???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ????  
???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ?
5. ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ?  
???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ?- ???? ???? ?- ???? ???? ???? ???? ????  
???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ????  
???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ?  
???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ????  
???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ???? ?











?? ????  
? ??  
??  
??  
?  
? ? ??  
? ? ??  
??  
?? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

**8- ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? (47)**

**?? ? ? ? ? (47)**

?- ?? ??  
??  
?  
?? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

?- ?  
??  
??  
? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

?- ?  
?  
??  
?  
??  
? ?

?- ?  
??  
?  
??  
??  
?? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

?  
? ?

?  
 ?  
 ?  
 ?  
 ?  
 ?  
 ?  
 ?

**9- ? (48)**

**?? ? ? ? ? (48)**

I- ?  
 ?  
 ?  
 ?  
 ?  
 ?  
 ?  
 ?

**10- ? (52)**

**?? ? ? ? ? (52)**

?  
 ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? 30 ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?  
 ?  
 ?  
 ?

**11- ? (53)**

**?? ? ? ? ? (53)**

I- ?  
 ?

?  
 ?  
 ? - ?  
 ?  
 ? ? ? ? :

1. ?
2. ?  
 ?  
 ?  
 ?  
 ?  
 ?  
 ?  
 ?
3. ?  
 ?  
 ?  
 ?
4. ?  
 ?

**12- ? (54)**

**?? ? ? ? ? (54)**

?  
 ?  
 ?  
 ?  
 ?  
 ?  
 ?  
 ?

**13- ? (55) ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? (56)**



























??  
?? ? ? ? .

7. ?  
?  
?? ? ? ? ? ? . ?  
??  
??  
?  
??  
??  
?  
??  
?  
??  
??  
?? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? .

8. ?  
??  
??  
?? ? ? ? ? ? ? . ?  
??  
??  
??  
??  
??  
??  
??  
?? .

9. ?  
??  
??  
??  
?  
? ?



We, Mohammed Bin Talal, Deputy of His Majesty the King

Pursuant to Article -31- of the constitution, and in accordance with what has been decided by the two Houses of Parliament, we hereby ratify the following law and order that it shall be published and added to the State legislation:-

**Law No. - 15- for the year 1994**  
**Standards and Metrology Law**

**Article 1:** This law shall be referred to as (the Standards and Metrology Law for the year 1994) and shall be effective after thirty days of publication in the official gazette.

**Article 2:** The following terms and phrases, whenever mentioned in this law, the following corresponding meanings unless indicated otherwise:-

The Minister: Minister of Industry and Trade

The Corporation: Standards and Metrology Corporation

The Board: Corporation Board of Directors

The President: President of the Board

The General Manager: Corporation General Manager

Standard: The characteristics of the commodity, material, or any thing subject to measurement, or the characteristics, properties, quality level, dimensions, measurements, or safety requirements of any object, and this shall be inclusive of the terminology, symbols, methods of testing, methods of sampling, packing, or labeling.

The Adopted Standard: The Jordanian standard and any other Arab, International, or foreign standard adopted by the Board for the purposes of this law.

Tool of Measurement: The tool, instrument, and technical system installed for the measurement purposes which include direct instruments to measure weighs, quantities, lengths, etc., and indirect instruments for thermal, water, pressure, electricity, and other measurements.

Quality Mark: The grading of a particular local producer in accordance to a special system for this purpose, and it shall be an indicator of the compliance of a commodity or material with the adopted quality standards as a minimum as well as the technical conditions approved by the Corporation.

Compliance Certificate: The document testifying for the fact that a commodity or material are in compliance with the adopted standards.

Standardization: The processes that define the chances of error in the measurement tools.

Adopted Laboratory: The testing and examination lab, or the adopted lab for standardization.

**Article- 3 -:**

A- A corporation shall be established in the Kingdom under the title (Standards and Metrology Corporation) which shall have a corporate identity and will be financially and administratively independent, and shall be entitled to perform as such in terms of all legal transactions and actions including the ownership of transferable and non transferable assets and contracting, and to authorize an agent in legal and court procedures in relation to the Deputy General or any attorney assigned for this purpose.

B- The Corporation Head Office shall be in Amman, and it shall be entitled for additional branches all over the Kingdom.

**Article - 4- :** The Corporation aims at fulfilling the following objectives:-

Adopting a national system for metrology and standardization based upon modern scientific methods.

Providing health, economic, and environmental protection for all citizens through ensuring that the consumer and other commodities are in compliance with the corporation adopted standards.

Supporting the national economy and economic development plans by ensuring the high quality of national industry and local production of commodities and other products through the provision of the suitable standards to enable these products of entering the different fields of competition.

**Article - 5 - :**

A- To fulfill the objectives of this law, the Corporation shall be responsible for the following tasks and liabilities:

1. Preparing, adopting, revising, amending, monitor application and substitution of standards, this excludes human and animal medications, in addition to antidote and vaccines.
2. Establishing a national system for standardization and monitoring its application.
3. Unifying measurement tools and methods.
4. Developing, standardization, controlling, and monitoring measurement tools.
5. Granting quality marks and compliance certificate.
6. Adopting the basic national measurement references for the standardization of the measurement tools for stamping and sealing.
7. Controlling the standards decided for metal, precious stones, and jewelry refining and shaping, followed by testing and stamping of the same.
8. Adopting testing and examining labs and standardization labs in the public and scientific institutions qualified and specialized in the field of testing, analysis, and examination of commodities and goods for the application of standards.
9. Benefiting from the local capacities available for the public and scientific institutions to fulfill the objectives of the Corporation and perform its tasks and responsibilities.
10. Supporting and promoting studies and research at the adopted testing and examination laboratories in the fields related to standards and metrologies and quality controls, as well as holding training courses related to the specialty of the Corporation.
11. Arranging with the Arab, regional, and international institutions and corporations for the mutual recognition of quality marks and standards certificates on condition that any such agreement shall be inclusive of early and continuous detection of commodities and materials covered by the agreement to insure compliance with the approved technical standards and conditions.
12. Cooperating, coordinating, or acceding into the Arab, regional, and international institutions and organizations working in the field of standards and metrology.
13. Accepting the standards approved by other countries and Arab, regional, and international organizations, and adopting them for the purposes of this law on condition that these standards shall be published in either Arabic or English.

14. Disseminating and selling the publications and other printed material related to the approved standards and issued by the Corporation and other Arab, regional, international, and other organizations.

B- The Corporation shall be the only reference in the Kingdom in terms of all matters related to standards and metrology, and shall be entitled of referring to the views and recommendations of other Ministries and departments in these fields.

#### **Article - 6 - :**

A- The Corporation shall have a Board of Directors comprised of the following members:

1. The Minister President
2. The General Manager Co - President
3. Representative from the Ministry of Member  
Industry and Trade
4. Representative from the Ministry of Member  
Health
5. Representative from the Ministry of Member  
Public Works and Housing
6. Representative from the Ministry of Member  
Energy and Mineral Resources
7. Representative from the Ministry of Member  
Municipal, Rural, and Environmental  
Affairs
8. Representative from the Ministry of Member  
Water and Irrigation
9. Representative from the Ministry of Member  
Supplies
10. Representative from the Ministry of Member  
Agriculture
11. Representative from the Royal Member  
Scientific Association - The Higher  
Council of Science and Technology
12. Representative from one of the public Member  
Jordanian Universities
13. Representative from the Engineers Member  
Syndicate
14. Representative from the Amman Member  
Chamber of Industry
15. Representative from the Chambers of Member  
Commerce Union
16. Representative from the Jordanian Member  
Association for Consumer Protection
17. Representative from the Jordanian Member  
Association for Combating  
Environment Pollution

B- The members of the Board of Directors should be representatives from the authorities indicated in paragraph -A- of this article and have the expertise and experience in the concerned field, and they shall be assigned by virtue of a decision from the Cabinet, and upon the recommendation from the Minister and the other ministers or concerned councils and authorities.

C- The assignment of the members shall be for two renewable years and the resignation of any member or exemption of membership shall be accepted pursuant to an order from the Cabinet upon the recommendation of the Minister.

D- The bonuses for the Board of Directors members shall be determined through a decision by the Cabinet in accordance with the Minister recommendation.

#### **Article - 7 -:**

A- The Board shall convene its meetings upon an invitation from the President at least once every two months, or whenever necessary, and the meeting shall be considered legally acceptable if attended by at least ten members on condition that the president or his deputy shall be one of them.

B- The Board shall issue its decisions unanimously or upon the vote of the majority of the members, and if the votes on a decision were the same, then the vote of the president shall be taken.

C- The Board shall be entitled to invite the expertise it deems suitable for consultation in any issue raised for discussion but he shall not be entitled for voting.

D- The Minister shall appoint one of the corporation officers to perform the duties of the Board Secretary.

#### **Article - 8 -:** The board shall perform the following tasks and responsibilities:

- 1st. Formulating the general policy of the corporation and supervising the implementation of this policy.
- 2nd. Adopting standards and any amendments, cancellation or substitution of these standards.
- 3rd. Adopting specialized testing and examination labs as well as labs for standardization at the public and scientific institutions according to the principles determined by the Board.
- 4th. Approving the Corporation Budget Project.
- 5th. Recommending legislative and regulatory projects for the corporation.
- 6th. Approving the regulatory structure of the corporation.
- 7th. Publishing the executive and technical instructions related to the corporation activities.
- 8th. Contracting with the specialized scientific corporations, consultants, experts, and others specialized in the field of services and studies related to the corporation activities.

#### **Article - 9 -:**

A- The General Manager shall entertain the following duties and authorities:-

1. Application of the general policy drawn by the board and executing the decisions of the board.
2. Managing the corporation business and supervising its staff in terms of their technical, administrative, and financial affairs as stipulated in this law, as well as the related instructions and directives.
3. Developing programs that shall serve the objectives and missions of the corporation, and submitting recommendations for such programs to the board.

4. Any other job decided by the board or designated pursuant to the regulations of this law.
- B- The general manager shall be entitled to refer any of his responsibilities upon a written notice to any senior officer from the corporation.

**Article - 10 -:**

- 1st. The board shall form some specialized technical committees for the preparation of standardization projects.
- 2nd. The general manager shall submit all standardization projects referred to him by any of the technical committees to the board with his recommendations in terms of such projects.
- 3rd. The board shall study the standardization projects and perform the necessary amendments on the same.
- 4th. The standards approved by the board shall be considered as Jordanian approved standards and shall be either obligatory or optional, and shall be in force on the date decided by the board.
- 5th. All data related to the numbers of the adopted standards, along with the date of validity, titles, and values, shall be published in the official gazette in addition to two local newspapers.
- 6th. If the board rejected any of the submitted projects, the project shall be referred to the technical committee for further consideration.

**Article - 11 -:** The regulations for adopting the standards and monitoring the determined standards for precious stones and jewelry, testing and stamping them, and determining the pay for the experts in the specialized technical committee pursuant to the instructions put by the board for this purpose.

**Article - 12 -:**

- 1st. Importing or entering any commodity or material into the Kingdom shall not be permitted, neither shall its production in the Kingdom be permitted unless they were in compliance with the obligatory adopted standards for that commodity, and the board shall be entitled to exempt any commodity from the provisions of this article in special cases and for particular reasons.
- 2nd. The Ministries, public departments, public institutions, municipal and rural councils shall be obliged to comply with the obligatory adopted standards in their activities, projects, tender documents, and commodity, materials and services purchase as a minimal requirement for quality with due observance to the effective Jordanian National Construction Council Law.
- 3rd. The current owners of factories shall observe compliance with the obligatory adopted standards for the products and materials produced at their factories and in all the activities and materials utilized in these factories, however any written statement of compliance with the Jordanian standards on the label of any commodity shall not be allowed except by a written approval from the corporation.
- 4th. All industrial and commercial institutions, public and private, as well as individuals, shall comply fully with the obligatory adopted standards related to the protection of environment and professional health.

**Article - 13 -:** The board, upon recommendation of the general manager, shall be entitled to give approval, in special cases, for the extension of a standard validity for a defined period in relation to a specific commodity or material on condition that the party requiring extension provide technical justification for this order, and that the extension period or periods shall not exceed one year in any case.

**Article - 14 -:** No measurement units shall be used exempt the units approved by the Kingdom.

**Article - 15 -:** The testing and examination labs, as well as the standardization labs shall be approved, assessed, and monitored in accordance with the principles determined by the board which define the methods of evaluation, adopting, and monitoring laboratories.

**Article - 16 -:** Instructions issued by the board shall determine the fees for testing, examination, analysis, and standardization done in the corporation laboratory for the commodities, materials, measurement tools imported or exported from the kingdom, or those produced and manufactured in the kingdom. These fees shall be paid by the parties whom the testing and analysis were done for.

**Article - 17 -:** Any officer from the corporation authorized by the general manager through a written notice shall be entitled to conduct inspection on any factory, shop, stone quarry, warehouse, or market, and to take samples from the goods, materials, measurement tools, industrial waste available in that facility, produced, manufactured, or resulting from it, for testing, examination, analysis, and standardization to ensure compliance with the obligatory adopted standards.

**Article - 18 -:** The corporation shall issue a special quality mark, and it shall be entitled of granting this quality mark for any product or material in the Kingdom pursuant to an authorization as stipulated in a special system to be issued in relation to this matter.

**Article - 19 -:** The revenues of the corporation shall be:

1. Fees and charges paid for the services provided by the corporation.
2. Loans, grants, donations, and assistance provided for the corporation and approved by the Cabinet.
3. Allocations in the general budget.
4. Any other revenues approved by the Cabinet.

**Article - 20 -:** In spite of whatever indicated in any other legislation, no Ministry, governmental department, official public corporation, a natural person, or a corporate entity shall be exempt from paying the fees and financial charges and duties imposed for the activities and services that the corporation performs or subject to its responsibilities pursuant to this law or any of the related regulations, or the directives of the board.

**Article - 21 -:**

- 1st. The corporation funds shall be considered as public, and due payments shall be collected prior and after the validity of this law pursuant to the governmental funds collection law in force.
- 2nd. The corporation shall entertain all exemptions and facilities provided for all other ministries and public departments.

**Article - 22 -:**

- 1st. The corporation shall have an independent budget to be regulated in accordance with the regulations in force, while the Auditing Bureau shall be responsible for auditing the same, and the board shall be entitled also of appointing an auditor for this purpose.
- 2nd. The corporation shall be responsible for preparing a report of its activities at the end of each fiscal year to be submitted for the Cabinet along with the general budget and the final accounts within a period not exceeding the end of March of the following year.

**Article - 23 -:** If the commodity or material subject to an obligatory adopted standard was not in compliance with that standard, the general manager shall issue a written order to confiscate, dispose, re-export, or reproduce the commodity to be in compliance with the standards.

**Article - 24 -:**

A- Any one who commits any of the following shall be fined with not less than five hundred Dinar and not exceeding five thousand, imprisonment for at least four months and not exceeding six months, or both punishments, and in cases of recurrence, the punishment shall be to the maximum:

1. Illegal manufacturing or sale of measurement tools, or manipulating the legal tools.
2. Utilizing any measurement tools which are not sealed or stamped by the corporation or which are illegal.
3. Not allowing the authorized officer pursuant to this law to put his hands on any illegal measurement tools both if they belong to him or to others.
4. Not allowing the authorized officer to enter into any factory, shop, stone quarry, warehouse, or any other facility for inspection, testing, examination, or analysis purposes for any product, material, or measurement tools produced, available, used, displayed for sale, stored, or maintained in that factory, warehouse, or facility.
5. Manipulating the stamps, seals, reports, or certificates used by the corporation, or published by it, or forging the measurements and sizes of materials.
6. Offering or displaying commodities not in compliance with the obligatory standards in the market place or shopping areas.
7. Manipulating the data on the commodity label.
8. Writing any information indicating the compliance with the Jordanian standards on the label without a written approval from the corporation.
9. Deceiving or cheating on the consumer on any way like misleading advertisement of the commodities or materials produced, imported, or sold, as well as mixing fuels and similar acts.

B- The illegal measurement tools shall be confiscated whenever found, and the corporation shall be entitled to publish the names of the accused persons in the media.

**Article - 25 -**

Any person forging a stamp, seal, or fabricated a seal used by the corporation for the implementation of its duties under this law or any other regulation related to this law or used a forged or fabricated seal or stamp, shall be subject to the criminal forging punishment pursuant to the criminal law.

**Article - 26 -:**

1st. In observance to the provisions of articles -12 and 23 - of this law, if any commodity was found to be not in compliance with the obligatory adopted standards, the corporation shall be entitled to send a written notice to the owner or producer of the same requiring his compliance to the standards within a specific period.

2nd. If the owner or producer of the commodity or material referred to in paragraph A of this article did not comply with the obligatory adopted standards within the notice ultimatum, then the same shall be confiscated or disposed of upon an order from the general manager, and the president, upon the recommendation of the general manager, shall order the closure of the shop, factory, warehouse, or facility incubating the commodity or material for the period he deems suitable.

3rd. The president, upon a recommendation from the general manager, shall be entitled to order the closure of any factory not in compliance with the obligatory adopted standards related to environment for the period he decides.

**Article - 27 -:** Any violation to the provisions of this law or any other regulations or instructions issued pursuant to this law to which no punishment was defined, the punishment shall be a fine ranging from one hundred Dinar to one thousand Dinar.

**Article - 28 -:** The Cabinet shall be entitled of issuing the regulations necessary for the implementation of this law.

**Article - 29 -:**

1st. The corporation shall be deemed the legal and actual successor of the Standardization and Metrology Department, and shall accordingly be the owner of all its assets.

2nd. All employers working at the Standardization and Metrology Department shall be transferred as employers in the corporation along with all of their rights and credits.

**Article - 30 -:** The temporary law of standardization and metrology no. 16 for the year 1986 and the temporary law of jewelry no. 10 for the year 1975 shall be canceled while all the regulations and instructions issued pursuant to any of the above laws shall be effective to the extent that does not contradict with the provisions of this law, and they shall be deemed as issued pursuant to this law until they are canceled or replaced as stipulated in this law.

The Prime Minister and the other Ministers shall be responsible for the implementation of the provisions indicated in this Law.

12-11-1994

Mohammed Bin Talal

Minister of Education and State Minister for Prime Ministry Affairs Abdel Raouf Al Rawabdeh	Deputy Prime Minister Thougan Al Hindawi	Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Defense Dr. Abdul Salam Al Majali
State Minister for Legal and Parliamentary Affairs His Excellency Sheikh Abdul Baqi Jammou	Minister of Planning Dr. Hisham Al Khateeb	Minister of Information and State Minister for Prime Ministry Affairs Dr. Jawad Al A'nani
Minister of Waqf and Islamic Affairs and Holy Places Dr. Abdul Salam Al Abbadi	Minister of Health Dr. A'arif Al Batayneh	Minister of Water and Irrigation Dr. Saleh Irshaidat
Minister of Labor Khalid Al Ghazawi	Minister of Social Development Dr. Mohammed Al Sqour	Minister of Interior Salama Hammad
Minister of Youth Dr. Fawaz Abu Al Ghanam	Minister of Tourism and Antiquities Dr. Mohammed Affash Al Idwan	Minister of Finance Sami Gammou
Minister of Culture Juma'a Hammad	Minister of Public Works and Housing Dr. Abdul Razzaq Al Nsour	Minister of Industry and Trade Dr. Reema Khalaf
State Minister for Administrative Development Dr. Mohammed Al Thneibat	Minister of Supplies A'adel Al Qdah	Minister of Communications Dr. Hashem Al Dabbas
Minister of Municipality, Rural and Environment Affairs Tawfeeq Kreeshan	State Minister Mohammed Al Thwayeb	Minister of Higher Education Dr. Rateb Al Soud
Minister of Energy and Mineral Resources Talal I'reiqat	State Minister Yousef Al Dalabeeh	Minister of Justice Hisham Al Tal
		Minister of Agriculture Eng. Mansour Bin Tareef
		State Minister Dr. Abdullah Al Jazi

## **Instructions No. (4) for the year 1995 Preparation of Jordanian Standards (JS)**

### **1. Technical Committees and Technical committee meetings**

1.1 The Board of Directors shall establish permanent technical committees corresponding to the major sectors according to which Jordanian standards are classified. These committees shall be comprised from bodies in related fields. Specialized technical committees (subcommittees) and working groups, as indicated in clauses 2.1 and 7.1, shall be formed from representatives of the permanent technical committees.

1.2 The specialized technical committees shall be comprised from members representing the bodies comprising the permanent technical committees while taking into consideration the nature of the subject for which a standard is to be prepared. The task of these committees shall be to study draft proposals and approve them as draft standards.

1.3 The specialized technical committees shall be comprised from at least seven members.

1.4 The specialized technical committees shall be convened by the institution. The meeting shall be legal if attended by a quorum of five members.

1.5 The chairman of the specialized technical committee shall be elected in the first meeting.

1.6 The engineer representing the institution shall act as the secretary of the specialized technical committee. The secretary shall prepare for the committee's meetings, take minutes of meetings, obtain approval and signature of committee members regarding the minutes of meeting.

1.7 A specialized technical committee may establish working groups to study certain subject that are related to the draft proposal.

### **2. Drafting committee**

2.1 The institution shall establish a drafting committee to edit draft standards after they are approved by the specialized technical committees.

2.2 The drafting committee shall be comprised from at least three members, one of whom shall be the secretary of the specialized technical committee.

2.3 The tasks of the drafting committee shall include editing draft standards for linguistics and grammar, ensure uniformity of draft standards in such aspects as : numbering of clauses, vocabulary used, figures, tables, headings of figures and tables, use of units...etc.

### **3. Work program**

- 3.1 The institution shall prepare a work program for one year or more for the purpose of preparing and updating standards. Work programs shall be prepared in cooperation with related ministries, official institution and other related bodies from the public and private sectors and scientific institutions.
- 3.2 Work program contents shall be classified in accordance with sectors and subjects.
- 3.3 The work load shall be assigned to JISM's engineers according to their field of specialty.

### **4. Draft proposals**

- 4.1 The engineers at JISM shall prepare draft proposals in cooperation with related public and private sector bodies, and shall refer to the most updated related scientific
- 4.2 Any related body or institution may prepare draft proposals in cooperation with JISM's engineers.

### **5. Draft standards**

- 5.1 Specialized technical committees shall be established in accordance with clause 2.
- 5.2 Copies of draft standards shall be distributed to members of the specialized technical committee to study it before the meeting.
- 5.3 The specialized technical committee shall be convened to discuss and approve the draft standard.
- 5.4 Draft standards shall be approved by consensus when ever possible.  
Approval by voting shall be averted when ever possible.
- 5.5 In the case that no consensus on a certain issue could be reached, the opinion upheld by a majority of two thirds shall be adopted. Each body represented in the committee shall cast only one ballot regardless of the number of representatives from that body attending the meeting.
- 5.6 The draft standard, after approval, shall be considered a "draft Jordanian standard". Titles of draft Jordanian standards shall be published in the institution's newsletter.

---

## **6. Editing draft standards**

- 6.1 The draft standard shall be submitted to the drafting committee for editing and releasing according to the approved layout.
- 6.2 The draft standard shall be submitted, by the engineer responsible for it, to his immediate superior, and after that to General Director.

## **7. Approving draft standards as national standards**

- 7.1 The General Director shall submit the draft standard to the Board of Directors along with his recommendations to approve it as a Jordanian national standard and to specify its status as voluntary or mandatory standard.
- 7.2 The Board of Directors shall consider the recommendations of the General Director and take the appropriate decision.

## **8. Publishing**

- 8.1 The decision of the Board of Directors, the number of the standard, date of approving the standard, status of the standard as voluntary or mandatory and the date when the standard becomes effective shall be published in the official gazette.
- 8.2 The content of the decision shall be published in the local newspapers.
- 8.3 The decision shall be circulated to the concerned industrialists and traders through the chambers of industry and commerce.

## **9. Updating standards**

- 9.1 Standards shall normally be reviewed once every five years on a regular basis. As a result of the review process standards are either amended, withdrawn or remain as they are.
- 9.2 The same steps followed in the approval process shall be followed in the review process.
- 9.3 A standard may, if necessary, be amended during the five years after it had been published last.
- 9.4 A standard may be withdrawn without replacement if it becomes apparent that it can no longer be used due to economical, scientific or technical reasons.

## **10. Adoption of international, regional and other national standards**

- 10.1 Any international, regional or other national standards can be adopted in their original language and exactly as they are in their original form as a Jordanian national standard in accordance with ISO/IEC guides no. 3 and 21 and their amendments.

- 
- 10.2 The international, regional or other national standards shall be recommended for adoption by a specialized technical committee established for this purpose.
  - 10.3 The adoption and publishing procedures outlined in clauses 7 and 8 all be followed, while taking into consideration clauses 10.4, 10.5 and 10.6
  - 10.4 The cover used for Jordanian national standards shall be used as cover for standards adopted in this manner.
  - 10.5 An introduction in Arabic shall be written for international and regional standards adopted in this manner to explain the reasons behind their adoption as Jordanian national standards.
  - 10.6 The adopted standard shall take a number according to the system for numbering standards, along with indicating the original number of the standard in a suitable manner.

---

**Regulation No.(49) of the year 1996**  
**Quality Mark Regulation**  
**Issued pursuant to article (18)**  
**Of Standards & Metrology Law no.(15)**  
**For the year 1994**

**Article 1:**

This regulation shall be designated (The Quality Mark Regulation for the year 1996) and shall be effective from the date of its promulgation in the official Gazette .

**Article 2:**

The mark incorporated in this regulation shall be considered a – Quality Mark - ,and shall compromise a part there to . The mark shall include the letters - in Arabic & (JS) in English which mean a Jordanian standard .

**Article 3:**

*The Board of Directors shall issue the instructions for granting the quality mark including specifying the fees and expenses charged for verification of compliance with the Quality Mark's requirements .*

**Article 4:**

This regulation cancels the quality mark regulation no.(75) for the year 1980 however work shall be continued according to the instructions and orders issued pursuant There to, deemed as being issued pursuant to this new regulation, not more than one year from the date of promulgation of this new regulation in the official Gazette .

Promulgated in the official Gazette No.3298 dated 7/9/1996

---

**Instructions No.(7) for the year 1997**  
**Instructions for Licensing the use of the Jordanian Quality Mark**  
**Issued pursuant to The Quality Mark regulation No.(49) for the year1996**  
**And the article No.(15) of the law of Standards & Metrology No.(15)for the year**  
**1994**

**Article 1:**

*These instructions shall be designated (The Instructions for licensing The Use of the Jordanian Quality Mark) No.(7) for the year 1997, and shall be effective from the date of their promulgation in the official Gazette .Article 2 : Definitions*

**Article 2:**

- The following terms and phrases, when ever they occur in these instructions, shall have the meanings specified thereunder unless the context indicated otherwise:
- Institution : Jordan Institution for Standards& Metrology.
  - General Director :The General Director of the institution .
  - The Mark :The Jordanian Quality Mark.
  - The Product :The product to which granting the quality mark is sought.
  - The standard : The Jordanian relevant to the product .
  - The Industrial Facility : The legally authorized industrial facility seeking the license to use the mark on its product, there after is referred to as the facility .
  - The License : The license granted to use the mark .
  - Quality system : The organizational structure, procedures and processes required to implement any activities related to quality.
  - Corrective Action Period : The time period, approved by the institution, during which the facility is committed to finish the corrective actions .

**Article 3: Conditions to obtain the license**

The facility is licensed to use the mark for its product if it fulfilled the requirements of these instructions along with the following conditions :

- A. That the product has a relevant standard.
- B. That the product conforms with the standard and its amendments .
- C. That the facility has a quality system .
- D. That appropriate testing equipment is available at the facility's premises to guarantee on going control over the product quality or that subcontracting with laboratories recognized by the institution is possible.
- E. That the facility will be committed to provide the institution with all required information and will facilitate the audit process .
- F. That the facility will pay charges for the use of the mark .
- G. That all information provided by the facility is accurate and up – to – date .

- 
- H. That the facility will fill the application forms designated by the institution for granting the license . Each product has a separate application .

#### **Article 4: Conformance of the product with the standard**

- A. Representative samples are taken by the institution from the facility's production lines to test their conformance with the standard .The samples may be taken more once , as appropriate.
- B. The samples are approved if their test results showed their conformance with the requirements of the standard .The facility is informed their of within (21 days) .
- C. If non – conformities with requirements of the standard were found in the samples,the institution informs the facility their of and the following actions are taken :
- 1. The facility shall inform the institution of the corrective action period within a week from the date in which it was informed the non – conformerment's.**
  2. Additional test samples the product are then taken by the institution – according to clause (a) in this article – as soon as the corrective action period ends .
  3. The additional samples are approved if there test result showed their conformance with all the requirements of the standard. The facility is informed thereof within (21) days .
- D. The application for the license to use the mark is rejected in either of the following cases*
- 1. If the facility did not informed the institution of the corrective action period within one week from the date in which it was informed of the non – conformities**
  - 2. If the corrective actions were not completed within the corrective action period .**
  - 3. If the additional test samples were not in conformance with the requirements of the standard . The facility is informed of the rejection of the application and the reasons thereof within (21) days .**

#### Technical Committee

**The general director forms a technical committee compromised of 3 to 5 members**

**he is responsible for reviewing the application form (s) and auditing the quality system of the facility to verify its capability of complying with the required conditions to obtain the mark. All members of the committee shall be specialized, experienced and well informed in the industrial fields and quality auditing.**

#### Editing the Quality Manual

- A. The facility shall be provide institution with a copy of the latest issue of the quality manual within (21) days from the date of approving the application, see Annex (1).**

- 
- B. The technical committee audits the quality manual according to the requirements of annex (2), within a time period not exceeding (30) days.**
- C. The quality manual is approved if it complies with the requirement of annex (2). The facility is informed thereof within (21) days.**
- D. If non – conformities with the requirements of annex (2) were found during the audit of the manual, the institution informs the facility thereof and the following actions are taken :**
- 1. the facility shall inform the institution of the corrective action period within a week from the date in which it was informed of the non – conformities in the quality manual .**
  - 2. The facility shall submit the amended issue of the quality manual, when the corrective action period ends.**
  - 3. If the amended issue of the quality manual was in compliance with the requirements of annex (2), the facility is informed of approving the quality manual within (21)days .**
- E. The application for the license to use the mark is rejected in either of the following cases :**
- 1. If the quality manual was not provide to the institution within the time period specified in clause (a) of this article.**
  - 2. If the amended issue of the quality manual was not submitted to the institution within the corrective action period.**
  - 3. If non – conformities with the requirements of annex (2) are still existing in amended issue of the quality manual . The facility is informed of rejecting of the application and the reasons thereof within (21) days .**

#### Re-auditing the Quality System

- One. The Technical Committee audits the facility’s quality system according to the requirements of Annex (2), and prepares a report of the audit results within (21) days.**
- Two. If the technical committee reported that the quality system is in compliance with the requirements of Annex (2), the quality system is approved.**
- Three. If the technical committee reported non-conformities in the quality system with the requirements of Annex (2), the institution informs the facility thereof, and the following actions are taken,:**
- 1- The facility shall inform the institution of the corrective actions and the corrective actions period within a week from the date in which it was informed of the non-conformities in the quality system.**
  - 2- After the corrective actions are taken, a date for reauditing the quality system by the technical committee is scheduled.**
  - 3- The quality system is approved if the technical committee finds that it complies with the requirements of Annex (2).**

---

**Four. The application for license to use the mark is rejected in either of the following cases:**

- 1- if the facility did not inform the institution of the corrective actions that it intends to take within one week from the date in which the non-conformities in the quality system were reported.**
- 2- If the corrective actions were not completed and reported within the corrective action period.**
- 3- If non-conformities were found in the quality system after reauditing it.**

**Facility is informed of rejecting the application and the reasons thereof within (21) days.**

#### Granting the license

- One. After verifying the fulfillment of all requirements and conditions to obtain the mark, it is granted by the General Director upon the recommendations of the technical committee**
- Two. Granting the license is promulgated in the official gazette.**
- Three. The license is granted for one year from the date of its promulgation in the official gazette.**
- Four. The institution charges the facility a fee of (JD 500 for the license.**

#### Surveillance

- One. The institution has the right to conduct regular and sudden visits to the facility to audit its quality system to verify its compliance with Annex (2) requirements, and to collect test samples to verify their conformance with the standard.**
- Two. If non-conformance with the standard.**
  - 1- the facility shall inform the institution of the corrective actions and the corrective actions period within a week from the date in which it was informed of either type of non-conformities.**
  - 2- When the corrective actions period ends, additional test samples of the product are taken and the quality system is readited.**
  - 3- The non-conformities are closed if the samples test results were not in conformance with the standard, and the quality system was compliant with Annex (2) requirements. The facility is informed thereof.**

#### Suspension of the License

- One. The General Director has the authority to suspend the license temporarily in either of the following cases:**
  - 1- If the institution was not informed of the corrective actions and the corrective actions period within one week from the date of informing the facility of the non-conformities.**
  - 2- If the corrective actions were not completed and reported as soon as the corrective actions period ends.**
  - 3- If non-conformities were found in the additional samples or in the quality system.**

---

**Two. The facility is informed of suspending the license and the reasons thereof within (21) days, regarded that the period of suspension is (60) days from the date of this informing.**

**Three. The GD is authorized to cancel the license if the (60) days suspension period ends and no corrective actions were taken. The cancellation decision is promulgated in the official gazette.**

#### The Monthly Report

**The facility shall submit a monthly report containing the results of the tests carried out on the product, that will verify its ongoing conformance with the requirements of the standard.**

#### Testing and Calibration laboratories

**One. The institution approves only the test results of its laboratories and those of the laboratories recognized by the institution.**

**Two. The license shall not be granted unless all relevant charges of testing, calibration and samples handling are paid by the facility.**

#### Secrecy

**All documents provided by the facility relevant to quality, or tests and calibration results, or audit reports shall be handled with complete secrecy, and shall be accessible only for the relevant staff in the institution.**

#### The form & Position of the Mark

**One. The form of the mark shall be in accordance with the design shown in Annex (3).**

**Two. The form and position of the mark on the product shall be subject to agreement with the institution.**

**Three. The form shall include the standard name and its number.**

**Four. Once the license is granted, the facility can use the mark to distinguish its product for advertisement purposes in the media.**

#### License Renewal

**One. The validity of the license may be renewed annually. The renewal application shall be submitted (60) days ahead of the expire date. If the renewal application was not submitted in that period, the general director cancels the license.**

**Three. If the facility submitted a renewal application, the institution conducts an audit on the facility's quality system to verify its compliance with these instructions, provided that the facility continues submitting the monthly report referred to in article 11.**

**Four. A fee of JD 250 is charged for the license renewal.**

#### Complaints

- 
- One.** The facility whose application was rejected or whose certification was canceled may appeal to the institution within (30) days from the date of rejection or cancellation.
  - Two.** The institution informs the facility of the decision made concerning its complaint within (21) days and this decision is deemed final.
  - Three.** Any member in the technical committee, whom the complaint was raised against, shall not take part in studying the complaint or take a decision in its concern.
  - Four.** The institution may seek the technical assistance of persons other than its own staff to study the complaint, provided that they have the necessary experience, competence and impartiality, and that the facility shall bear any expenses thereof.

#### mendements to the standard

- One.** in cases where amendements to the standard were promulgated in the official gazette, the facility shall refer to the institution within one week to define the time it needs to re-conform its product with the amended standard./
- Two.** the institution verifies whether the product conformance with the amended standard, when the time period defined in subclause (a) ends.
- Three.** The general director cancels the license in either of the following cases:
  - 1- if the facility did not refer to the institution within one week from the date of the promulgation date of the amended standard.
  - 2- If the facility did not conform its product with the amended standard within the time period defined in subclause (a).
  - 3- If the standard was canceled, the license is deemed canceled from the date in which the cancellation was promulgated.

#### Article 18 : Changes in the Facility

- One.** the facility shall notify the institution of any intended changes, relevant to:
  - 1- Organizational structure.
  - 2- Personnel performing activities that have direct or indirect effect on quality
  - 3- Product.
  - 4- Quality system.
  - 5- Quality manual.
  - 6- The form and position of the mark that was agreed upon.
  - 7- Production lines.
  - 8- Any other changes that have direct or indirect effect on the quality of the product.
- Two.** The institution assesses the effect of such changes on the facility's compliance with these instructions through surveillance visits.

#### mination of use of the Mark

---

**If the facility decided to terminate its license, it shall notify the institution (15) days ahead of the date, in which it intends to enforce this decision. The license is deemed canceled starting from this date, and the cancellation decision is promulgated in the official gazette.**

### Application Renewal

**One. In case where the application to obtain the license was rejected, the facility is not entitled to submit another application within a year from this rejection. Nevertheless this rule does not apply if the rejection was because of the non-existence of a relevant standard of the product, or in the case when the quality manual was not submitted within the period specified in article 6/a.**

**Two. If the license was canceled, a new application to obtain the license shall not be submitted before one year has passed from the date of promulgating the cancellation in the official gazette.**

### ISO 9000 and the quality Mark

**If the facility has obtained an international conformity certificate according to the ISO 9000 series of standards (equivalent to Jordan Standard no. 901, or Jordan Standard no. 902), the institution will grant the license or renew it without conducting audits on either the facility's quality system or the quality manual, provided that:**

- 1- The product conforms with the requirements of the standard.**
- 2- The body that granted the certificate of conformity to the facility is accredited by a recognized accreditation body in its country.**
- 3- The certificate of conformity is valid during the validity of the license. I**

### Violations

**If any violation to these instructions was committed, the general director takes all measurements and penalties provided in the law of standards and metrology no (15) for the year 1994, including taking violating products in custody, or confiscate, or destroy them. The violator is deprived from claiming indemnity.**

### General Rules

**If any case not tackled in these instruction, or any conflict regarding their execution arose, it shall be referred to the general director and the general director takes the appropriate decision.**

### Cancellations

---

**tions replace all contradicting instructions including the instructions for implementing the quality mark regulation no. (75) for the year 1980.**

*Promulgated in the Official Gazette no. 4181 dated 1/2/1997.*

---

Annex (1)  
To the instructions No. (7) for the year 1997  
Issued for implementing  
The Quality Mark Regulation No. (49)  
For the Year 1996

*Quality Manual Requirements*

**The Quality manual shall contain the following as minimum requirements:**

- 1- Title of the manual.**
- 2- The name of the facility.**
- 3- The address of the facility.**
- 4- Description of how the manual is controlled, issued, and distributed; such that those who are responsible for preparing, issuing and amending it are clearly identified.**
- 5- Distribution list defining the number of copies distributed and to whom they were distributed shall be prepared.**
- 6- Issue number of the manual (e.g. 1<sup>st</sup> issue, 2<sup>nd</sup> issue, etc...)**
- 7- Issue date of the manual.**
- 8- Copy number (e.g. copy no 1 of the 1<sup>st</sup> issue etc...)**
- 9- Table of contents of the manual.**
- 10- Scope of application of the manual.**
- 11- General briefing about the facility.**
- 12- Quality policy and objectives.**
- 13- Organizational structure of the facility.**
- 14- The responsibilities and authorities of the different departments & divisions within the facility.**
- 15- Description of the elements of the facility's quality system defined in Annex (2).**
- 16- The manual may contain the documented procedures required according to Annex (2) requirements, or they may only be referred to in the manual without enclosing them thereto.**
- 17- Description of the documentation system adopted in the facility.**
- 18- The quality manual shall be signed by the personnel occupying the highest executive position in the facility.**

---

Annex (2)  
To the instructions No. (7) for the year 1997  
Issued for implementing  
The Quality Mark Regulation No. (49)  
For the Year 1996

*Quality Manual Requirements*

**Introduction:**

**The aim of these requirements is to insure that the facility seeking to acquire the Jordanian quality mark is implementing and operating a quality system capable of producing and maintaining and operating a quality system capable of producing and maintaining products which conform with the relevant Jordanian standards.**

**The following requirements are equivalent to the requirements of ISO9002:1994 Standard (JS902:1995), but were rephrased in a way that is more appropriate for the quality mark concept of which the main concern is to verify the extent of products conformance with the relevant Jordanian standard.**

1.1 Quality policy

**management with executive responsibility shall define & document its policy for quality**

**policy shall be relevant the facility's organizational goals**

**policy shall be relevant to the expectations and needs of customers**

**shall ensure that this policy is understood at all levels of the organization**

**shall ensure that his policy is implemented at all levels of the organization**

**shall ensure that this policy is maintained at all levels of the Organization**

1.2 Organization

1.2.1 Responsibility & authority

**The responsibility of personnel who manage work affecting quality shall be defined & documented**

**The authority of personnel who manage work affecting quality shall be defined & documented**

**The interrelation of personnel who manage work affecting quality shall be defined & documented**

---

**The responsibility of personnel who perform work affecting quality shall be defined & documented**

**The authority of personnel who perform work affecting quality shall be defined & documented**

**The interrelation of personnel who perform work affecting quality shall be defined & documented**

**The responsibility of personnel who verify work affecting quality shall be defined & documented**

**The authority of personnel who verify work affecting quality shall be defined & documented**

**The interrelation of personnel who verify work affecting quality shall be defined & documented**

**The requirements of this sub-clause are especially applicable for:**

- One. personnel who need the organizational freedom and authority to initiate action to prevent the occurrence of any nonconformities relating to the product, to the process, or to the quality system.**
- Two. Personnel who need the organizational freedom and authority to identify and record any problems relating to the product, to the process, or to the quality system**
- Three. Personnel who need the organizational freedom and authority to initiate solutions or recommend them through designated channels.**
- Four. Personnel who need the organizational freedom and authority to verify the implementation of solutions**
- Five. Personnel who need the organizational freedom and authority to control further processing, delivery or installation of non conforming product until the deficiency or unstisfactory conditions has been corrected shall be defined & documented**

#### **1.2.2 Resources**

**all identify resource requirements for management**

**all identify resource requirements for performance of work**

**all identify resource requirements for verification activities, which includes internal quality audits**

**all provide adequate resources for management, including the assignment of trained personnel (see 17)**

**all provide adequate resources for verification activities, including the assignment of trained personnel (see 17). Verification activities include internal quality audits.**

---

### 1.2.3 Management representative

**management with executive responsibility shall appoint a member of the facility's own management who, irrespective of other responsibilities, shall have defined authority for ensuring that a quality system is established, implemented and maintained in accordance with the requirements of this Annex**

**management with executive responsibility shall appoint a member of the facility's own management who, irrespective of other responsibilities, shall have defined authority for reporting on the performance of the quality system to the facility's management for review and as a basis for improvement of the quality system**

### 1.3 Management review

**management with executive responsibility shall review the quality system at defined intervals sufficient to ensure its continuing suitability and effectiveness in satisfying the requirements of this Annex the facility's management with executive responsibility shall review the quality system at defined intervals sufficient to ensure its continuing suitability and effectiveness in satisfying the facility's stated quality policy the facility's management with executive responsibility shall review the quality system at defined intervals sufficient to ensure its continuing suitability and effectiveness in satisfying the facility's stated quality objectives records of such reviews shall be maintained (see15)**

## 2 quality system

### 2.1 General

**all establish a quality system as a means of ensuring that product conforms to the standard**

**all document a quality system as a means of ensuring that product conforms to the standard**

**all maintain a quality system as a means of ensuring that product conforms to the standard**

**all prepare a quality manual (see Annex (1) of these instructions) covering the requirements of this Annex**

### 2.2 Quality system procedures

**all prepare documented procedures consistent with requirements of this Annex**

**all prepare documented procedures consistent with facility's stated quality policy**

**all effectively implement the quality system**

**all effectively implement the quality system documented procedures**

**detail of the procedures that form part of the quality system shall be dependent upon the complexity of the work, the methods used, the skills and training needed by personnel involved in carrying out the activity**

---

## 2.3 Quality planning

**all define how the requirements for quality and for the standard will be met**

**all document how the requirements for quality and for the standard will be met**

**ing shall be consistent with all other requirements of a facility's quality system**

**ing shall be documented in a format to suit the facility's method of operation**

**all give consideration, as appropriate, in meeting the standard's requirements for products, projects or contracts to the followings:**

**One. preparation of quality plans**

**Two. ensuring the compatibility of the design, the production process, installation, servicing, inspection and test procedures and the applicable documentation**

**Three. ensuring the compatibility of the design, the production process, installation, servicing, inspection and test procedures and the applicable documentation**

**Four. the updating, as necessary, of quality control, inspection and testing techniques, including the development of new instrumentation**

**Five. the identification of any measurement requirement involving capability that exceeds the known state of the art in sufficient time for the needed capability to be developed**

**Six. the identification of suitable verification at appropriate stages in the realization of product**

**Seven. the clarification of standards of acceptability for all features and requirements, including those which contain a subjective element.**

**Eight. The identification and preparation of quality records (see 15)**

## 3 Contract review

### 3.1 General

**all establish documented procedures for contract review**

**all maintain the documented procedures established for contract review**

**all establish documented procedures for the coordination of contract review activities**

**all maintain the documented procedures established for the coordination of contract review activities**

### 3.2 Review

**omission of a tender, or the acceptance of a contract or order (statement of requirement), the tender, contract or order shall be reviewed by the facility to ensure that:**

- 
- Eleven. the requirements are adequately defined and documented**
- Twelve. any differences between contract or order requirements and those with the tender are resolved**
- Thirteen. the facility has the capability to meet the contract or order requirements**

### 3.3 Amendment to a contract

**all identify how an amendment to a contract is made**

**all identify how an amendment to a contract is correctly transferred to the functions concerned within the facility's organization**

### 3.4 Records

**contract reviews shall be maintained (see 15)**

## 4 Document & data control

### 4.1 General

**all establish documented procedures to control all documents that relate to the requirements of this Annex, including, to the extent applicable, documents of external origin such as standards and customer drawings the facility shall establish documented procedures to control all data that relate to the requirements of this Annex**

**all maintain the documented procedures established to control all documents that relate to the requirements of this Annex**

### 4.2 Document & data approval & issue

**all data shall be reviewed for adequacy by authorized personnel prior to issue**

**all data shall be approved for adequacy by authorized personnel prior to issue**

**an equivalent document control procedure identifying the current revision status of documents shall be established**

**an equivalent document control procedure identifying the current revision status of documents shall be readily available to preclude the use of invalid documents**

**an equivalent document control procedure established to identify the current revision status of documents shall be readily available to preclude the use of obsolete documents**

*The pertinent issues of appropriate shall available at all locations where operations essential to the effective functioning of the quality system are performed invalid and obsolete documents shall be promptly removed from all points of issue or use , or otherwise assured against unintended use*

---

Any obsolete documents retained for legal purposes or for knowledge- preservation purposes shall be suitably identified.

#### **4.3 Document & data changes**

Changes to documents and data shall be reviewed by the same functions/ organizations that performed the original review, unless specifically designated otherwise.

Changes to documents and data shall be approved by the same functions/ organizations that performed the original approval, unless specifically designated otherwise.

The designated functions. Organizations shall have access to pertinent background information upon which to base their review and approval.

Where practicable, the nature of the change shall be identified in the document or the appropriate attachments.

### **5 Purchasing**

#### **5.1 General**

the facility shall establish documented procedures to ensure that purchased product conforms to specified requirements

the facility shall maintain the documented procedures established to ensure that purchased product conforms to specified requirements

#### **5.2 Evaluation of subcontractors**

the facility shall evaluate and select subcontractors on the basis of their ability to meet subcontract requirements including the quality system and any other specific quality assurance requirements

the facility shall define the type and extent of control exercised over subcontractors.

The facility shall establish and maintain quality records of acceptable subcontractors (see 15)

#### **5.3 Purchasing data**

Purchasing data shall contain data clearly describing the product ordered.

The facility shall review purchasing documents for adequacy of the specified requirements prior to release

The facility shall review purchasing documents for adequacy of the specified requirements prior to release

#### **5.4 Verification of purchased product**

##### **5.4.1 Facility verification at subcontractor's premises**

where the facility proposes to verify purchased product at the subcontractor's premises, the facility shall specify verification arrangements and the method of product release in the purchasing document

##### **5.4.2 Verification of subcontracted product**

---

the institution shall be afforded the right to verify at the subcontractor's premises or at the facility's premises that subcontracted product conforms to specified requirements  
verification by the customer or his representative shall not be used by the facility as evidence of effective control of quality by the subcontractor  
verification by the customer shall not absolve the facility of the responsibility to provide products which conform to the relevant standards  
verification by the customer shall not preclude subsequent rejection by the customer

## **6 Control of customer-supplied product**

the facility shall establish documented procedures for the control of customer-supplied product provided for incorporation into the supplies or for related activities  
the facility shall maintain the documented procedures established for the control of customer-supplied product

the facility shall establish documented procedures for the control of verification of customer-supplied product provided for incorporation into the supplies or for related activities

the facility shall establish documented procedures for the control of maintenance of customer-supplied product provided for incorporation into the supplies or for related activities

the facility shall maintain the documented procedures established for the control of verification of customer-supplied product

the facility shall maintain the documented procedures established for the control of storage of customer-supplied product

the facility shall maintain the documented procedures established for the control of maintenance of customer-supplied product

any such product that is lost, damaged or is otherwise unsuitable for use shall be reported to the customer

any such product that is lost, damaged or is otherwise unsuitable for use shall be recorded (see 15)

verification by the facility does not absolve the customer of the responsibility to provide products which conform to the relevant standards

## **7 Product identification & traceability**

where appropriate, the facility shall establish documented procedures for identifying the product by suitable means from receipt and during all stages of product, delivery and installation  
the facility shall maintain the documented procedures established for identifying the product from receipt and during all stages of production, delivery and installation

where and to the extent that traceability is a requirement to achieve the quality mark, the facility shall establish documented procedures for unique identification of individual product or batches

the facility shall maintain the documented procedures established for the unique identification of individual product or batches

the identification and traceability shall be recorded (see 15)

## **8 Process control**

---

the facility shall identify the production processes which directly affect quality

the facility shall plan the production processes which directly affect quality

the facility shall identify the installation processes which directly affect quality

the facility shall plan the installation processes which directly affect quality

the facility shall identify the servicing process which directly affect quality

The facility shall ensure that the production, installation and servicing processes are carried out under controlled conditions which shall include:

One. documented procedures defining the manner of production, installation and servicing here the absence of such procedures could adversely affect quality

Two. the use of suitable production, installation and servicing equipment

Three. a suitable working environment

Four. compliance with reference standards/codes, quality plans and/or documented procedures

Five. monitoring and control of suitable process parameters and product characteristics

Six. the approval of processes and equipment, as appropriate

Seven. criteria for workmanship, which shall be stipulated in the clearest practical manner (e.g. written standards, representative samples or illustrations)

Eight. suitable maintenance of equipment to ensure continuing process capability

where the results of processes cannot be fully verified by subsequent inspection and testing of the product and where, for example, processing deficiencies may become apparent only after the product is in use, the processes shall be carried out by qualified operators and/or shall require continuous monitoring and control of process parameters to ensure that the specified requirements are met the requirements of any qualification of process operations, including associated equipment and personnel (see 17), shall be specified records shall be maintained for qualified processes, for qualified equipment and for qualified personnel as appropriate (see 15)

## **9 Inspection and testing**

### **9.1 General**

The facilities shall establish documented procedures for inspection and testing activities in order to verify that the specified requirement for the product are met

The required inspection and testing and the records to be established shall be detailed in the quality plan or documented procedures

### **9.2 Receiving inspection and testing**

---

### 9.2.1

the facility shall ensure that incoming product is not used or processed (except in the circumstances described in 9.2.3) until it has been inspected or otherwise verified as conforming to specified requirements verification of conformance to the specified requirements shall be in accordance with the quality plan and/or documented procedures

### 9.2.2

**in determining the amount and nature of receiving inspection, consideration shall be given to the amount of control exercised at the subcontractor's premises in determining the amount and nature of receiving inspection, consideration shall be given to the recorded evidence of conformance provided by the subcontractor**

### 9.2.3

where incoming product is released for urgent production purposes prior to verification, it shall be positively identified in order to permit immediate recall and replacement in the event of nonconformity to specified requirements where incoming product is released for urgent production purposes prior to verification, it shall be positively recorded (see 15)

## 9.3 In-process inspection and testing

the facility shall inspect and test the product as required by the quality plan and/or documented procedures the facility shall hold the product until the required inspection and test have been completed or necessary reports have been received and verified, except when product is released under positive –recall procedures (see 9.2.3) release under positive recall procedures shall not preclude inspecting and testing of the product as required by the quality plan or the documented procedures

## 9.4 Final inspection and testing

the facility shall carry out all final inspection and testing in accordance with the quality plan and/or procedures to complete the evidence of conformance of the finished product to the specified requirements the quality plan and/or procedures for final inspection and testing shall require that all specified inspection and tests, including those specified either on receipt of product or in-process, have been carried out the quality plan and/or procedures for final inspection and testing shall require that the results of all specified requirements no product shall be dispatched until all data and documentation associated with the activities in the quality plan and/or documented procedures have are available and authorized.

## 9.5 Inspection and test records

the facility shall establish and maintain records which provide evidence that the product has been inspected and/or tested these records shall show clearly whether the product has passed or failed the inspections and/or tests according to defined acceptable criteria where the product fails to pass any inspection and/or test, the procedures for control of non conforming product shall apply (see 12) records shall identify the inspection authority responsible for the release of product (see 15)

---

## 10 Control of inspection, measuring and test equipment

### 10.1 General

the facility shall establish procedures to control inspection, measuring and test equipment (including test software) used by the facility to demonstrate the conformance of product to the specified requirements the facility shall maintain the documented procedures established to control inspection, measuring and test equipment (including test software) used by the facility to demonstrate the conformance of product to the specified requirements

the facility shall establish documented procedures to calibrate inspection, measuring and test equipment (including test software) used by the facility to demonstrate the conformance of product to the specified requirements the facility shall maintain the documented procedures established to calibrate inspection, measuring and test equipment (including test software) used by the facility to demonstrate the conformance of product to the specified requirements

the facility shall establish documented procedures to maintain inspection, measuring and test equipment (including test software) used by the facility to demonstrate the conformance of product to the specified requirements the facility shall maintain the documented procedures established to maintain inspection, measuring and test equipment (including test software) used by the facility to demonstrate the conformance of product to the specified requirements

inspection, measuring and test equipment shall be used in a manner which ensures that the measurement uncertainty is known and is consistent with the required measurements capability where test software or comparative references such as test hardware are used as suitable forms of inspection, they shall be checked to prove that they are capable of verifying the acceptability of product, prior to release for use during production, installation and servicing

where test software or comparative references such as test hardware are used as suitable forms of inspection, they shall be checked to prove that they are capable of verifying the acceptability of product, prior to release for use during installation

where test software or comparative references such as test hardware are used as suitable forms of inspection, they shall be checked to prove that they are capable of verifying the acceptability of product, prior to release for use during servicing test software or comparative references such as test hardware that are used as suitable forms of inspection shall be rechecked at prescribed intervals

the facility shall establish the extent and frequency of such checks

the facility shall maintain records of checks as evidence of control (see 15)

where the suitability of technical data pertaining to the inspection, measuring and test equipment is a specified requirement, such data shall be made available, when required by the institution, for verification that the inspection, measuring and test equipment is functionally adequate.

### 10.2 Control procedure

the facility shall determine the measurements to be made and the accuracy required and shall select the appropriate inspection, measuring and test equipment that is

---

capable of the necessary accuracy and precision the facility shall identify all inspection, measuring and test equipment that can affect product quality

the facility shall calibrate and adjust all identified inspection, measuring and test equipment that can affect product quality at prescribed intervals, or prior to use, against certified equipment having known valid relationship to internationally or nationally recognized standards where no recognized international or national standards exist, the basis used for calibration shall be documented

the facility shall define the process employed for the calibration of inspection, measuring and test equipment, including details of equipment type, unique identification, location, frequency of checks, check method, acceptance criteria and the action to be taken when results are unsatisfactory the facility shall identify inspection, measuring and test equipment with a suitable indicator or approved identification record to show the status

the facility shall maintain calibration records for inspection, measuring and test equipment (see 15)

the facility shall assess and document the validity of previous inspection and test results when inspection, measuring and test equipment is found to be out of calibration

the facility shall ensure the environmental conditions are suitable for the calibrations, inspections, measurements and tests being carried out

the facility shall ensure that the handling, precision and storage of inspection, measuring and test equipment such that the accuracy and fitness for use are maintained

the facility shall safeguard inspection, measuring and test facility, including both test hardware and test software, from adjustment which would invalidate the calibration status

## **11 Inspection and test status**

the inspection and test status of product shall be identified by suitable means, which indicate the conformance or nonconformance of product with regard to inspection and test performed

the identification of inspection and test status shall be maintained , as defined in the quality plan and/or documented procedures throughout production of the product to ensure that only product that has passed the required inspections and tests (or released under an authorized concession ( see 13.2) is dispatched, used or installed

the identification of inspection and test status shall be maintained, as defined in the quality plan and/or documented procedures throughout installation of the product to ensure that only product that has passed the required inspections and tests (or released under an authorized concession (see 13.2) is dispatched, used or installed

the identification of inspection and test status shall be maintained, as defined in the quality plan and/or documented procedures throughout installation of the product to ensure that only product that has passed the required inspections and tests (or released under an authorized concession (see 13.2) is dispatched, used or installed

## **12 Control of non conforming products**

---

## **12.1 General**

the facility shall establish documented procedures to ensure that product does not conform to specified requirements is prevented from unintended use or installation  
the facility shall maintain the documented procedures established to ensure that product does not conform to specified requirements is prevented from unintended use or installation

control shall provide for identification of non conforming product

control shall provide for identification of non conforming product

control shall provide for evaluation of non conforming product

control shall provide for segregation (when practical ) of non conforming product

control shall provide for disposition of non conforming product

control shall provide for notification to the functions concerned

## **12.2 Review and disposition of non conforming product**

the responsibility for review of non conforming product shall be defined  
the authority for the disposition of non conforming product shall be defined

non conforming product shall be reviewed in accordance with documented procedures, it may be:

- One) reworked to meet the specified requirements
- Two) accepted with or without repair by concession, provided that the quality mark shall not be placed thereon
- Three) regarded for alternative applications
- Four) rejected or scrapped

where applicable by the contract, the proposed use or repair of product (see 12.2b) which does not conform to specified requirements shall be reported for concession by the customer or customer's representative  
the description of the nonconformity that has been accepted, and of repairs, shall be recorded to denote the actual condition (see 15)  
repair and/or reworked product shall be re-inspected in accordance with the quality plan and/or documented procedures

## **13 Corrective and preventive action**

### **13.1 General**

the facility shall establish documented procedures for implementing corrective action

the facility shall maintain the documented procedures established for implementing corrective action

---

the facility shall establish documented procedures for implementing preventive action

the facility shall maintain the documented procedures established for implementing preventive action

any corrective action taken to eliminate the causes of actual or potential non conformities shall be to a degree appropriate to the magnitude of problems and commensurate with the risks encountered

any preventive action taken to eliminate the causes of actual or potential non conformities shall be to a degree appropriate to the magnitude of problems and commensurate with the risks encountered

the facility shall implement any changes to the documented procedures resulting from corrective action

the facility shall record any changes to the documented procedures resulting from corrective action

the facility shall implement any changes to the documented procedures resulting from preventive action

the facility shall record any changes to the documented procedures resulting from preventive action

### **13.2 Corrective action**

the procedures for corrective action shall include the effective handling of customer complaints and reports of product non conformities

*The procedures for corrective action shall include investigation of the cause of non-conformities relating to product, to process and to quality system and recording the results of the investigation (see 15).*

The procedures for corrective action shall include the determination of the corrective action needed to eliminate the causes of non-conformities.

The procedures for corrective action shall include the application of controls to ensure that corrective action is taken.

The procedures for corrective action shall include the application of controls to ensure that the corrective action taken is effective.

### **13.3 Preventive action.**

*The procedures for preventive action shall include the use of appropriate sources of information such processes and work operations which affect product quality, concessions, audit results quality records, service reports and customer complaints to detect, analyze and eliminate potential causes of non conformities.*

---

The procedures for preventive action shall include the initiation of preventive action.

The procedures for preventive action shall include the application of controls to ensure that preventive action taken is effective.

The procedures for preventive action shall include ensuring that the relevant information on actions taken is submitted for management review (see 1.3).

## **14. Handling, Storage, Packaging , Preservation and delivery**

### **14.1 General**

*The facility shall establish documented procedures handling of product.*

The facility shall maintain the documented procedures established for handling of product.

The facility shall establish documented procedures for storage of product.  
The facility shall maintain the documented procedures established for storage of product.

The facility shall establish documented procedures for packaging of product.

The facility shall maintain the documented procedures established for packaging of product.

The facility shall establish documented procedures for preservation of product.

The facility shall maintain the documented procedure established for preservation of product.

The facility shall establish documented procedures for delivery of product .

The facility shall maintain the documented procedures established for delivery of product.

### **14.2 Handling.**

*The facility shall provide methods of handling product that prevent damage or deterioration.*

### **14.3 Storage.**

*The facility shall use designated storage areas or stock rooms to prevent damage or deterioration of product pending use or delivery.*

---

*Appropriate methods for authorizing receipt to the designated storage areas shall be stipulated.*

*Appropriate methods for authorizing dispatch from the dispatch from the designated storage areas shall be stipulated in order to detect deterioration, the condition of product in stuck shall be assessed at appropriate intervals.*

#### **14.4 Packaging.**

*The facility shall control packing to the extent necessary to ensure conformance to requirements of achieving the quality mark.*

*The facility shall control marking processing (including materiel used, the position of the label and other illustrative data) to the necessary to ensure conformance to requirements of achieving the quality mark.*

#### **14.5 Preservation.**

*The facility shall apply appropriate methods for preservation of product when the product is under the facility's control.*

*The facility shall apply appropriate methods for segregation of product when the product is under the facility's control.*

#### **14.6 Delivery.**

*The facility shall arrange for the protection of the quality of product after final inspection and test.*

*Where contractually specified, the protection of the quality of product shall be expanded to include delivery to destination.*

### **15 Control of Quality Records**

*The facility shall establish documented procedures for identification of quality records.*

---

*The facility shall maintain the documented procedures established for identification of quality records.*

*The facility shall establish documented procedures for collection of quality records.*

*The facility shall maintain the documented procedures established for collection of quality records .*

*The facility shall establish documented procedures for indexing of quality records.*

*The facility shall maintain the documented procedures established for indexing of quality records.*

*The facility shall establish documented procedures for access of quality records.*

*The facility shall maintain the documented procedures established for access of quality records.*

*The facility shall establish documented procedures for filing of quality records.*

*The facility shall maintain the documented procedures established for filing of quality records.*

*The facility shall establish documented procedures for storage of quality records.*

*The facility shall maintain the documented procedures established for storage of quality records.*

*The facility shall establish documented procedures for maintenance of quality records.*

*The facility shall maintain the documented procedures established for maintenance of quality records.*

*The facility shall establish documented procedures for disposition of quality records.*

---

*The facility shall maintain the documented procedures established for disposition of quality records.*

*Quality records shall be maintained to demonstrate conformance to specified requirements.*

*Quality records shall be maintained to demonstrate the effective operation of the quality system penitent quality records from the subcontractor shall be an element of these data all quality records shall be legible.*

*All quality records shall be stored in such a way that they are readily retrievable in facilities that provide a suitable environment to prevent damage or deterioration and to prevent loss retention times of quality records shall established.*

*Retention times of quality records shall be recorded*

*Quality records shall be made available for evaluation by the institution at any time in order to verify the conformance with these requirements .*

## **16 Internal quality audits**

*The facility shall establish documented procedures for planning internal quality audits.*

*The facility shall maintain the documented procedures establish for planning internal quality audits.*

*The facility shall establish documented procedures implementing internal quality audits.*

*The facility shall maintain the documented procedures established for implementing internal quality audits internal quality audits shall be scheduled on the basis of status and importance of activity.*

*Personnel independent of those having direct responsibility for the activity being audited shall carry out internal quality audits.*

---

*The results of the audits shall be recorded (see 15).*

*The results of audits shall be brought to the attention of those having responsibly in the area audited.*

*The management personnel responsible for the area audits shall take timely corrective action on deficiencies found during the audit.*

*Follow-up activities shall verify the implementation of the corrective action taken.*

*Follow-up activities shall verify the effectiveness of the corrective action taken.*

*Follow-up activities shall record the implementation of the corrective action (see 15) .*

*Follow-up activities shall record effectiveness of the corrective action taken (see 15) .*

## **17 Training**

*The facility shall establish document procedures for identifying training needs for all personnel profaning activities affecting quality.*

*The facility shall maintain the documented procedures established for identifying training needs for all personnel performing work which affects quality*

*The facility shall establish document procedures for providing training for all personnel performing activities affecting quality*

*The facility shall maintain document procedures for providing training for all personnel performing activities affecting quality*

*Personnel performing specific assigned tasks shall be qualified on the basis of appropriate education, training, and/or experience, as required*

*Appropriate records of training shall be maintained (see 15)*

---

*Where servicing is a requirement of the standard, the facility shall establish documented procedures for performing the specified service*

*Where serving is a requirement of the standard, the facilities shall maintain documented procedures established for performing the specified service*

*Where serving is a requirement of the standard, the facilities shall establish documented procedures for verifying that servicing meets the requirements*

*Where servicing is a requirement of the standard, the facility shall maintain the documented procedures established for verifying that servicing meets the requirements.*

*Where servicing is a requirement of the standard, the facility shall establish documented procedures for reporting that servicing meets the requirements.*

*Where servicing is a requirement of the standard, the facility shall the maintain documented procedures established for reporting that servicing meets the requirements.*

## **18 Statistical techniques**

### **19.1 Identification of need**

*The facility shall identify the need for statistical techniques required for establishing process capability.*

*The facility shall identify that need for statistical techniques required for controlling process capability.*

*The facility shall identify the need for statistical techniques required for verifying process capability.*

*The facility shall identify the need for statistical techniques required for establishing product characteristics.*

---

*The facility shall identify the need for statistical techniques required for controlling product characteristics.*

*The facility shall identify the need for statistical techniques required for verifying product characteristics.*

**19.2 Procedures.**

*The facility shall establish documented procedures to implement the application of statistical techniques identified in 19.1*

*The facility shall maintain the documented procedures established to implement the application of dataistical technique identified in 19.1*

*The facility shall establish documented procedures to control the application of statistical techniques identified in 19.1*

*The facility shall maintain the documented procedures established to control the application of statistical techniques identified in 19.1*

**Table (1) – Mandatory Documented Procedures**

<b>#</b>	<b>The Procedure</b>	<b>Requirement No.</b>
1	Contract Review	3
2	Data & Documents Control	4
3	Purchasing	5
4	Inspection & Testing	9
5	Control of Inspection, Measuring, and Test Equipment	10
6	Control of Non Conforming Products	12
7	Corrective & Preventive Action	13
8	Handling, Storage, Packaging, Preservation and Delivery	14
9	Control of Quality Records	15
10	Internal Quality Audits	16
11	Training	17

**Table (2) – Conditional Documented Procedures**

<b>#</b>	<b>The Procedure</b>	<b>Requirement No.</b>
1	Control of Customer – Supplied Products	6
2	Product Identification & Tractability	7
3	Process Control	8
4	Servicing	18
5	Statistical Techniques	19

**Table (3) – Quality Records**

<b>#</b>	<b>The Procedure</b>	<b>Requirement No.</b>
1	Management Review	1.3
2	Contract Review	3
3	Acceptable Subcontractors	5.2
4	Any Customer-Supplied Products that are either Lost, Damaged or otherwise unsuitable for use	6
5	Product Identification Methods	7

6	<i>Qualified Processes, Equipment, and Personnel</i>	8
7	<i>Incoming Products that were released for Urgent Production Purposes Prior to Verification</i>	9.2.3
8	<i>Defined Inspection Authority Responsible for Release of Products</i>	9.5

**Table (3) – Quality Records (Continues... )**

<b>#</b>	<b>The Procedure</b>	<b>Requirement No.</b>
9	<i>Evidences (Test Hardware, Software or Reference Materials) that proves Conduction Checks on the Validity of Inspection, Measuring &amp; Inspection Equipment</i>	10
10	<i>Calibration of Inspection, Measuring , and Testing Equipment</i>	10.2
11	<i>Description of Non conformities Relating to the Products, the Process and Quality System</i>	12.2
12	<i>Results of the Investigation in the Causes of Non Conformities Relating to the Products, the Process and Quality System</i>	13.2
13	<i>Results of the Internal Audits</i>	16
14	<i>Verification of Implementing the Corrective Actions Proposed According to the Results of the Internal Audits and its Effectiveness</i>	16
15	<i>Training</i>	17

---

**THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN**  
**MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**

**AGRICULTURE LAW**  
**No. 20/1973**

---

**THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN  
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE**

**AGRICULTURE LAW  
No. 20/1973**

---

**Translated By : O.T. Muslih, Translation House,  
Telefax: (962-6) 5689459,**

**Checked By : 1- Mohammad Mubayideen  
Ministry of Agriculture  
2- Agr. Eng. Falah Ibrahim Salah  
Ministry of Agriculture**

---

## INDEX

### AGRICULTURE LAW NO. 20/1973

	<u>Article</u>
<b>Introductory Provisions</b>	1-2
<b>Book One : Agricultural Wealth</b>	
Chapter One : Organization of the Agricultural Produce	3-5
Chapter Two : Registration of Cultivar Crops	6-12
Chapter Three : Seeds of Agricultural Crops	
Part One : Seed Production	13-18
Part Two : Concentration Areas of certified Seeds	19-24
Part Three : Eradication of odd Plants (Roguing)	25-28
Part Four : Seeds Screening & Cleaning Stations.	29-31
Part Five : Seed Testing	32-34
Part Six : Importation & Exportation of Seeds	35-37
Part Seven : Seed Trading	38-57
Chapter Four : Organization of Fruit Orchards and Nurseries	43-49
Chapter Five : Erection & Operation of Olive Presses	50-51
Chapter Six : Agricultural Fertilizers	52-57
Chapter Seven : Plant Protection	
Part One : Agricultural Pest Control	58-63
Part Two : Agricultural Pesticide	64-69
Part Three : Agricultural Quarantine	70-76
Part Eight : Agricultural Acquisition Card	<u>Article</u> 77-80
Part Nine : Maintenance of Trees & Plants	81-88
Part Ten : Forestry Wealth & Soil Conservation	89-106
General Articles	107-116
Part Eleven : Range Lands	117-132
<b>Book Two : Animal Wealth</b>	
Chapter One : Development & Protection of Animal Wealth	
Part One : Exportation & Importation of Animals	133-135
Part Two : Animal Feed	136-143
Part Three : Protection of Birds & Wild Animals and Organization of	144-155

---

		its Hunting	
	Part Four	: Apiculture & Sericulture	156-160
Chapter Two	: Animal Health		
	Part One	: Control of Animal Diseases	161-169
	Part Two	: Veterinary Quarantine	170-175
	Part Three	: Animals Slaughtering & Hides Flaying	176-180
	Part Four	: Pisciculture	180-186
General Provisions:	Organization of Marketing of Agricultural & Animal Products		29-31

---

# **Agricultural Law No. 20/1973**<sup>(1)</sup>

## **Introductory Provisions**

### **Article (1)**

*This Law shall be called the "Agriculture Law for the year 1973" and it shall be put into effect as from the publication thereof in the official gazette.*

### **Article (2)**

For the purposes of this Law, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

- Ministry : Ministry of Agriculture.  
Minister : Minister of Agriculture or whoever he authorizes of the Ministry of employees.

## **BOOK ONE** **Agriculture Wealth**

### **Chapter One** **Organization of The Agricultural Produce**

### **Article (3)**<sup>(2)</sup>

- 1- The following authorities shall be vested in the Minister:
- a- Determine the areas allocated for growing specific types of crops, with the exclusion of the Ministry farms and other fields prepared for agricultural experiments or primary propagation's of kinds of plants.
  - b- Conduct the agricultural crop rotation at the level of (land of one village) or at any other level.
  - c- Determine the system of crops planting alternation.
  - d- Determine the percentage of plantation of each crop as to the total lands under the disposal of farmers or total lands of the village.
  - e- Determine the dates of crops plantation and collection as well as removal of the waste thereof.

---

<sup>(1)</sup> This Law was published on page 882, Issue No. 2419 dated 16/5/1973 of the official gazette.

N.B. : Article (20-b) of the State's Property Administration Law No. 17/1974, published in part 3 of the Jordan Legislation Encyclopedia - State Funds & Property, stimulated that "this Law rescinds any of the provisions stipulated in the Agriculture Law No. 20/1973 which are in contradiction with the provisions thereof.

<sup>(2)</sup> This Article has been so amended considering the text thereof as paragraph (1), and paragraph (2,3), were added thereto under the amended Law No.5/1986, published in the official gazette, p-90, Issue 3368, of 16/1/1986.

- 
- f- Organize agricultural contests and fairs as well as determine the categories of prizes due to the contestants.
  - g- Determine the methods of crop plantation, seeds requirements, types and requirements of fertilizers and its cultivar practices such as servicing, irrigation and fertilizing.
- 2- The Minister shall determine the percentage of each crop permitted to be planted in relation to the total area of lands under the possession of farmer or to the total area of the village lands, and he may also exclude, from time to time, some entities and lands of such percentages for technical, economic or supply considerations.
- 3-<sup>(3)</sup> Whoever violates the provisions of clause (a, b, c, d and e) of the paragraph (1) of this Article and the provisions of paragraph (2) thereof, as well as the decisions issued pursuant thereto, shall be penalized by a minimum fine of (25) Dinars and not more than (50) Dinars for each donum or a fraction thereof.

### **Agricultural Projects**

#### **Article (4)**<sup>(4)</sup>

The Ministry may set up and run the agricultural projects at any area in the Kingdom in realization of the objects intended by this Law, including:

- a- Rendering of works and services related to agricultural wealth of all kinds and types as well as the development thereof.
- b- Developing and preserving of animal wealth.
- c- Erecting housing units on the agricultural projects or in a form annexed thereto.
- d- Providing water for the various requirements of the agricultural projects.
- e- Carrying out any works or services required by and necessary for the agricultural projects including the provision thereof with machinery and agricultural materials.

#### **Article (5)**<sup>(5)</sup>

- a- The lands on which any agricultural projects has been erected, including the housing projects erected on the project or annexed thereto, may be acquired by the citizens residing in the project area through sale. Moreover, selling and renting of services and machinery as well as the other materials of the project or relating thereto to those citizens.

---

<sup>(3)</sup> This Article has been so amended considering the text thereof and replaced with the current text under the Amended Law No. 6/1986, published on page 93, Issue No. 3368 dated 16/1/1986 of the official gazette.

<sup>(4)</sup> This Article has been so amended considering the text thereof and substituted with the current text under the Amended Law No. 6/1986, published on page 93, Issue No. 3368 dated 16/1/1986 of the official gazette.

<sup>(5)</sup> This Article has been so amended by abrogating the original text and substituting it with the current text under the temporary amended law No. 21/1976, published on page 566, Issue No. 2613 dated 16/3/1976 of the official gazette.

- 
- b- The terms, methods and prices and considerations of sale and renting operations provided for under paragraph (a) hereof as well as the competent authority thereto shall be determined through by-laws issued by the Council of Ministers.

## **Chapter Two**

### **Registration of Cultivar Crops**

#### **Article (6)**

*The Minister shall pass a resolution in which he determines the (agricultural crops) upon which the provisions of this Chapter shall govern.*

#### **Article (7)**

A committee called (Registration of agricultural Crop Cultivar Committee) shall be formed in the Ministry of Agricultural and shall be referred to, for the purposes of this Chapter, as "The Committee", the formation as well as the operation system thereof shall be carried out under a resolution passed by the Minister.

This committee shall concerned with the study of the applications of the registration of the cultivar of agricultural crops, giving of names thereto, cancellation of the registration thereof and the recommendation to pass the resolutions which are necessary for the implementation of the provisions of this Chapter.

#### **Article (8)**

*The application for the registration of the agricultural crops cultivar should be submitted to the Chairman of the Committee.*

#### **Article (9)**

*The Committee may request the applicant to provide whatever samples seeds it specifies of the cultivar to be registered, in order to make experimentation thereon.*

*It may also entrust the competent technical staff at the Ministry to conduct the experiments and tests thereon, provided that the period of such experiments should not be less than three years, and the new cultivar may not be registered unless it has been substantiated through experiment that it is superior to the other cultivar in one of its agricultural characteristics or economic advantages.*



---

### **Article (10)**

*The Minister shall issue, upon a recommendation of the Committee, a decision concerning the registration or cancellation of registration of the cultivar, and ban the plantation of a new cultivar before its registration.*

### **Article (11)**

The Minister may ban, in whole or in part, the plantation of the crops covered by the provisions of this Chapter other than the registered cultivar as of the beginning of the agricultural season which follows the date of issue of the banning resolution. However, it shall be permissible, for scientific purposes in order to derive new cultivar, to plant unregistered cultivar of crops, provided that a licence is obtained from the Minister and the location and area to be planted with such cultivar is specified.

### **Article (12)**

*Whoever violates the provisions of Articles (10) and (11), or the resolutions passed in execution thereto shall be penalized by a minimum fine of one Dinar and not more than five Dinars for each donum or the fraction thereof.*

## **Chapter Three** **Seeds of Agricultural Crops**

### **Part One** **Seed Production**

### **Article (13)**

For the purposes of this Law:

The term "Seeds" shall mean any part of a plant grown for the propagation of all types of agricultural crops. The Minister shall determine, by a decision issued by him, the agricultural crops governed by the provisions of this Chapter as well as the meaning of the technical terms included therein.

### **Article (14)**

A committee shall be formed at the Ministry under the name of "Agricultural Crops Seeds Committee" and hereinafter shall be referred to, for the purposes of this

---

Chapter as the "Committee". The formation as well as the method of its operation shall be governed by a decision passed by the Minister.

This committee shall be concerned with the formulation of the seeds production policy, determination of its specifications and the necessary instructions for the implementation of the provisions of this Chapter.

### **Article (15)**

It shall not be allowed, without a licence from the Minister, to produce seeds of one of the following grades of propagation:

- a- Basic seeds.
- b- Registered seeds.
- c- Certified seeds.

The Minister shall, upon a recommendation from the committee, issue a decision concerning the determination of the specifications of the seeds of each of the propagation grades as well as the method of its production. The licence should follow these methods.

### **Article (16)**

*Any person contracted with the Ministry to produce one of the propagation grades or others should plant the seeds he has received from the Ministry in his land which is specified in the contract, and he may neither mix them or replanting his plantation with other seeds or with the seeds of the produced crop with any other crop. Moreover, he should preserve its purity and deliver to the Ministry the quantities of produce it requires.*

### **Article (17)**

*Whoever violates the provisions of Article (15) or the resolutions issued in implementation thereof shall be penalized by a minimum fine of one Dinar and not more than five Dinar for each donum or a fraction thereof.*

### **Article (18)**

*Whoever violates the provisions of Article (16) or the resolutions issued in implementation thereof shall be penalized by a minimum fine of five Dinars for each ton or a fraction thereof of the seeds he has received from the Ministry.*

---

## **Part Two**

### **Concentration Areas of Certified Seeds**

#### **Article (19)**

*The term "Concentration" shall mean, for the purposes of this Chapter, the areas determined by the Minister to generalize the "Seeds of certified cultivars" of the agricultural produce.*

#### **Article (20)**

The Minister may pass annual decisions for the appropriation of certain concentration areas to generalize the cutlivars of certified seeds for the agricultural produce.

It shall be prohibited to plant any of such cultivars of certified seeds in areas other than the concentration areas.

However, the Minister may limit the plantation in these areas to the certified seeds which are distributed by the Ministry of the entities commissioned by it. Also, he may permit the use of the cultivars of seeds presented by the owners thereof to the Ministry for testing and determining the fitness thereof for planting in accordance with the practices relating to the testing of the certified seeds.

The Minister shall issue decisions of the proceedings to be followed for issuing the improved seeds and which are allocated for the concentration areas.

#### **Article (21)**

*Each possessor (as defined in Article (77) hereof), in the concentration areas, who has received certified seeds, should preserve its purity and not to mix them with other seeds at any stage nor use them in purposes other than the plantation of his land. Further, it shall be prohibited to mix he produce thereof with other produce from lands outside the concentration areas.*

---

## **Article (22)**

Any farmer who has received seeds -for planting in the concentration areas- should send -out of his produce- to the Ministry stores the quantity determined by the Minister in return of a price.

The Minister shall pass a decision concerning the proceedings and conditions to the adopted in this respect.

## **Article (23)**

*Whoever violates the provisions of Article (20) or the resolutions issued in implementation thereto, shall be penalized by a minimum fine of one Dinar and not more than five Dinars for each donum or a fraction thereof.*

## **Article (24)**

*Whoever violates the provisions of Article (21) and (22) or the decisions issued in implementation thereof shall be penalized by a minimum fine of five Dinars for each ton or a fraction thereof of the seeds he had received from the Ministry.*

## **Part Three** **Eradication of Odd Plants (Roguing)**

## **Article (25)**

*The term "Odd Plants" shall include all plants which differ in their greenery, blooming or fruit like characteristics to the characteristics of the type of planted crop.*

## **Article (26)**

- a- Each possessor should eradicate the odd plants appearing in his plantation at all stages of its growth under the guidance and supervision of the competent staff of the Ministry.
- b- The Minister shall determine the cultivars of crop and the areas thereof that are governed by the provisions of this Article and the dates specified for completing the purification processes as well as the types of odd plants which should be eradicated in each case.

- 
- c- However, the Minister may decide to eradicate the odd plants at the expense of the Ministry in the concentration areas referred to in the foregoing Part.

### **Article (27)**

The Minister may, if the possessor refrains from eradicating the odd plants in his land or upon his default in carrying out same as required, order the removal of the reasons of violation at the expense of the violator. However, in the event the odd plants are not eradicated, the Ministry shall distinguish the produced crop by a special mark, and, in such a case, the crop may not be mixed with any other crop and the violator shall be deprived of any allowance or bonus which may be awarded by the Ministry or other entities.

### **Article (28)**

*Whoever violates Article (26) or the resolutions passed in implementation thereof shall be penalized by a minimum fine of five Dinars and not more than thirty Dinars.*

## **Part Four**

### **Seeds Screening & Cleaning Stations**

### **Article (29)**

It shall be prohibited to build stations for screening, cleaning or preparing the seeds or agricultural crops.

The Minister shall issue a resolution of the proceedings and terms required for obtaining the licence.

### **Article (30)**

*The Minister shall issue a resolution to outline therein the prerequisites to be existing in the seeds presented for screening and the treatments of the seeds prepared for seed production as well as the instructions to be observed in the screenings cleaning, preparation, packing, method of disposing with the prepared seeds, screening residue and the records to be kept by the Managers of the screening stations.*

---

### **Article (31)**

*Whoever violates the provisions of either Article (29) or Article (30) or the resolutions issued in implementation thereof shall be penalized by a minimum fine of five Dinar and not more than thirty Dinars, in addition to the confiscation of the seeds and closing down the station upon violating Article (29).*

## **Part Five** **Seed Testing**

### **Article (32)**

*The seeds may neither be sold nor offered for sale or use except after testing and determining its fitness by a committee formed by the Minister for this purpose, and it shall be pre-requisite to be accompanied by cards comprising the particulars laid down by the Minister.*

### **Article (33)**

The Minister shall issue a decision (for each type of the seeds of agricultural crops) outlining therein the following:

- a- The acceptance levels required to be existing in the seeds in order to consider them suitable for planting.
- b- The method of sample taking and specify the testing places thereof.
- c- The rules to be followed upon testing.
- d- The date of beginning and ending of the testing season.
- e- The period during which the results of testing should be reported to the concerned parties and the manner of notification.
- f- The method of packing the seeds and preserving them after testing as well as the specifications of packages, determination of the weights thereof and the method to be followed in its numbering, closing, sealing and approving the preservation of seeds.
- g- The specifications of labels to be affixed on the seeds packages and the particular to be included therein.
- h- The period of validity of the seeds for plantation and the measures to be taken after the expiry of this period.
- i- The method of preparing the seeds remaining from the previous seasons, method and timing of re-testing them of same -clauses (a, f, g, h, and i).

### **Article (34)**

---

*Whoever violates Articles (32) and (33) or the resolutions passed in implementation thereto shall be penalized by a minimum fine of twenty Dinar and not more than fifty Dinars.*

## **Part Six**

### **Importation and Exportation of Seeds**

#### **Article (35)**

*The seeds may not imported or exported without a license from the Ministry.*

#### **Article (36)**

The licence shall be issued by a recommendation from the committee with due observance of the provisions of the agricultural quarantine.

The Minister shall issue a decision of the proceedings and required conditions for obtaining the licence.

#### **Article (37)**

*Whoever violates the provisions of Article (35) shall be penalized by a minimum fine of twenty Dinar and not more than fifty Dinars.*

## **Part Seven**

### **Seed Trading**

#### **Article (38)**

The trading in seeds shall be carried out under a licence issued in accordance with the conditions and instructions issued by the Minister.

The provision does not apply to the owner or possessor of the agricultural land if he distributes the seeds amongst the lessees of his land or sells same to them.

#### **Article (39)**

*The advertisement or publication of the particulars on the seeds should be in conformity with the specifications established by the Ministry in respect thereof.*

---

### **Article (40)**

*The Minister shall issue the required resolutions for fixing the selling prices of seeds after seeking the opinion of the committee.*

### **Article (41)**

*Whoever violates the provisions of Article (38) (first paragraph) or the resolutions passed in implementation thereof shall be penalized by a minimum fine of twenty Dinars and not more than fifty Dinars.*

### **Article (42)**

*Whoever violates the provisions of Articles (39) and (40) or the resolutions passed in implementation thereof shall be penalized by a minimum fine of thirty Dinars and not more than one hundred Dinars.*

## **Chapter Four** **Organization of Fruit Orchards & Nurseries**

### **Article (43)**

Whoever wishes to establish a fruit orchard or expand the area of an existing orchard should inform the Ministry in advance about the land location and area as well as the types of fruit trees to be planted. The Minister should express the opinion thereon within thirty days as of the date receipt of the application to his office, otherwise the application shall be deemed as accepted.

Orchards allocated for experiments, scientific researches and gardens shall be excluded from the aforesaid.

### **Article (44)**

It shall not be permissible to establish nurseries for the growing of fruit seedlings and others for the purpose of sale or move a nursery from its place without a licence from the Minister.

The Minister shall determine the terms of the licence.

---

### **Article (45)**

*The Minister shall issue a resolution in which he outlines the methods which should be followed by the nursery owners in growing and grafting the fruit seedlings and preserving the cultivars thereof as well as the records which should be kept by them and methods or recording therein.*

### **Article (46)**

*The orchards owners may establish private nurseries in accordance with the terms and instructions issued by the Minister.*

### **Article (47)**

*The fruit seedlings or other plants may neither be sold nor offered for sale except from a licenced store in accordance with the terms and instructions decided by the Minister.*

### **Article (48)**

*The Minister shall pass an annual decision in which he determines the selling prices of seedlings after seeking the opinion of a committee which he forms this purpose.*

### **Article (49)**

*Whoever violates the provisions of Articles 43, 44, 45, and 47 or the resolutions passed in implementation thereof shall be penalized by a minimum fine of five Dinars and not more than thirty Dinars.*

## **Chapter Five** **Erection and Operation of Olive Presses**

### **Article (50)**

*No olive press may be established or operated except with a licence in accordance with the instructions issued by the Minister in which he outlines the recording forms which the press administration*

---

*should keep as well as the method of recording therein and inspection thereof.*

**Article (51)**

*Whoever violates the provisions of Article (50) or the resolutions passed in implementation thereof shall be penalized by a minimum fine of ten Dinars and not more than fifty Dinars.*

**Chapter Six**  
**Agricultural Fertilizers**

**Article (52)**

*(Agricultural Fertilizers) mean all types of chemical or organic fertilizers which are added to the soil or seed to mend them, improve their characteristics or to the plant to increase the production thereof.*

**Article (53)**

*The Minister shall form a committee called "Agricultural Fertilizers Committee" by a resolution in which he outlines the work system therein, and it shall be concerned with choosing and determining the types of agricultural fertilizers which may be traded and the prices thereof, as well as the specifications and its registration formalities, terms and methods of its uses as well as express an opinion towards all matters connected with the application of the provisions of this chapter.*

**Article (54)**

The Minister shall issue, upon the recommendation of the committee, resolutions in respect of the following matters:

- a- Types of fertilizers which are allowed to be used and the determination of the specifications thereof.

- 
- b- The terms and proceedings of licensing, importing, trading in and transporting of fertilizers from one place to another.
  - c- The proceedings of registration of the fertilizers.
  - d- The method of sample taking and analyzing the fertilizers as well as the methods of objection towards the results of analysis and safe-keeping of same.
  - e- Determine the selling prices of fertilizers.

### **Article (55)**

*It shall not be permissible to manufacture, prepare, sell, display for sale, import or clear the agricultural fertilizers from the customs without a licence from the Ministry. The provision of this Article shall not apply towards the organic fertilizers resulting from the local farms waste which are prepared for private use.*

### **Article (56)**

*The advertising or publication of particulars on the agricultural fertilizers should be in conformity with its specifications, terms of uses and instructions of the Ministry with regard to the use thereof.*

### **Article (57)**

*Every violator of the provisions of Articles 54, 55 and 56 or the resolutions passed in implementation thereof shall be penalized by a minimum fine of thirty Dinars and not more than one hundred Dinars. The fertilizers may not be confiscated if the violation is a shortage in weight.*

---

## **Chapter Seven** **Plants Protection**

### **Part One** **Agricultural Pest Control**

#### **Article (58)**

*The terms "pest" means any being which would afflict economic harm with the plant, and the term "plant" shall mean, for the purposes of this part, all kinds of seedlings, plants, grass, and wild plants as well as the fruit, seeds, and all other parts and products thereof.*

#### **Article (59)**

The Minister shall determine the kinds of agricultural pests and the prevention methods therefrom as well as the control means thereof and the measures to be taken therefor, especially:

- a- Determine the areas stricken with a certain pest, and the modification of the borders thereof, as well as the organization of moving the plants and other objects which are liable to transmit the pest from the affected area to another an unaffected or affected area.
- b- Outline the plants which cause the spreading of pests and the measures to be taken in respect thereof whether by banning the plantation, limiting the irrigation or by the removal or destruction thereof, or any other measures deemed necessary to prevent the spreading thereof.
- c- Issue instructions for controlling pests and specify the chemical materials and tools to be used in controlling, as well as specify the treatment and controlling operations carried out by the Ministry staff at the expense of the owner.
- d- Set up the terms and precautions concerning the treatment of vegetables and plants eaten fresh, or the fruit which are about to ripe by materials or preparations that contain substances which are poisonous or harmful to human or animal health.
- e- Lay out the instructions concerning the treatment of plants and controlling of pests.
- f- Determine the fees of treatment and pest controlling carried out by he competent Ministry staff at the expense of the plants owner, date of its collection, conditions of payment thereof and the cases of exemption therefrom in whole or in part.
- g- Lay out a system for controlling the desert locust.
- h- Outline the pests to be reported by the agricultural land possessor to the competent authorities and the methods of such reporting as well as specify the measures to be taken by him in the controlling and treatment thereof.

---

## **Article (60)**

*If the infection forms a source of hazard which threatens the plants due to the impossibility of treatment of the disease or emergence of a new pest with known effective treatment, the Minister may demand any action to be taken to stop the spread of the disease or pest including the eradication and destruction of the infected plants at the Ministry expense provided it undertakes to pay a fair compensation to the owner.*

## **Article (61)**

- a- The Minister may seize the required machinery, tools, chemical materials and the like or the means of transport against charge or price for the controlling of pests.
- b- The seizure shall be made by making an inventory of the seized items, substantiation of the condition thereof and the date of its delivery.
- c- The estimation of compensation for the listed items shall be by agreement within thirty days as of the date of completing the inventory, otherwise the concerned parties may refer the dispute to a (Compensation Committee) formed by the Minister for this purpose.
- d- The committee should issue its decision within thirty days from the date of referral of the dispute thereto and inform the concerned parties by registered mail within fifteen days of the date of its issue.
- e- The concerned parties may object against the decision of the compensation committee before the competent courts of first instance within ten days from the date of notification.
- f- The court shall make a decision on the objection in chambers and its decision shall be final.
- g- No court fees shall be charged against the objection.

## **Article (62)**

*The plants which are moved or offered for sale as well as the things used for its tying up and packing in violation of the provisions of this part or the implementation decisions thereof may be impounded.*

## **Article (63)**

There shall be penalized by a maximum fine of one hundred Dinars:

- a- Whoever violates one of the clauses (a, b, c, d, e, g, h) of Article 59 or the decisions passed in implementation thereof, or breached the proceedings taken in accordance with the provision of the first paragraph of Article (60).

- 
- b- Whoever violates the decisions passed pursuant to paragraph (a) of Article (61), or obstructs the seizure proceedings of the controlling supplies.

The judgment comprising the penalty shall include the order to implement all the measures required to remove the reasons of the violation at the violator's account.

## **Part Two** **Agricultural Pesticides**

### **Article (64)**

*The term "Agricultural Pesticides" shall be defined for the purposes of this part, as: the substances and preparations used in controlling the plant diseases, insects, rodents, grass, and other animal and plant beings, which are harmful to plants, as well as the preparations used in controlling the insects and ectoparasites detrimental to animals.*

### **Article (65)**

*The Minister shall form a committee called the "Agricultural Pesticide Committee" which shall be referred to hereinafter for the purposes of this part, as the "Committee" and shall be concerned with the selection or specification of the types of agricultural pesticides allowed to be used, its prices, specifications, registration proceedings and conditions of trading therein.*

### **Article (66)**

The Minister shall issue, upon the recommendation of the "Committee" the resolutions which are necessary for the implementation of the provisions of this part, especially, those concerning the following:

- a- Types of agricultural pesticides allowed to be imported and used as well as determination of the specifications and conditions of importation thereof.
- b- Conditions and licencing proceedings concerning the importation and trading in same.
- c- The manner of taking pesticide samples, analysis thereof and methods of objecting on the results of analysis and taking reservation thereon.
- d- Banning the transportation of some types of pesticides from one area to another.
- e- Determine the selling prices of the agricultural pesticides.

---

## **Article (67)**

The pesticides may not be manufactured, prepared, sold or offered for sale, imported, traded in or cleared without a licence from the Minister.

---

### **Article (68)**

The announcement of the pesticides or publication of data thereon should be carried out in conformity with its specifications, conditions, terms of uses, registration and instructions of the Ministry on the use thereof.

### **Article (69)**

The violator of the provisions of Articles (66, 67 and 68) or the decisions issued in implementation thereof shall be penalized by a minimum fine of thirty Dinars and not more than one hundred Dinars.

No decision may be passed for the confiscation of the pesticide if the subject of the violation is shortage in its weight.

## **Part Three**

### **Agricultural Quarantine**

### **Article (70)**

The term "plants" shall mean, for the purposes of this part:

Plants of all parts thereof whether roots, stems, leaves, flowers or seeds as well as in any condition it is in - i.e. even if dry. Also, the term: "Agricultural produce" shall mean the produce of plants origin and prepared in a manner that did not transform it from the plant nature thereof.

### **Article (71)**

The Minister shall form a committee called the "Agricultural Quarantine Committee" which shall be concerned with the submission of recommendations to the Minister for the issue of the implementation decisions of the provisions of this part.

### **Article (72)**

*Plants and agricultural products infected by pest which do not exist in the Kingdom may not be brought in. However, the Minister may permit the entry of some plants and agricultural products which are infected by certain types of such pests if it is possible to fully exterminate the pests therein with all stages thereof with the knowledge of the Ministry and at the expense of the owners thereof.*

---

### **Article (73)**

*Plants and agricultural products infected with pests existing in the Kingdom may not be brought in unless it has been possible to disinfect them before being cleared with the knowledge of the Ministry, and the Minister may permit the entry of some types of plants and agricultural products infected with certain types of pests if he deems that the entry thereof does not result in economic damages to the plantations or crops of the country.*

### **Article (74)**

*The Minister may, for the purposes of supplying the Kingdom, permit the entry of the plants and agricultural products which are imported for the purposes of supplies, even if they are or infected with pests which are or are not existing in the Kingdom if adequate measures can be taken to prevent the spread of these pests to the crops and plantation of the country, provided that such entry is made under the supervision of the Ministry and on the conditions it sets out. The importer shall absorb the expenses incurred in the implementation of such conditions.*

### **Article (75)**

The Minister may issue decisions concerning the following matters:

- a- Banning the importation of live beings which are harmful to agriculture, to the exclusion of those imported for scientific purposes under the conditions established by the Agricultural Quarantine Committee.
- b- Banning the importation of some plants, agricultural products and soil prepared for plantation or containing organic materials and plant waste, as well as the agricultural products left by ships, planes and other means of transport in protection of the agricultural wealth.
- c- Banning the exportation of plants and agricultural products in violation of the provisions of the agricultural quarantine of the importing countries.
- d- Conditions of licencing of importation and exportation of agricultural products and plants as well as cases of exemption thereof.
- e- Conditions pertaining to the transiting of consignments of plants and agricultural products through the territories of the Kingdom.
- f- Designating special places for the entry of consignments of certain plants or agricultural products.
- g- Measures to be taken concerning the consignments which are not permitted to enter or cross the territories of the Kingdom according to the provisions of this part.

- 
- h- Specify the charges to be collected in compliance with the proceedings provided for in this part and the implementation decisions or the conditions of exemption thereof.

---

## **Article (76)**

Whoever commits any violation to the provisions of Articles (71 and 73) or the decisions issued in implementation of one of the clauses (a, b, c, d, e, f and g) of Article (75) shall be penalized by a minimum fine of thirty Dinars and not more than one hundred.

The attempts to commit the crimes provided for in Articles (72 and 73) and the decisions issued in implementation of Article (75) shall be penalized by the penalty established for the same crime.

## **Chapter Eight** **Agricultural Acquisition Card**

### **Article (77)**

*The terms "acquirer" shall mean, for the purposes of this Law, every landlord or tenant who plants a land for his account or utilizes it in any manner. In case of agriculture tenancy, the landlord shall be considered acquirer, unless the two parties agree in writing under the contract, on substantiating the acquisition in the name of the tenant. On the other hand, the livestock cattle raisers shall also be treated as an acquirer, and the provisions of this Chapter shall apply thereon.*

### **Article (78)**

A register shall be opened in each village wherein the acquisition particulars and all agricultural particulars concerning every acquirer shall be recorded. The Minister shall form in each village an agricultural committee which shall be responsible for substantiating such particulars and specify the functions thereof.

The Ministry of Agricultural shall prepare, out of the register, the agricultural acquisition card in which the particulars concerning every acquirer shall be recorded.

### **Article (79)**

Every acquirer (or his deputy) should submit, during the timings determined by the Minister to the Cooperative Society or the Agricultural Committee a statement indicating therein amount of land, livestock or other things as detailed in the acquisition card in his possession and the changes occurring thereon from time to time. The (Agricultural Committee) should check, verify and approve such particulars prior to recording same in the register.

---

If the acquirer slackens in submitting what is required from him, the competent Ministry employee should include his name in the defaulters list and entrust the agricultural committee to submit the necessary particulars and recording same in the register. The Agricultural Committee should notify the acquirer thereof.

### **Article (80)**

The Minister of Agriculture shall pass resolutions for organizing the following matters:

- a- Designate the register forms, acquisition cards and all required papers as well as the recording methods therein, appointment of those in charge thereof and the rules of substantiating the changes which occur thereon. The registers and acquisition cards shall be considered as official papers.
- b- The methods of objection to the acquisition particulars, the authority which finalizes such an objection and the method of its formation as well as the proceedings to be followed by same.

## **Chapter Nine<sup>(6)</sup>** **Maintenance of Trees and Plants**

### **Article (81)**

The phrase "Administrative Governor" shall mean, for the purposes of this chapter, (Governors Assistant - District Director - Sub-District Director - Locality Director).

If damage is afflicted upon the plants, trees or seedlings by any persons(s) or the livestock thereof, the afflicted party may report the matter to the competent Administrative Governor, nearest police station or the Mukhtar who should report the matter to the Administrative Governor.

### **Article (82)**

The Administrative Governor, or his deputy, shall carry out an immediate inspection of the trespassed place to ascertain the extent of the sustained damage and estimate the appropriate compensation.

He may, if he deems that the trespassing has been deliberate or serious, refer the complaint to the competent Conciliation Court.

### **Article (83)**

---

<sup>(6)</sup> See also: The Maintenance of Tress & Plants Law No. 85/1966 which is published in this Chapter.

---

*If the damage has been afflicted by livestock, the acquirer thereof shall be considered responsible therefor, unless they are prove the responsibility of other parties.*

**Article (84)**

*It shall be prohibited for any one to cause his animals to enter into a place where the plantations are being harvested without the consent of the owner thereof.*

**Article (85)**

*The decisions of the Administrative Governor shall be appealed to the Governor within eight days as of the passing thereof if they are in presence, or from the date of the notification thereof if in absentia. The Governor's decision shall be conclusive.*

**Article (86)**

*If the perpetrator remained unknown, the Administrative Governor may impose a collective fine on he neighbourers or those who are believed to be (reasonably) responsible for causing the damage. Moreover, he may impose upon the perpetrator a fine up to five Dinars in addition to the compensation.*

**Article (87)**

*The Administrative Governor should observe the provisions of the Conciliation Courts Law with regard to the investigation, carrying out of the inspection and estimation of compensation, in as much as possible.*

**Article (88)**

*If a person leaves his animals (at large) and they cause damage to trees or plants, the Administrative Governor shall impose upon him a fine of five hundred Fils per head in addition to the payable compensation.*

---

## **Chapter Ten**

### **Forestry Wealth and Soil Conservation**

#### **Article (89)**

The following words and phrases shall have the meanings assigned thereto hereunder, unless the context provides otherwise:

- a- Forest Tress: Mean the forest trees and bushes whether they are graftable or not.
- b- Government Forests: Mean the State lands which are registered as forests or lands registered in the name of the Treasury of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, or road premises and streets covered in whole or in part with forestry vegetation.
- c- Private Forests: Mean any plant that grows by nature on the lands owned by natural or corporate persons such as forest trees and bushes whether grafttable or not.
- d- Forestry Materials: Mean any material existing on the forestry lands.

#### **Article (90)**

- a-
  1. No timber may be cut off from the government or private forests nor charcoal may be made prior to obtaining a utilization licence.
  2. No forestry material may be transported from one place to another prior to obtaining a transport permission.
  3. No forestry material my be cut off, collected, made, lift or transported prior to the payment of the charge thereof.
  4. No forestry tree, bush, forest seedling or plant of the government or private forests may be cut off, burnt, pruned or stripped of hulling or leaves by machine or hand.
  5. No unlicensed forestry material may be acquired, possessed or stored.
- b- The Minister shall issue resolutions which should be published in the official gazette wherein he specifies the proceedings and conditions in respect of obtaining the licences and forms thereof for the purposes of utilization, transport permits, cost of forestry materials and the fees to be paid.

#### **Article (91)**

- 1- Whoever violates Article (90) shall be penalized by incarceration for two weeks to one month and a fine of five Dinars up to (25) Dinars for each tree, bush or wilding or parts thereof, or for every three hundred kilos or part thereof of forestry materials if it is impossible to specify the number of cut trees as well as confiscate the forestry material and the cutting tools.
- 2- The driver of the means of transport with whom the unlicensed forestry materials were impounded shall be penalized with the same penalty provided for under paragraph (1) of this Article.

---

## **Article (92)**

- a- It shall not be permissible to live, erect houses, buildings and installations as well as drilling of wells and caves within the boundaries of the government forests.
- b- It is not permissible to lit fire or carry out acts that may cause the break of fire in the government forests and within a five hundred meters distance outside such boundaries.

## **Article (93)**

- a- The Minister may, upon the break out of fires in he forests, seize the required machines, materials and means of transport for utilization thereof in fighting the fires as well as compensate the proprietors thereof.
- b- Whoever causes the break out of fire in the forests shall be penalized by incarceration for one to three months and a fine not exceeding five Dinars for every damaged forest tree or bush in addition to paying the cost of extinguishing of the fire.
- c- The Administrative Governor may evacuate the lodgers or residents in government forest lands as well as the nearby lodgers and if any of them declines, he shall be penlized by incarceration for two to four weeks in addition to obligating him to evacuate.

## **Article (94)**

- 1- It shall not permitted to encroach upon government forestry lands by paloughing, opening or drilling of wells and caves therein, or by any other encroachment.
- 2- It shall not be permitted to encroach upon the marks or the perimeter fence of the forestry lands.

## **Article (95)**

The Administrative governor should prevent any person who violates the provisions of paragraph (1 and 2) of Article (94) of this Law from encroaching and may take the necessary measures therefor, fine him five Dinars per donum or any part thereof, lift his hand off the land and installations erected by him shall devolve to the Ministry. As to the perimeter fence and marks of the forestry lands, he shall be penalized in respect thereto by incarceration from two weeks to one month and a fine of ten Dinars per mark or fence angle.

## **Article (96)**

Any person who has obtained a manufacture or utilization licence or a transport permit should produce same, upon request, to the employees of the Ministry of Agricultural as well as to the members of the public security and armed forces. If he refrains, or if he does not carry the licence or the transport permit, the impounded

---

items shall be confiscated and handed over to the nearest agricultural center and shall be penalized by incarceration from two weeks to one month.

**Article (97)**

The judicial police and officers of the Ministry of Agriculture may enter into any place, except residential houses, which have or are suspected to have forestry materials, and confiscate the impounded materials which have been collected without licence, sell same and record the value thereof as revenues to the Treasury.

As to the residential houses, the approval of the competent public prosecutor should be obtained.

---

### **Article (98)**

The officers of the Ministry of Agriculture as well as members of the public security and the armed forces are charged with arresting those seen while cutting or transporting the forestry materials in a manner violating the provisions of this law, and further they must prevent the occurrence of such violations prior to the occurrence thereof.

### **Article (99)**

The officers of the Ministry of Agriculture are authorized to submit report(s) concerning the encroachments which are in violation of this law and specify therein the damages sustained by the forests. The judge or administrative Governor to whom the report is submitted should issue a decision of the context thereof.

### **Article (100)**

The owners of private forests may utilize their forest by the method of technical pruning after obtaining a licence of authorization thereof provided that the directions and instructions of the Ministry are followed.

### **Article (101)**

The Minister may permit the owners of private forests to utilize their forests for the purpose of replacing them with fruit trees under a phased technical utilization cycle, and shall determine the conditions and method thereof.

### **Article (102)**

If the owner of the private forest does not comply with the utilization conditions, his licence shall be stopped and he shall be penalized vide paragraph (1) of Article (91) of this Law if he does not refrain.

### **Article (103)**

The Minister may issue the instructions to carry out the soil conservation and afforestation activities at the expense of the government concerning any owned land which meets the following terms, subject to the owner's consent:

- a- The waste land with an average sloping of more than 25%.
- b- The lands with sloping that affect the water resources and installations.
- c- The sites with touristic significance which are to be afforested for the country's landscaping.

---

### **Article (104)**

Livestock may not graze in the forestry lands except by a licence from the Minister or his deputy. The Minister shall determine the species of livestock, licencing conditions, grazing timings, species and numbers of livestock permitted to graze in each forest, the precautions to be taken and the fees to be charged.

### **Article (105)**

The Minister may ban the raising of indigenous goats in the areas he specifies if he discerns that this threatens the forestry and fruit trees in such areas. The banning decision shall be effective after one year from the date of its passing with the exception of the villages and basins where the banning of grazing has been applied with the approval of its population under the Banning Goat Grazing Law No. 18/1952.

### **Article (106)**

Whoever violates Articles (104 and 105) and the decision issued pursuant thereto shall be penalized by a fine of (250) Fils per head of livestock, and the fine shall be doubled every time the violation is repeated.

## **General Articles**

### **Article (107)**

Cases of destruction by unknown perpetrators shall be reviewed by the Administrative Governor or his authorized representative, and his decision shall be conclusive. The persons responsible for such destruction shall be the closest neighbours thereto, if any, otherwise the responsibility shall lie with the population of the nearest village.

### **Article (108)**

The forestry lawsuits shall be seen by the Conciliation Courts or by the Administrative Governor.

### **Article (109)**

Any person charged with violating this Law and liable to abscond shall be detained until he brings a sponsor who guarantees his attendance upon request.

---

## **Article (110)<sup>(7)</sup>**

The collectors of the Forestry Directorate shall collect the fines imposed by the Courts or the Administrative Governor, as well as the tax and fess.

## **Article (111)**

*The forestry fines shall be collected in accordance with the State Funds Collection Law.*

## **Article (112)**

*No cutting of whatever kind of the forestry trees may take place whether at government or private forests during the period extending from the first of March up to the end of May of every year.*

## **Article (113)**

- a- The cutting of pine trees shall be strictly forbidden, except in emergency cases and by a decision from the Minister or his deputy.
- b- Carob, terebinth, almonds, pears, and wild olive trees may not be cut, but may be pruned for the purpose of its grafting or synthesizing.

## **Article (114)**

*The Minister may distribute, free of charge, any quantity of forestry seedlings to any party if he deems that the plantation of such seedlings is in the interest of the public.*

## **Article (115)**

The Minister may permit the importation of the forestry materials.

## **Article (116)**

Person who repeatedly encroach upon the government forestry shall be deported to areas void of same for a period not exceeding six months.

---

<sup>(7)</sup> This Article has been so amended by the deletion of the phrase (and deposits shall be allocated for expending on the development of the forestry wealth) which was stated at the end thereof vide the amended Law No. 14/1974, published on page 541 of Issue No. 2486 of the official gazette issued on 16/4/1974.

---

## **Chapter Eleven**

### **Range Lands**

#### **Article (117)**

The word (range lands) shall mean, for the purposes of this chapter, the area which are coloured in red and yellow of the Villages Index Map, scale 250,000, which is kept at the Range lands Directorate). The word (lands) shall mean, as defined in the State Properties Law No. 9/1968 or in any substituting or amending legislation. The word (livestock) shall mean:

Sheep, goats, horses, cows, camels, buffalos, donkeys, pigs and the juniors thereof.

#### **Article (118)**

All the registered State lands and any other State lands e\with an annual rainfall of less than 200 mm. Shall be considered as (range lands).

#### **Article (119)**

The following lands shall be excluded from the provisions of the foregoing Article :

- a- The lands exploited by permanent irrigation.
- b- The lands exploited for public utilities.
- c- The areas of municipalities, rural councils or planing areas.
- d- The areas agricultural and residential project areas which were established at the effective date of this law.
- e- The lands appropriated for the State authorities and institutions.
  
- f- The lands which the Council of Ministers resolves to exclude from the provisions of this Law from time to time.

#### **Article (120)**

The Minister may pass decisions to organize the following matters :

- a- Improvement, development and conservation of range lands.
- b- Organizing rotational grazing, and grazing periods for each geographical zone.
- c- Determination of the kind and number of livestock animals allowed to enter for grazing in each area.
- d- Endeavor to increase the production of range lands of the grazing and fodder plants as well as conduct experiments and researches pertaining thereto.

- 
- e- Exploitation of the surface water, erection, operation and management of small dam projects, water harvesting and spreading measures for the purposes of producing fodder plants.
  - f- Drilling of wells and equipping same with pumping equipment, and erection of pools for the purpose of providing drinking water for the livestock.
  - g- Preservation of environment and the natural elements thereof in range land including soil and wild and planted plants, as well as the protection thereof from erosion, deformation, destruction, extermination or misuse.

### **Article (121)**

All kinds of plants growing in the range land, including grass, herbs and bushes, shall be considered (grazing plants) whether grazed by livestock or not.

### **Article (122)**

Plants grown for the purpose of livestock fodder before or after processing, including barley, alfalfa and sorghum, shall be considered plants.

Vegetables, plants and crops which are decided by the Minister to be (non-fodder plants) shall be excluded.

### **Article (123)**

Notwithstanding the provision of the foregoing Article, the Minister may pass a resolution (to be published in the official gazette) in which he determines the kinds of non-fodder plants.

### **Article (124)**

Range lands with an annual average rainfall of 100-250 mm, coloured in red on the map, may be rented or delegated for the purpose of utilizing same as range for fodder production by a resolution of the Council of Ministers (upon the recommendation of the Minister after seeking the opinion of the Minister of Finance / Lands), who shall determine the area and dimensions thereof in such a manner that would be considered with the topographic and climatic nature of the area as well as the other technical matters.

### **Article (125)**

As of the effective date of this Law :

Range lands (coloured in Yellow on the map), with an annual average of rainfall of less than (1000 mm) may neither be delegated nor rented for a period exceeding one year for the purposes of agriculture or grazing.

### **Article (126)**

---

Range lands may be rented or delegated (for the purposes of agricultural exploitation) if permanent irrigation is available thereto provided that the delegated area per family does not exceed five hundred donums.

### **Article (127)**

As of the effective date of this Law :

It is not allowed to claim any acquired right or placing the hand on any plot of the range lands where the annual average rainfall is below one hundred millimeters but an application may be made for its delegation, if permanent irrigation is available thereto.

### **Article (128)**

The Minister shall determine by a decision published in the official gazette the range land in which grazing is prohibited, and the ones in which grazing is allowed, pursuant to a timetable that aims at developing the range land to ensure the availability of grazing as long as possible, throughout the year.

### **Article (129)**

The Minister may determine the amount of range land and impose census fees on some types of livestock as well as the levying of same, and impose any other fees relating to grazing and livestock.

### **Article (130)**

The population of the neighbouring villages as well as tent and hair made tents dwellers are obligated to extinguish the fire which spread in the range land.

### **Article (131)**

The penalty for the following violation shall be a fine of not less than twenty Dinars and not more than one hundred Dinars in addition to the civil obligation unless a more severe penalty is provided for under other laws :

- a- Encroachment upon range land by opening or planting same, drilling of wells therein or erecting building and installations thereon.
- b- Opening of quarries and extracting construction materials without licence.
- c- Removal, cutting, weedingout or burning of grazing plants.
- d- Encroaching on the installations erected on the range lands and those belonging thereto.
- e- Violating any provision of this law or any decision issued pursuant thereto.

---

## **Article (132)**

The computer courts shall review the range land lawsuits if the perpetrator is known but in case the perpetrator is unknown, the nearest neighbours shall be considered responsible and the adults among them shall pay a fine pursuant to the provisions of Chapter Nine of this Law.

BOOK TWO

## **Animal Wealth**

### **Chapter One** **Development & Protection of Animal Wealth**

#### **Part One** **Exportation & Importation of Animals**

## **Article (133)<sup>(1)</sup>**

- a- The Minister may organize the exportation and importation of animals, poultry and living birds as well as ban the exportation and importation thereof if the interest of the animal wealth development or the preservation thereof so requires in coordination with the Ministry of National Economy.
- b- Animal raising farms shall be erected by a licence from the Minister who may pass decisions which include the specifications of such farms and the licensing conditions thereof as well as the technical instructions to be followed in raising and taking care of the animals and the control procedures of such farms and forms of its records.

## **Article (134)**

Male calves may not be slaughtered before reaching two years of age unless the weight thereof reaches the limit determined by the minister. On the other hand, non-imported female cows and sheep may not be slaughtered before changing all the incisors thereof. In all cases, pregnant females may not be slaughtered.

On the other hand, male calves and sheep may not be slaughtered unless the weight thereof reaches the limit determined by the minister.

---

<sup>(1)</sup> This Article has been so amended considering that the contents thereof to be paragraph (a) and add the present paragraph (b) thereto under Law No. 5/1986, published on p. 91, Issue 3368 of the official gazette issued on 16/1/1986.

---

The animals, which are necessarily to be slaughtered due to necessity, shall be excluded from the provision of this Article, subject to the consent of the authority designated by the Minister.

**Article (135)<sup>(1)</sup>**

- a- Whoever violates the provisions of Article (133) of this law or the decision issued pursuant thereto, shall be penalized by a minimum fine of thirty Dinars and not more than one hundred Dinars.
- b- There shall be imposed a fine of fifteen Dinars per head of sheep or goat and fifty Dinars per head of cattle slaughtered in violation of the provisions of Article (134) of this law or the decisions issued pursuant thereto. The penalty shall be doubled in case of repetition and the animals subject of the violation shall be confiscated.
- c- The Administration Governor may close down the shop, whose proprietor has committed the violation, for a minimum period of fifteen days and not more than sixty days.

*A printing error has occurred in Article (135) of the Agricultural Law No. 20/1973 on page 31, and the correct text of this Article shall be :*

- a- Whoever violates the terms under which the farm is licenced pursuant to the provision of paragraph (b) of Article 133 of this law or the resolutions passed pursuant thereto shall be penalized by a minimum fine of one hundred Dinars and not more than five hundred Dinars.
- b- A fine of fifteen Dinars shall be imposed on every head of sheep or goat, and fifty Dinars per head of cow slaughtered for trading purposes in violation to Article (134) of this law or the decisions issued pursuant thereto, and in case of repeating, the penalty shall be doubled and the animals subject of the violation shall be confiscated. Moreover, the Administrative Governor may close down the shop whose proprietor has committed the violation for a period not less than (15) days and not more than (60) days.
- c- If the violation is relating to the establishment of farms of animals, poultry, birds and fish, or the expansion of the area thereof, or the addition of other installations thereto without obtaining a licence, the violator shall be required to remove the violation within the period fixed by the Minister or his authorized representative, otherwise the violation shall be removed by the method deemed proper by the Minister at the expense of the violator.

## **Part Two**

---

<sup>(1)</sup> This article has been so amended by rescinding the contents thereof and substituting same with the present text under the amended Law No. 6/1986, published on P.93 of Issue No. 3368 of the official gazette dated 16/1/1986.

---

## **Animal Feed**

### **Article (136)**

The term "raw feed ingredients" shall mean, for the purpose of this part: the meals or unmixed material used in feeding animals or poultry whether of animals or vegetable origin, or of mineral materials, vitamins and antibiotics.

The phrase "processed fodder" means any mix of raw feed ingredients.

### **Article (137)**

The Minister shall form a committee called (Animal feed Committee) which shall be concerned with the testing and determination of the types of feed permitted for circulation, as well as the determination of the specifications, procedures of its registration and circulation conditions thereof. Also, the committee shall undertake to submit recommendations to the Minister in all matters relating to the animal feed.

### **Article (138)**

The Minister of Agriculture shall pass decisions concerning the following matters :

- a- Determination of the raw and manufactured feed ingredients and the specifications thereof as well as the terms of packing the manufactured feed.
- b- Procedures and conditions of licensing of trading in feed ingredients and conditions thereof.
- c- Organization of the sale of processed feed and raw feed ingredients as well as the circulation and transportation thereof from one place to another.
- d- Registration condition of the processed feed and the ingredients thereof as well as determination of the registration thereof.
- e- Organization of control over the feed factories and the shops trading in same as well as the certify of the records to be kept and the manner of recording therein.
- f- The manner of taking feed samples and the ingredients thereof and analyzing as well as the methods of objection on the results of such analyzing and the manner of finalization thereof.

### **Article (139)**

It shall not be permissible to trade in the raw feed ingredients, which are determined by the Minister, nor in the processed feed, or after same for sale, circulate, transport from one place to another or possess same with the purpose of sale without a licence from the Minister.

---

The ingredients, specifications and packing of the processed feed should conform with the provisions of the decision issued by the Minister in this respect.

### **Article (140)**

The announcement on or publication of data on the feed ingredients materials should be in conformity with its specifications, conditions of circulation and registration as well as the Ministry instructions with regard to the use thereof.

### **Article (141)**

It should not be permissible to operate any animal feed factory before obtaining a licence from the Ministry in accordance with the terms and conditions for which a decision is issued thereon by the Minister.

### **Article (142)**

Whoever violates the decisions issued in implementation of one of the clauses (a, c and e) of Article 138 or either of Article (139) or (141) shall be penalized by a maximum fine of one hundred Dinars.

### **Article (143)**

Whoever violates the provisions of Article (140) shall be penalized by a minimum fine of thirty Dinars and not more than one hundred Dinars.

## **Part Three** **Protection of Birds & Wild Animals &** **Organization of Its Hunting**

### **Article (144)**

It Shall be prohibited to hunt birds and wild animals without a licence

from the Ministry. The Minister shall issue a decision for determining the fees of the hunting licence.

### **Article (145)<sup>(1)</sup>**

a- It shall be prohibited to hunt, kill or catch the birds which are useful to farming in any way nor possess, transport, sell or offer same for sale whether alive or perished.

---

<sup>(1)</sup> This Article was so amended by rescinding the original text and substituting it by the present text under Law No. 14/1974, published on p.541 of Issue No. 2486 of the official gazette dated 16/4/1974.

- 
- b- It shall be prohibited to hunt, catch the predatory birds and ferocious animals by any mean or poisoning without a special permit from the Minister.
  - c- The Minister shall issue decisions in which he determines the species of birds to which the provisions of this Article apply and outline the licensing conditions of its hunting with an exception for scientific purposes.

### **Article (146)**

It shall be prohibited to destroy the nests of the wild birds, pick or destroy the eggs thereof or harm the juniors thereof.

### **Article (147)**

The Minister may determine the wild birds and animals permitted to be hunted as well as the area and dates of hunting thereof.

### **Article (148)**

- a- It should be prohibited to use motor vehicles, flash lights or automatic rifles for hunting wild birds and animals.
- b- It shall be prohibited to use military guns for hunting wild animals to the exclusion of the animals specified by the Minister.

### **Article (149)**

It shall be prohibited or foreigners residing outside the Kingdom to hunt wild birds and animals within a licence from the Ministry.

### **Article (150)**

Cruelty against animals is prohibited.

The Minister shall issue a resolution in which he determines the cases covered by this prohibition.

### **Article (151)**

- a- It shall be prohibited to import, sell possess, circulate or use the bird lime (cordiamyxa) or glue materials (used for catching birds).
- b- It shall be prohibited to set any kind of traps to catch birds.
- c- It shall be prohibited to hunt birds by using camouflage tools, such as banners, animal skin, hooting instrument, or camouflage centers, such as kiosks and huts.

- 
- d-<sup>(1)</sup> It shall be prohibited to use anesthetic drugs in hunting wild birds and animals.
- e-<sup>(2)</sup> The aquatic birds, whose species shall be determined by the Minister, shall be excluded from the provisions of these paragraphs.

### **Article (152)**

*The Minister shall form a committee to be called the (Hunting Committee) which shall be concerned with expressing opinion for determining the areas and timings of hunting as well as the wild birds and animals permitted to be hunted and all other issues relating thereto.*

### **Article (153)<sup>(1)</sup>**

Whoever hunts in a manner violating the provisions of Articles of this part or the decisions issued pursuant thereto shall be penalized by a minimum fine of :

- a- One hundred Dinars for each desert or mountain deer or ibex.
- b- Twenty five Dinars for each bustard.
- c- Ten Dinars for every other animal or bird excluding the pig.

### **Article (154)<sup>(2)</sup>**

- a- If a motor vehicle is used for hunting in violation of the provisions of Article (148) of this law or the decisions issued pursuant thereto, the driver thereof shall be penalized by a minimum fine of ten Dinars and the owner of the vehicle shall be penalized by the same penalty if the violation has been committed with his knowledge in addition to the penalty provided for under (153) of the law. In case of repetition, the penalty shall be doubled and the hunting licence shall be withdrawn for one year.
- b- If the violation is repeated within one year the penalty shall be doubled and the weapon or tool used in hunting shall be confiscated.
- c- <sup>(1)</sup> In addition to the penalties provided for under Articles (153 and 154), the weapon used for hunting shall be confiscated in the following violations:

---

<sup>(1)</sup> This paragraph was added as being paragraph (d), and the paragraph originally numbered as (d) was re-numbered as (e) under the amended Law No. 14/1974, published on P.541, Issue 2486 of the official gazette dated 16/4/1974.

<sup>(2)</sup> The sequence of this paragraph was so amended to be paragraph (e) after adding the present paragraph (d) under Law No. 14/1974, published on p. 541, issue 2486 of the official gazette dated 16/4/1974.

<sup>(1)</sup> This Article was so amended by rescinding the original text and substituting it with the present text under the amended Law No. 4/1986, published on p.88, Issue 3368, dated 16/1/1986 of the official gazette.

<sup>(2)</sup> This paragraph was so amended under the amended Law No. 4/1986, published on p. 88, Issue 3368 of the official gazette dated 16/1/1986.

- 
- 1- Hunting without a valid licence.
  - 2- Hunting in non-permitted areas.
  - 3- Hunting at non-permitted times.

### **Article (155)**

The employees of the Ministry of Agriculture, members of the public Security and Armed Forces and the persons, other than the Ministry employees, who are approved by the Minister, are charged to arrest every violator of the provisions of this Part and handing them over to the nearest Police Station coupled with the preparation of a report of the incident.

## **Part Four**

### Apiculture & Sericulture

### **Article (156)**

- One- It shall be prohibited to import queen bees and silkworm eggs, sell or trade therein without a licence from the Ministry in accordance with the terms and instructions set out by the Minister.
- Two- It shall be prohibited to import bee honey without a licence in accordance with the provisions of the foregoing paragraph.

### **Article (157)**

The Minister may determine the technical methods which should be adopted in all stages and phases of apiculture and sericulture and, further, he may determine the records forms to be kept by the breeders and the methods of recording therein.

Species of animals in the areas he designates, and he may order the their vaccination or disaffection of their barns to protect them from diseases, and examine them to diagnose the infectious or contagious diseases at periodical period, provided that the diagnosis, vaccination and examination operations be carried out free of charge.

### **Article (163)**

- One- Animals suspected of being infected should be re-examined and isolated until the end of the examination, provided that the owners thereof feed them while being in isolation, otherwise the Ministry shall carry out same at their expense. The Minister shall determine the categories of feeding expenses and shall be collected from the animal owners in accordance with the State Funds Collection Law.
- Two- If the symptoms of disease do not appear on the isolated animals following the expiry of the specified period, the owners thereof should take them over within one week from the date of their notification in writing, and in case they

---

<sup>(1)</sup> The paragraph was added under the amended Law No. 14/1974, published on p. 541, Issue 2486 of the official gazette dated 16/4/1974

---

refrain, the Minister may sell them in a public auction and deposit the value thereof as a trust fund for their accounts after deducting the feeding and auction expenses.

Three- The owner of the perished animal while in isolation shall not be requested to pay the expenses expended thereon.

Four- If it is decided to destroy the isolated animal, the owner thereof shall be entitled to a fair compensation.

### **Article (164)**

The animal owners, possessors or those in charge of the guarding and Supervising thereof should inform the competent agricultural extension officers feed ingredients or the nearest veterinary unit of the discovery of any disease among their animals or the perishing of some thereof due to sickness.

### **Article (165)**

One- <sup>(1)</sup> The Minister shall grant a minimum reward of ten Dinars and not more than fifty Dinars to the first person who reports to the Police Station the occurrence of any infections or contagious disease, within the competence of that Station.

Two- If the reporter is the owner of the animal, he shall be entitled to a compensation equivalent to the value of the perished or infected animal which is placed under treatment, if it has decided to slaughter it.

### **Article (166)**

It shall be prohibited to trade in animals which are infected or suspected of being infected with infections or contagious diseases, nor to transport them from one place to another.

The animals suspected of being infected with infections or contagious diseases are those which have directly or indirectly in contact with the sick animals.

### **Article (167)**

One- It shall be prohibited to throw the bodies of the perished animals in the rivers, irrigation channels, drains, pools, roads or in the open areas.

Two- those carcasses should be buried at a sufficient depth from the ground surface away from the sources of water, and the possessor thereof shall be responsible for the execution of same.

### **Article (168)**

---

<sup>(1)</sup> This paragraph was so amended by the rescindment of the text thereof and substituting it with the present text under the amended Law No. 5/1986, published on p. 91, Issue 3368 of the official gazette dated 16/1/1986.

---

The Minister shall issue decisions, for the purposes of this Part, for the implementation of the following matters:

- One- Specify the infections and contagious diseases to which the provisions of this Part shall apply and the methods of prevention therefrom as well as the treatment methods thereof, the precautions to be taken to prevent the spread thereof, and what should be adopted towards the sick animals or suspected of being sick or contacts or other healthy animals, which may transmit disease, including the destruction or slaughtering of same in a public slaughterhouse and the compensation to the owners thereof, with permission to hand over the neat fit for consumption to the owners thereof after determining the value thereof and deducting it from the amount of compensation.
- Two- Request the animal owners, possessors or those undertaking the guarding or supervision thereof to appear at the time and place specified to carry out the registration, vaccination or examination operations.
- Three- The measures proceeding to be following for observing the gathering or assembling places of animals, such as the markets and other places as well as the precautions to be taken towards same upon the discovery of any disease among them.
- Four- Determine the particulars to be included in the registers provided for the registration, vaccination and examination operations.
- Five- Specify the period of quarantine of the vaccinated animals in the barns and the measures to be following concerning the perished ones and those showing positive results following examination thereof and the amount of compensation to be paid to the owners thereof in case they are slaughtered, destroyed, perished, or those who have abortion due to vaccination and outline the measures to be followed by the owners of the mentioned animals upon introducing other animals into their barns.
- Six- From the committees to be entrusted with the evaluation of the value of the perished animals and the consequent compensations and remunerations under the provisions of this Part provided that the decisions thereof shall be final subsequent to the endorsement of the Minister.
- Seven- Formulate a yearly tariff of the animal values upon which the compensation evaluation shall be made.
- Eight- The measures which may be taken to control the infected or sick animals and the treatment, slaughtering or destruction thereof, provided that the Ministry collects the expenses from the owner or possessor of the animal.
- Nine- The measures to be taken concerning the dogs or rabies as well as observation of the viscous or biting animals, and the cases in which these animals may be controlled, destroyed or slaughtered as the case may be, without paying compensation thereon.
- Ten- <sup>(1)</sup> Organize the importation, exportation, circulation and production of the antibiotics, hormones and medicines prepared for animal use, in accordance with the technical specifications.

## **Article (169)**

---

<sup>(1)</sup> This paragraph was added under the amended Law No. 5/1986, published on p. 91, Issue 3368 of the official gazette dated 16/1/1986.

---

Whoever violates the provisions of Articles (164, 166, 167) or the decisions issued in implementation of the provisions of Article (163) or any of the clauses (a, b, c, d or e) or Article (168) shall be penalized by a minimum fine of five Dinars and not more than thirty Dinars.

## **Part Two**

### **Veterinary Quarantine**

#### **Article (170)**

- One- It shall be prohibited to introduce in the imported animals, its meat, products or offals thereof except after fulfilling the veterinary quarantine formalities in order to ascertain that they are free of infections (and) contagious diseases.
- Two- Any of them (animals) brought in, in violation of the provisions of this Article, shall be impounded and destroyed, if infected with infections or contagious diseases provided that this is confirmed by a report from the competent veterinary.
- Three- The Minister may ban the exportation of animals, its meat, products or offal except after examination and confirmation that they are free of infections or contagious diseases.

#### **Article (171)**

Animals imported for the purpose of slaughtering should be slaughtered within thirty days from the date of bringing them into the veterinary quarantine:  
No quarantine fee shall be charged for this period, and the Minister may decide, in agreement with the Minister of National Economy, to extend this period.

The owner of animals undertakes to feed them during the quarantine period, and if he slackens from doing so, the Minister may order the feeding of these animals at the expense of the owner thereof in accordance with the categories and rules determined by the Minister.

#### **Article (172)**

The Minister shall issue resolutions concerning the following matters:

- One- Determination of the species of animals, meat, products and offals thereof, as well as the contagious and infections diseases covered by the provisions of this Part.
- Two- Determination of the system and procedures of work at the veterinary quarantines.
- Three- Determination of the system and procedures of examination of the animals exported abroad, products or offals thereof as well as granting (Free of Diseases) certifications.
- Four- Method of disposal with the waste of animal and veterinary quarantines as well as the measures, precautions and procedures to be taken in respect thereof.

---

### **Article (173)<sup>(1)</sup>**

Whoever violates the provision of Article (170) shall be penalized by a minimum fine of thirty Dinars and not more than one hundred Dinars, in addition to the confiscation of the smuggled animals, meat, products or offals.

Whoever attempts to commit the violation shall be penalized by the penalty if the same violation has been actually committed.

### **Article (174)<sup>(1)</sup>**

Any one who fails to slaughter such animals during the period provided under article (171) of the law, shall be penalized by a fine of one Dinar per head of cattle and two hundred Fils per head of sheep and goat. The Minister may, without waiting for the judgement, order the slaughtering of the animals subject of the violation, at the expense of the violator and to sell same to his account.

### **Article (175)<sup>(1)</sup>**

*Whoever violates the provisions of Article (172) of this Law or the decision issued pursuant thereto, shall be penalized by a minimum fine of five Dinars and not more than thirty Dinars.*

## Part Three

## **Animal Slaughtering & Hides Flaying**

### **Article (176)**

It is prohibited in the cities and villages (which have places allocated for slaughtering or slaughter houses), to slaughter or flay the animals whose meat is intended for public use outside such places or slaughter houses and the Minister shall specify such places.

### **Article (177)**

The Minister may Issue decisions to implement the provisions of this part, particularly what relates to the following matters:

One- Determination of the conditions of slaughtering of animals and the transportation of its meat and offals as well offering same for sale.

---

<sup>(1)</sup> This Article has been so amended under the amended Law No. 5/1986, published on p. 91, Issue 3368 of the official gazette dated 16/1/1986.

<sup>(1)</sup> This Article has been so amended under the amended Law No. 5/1986, published on p. 91, Issue 3368 of the official gazette dated 16/1/1986.

- 
- Two- Method of flaying of carcasses as well as the type of machines and tools used therefor.
  - Three- The conditions which should be fulfilled in the flayers as well as the building of slaughter houses and the method of obtaining, renewing and canceling of licences.
  - Four- Determination of the flaying fees, organization of the relationship between the flayers, butchers and hides owners as well as the method of collecting and distributing such fees amongst the flayers.
  - Five- Outlining the classification grades of hides and its specifications, method of preserving the raw hides, machines and materials used for this purpose, outlining the registers which should be kept by the proprietors or managers of the stores allocated for the preservation or storing thereof.

### **Article (178)**

It shall be prohibited for the persons other than those licensed to flay the hides at the slaughter houses specified by the Ministry. Moreover, it shall be prohibited to flay the skin of any perished or destroyed animal without a licence from the competent veterinarian.

### **Article (179)**

He shall be penalized by a minimum fine of five Dinars and not more than thirty Dinars:

- One- whoever has deliberately destroyed, (at the places established officially for slaughtering), the hides resulting from flaying or has attempted to do so.
- Two- Whoever has brought into these places hides which were not flayed therein, or whoever takes out skins before designating the grades thereof.
- Three- Whoever prevents the access of judicial police as well as the authorized employees of the Ministry of Agriculture from entering into the slaughter houses and the places allocated for flaying, preserving raw skin or the storage thereof, or refrains from presenting the registers, documents or papers requested from him, or gives false statements, while knowing it to be so.
- Four- Whoever violates the provisions of Articles (176 and 178) or the decisions issued in implementation of one of the clauses (a, b, c, d or e) of Article (177).

## **Chapter Four Pisciculture**<sup>(1)</sup>

### **Article (180)**

*For the purposes of this Chapter: The word (fish) shall include every aquatic animal whether of the fish family or not, namely sponge, oysters, crustacea, turtles and aquatic mammals.*

The term (fishing) in the territorial waters or discharging it ashore even if not fished in such waters (sic.)

---

<sup>(1)</sup> See the rescindments in the Agriculture Law in respect of the Fisheries Law No. 25/1943.

---

### **Article (181)**

The provisions of this Chapter shall apply only to the persons working in fishing for commercial purposes.

### **Article (182)**

It shall be prohibited to fish without a licence from the Minister.

### **Article (183)**

- One- Is shall be prohibited to fish by explosives or any other harmful or poisonous materials, whether for commercial purposes or not.
- Two- It shall not be permitted to destroy or pluck out the coral rocks which are existing in the territorial waters.

### **Article (184)**

The Minister may determine, by a resolution from him, the following matters:

- One- The method of granting fishing licences and the conditions thereof.
- Two- Defining the fishing zones at sea or in the fresh waters.
- Three- The banning of use of the fishing methods which may be harmful to any field of fish in so far of its preservation and reproduction.
- Four- Designate the zones and seasons in which fishing shall be prohibited or limited to a certain species of fish.
- Five- Designate the size of a certain species of fish permitted to be fished.
- Six- Designate the size of net openings or volume thereof which may be allowed for fishing.
- Seven- Implement any of the purposes of this Chapter.

### **Article (185)**

The Minister may grant a financial reward to any person who provides information or carries out an action which would help unveil a violation committed in contradiction to the Articles of this Chapter, provided that the sum thereof does not exceed one half the total of the fine adjudged and not less than five Dinars.

### **Article (186)**

Whoever violates the provisions of Articles (182, 183 and 184) shall be penalized by a minimum fine of ten Dinars and not more than fifty Dinars.

### **General Provisions Organization of Marketing of Agricultural & Animals Products**

---

### **Article (187)**

The Minister may issue a resolution in which he defines the agricultural or animal products covered by the provisions of this law.

### **Article (188)**

- One- The exportation or importation of the agricultural or animal products shall require a licence from the Ministry, with due observation to coordination with the Ministry of National Economy.
- Two- The Minister shall issue instructions concerning the procedures and conditions of licencing taking the provisions of agriculture and veterinary quarantine into consideration.

### **Article (189)**

The Minister may issue resolution concerning the following matters:

- One- Define the types and amounts of the agricultural or animal products permitted to be exported or imported as well as the timings of exportation and importation from and to every country.
- Two- Define and control the specifications of the agricultural product packages, weights thereof as well as the conditions to be fulfilled and the method of arrangement of products for marketing.
- Three- Define and control the specifications to be available in the agricultural or animal products which are exported, imported or offered for sale in the local markets.
- Four- Erect central wholesale or subsidiary markets and the classification, packaging, storing and refrigeration centers as well as the technical conditions thereof outside the limits of municipalities.

### **Article (190)**

- One- Whoever violates the provisions of Articles (188 and 189) or the decision issued in implementation thereof shall be penalized by a minimum fine of ten Dinars and not more than (50%) of the value of the violating products, as well as the confiscation and destruction of the products which are unfit for human consumption, provided that the violator should absorb all expenses and costs resulting therefrom.
- Two- The Minister may resolve to reward the employee(s) who discover or help in discovering any violation committed in contradiction to the said two Articles provided that it does not exceed 100% of the value of the fines.

### **Article (191)**

All the Ministries, Departments, Authorities and Councils, each within its potential and competency, shall cooperate with the Ministry in the implementation of the provisions of this Law.

---

## **Article (192)**

The fees shall be levied in accordance with the table annexed to this law. However, the Council of Ministers may, with the approval of the King, amend it by a by-law to be published in the official gazette.

## **Article (193)**

The executive decisions that are issued by the Minister pursuant to this law shall be published in the official gazette.

## **Article (194)**

Notwithstanding what has been provided in any other legislation, the members of the judicial police and the competent employees of the Ministry of Agriculture shall have the right to enter into and inspect the places suspected of being in violation with the provisions of this law. Also, they shall have the right to stop any means of transport and inspect it at any time to the exception of residential places which are to be inspected during the day in the presence of the Mukhtar of any two persons.

The word (places) shall include: any stors, shop, laboratory, residential house, factory, slaughter house, farm, nursery.

## **Article (195)**

The perpetrator of any violation to the provisions of this Law for which no penalty has been provided, shall be penalized by a fine up to one hundred Dinars.

## **Article (196)**

With due observance to the provisions of this by law, the Court should rule, as far as possible:

Of the confiscation of the items subject of the violation or impounded as well as close down the shop, provided that it is re-opened under a new licence. Moreover, it should give a ruling on the civil liabilities and removal of the causes of violation by the Ministry at the expense of the violator, provided that the expenses be collected by the same method in which the Treasury finds are collected.

## **Article (197)<sup>(1)</sup>**

---

**(1) This Article was added and the subsequent Articles thereto were re-numbered under the amended law No. 6/1986, published on p. 93, Issue 3368 of the official gazette Issued on 16/1/1986.**

**The original Article (197) read before its rescindment as follows:**

**197 : The proceeds of fees, fines, prices of confiscated items and the adjudged compensations, if payable to the Treasury and adjudged, pursuant to the provisions of this Law, as deposits for the account of the Ministry, shall be appropriated and allocated for expending on the**

---

A fund called the (Plant & Animal Production Support & Promotion Fund) shall be established, and the financial resources thereof shall consist of the funds which are allocated by the government thereto in the public budget as well as from the fees, fines, prices of confiscated items and compensations imposed and collected pursuant to this law. Such sums shall be transferred to the fund. Its objects, methods and manner of disbursement therefrom and all procedures relating to its management shall be set out pursuant to a by-law issued for this purpose.

---

**improvement and development of the agricultural and animal wealth's in the manner provided for in this law, according to the case consequent thereon.**

## Plant Production Fees Annex No. (1)

First<sup>(1)</sup> : Spray:

Type of Operation	Amount of Fee
1- Spray by tractor:	500 Fils for every working hour or a fraction thereof, and the concerned party shall absorb the cost of the necessary treatment.
2- Spray by two wheels Motor:	250 Fils for every working hour or a fraction thereof, and the concerned party shall absorb the cost of the necessary treatment.
3- Spray by Machinery :	150 Fils for every working hour or a fraction thereof and the concerned person shall absorb the cost of the necessary treatment.

Second<sup>(1)</sup> : Agricultural Quarantine / Fumigation, Inspection, Testing and Licensing:

Type of Operation	Amount of Fee which is to be Received on the Basis of Gross Weight
1- a – Fumigation of Imported Consignments.	250 Fils per ton or a fraction thereof, and the Ministry shall absorb all the needed pesticides.

Type of Operation	Amount of Fee which is to be Received on the Basis of Gross Weight
b-Fumigation of domestic Products.	250 Fils per ton or a fraction thereof and the Ministry shall absorb all the needed pesticides, or 100 Fils per ton or a fraction thereof if the concerned party provides the needed pesticides.
One- Fumigation of Stores	250 Fils for every cubic meter or a fraction thereof, and the Ministry shall absorb the needed pesticides or 100 Fils per cubic meter or a fraction thereof if the concerned party provides the necessary treatments.
1- Testing and Inspection a- At Over – Land Centres	250 Fils per ton or a fraction thereof regardless of the over-land truck load or the gross weight of consignment.
b- At Aqaba Port	250 Fils per ton or a fraction thereof up to 100 tons, and 5 Fils per ton or a fraction

<sup>(1)</sup> The fees listed in the first and second clauses of this table under Article(2) of the amended By-law of the Agricultural and Animal Products Fees No. 105/1975, published on p. 2347 of Issue 2594 of the official gazette, dated 1/12/1975, issued pursuant to the amended Articles (192 and 199) of the Agriculture Law No. 20/1973.

	thereof in excess of the first one hundred tons.
2- Licensing a- Licence for Importation of Agricultural Pesticides	Tow Dinars (Licence to be renewed annually)

<b>Type of Operation</b>	<b>Amount of Fee which is to be Received on the Basis of Gross Weight</b>
b- Licence for Selling of Pesficides	One Dinar (Licence to be renewed Annually)
c- Licence of Tree or Bush Nurseries	Two Dinars (Licence to be renewed annually)

Third : Chemical & Mechanical Analysis:

a- Analysis of Soil Sample:

Type of Analysis	Amount of Fee
1- Mechanical Analysis	150 Fils
2- Penetration Feature Analysis	100 Fils
3- Estimation of Rate of Humidity	100 Fils
4- Estimation of Rate of Saturation	100 Fils
5- Estimation of Rate of Salt	100 Fils
6- Estimation of Rate of Reciprocation Materials	500 Fils
7- Estimation of Acidity and Alkalinity	100 Fils
8- Estimation of Rate of Sodium Carbonate	100 Fils
9- Estimation of Calcium Sulphur	100 Fils
10- Estimation of Required Amount of Calcium	100 Fils
11- Estimation of Rate of Organic Substances	400 Fils
12- Estimation of Amount of Phosphorus	300 Fils
13- Estimation of Amount of Nitrogen	400 Fills
14- Estimation of Amount of Potassium	

Type of Analysis	Amount of Fee
b- <u>Analysis Water Samples:</u>	
1- Analysis of Irrigation Water	400 Fils
2- Estimation of Total Dissolved Salts	100 Fils
3- Estimation of Amount of Sodium and Potassium	250 Fils
c- <u>Analysis of Chemical Fertilizers into Its Basic Elements:</u>	
1- Compound Fertilizers	600 Fils
2- Simple Fertilizers	400 Fils
d- <u>Analysis of Samples of Fodder Materials:</u>	
1- Estimation of Raw Protein Rate	350 Fils
2- Estimation of Fat Materials	400 Fils
3- Estimation of Rate of Humidity	100 Fils
4- Estimation of Rate of Fibers	200 Fils
5- Estimation of Rate of Ash	150 Fils

Estimation of Rate of Carbohydrate (Carbonated Hydrogen)	One Dinar
---	-----------

Fourth : a- Fees of Licences, Forestry Materials and Products Thereof:

1- <sup>(1)</sup> Transportation of Processed Wood from the Government or Owned Forests.	300 Fils per cubic meter or a fraction thereof.
Type of Analysis	Amount of Fee
Transportation of raw wood from the Government or Owned forests.	
2- Transportation of reed, afta grass, cyperus, atlee and oleander from the Government of Owned forests	20 Fils per Kg. Or a fraction thereof.
3- Transportation of Fire wood from Government or Owned Forests	50 Fils per cubic meter or a fraction thereof.
4- Transportation of charcoal whether local or imported	20 Fils per 100 kgm. Or a fraction thereof.
5- Transportation of wood prepared for the fabrication of agricultural tools	100 Fils per 100 kgm. Or a fraction thereof.
6- Transportation of soil, scattered stones, and sand from the Government forestry lands.	5 Fils per piece
7- Transportation of all kinds of seeds of forestry trees and bushes as well as the liqourice leaves, tanning material, the husk of juniperus excelsa, Surras (sic), cuplues and gall oak and bitter almonds from the government and owned forests.	100 Fills per cubic meter or a fraction thereof.
8- <sup>(1)</sup>	50 Fills per 100 kgm. Or a fraction thereof. 500 Fills.
9- Wood Transportation Licence	250 Fills

Type of Analysis	Amount of Fee
10- Licence for the Sale of Wood & Forestry	One Dinar
11- Licence for manufacturing Forestry Materials	500 Fills
12- Licence for grazing at forestry land	50 Fils per head of sheep annually
b- Prices of forestry materials and products thereof as determined by the Minister	
Fifth : Fees for Grazing or Utilization of Pasture Lands:	
1- Grazing licence at the fenced range	2 Fils per head of sheep daily

<sup>(1)</sup> This clause was so amended by the rescindment of what was stipulated therein and the substitution thereof by the present fees under the Amended by-law of the Agricultural & Animal Products Fees No. 105/1975, published on p. 2347 of Issue No. 2594 of the official gazette dated 1/12/1975.

<sup>(1)</sup> This Clause was so amended replacing the word “logging” mentioned therein by the word “investment” under the amended by –law of the Agricultural and Animal Fees No. 105/1975, published on p. 2347 of Issue 2594 of the official gazette dated 1/12/1975.

---

2- Grazing licence at the range lands
---------------------------------------

50 Fils per head of sheep annually
------------------------------------

## Annex No. (2)<sup>(1)</sup>

### Veterinary and Animal Production Fees

a- Fees of Veterinary Examination of Animals In Transit:

1- Cows, buffalos, camels and pigs family	30 Fils per head
2- Horses Family	30 Fils per head
3- sheep, goats and deer	10 Fils per head
4- Cats, dogs and wild animals	50 Fils per head
5- Pet birds	10 Fils per bird

b- Examination Fees of Imported & Exported Animals:

1- Cows, buffalos, camels and pigs family	50 Fils per head
2- Horses Family	50 Fils per head
3- Sheep, goats & deer	20 Fils per head
4- Cats, dogs, & wild animals	100 Fils per head
5- Pet birds	20 Fils per head
6- Testing & scientific research animals	Exempted

c- Fees of Veterinary Quarantine for the Imported & Exported Animals:

1- Cows, buffalos, Camels and pigs family	80 Fils per head
2- Horses family	90 Fils per head
3- Sheep, goats & deer	20 Fils per head
4- Cats, dogs & wild animals	100 Fils per head
5- pet birds	20 Fils per bird
6- Testing & scientific research animals	Exempted

d- Fees of Providing drinking water to imported & exported animals:

1- Camels, horses, cows, buffalos and other big animals	10 Fils per head a day
2- Sheep, goats & other small animals	5 Fils per head a day

e- Disinfection Fees of Transportation Means:

1- Disinfection fees of places designated for sheep on ships:	
a- Ship carrying 1-100 heads of small and big cattle	2 Dinars
b- Ship carrying a number cattle of net weight of (1000) tons	3 Dinars
c- Ship carrying a number of cattle of net weight of 100-4000 tons	5 Dinars
d- Ship carrying a number of cattle of net weight of 4001 tons and above	7 Dinars
2- Disinfection fees per car, lorry,	500 Fils

<sup>(1)</sup> Table No. (2), attached to the Agriculture Law No. 20/73, was so amended by rescinding what was stipulated therein and substituting it with the present table under the amended by-law of the agricultural and animal products fees No. 105/1975, published on p. 2347, Issue No. 2594 of the official gazette dated 1/12/1975

railway car or plane	
----------------------	--

f- Inspection Fees for imported & Exported Animal Materials and Products:

Decription	Fees for each imported kgm. Or a fraction thereof	Fees for each Exported kgm. Or a fraction thereof
1- Dry, salted or supple skins of animals or reptiles	15 Fils	5 Fils

Decription	Fees for each imported kgm. Or a fraction thereof	Fees for each Exported kgm. Or a fraction thereof
2- Tanned & semi tanned of animal and reptile skins	20 Fils	10 Fils
3- Fish and sea reptile of different types and shapes	5 Fils	10 Fils
4- Canned and preserved fish and sea reptiles	15 Fils	10 Fils
5- Animal grease & oils	15 Fils	20 Fils
6- Shells, oysters, horns, bones, cloven and hoofs	1 Fils	1 Fils
7- Fur of animal origin	5 Fils	5 Fils
8- Fur of sheep origin	10 Fils	20 Fils
9- Fur of wild animals origin	20 Fils	100 Fils
10- Salted Intestines	5 Fils	5 Fils
11- Wood, fluff, feather and hair of all types	10 Fils	25 Fils
12- Cheese of all types and shapes	5 Fils	20 Fils
13- Fresh milk	5 Fils	10 Fils
14- Powder Milk	5 Fils	30 Fils
15- Condensed milk	5 Fils	10 Fils
16- Dry yoghurt	5 Fils	10 Fils
17- Ghee, butter & cream	5 Fils	20 Fils
18- Bee honey	5 Fils	20 Fils
19- <sup>(1)</sup> Remnants and wastes of food industry (flour, meat powder, offals, limbs, fish, crustaceans, molluses which are unfit for human consumption), lipids, fats and oils sediments prepared for animal fodder	Exempted	Exempted
20- Canned & preserved meat of all types	<b>15 Fils</b>	15 Fils

<sup>(1)</sup> This clause was so amended pursuant to the amending by-law of the Agriculture & Animal products fees No. 45/1976, published on p. 760, Issue 2617 of the official gazette issued on 1/4/1976

---

21- Fresh, cold & frozen meat of all types	15 Fils	15 Fils
22- Poultry meat of all types & shapes	20 Fils	25 Fils
23- Dried eggs & egg powder	20 Fils	20 Fils
24- Hatching eggs	Exempted	Exempted
25- Edible eggs with shell	50 Fils (100) imported or exported eggs, and any lesser shall be exempted.	

## Annex No. (3)<sup>(1)</sup>

### Marketing of Agricultural and Animal Products

One-The Agricultural products marketing fees (calculated on the basis of gross weight).

	Fee per Imported ton or a fraction thereof	Fee per Exported ton or a fraction thereof
1- Fresh vegetables & fruit	30 Fils	Exempted
2- Dried & preserved vegetables & fruit	150 Fils	Exempted
3- Grains & by – products thereof	150 Fils	Exempted
4- Other agricultural products	150 Fils	Exempted

One-The animal products marketing fees (calculated on the basis of gross weight).

1- Fresh, frozen, cold and canned meat of animals, poultry and fish	250 Fils	Exempted
2- Other animal products	250 Fils	Exempted

One-Eggs Marketing Fees:

1- Table eggs	5 Fils per 100 imported eggs and any lesser quantity exempted,	Exempted
2- Hatching eggs	Exempted	Exempted
3- Dried eggs (calculated on gross Weight basis)	10 Fils per imported kgm. Or a fraction thereof	Exempted
d- Living animals, poultry and fish	Exempted	Exempted

### Article (6)<sup>(1)</sup>

One- Beehives service fees:

1- Separation of honey / per new hive	100 Fils
2- Periodical inspection of the beehive	200 Fils
3- Transformation of the indigenous hive to a modern one	200 Fisl
4- Wintering of bees (Supervision of closing and moving of beehives) per hive	100 Fils
5- Lodging of swarms of bees & preparation of beehive	200 Fils
6- Division of fabricated hives for the swarms of bees	100 Fils
7- Design for the establishment of a new beehive	500 Fils
8- Bee feeding / per hive	50 Fils

<sup>(1)</sup> Table (3) annexed to Agriculture Law No. 20/1973 was so amended by rescinding what was stipulated therein and substituting it with the present Table under the amended by-law of the Agricultural and Animal Products Fees No. 105/1975, published on p. 2347, Issue No. 2594, of the official gazette issued on 1/12/1975

<sup>(1)</sup> This article was stipulated under number (6) of the amended by-law of the agricultural & Animal Products Fees No. 105/1975, published on p. 2347, Issue 2594, of the official gazette issued on 1/12/1975. Article (8) thereof provided for the rescindment of any legislation whose provisions are in contradiction with the provisions of this by-law

One- Treatment fees of common diseases in bees:

1- Wax insect / per hive	200 Fils
2- European brood / per hive	500 Fisl
3- Bee tick / per hive	300 Fils

(The Ministry shall provide the necessary treatments free of charge)

### **Article (7)<sup>(1)</sup>**

The imported and exported plants, animals and agricultural & animal products shall be exempted from all fees provided for in this by-law, any annex or other legislation in the following cases:

- One- If they are in the name of His Majesty the King.
- Two- If they are for one of the government authorities, municipal councils or rural councils.
- Three- If they are for one of the Arab or foreign embassies, commissariat or consulates, subject to reciprocity.
- Four- If they are for the UNRWA agencies and not for the employees thereof.
- Five- If they are for one of the recognized scientific, artistic, religious or charitable institutions in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.
- Six- If they are imported in the name of the Arab Armed Forces stationed in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan directly and not awarded to contractors.
- Seven- If they are for the account of Arab or foreign aids.
- Eight- If they are exempted under the international agreements concluded with the Government.

Translated By : O.T. Muslih, Translation House,  
Telefax : (962-6) 5689459

Checked By 1- Mohammad Mubayideen  
Ministry of Agriculture,  
2- Agr, Eng. Falah Salah  
Ministry of Agriculture

---

<sup>(1)</sup> This article was stated under No. (7) of the amended by-law of the Agricultural & Animal Products Fees No. 105/1975, published on p. 2347, Issue 2594 of the official gazette dated 1/12/1975. Article (8) thereof provided for the rescindment of any legislation whose provisions are in contradiction with the provisions of this By-Law.

---

**Draft Law on Agriculture ar prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture; March  
1999 version**

**Article (1)**

This Law shall be called the (Law of Agriculture for the year 199 ) and shall be enforced as from the date of being published in the Official Gazette.

**Article (2)**

The following words and expressions wherever stated in this Law shall have the meanings designated hereunder unless otherwise is connoted by the context.

- Ministry** : The Ministry of Agriculture  
**Minister** : The Minister of Agriculture or his authorized delegate  
**Administrative Governor** : The Administrative Officer or Director of a district  
**Possessor** : Any natural or corporate body assuming an administrative authority to operate an agricultural tenure (possession) and making major decisions using the available resources. This body shall be charged with technical (functional) and economic responsibilities in relation with this possession. The Family Father or the partner shall be deemed as a possessor.
- Agricultural Tenure** : Any technical economic unit for agricultural product (plant and animal) subject to a single administration. It shall include the piece of land either totally or partially used for the purposes of production and animals raised on it, the premises erected thereon for agricultural purposes regardless of the size or space and possessor.
- Plants** : All types of plants, seedlings, herbs, wild plants, fruit, seeds, flowers, leaves, roots, stalks and all the other parts as well as their products no matter of which form they are.
- Seeds** : Any part of a plant used to reproduce all types of plant products.
- Fertilizers** : Chemical, organic and vital materials of all types added to the plants and agents of soil improvement as well as materials used as an environment of reproduction and transplantation.
- Pest (blight)** : Every creature that can cause economic harm to plants.  
**Pesticides** : Materials or products used in preventing from, treating, and combating plant diseases, and insects, rodents, weeds, and other plants that cause harm to plants. Also, the materials and products used to fight insects, and external parasites causing harm to the animal.
- Agricultural Lands** : Taking into consideration the text defining forest lands and pastures, the agricultural lands are those lands where field crops can be cultivated when its sloppiness is less than 8%, or to plant horticulture trees when the sloppiness degree is more than that. Its technical other specifications will be within the standards set by the Minister in coordination with the Ministry of Municipalities.
- Forest Lands** : The State Lands registered as forests and the land registered in name of the Treasury of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan including the space of roads, streets, valley channels, and main streams. The possessed land that is exchanged with

---

	forest -land shall be deemed as a forest land.
<b><i>Governmental Forests</i></b>	: Trees, bushes, and plants growing on the forest lands and their environment.
<b><i>Forests</i></b>	: Trees and forest bushes growing on the possessed lands.
<b><i>Forest Items</i></b>	: Any item or part of it found on or in the forest lands or resulting from the governmental forests or from the private forests. Fruit of private forests shall be excluded from this definition.
<b><i>Pasture Lands</i></b>	: The State lands registered as pastures and the lands allocated for the Ministry for this purpose, and the State lands that are not registered, not surveyed and excluded from leveling.
<b><i>Livestock</i></b>	: Lambs, goats, cows, camels and buffalo cows.
<b><i>Poultry</i></b>	: Domesticated birds raised for commercial purposes and the wild birds.
<b><i>Fish</i></b>	: Every aqua animal including sponge, clams, and animals with solid crust skins, sea turtles, and water mammal animals.
<b><i>Animal</i></b>	: Livestock, poultry, rabbits, fish, and circus animals, animals of the equidae animals, wild animals, dogs, cats and pigs.
<b><i>Raw feed items</i></b>	: Any item free of mixtures and are used to feed animals whether of a plant or animal source.
<b><i>Feed Additives</i></b>	: All or some mineral salts, vitamins, amino acids, and antibiotics permitted to be used locally and items used in manufacturing fodder and any other item permitted to be used locally and proves to be useful in feeding animals and increasing the proficiency of fodder.
<b><i>Manufactured Feed</i></b>	: Any mixture of raw feed items and feed additives.
<b><i>Veterinary drugs</i></b>	: Any item or group of items used to treat, mitigate or prevent any disease of the animal. Or, they are known for these advantages and the feed additives of the preventive and curing properties.
<b><i>Veterinary Bio-products</i></b>	: These include viral and bacterial vaccines, serums, toxins, Melleline, Theopermcain, antotheoxinate.
<b><i>Slaughter House</i></b>	: The public or private place accredited and licensed to slaughter livestock or poultry and to assure the safety of their meat as well as the safety of imported meat and release it for human consumption. It is the place where meat is separated from bones, prepared and packed. It also include any attached premises to treat remainings of slaughtered animals.
<b>Veterinary Quarantine</b>	: The public or private place accredited by the Ministry for the purposes of quarantine and/or sequestrating imported and exported animals along with their products and remainings to assure their safety.

### **Article (3)**

The Ministry shall assume direct responsibility for the development and improvement of the agricultural sector in the Kingdom as well as organizing its work according to the provisions herein.

### **Article (4)**

---

The Ministry shall have the right to establish and manage agricultural projects that aiming at developing the agricultural resources; maintaining them and ensuring their optimal exploitation including the combat of desert (barren land) and maintaining bio-diversification.

**Article (5)**

The Ministry shall be delivering the basic agricultural services in the fields and areas inaccessible for the proficient and effective services of the Private Sector.

**Article (6)**

The Minister shall issue the regulations and resolutions to organize the procedures of defining the agricultural tenures in each village including the definition of the records' forms, the tenure cards, documents and data that must be produced by the possessor. These also cover the dates to be submitted on, registration methods, rules of data verification, and defining the type and size of tenure included in the definition process.

**Article (7)**

Whenever necessary, the Minister shall have the right to issue the regulations and resolutions he shall deem as necessary to organize production and reach production sustainability in the agricultural sector to ensure soil and water maintenance as well as safe environment.

**Article (8)**

*When necessary, the Minister shall have the right to take the procedures to ensure protection of small producers in the field of plant production and animal production. These procedures shall also be meant to protect markets from dumping with these products and the Minister shall have the right to issue the regulations or resolutions ensuring that including the following:*

- One. Prohibiting the importation or exportation of plant or animal products for certain periods of the year.
- Two. Defining the quantities permitted for importation including certain plant or animal products as well as setting the date of entry therefor and defining their qualitative (specific) fees.

**Article (9)**

*A possessor of a land no matter of which space, or site cannot plant horticulture or forest trees on the borders of the land he possesses in case these trees cause harm to the neighboring lands. For this purpose, the Minister shall issue the regulations to define the dimensions permitted to plant each type of the trees on the borders of the possessor's land.*

**Article (10)**

Regardless of the stipulations of any other legislation, the use of an agricultural land cannot be transferred to another use unless upon the Minister's approval.

---

**Article (11)**

The Minister shall issue the regulations and resolutions that define the conditions of using and administering waste treated water for plant crops irrigation as well as defining the types of crops that are permitted to be irrigated therewith.

**Article (12)**

It shall be prohibited to throw plastic items, empty containers of insecticides and seeds of all types and forms and that have been used for agricultural purposes in open air. The possessor or user of the land must collect these in a certain place and dispose therewith according to the instructions set by the Ministry.

**Article (13)**

It shall be prohibited to enter pesticides, fertilizers, hormones, growth regulators, seeds, transplants and the raw feed ingredients of animal source, the manufactured feed, feed additives, drugs, and veterinary bio-products into the Kingdom for commercial purposes or personal use unless registered or permitted according to the regulations and resolutions issued by the Minister for this purpose. It shall also be prohibited to circulate, manufacture, prepare and produce any of those items unless registered and permitted. However, samples the quantity of which the Minister defines to be entered into the Kingdom shall be excluded from these provisions. These shall be used for analysis and testing for registration purposes or to implement scientific experiments.

**Article (14)**

The Minister shall issue the regulations and resolutions to organize and define the specifications, procedures and conditions of registration. These shall also cover licensing of importation, exportation, manufacturing, preparation, storage, circulation trading with, announcing, testing and analyzing each of the items stated in Article (13) above. For the purpose of registering these items, the Minister shall form the committees stated hereunder; each in the field of their competence. In the resolution of their formation, the Minister shall define the tasks and mechanism of work for these committees:

1. Committee of Pesticide Registration.
2. Committee of Fertilizer Registration
3. Committee of Seeds and transplants Registration
4. Committee of Animal Feed Registration
5. Committee of Registration of drugs, and veterinary bio drugs.

**Article (15)**

*The Minister shall issue the regulations and resolutions organizing the procedures of registering types of the plant crops. For this purpose, the Minister shall form a committee called “The Committee of Registering Plant Crops”. In the resolution of its registration, the Minister shall specify their tasks and mechanism of operation.*

---

**Article (16)**

The Minister shall issue the regulations and resolutions to organize the production of horticulture trees, forest, pasture, medicinal plants, vegetable, and pick-up flower transplantations. These will define the technical specifications, conditions of importation, exportation, circulation, trading with and licensing their production nurseries.

**Article (17)**

The Minister shall issue the regulations and resolutions to organize the establishment of olive press houses, define the technical terms of licensing, records and registers to be used by the owner and the data that he must provide.

**Article (18)**

If a harm has been caused to plants, trees or transplants whether directly or to those who protect or maintain them, the Administrative Governor must order immediately after receiving the claim inspection of the harmed site. A specialized Agricultural Engineer must be attending in order to verify the degree of harm and estimate the indemnity. When establishing that the attack has been deliberate or serious, the Governor must refer the claim to the competent courts. When implementing the inspection and establishing the indemnity, however, the Administrative Governor must observe the provisions of the Law of Conciliation Courts. In case the cause of harm has been an animal, the possessor of that animal shall be held responsible therefor.

**Article (19)**

The Minister shall issue the regulations and decisions to organize the procedures of combating contagious plant pests and specify their types as well as the methods of protections and the means and arrangements to be taken to control their spread including the following:

- One. Locating the areas considered as contagious with a certain pest and announcing them.
- Two. Regulating the transportation and passage of plants and other items that are carriers of a pest from a polluted area to another safe one.
- Three. Defining the methods, means and procedures of resisting pests including the comprehensive control, tools, chemicals, and bio-agents used as well as the safe conditions to use them.
- Four. Defining the procedures that must be taken in order to prevent the spread of a disease or pest being a source of danger to the plants including the removal of diseased plants and destroying them on the expense of the Ministry while paying the fair amount to the possessor.
- Five. Defining the techniques and procedures of locust control including arrangements of acquiring all the necessary machines, tools, chemicals, and transportation means against a fee or wage to contribute to the implementation of control activities.

**Article (20)**

It shall be prohibited to enter the diseased plant products or those polluted with pests or diseases not found in the Kingdom. Soils ready for plantation shall also be prohibited from entering the Kingdom.

---

**Article (21)**

If necessary and in order to ensure the Kingdom's supply upon the competent Minister's request, the Minister may permit the entry of plant products imported for supply purposes and are diseased with pests found in the Kingdom. This shall be the case if the means of treatment and eradicating pests have been possible. Such a treatment, however, must cause no prejudice to public health, lands, or plants and on condition that the supply items are entered and treated under the supervision of the Ministry on expense and against the liability of the Importer.

**Article (22)**

It shall be prohibited to enter plants that are diseased or polluted with pests or diseases into the Kingdom.

**Article (23)**

*It shall be prohibited to export plants and plant products unless holding an agricultural health certificate according to the international bases and rules of plant quarantine. In all cases, the antecedent origins of plants and animals cannot be exported unless upon a prior permit by the Ministry.*

**Article (24)**

The Minister shall issue the regulations and decisions to regulate the plant quarantine procedures including the following:

- One. Establishing the health conditions and technical specifications to be fulfilled by the imported plants and plant products.
- Two. Establishing the conditions and procedures related to the transit process of plant and plant product consignments through the Kingdom's lands.
- Three. Establishing the procedures that must be taken with regard to the plant consignments or the plant products that are prohibited from entering or transiting the Kingdom.

**Article (25)**

The Minister shall issue the regulations and decisions to control the procedures related to the issuance of licenses to invest the governmental or private forests, and to have animals graze in the forest lands or use them as parks. These regulations, however, shall establish the methods of managing governmental forests and the means of their development, improvement, maintenance and protection.

**Article (26)**

It shall be prohibited to attack the forest lands. Such an attack could be by means of living thereon; erecting permanent or temporary houses, buildings or construction; digging wells or caves therein; plowing or planting, grazing; removing or destroying benchmarks and border fences. The attack also includes throwing debris, garbage, and solid, liquid, radiant or any other environmental polluting agents in those lands; or it could be any other type of an attack.

---

**Article (27)**

It shall be prohibited to start fires in the governmental forest areas or in neighboring areas at a distance that may help the spread of fires all over the place (the governmental forests). When a fire is started in the governmental forests, the Minister or the Administrative Governor shall have the right to acquire all the necessary special machines, stuff, transportation means to be used in the works of fire fighting on condition that the owners thereof be indemnified.

**Article (28)**

It shall be prohibited to cut off carob trees, anacardiceae, almonds, pears and wild olives owned as a private forest. However, these trees can be thinned for grafting purposes and upon a prior permit by the Minister. The possessor of these trees can benefit from their fruit.

**Article (29)**

It shall be prohibited to cut off, destroy any of the durable and/or rare or ephemeral or attack any forest trees in any manner whatsoever. It shall be also prohibited to cut or destroy the rare fruit trees that are threatened to perish unless upon a prior permit by the Ministry. The Minister shall define in a resolution he shall issue the types of these trees and their places.

**Article (30)**

It shall be prohibited to cut lumber wood or manufacture coal from the governmental or private forests unless upon a prior license by the Ministry.

**Article (31)**

It shall be prohibited to cut off, gather, manufacture, lift, transport, possess, or store any forest item including coal without a prior license by the Ministry.

**Article (32)**

Owners of private forests shall be permitted according to technical criteria set by the Minister to invest their forests or replace their forest trees with horticulture trees on condition that they obtain a prior license from the Ministry.

**Article (33)**

The judicial police and the employees of the Ministry shall have the right to enter any place where forest items are found or are suspected to be found excluding houses; in which case the approval of the competent Attorney General must be obtained to be able to get thereto. These, however, shall have the right to inspect the transportation means suspected to have forest items and confiscate the unlicensed items and selling them and/or estimate their prices according to the regulations issued by the Minister.

**Article (34)**

The employees of the Ministry, the public security cadres and the armed forces shall be commissioned to capture the person they shall witness attacking the forest trees or during chopping or transporting forest items uncovered with a license. Or, during attacking the forest lands or attempting to do so in a manner that breaches the provisions herein and the regulations and resolutions issued in compliance therewith. They shall also be responsible for preventing the occurrence of such breaches.

---

**Article (35)**

The employees of the Ministry/forest and the people accredited by the Minister shall be officially commissioned to produce a statement of breach against someone violating the provisions of Article (25) to (34) herein and the regulations and resolutions issued in compliance therewith. In the statement, they will define the type of attack against the forest lands and governmental or privates forests and the damages resulting therefrom. They will also list the confiscated items and their prices. The statement will be submitted to the competent judge or the Administrative Governor.

**Article (36)**

The lawsuits related to forests shall be considered by the conciliation courts or the Administrative Governor. The conciliation judge or the Administrative Governor must arrest the person accused with the breach until providing a bailman to guarantee his appearance before the court upon request and to judge the contents of the breach statement in addition to the fines stipulated herein. Prompt procedures of trial shall be followed.

**Article (37)**

The Minister shall establish the technical requirements that must be fulfilled in the owned lands in order to implement forestry processes on the expense of the Ministry and through its cadres. However, the owner must approve of this.

**Article (38)**

The forestry fines, damage indemnity, in kind indemnity, and prices of confiscated items shall be considered as Emiri (State) properties and shall be collected accordingly.

**Article (39)**

It shall not be permitted to fix water pipes, electricity or telephone or sewage networks; or constructing canals, roads and streets in the forest lands unless upon the approval of the Minister.

**Article (40)**

Neighborhood areas of the governmental forests shall be deemed as partners with the Ministry to maintain them according to the regulations issued by the Minister for this purpose.

**Article (41)**

Regardless of the content of any other legislation, it shall not be permitted to authorize, allocate, sell or exchange the forest lands to any person or party no matter for what reasons.

**Article (42)**

While observing the definition in Article (2) herein, all the State lands registered as pastures shall be considered as such. Lands allocated to the Ministry as pastures and

---

any other State lands still unregistered and not surveyed and excluded from leveling shall be considered as such.<sup>8</sup>

1. Lands used under permanent irrigation and lands of agricultural and housing projects in existence before the issuance of this Law.
2. Lands used for public utilities or allocated for the interests of the State and its institutions before the enforcement of this Law.
3. Areas of municipalities, village councils and organized areas set before the issuance of this Law and cannot be expanded unless upon the approval of the Minister.

**Article (43)**

The Minister shall issue the regulations and resolutions to control the procedures meant for pastures reclamation and improvement while maintaining them and their natural elements including soil, wild plants, domesticated plants and organizing their environment and grazing therein.....<sup>9</sup>

**Article (44)**

The Ministry shall be responsible for the execution of projects on the pasture lands aiming at increasing and sustaining their productivity.

**Article (45)**

Regardless of the contents of any other legislation, it shall not be permitted to authorize, allocate, lease, or exchange the pasture lands to any person. However, they can be leased to institutions and cooperatives of livestock farmers for the purpose of producing feed.

**Article (46)**

It shall be prohibited to attack the pasture lands whether by means of digging, planting, or constructing buildings on them. This also includes quarry constructions, producing construction materials, cutting, removing, or burning plants growing there, or collecting their seeds. Attacks of wells, benchmarks and bordering fences shall also be prohibited. No other attack or procedures that should cause these lands to deteriorate are permitted. These include throwing away debris, garbage, solid, liquid or radiant wastes, or any other environment polluters, and moving soil to other places.

**Article (47)**

The Minister shall issue the regulations and resolutions to organize the procedures and requirements of importing and exporting animals; their products, remnants and relevant tools as well as establishing their specifications.

**Article (48)**

It shall be prohibited to erect any ranch farm to raise or possess animals or a hatch house unless upon a license by the Minister. This shall be according to the regulations and resolutions issued in organization thereof. These regulations shall include the requirements and technical and health specifications to be fulfilled, the means and

---

<sup>8</sup> **PLEASE NOTE THAT The ARABIC TEXT IS VAGUE AND NOT WELL DRAFTED.** As a translator, I cannot interfere to redraft it unless instructed by the specialized authority on the subject. [translator]

<sup>9</sup> Again there is some missing text in this Paragraph

---

procedures of control and assurance of safety as well as registering the animals raised thereon.

**Article (49)**

It shall be prohibited to slaughter pregnant cows and sheep as well as male cows and male sheep unless reaching the weight established by the Minister. It shall also be prohibited to slaughter their females before changing all incisors. However, the imported animals for slaughtering purposes and those animals set to be slaughtered for emergencies as approved by the competent vet shall be excluded from this Article.

**Article (50)**

It shall not be permitted to slaughter or skin livestock and poultry the meat of which is released for public consumption in cities and villages in places other than the licensed places and slaughter houses.

**Article (51)**

The Minister shall issue the regulations and resolutions ruling the procedures of slaughtering and skinning livestock and poultry as well as erecting relevant slaughter houses including the following:

- One. Setting the slaughtering conditions, preparation, separating meat from bones, packaging, storing and transporting meat and remnants of slaughtered animals.
- Two. Setting the methods of skinning and the type of machines and tools used for this purpose.
- Three. Setting the conditions to be fulfilled by slaughterers and licensing them for this profession practice.
- Four. Setting the conditions and technical specifications that must be fulfilled by the slaughter houses as well as the places of manufacturing remnants of slaughtered animals and controlling and licensing their products.

**Article (52)**

Animals imported for slaughtering purposes must be slaughtered within thirty days as from the date of their entry into the country. The Minister shall have the right to resolve the expansion of this period by virtue of public interest.

**Article (53)**

Fishing shall be prohibited for commercial or other purposes using explosives or any harmful or toxic agents. It shall also be prohibited to destroy coral reefs in the regional water. The Minister shall issue the regulations and resolutions to organized the procedures related to fishing including:

- One. Conditions and mechanism to issue fishing licenses.
- Two. Setting the fishing areas in the sea or fresh water as well as the methods and techniques of fishing to be followed. The periods of fishing shall be set taking into consideration certain restrictions of a certain type and defining the quantity permitted for fishing. The regulations will also set the size of fishing nets and their holes.
- Three. Monitoring fish displayed for selling in the shops or markets and examining them for safety assurance.

---

**Article (54)**

The Minister shall issue the regulations and resolutions organizing bee keeping and the license requirements to import bees and their specifications.

**Article (55)**

The Minister shall have the right to issue the regulations and resolutions to organize the procedures and technical requirements related to the investigation of animal epidemics and combating them including:

- One. Limiting all or some of the animals in the areas set by the Minister and suspected to have a certain epidemic to be examined for disease diagnosis and immunization on the expense of the Ministry.
- Two. Isolating animals suspected to be suffering from contagious or infectious diseases and re-examining them while setting the obligations of their owner during the period of isolation and after it; the period of isolation and procedures to be taken will also be set.
- Three. Defining the contagious and infectious diseases as well as prevention methods and the means of treatment as well as the precautions to be followed to prevent their spread. It shall also be defined the procedures followed with sick animals or suspected to be sick or those animals mixing with the sick or suspected to be sick ones. In case of killing these, the possessor shall be indemnified.
- Four. Setting the procedures to be taken in order to observe and monitor the places of animals' gathering in the markets and elsewhere as well as the precautions to be taken in order to secure their safety and prevent disease spread.

**Article (56)**

It shall be prohibited to trade with animals suffering from or suspected to be suffering from contagious or infectious diseases. It shall also be prohibited to trade with their meat and remnants. Animals mixing with diseased animals whether directly or indirectly shall be deemed as suspected to be diseased.

**Article (57)**

It shall be prohibited to throw corpses of dead animals in rivers, irrigation canals, drainage holes, pools, on roads, forests and pasture-lands. It shall also be prohibited to leave these in open air. They must be incinerated or buried in a place sufficiently deep from the land surface away from water sources according to the regulations issued by the Minister. The Possessor shall be deemed as responsible therefor.

**Article (58)**

*The Minister shall define the procedures to be taken with regard to dos and rabies. These procedures shall cover the monitoring of fierce and voracious animal as well as defining the cases permitting the control and killing of such animals with no indemnity to the owner.*

---

**Article (59)**

The Minister shall issue the regulations and resolutions to rule and set the licensing conditions by offering services related to the animal wealth including the combat of animal diseases and treating them as well as administering lab tests and providing technical advice, artificial impregnation, fetus transfer and genetic engineering techniques.

**Article (60)**

The authorized employees of the Ministry shall have the right to enter any ranch or hatch house for inspection purposes. Statements of breach shall be produced against those breaching the provisions herein; regulations and resolutions issued in compliance therewith.

**Article (61)**

It shall be prohibited to admit domesticated or wild imported animals and their meat, products, remnants and tools to the Kingdom unless completing all the procedures of veterinary quarantine and verifying their being free from the contagious infectious diseases.

**Article (62)**

It shall be prohibited to export animals, their meat, products and remnants unless obtaining a veterinary health certificate from the Ministry according to the international bases and rules of veterinary quarantine.

**Article (63)**

The Minister shall have the right to resolve, for health reasons, to put any ranch or animal under the veterinary quarantine for the period deemed as adequate. The possessor shall be committed to feed these animals along the whole quarantine period. In case of failure to do so, the Minister shall have the right to order feeding them on the expense of the owner according to regulations issued for the purpose.

**Article (64)**

The Minister shall issue the regulations and resolutions to rule the procedures and conditions of veterinary quarantine including:

- One. The definition of domestic and wild animals and meat, products and animal remnants and the contagious and infectious diseases covered in the Veterinary quarantine provisions.
- Two. Setting the procedures and mechanism of work in the veterinary quarantines; the period of quarantine, obligations of the importer, conditions of quarantine in the private quarantines and the method of disposing with the remnants of quarantined animals.
- Three. Examination procedures and awarding veterinary health certificates as well as the arrangements and precautions to be taken in the inlets or outlets of quarantines.
- Four. Setting certain centers for the entry of animals into the Kingdom.
- Five. Setting the countries from which animals or their products are permitted to be imported. Or, the countries animal transiting in them for health reasons as well as the sanitary conditions to be fulfilled by these animals or their products.
- Six. Setting the conditions and procedures organizing the transit of animals and their products through the Kingdom.

---

**Article (65)**

The Minister shall have the right to issue regulations and resolutions to organize the erection of wholesale central markets or branches, the classification center, packaging and storage, as well as cooling of fruit and vegetables outside the municipal borders. Technical requirements to be fulfilled will also be set.

**Article (66)**

The Minister shall issue the regulations and resolutions to rule the protection of wild birds and animals; their hunt and trading with including:

- One. Setting the conditions to grant hunting licenses while defining the fees of licensing and the parties commissioned to grant licensing and collect fees.
- Two. Defining the species of birds that can be useful for agricultural purposes that are prohibited to be hunted, captured, possessed, transported, or sold or displayed for selling.
- Three. Defining the areas and dates of hunting as well as the types of wild birds and animals that are permitted to be hunted.
- Four. Conditions of licensing shops of selling birds and fish for decoration purposes as well as defining the species that can be displayed and traded with in these shops.
- Five. Defining the cases when rude actions against animals shall be prohibited.
- Six. Defining the people and bodies accredited rather than the employees of the Ministry, the Public Security cadres and the Armed Forces to capture any one breaching the provisions of Article (65) and (66) herein and the regulations and resolutions issued in compliance therewith. These are the ones who must deliver the breaching person to the closest police station and produce a statement of the breach event.

**Article (67)**

Subject to penalty stipulated herein, it shall be prohibited to:

- One. hunt wild birds and animals without a license from the Ministry.
- Two. Kill wild birds and animals or catching them in any way; possessing them, transporting them or selling them or displaying them for selling.
- Three. Admit and exit prey birds and wild animals to and from the Kingdom whether alive or dead unless upon an approval from the Ministry.
- Four. Hunt prey birds and predatory animals or catch them in any method unless upon a special permit by the Minister especially for scientific purposes<sup>10</sup>.
- Five. Damage abodes (shelters) of wild animals, nests of birds or pick up their eggs or harm their youngsters.
- Six. Use engine vehicles and flash lights and automatic weapons to hunt birds and wild animals.
- Seven. Use the armed gun to hunt wild animals; the animals specified by the Minister shall be excluded herein.
- Eight. Be rude and tough against animals.
- Nine. Import birdlime and glue items used to capture birds; selling them, possessing, circulating or using them.

---

<sup>10</sup> Arabic needs to be redrafted

Ten. Install any kind of traps or use illusive materials such as flags; to whip animals and use of summon machine as well as the illusive points such as booths to catch wild birds and animals.

Eleven. Use toxic agents and anaesthetic drugs to kill wild birds and animals regardless of the reasons therefor.

Twelve. Hunt birds on telephone and electricity lines or within the borders of municipalities, village councils or within the pasture protectorates or close to the camps of the Armed Forces.

#### **Article (68)**

Every one hunting in breach of the provisions of Articles (66) and (67) herein and the regulations and resolutions issued in compliance therewith shall be penalized with the following:

(a)

1. Hunting the Arabian wild cow: a fine of JD 2000 and imprisonment for six months for each hunted head.
2. Hunting ostriches, gazelles, or reindeer<sup>11</sup>, with a fine of JD 1000 and imprisonment of three months for each bird or animal.
3. Hunting the bustard bird, basket birds, daman birds (Hyrax syriaca), porcupine with a fine of JD 100 and imprisonment for one month for each bird or animal.
4. Hunting any animal or bird rather than pigs: with a fine of JD 25 and imprisonment for one month.

**(b) Breaching Paragraph (c) of Article (67) with a fine of JD100 minimum and JD 500 maximum. Wild birds and animals and tools used in hunting will be confiscated.**

(c) Breaching Paragraph ( <sup>12</sup> ) of Article (66) with a fine of JD 50 and imprisonment for two weeks.

(d) Breaching Paragraphs ( ) of Article (66) with a fine of JD 100 and imprisonment for one month in addition to all the penalties stipulated in Paragraph (1) herein.

**(Five) Using an engine vehicle in hunting; each of the driver and the owner of the vehicle shall be penalized with a fine of JD 50 in addition to all the penalties stipulated in Paragraph (a) and confiscate the hunting tools. In case the penalty has recurred, the hunting license will be withdrawn for one year.**

**(Six) Hunting without a license valid in all places and times; the breaching person shall be penalized by confiscating the hunting tools in addition to all the penalties stipulated in Paragraphs ( ) of this Article.**

**(Seven) In case the breach has recurred during one year, the penalty shall be doubled and the weapon and the tool used in hunting shall be confiscated.**

#### **Article (69)**

**A fund shall be established at the Ministry under the name: (The Fund of Agricultural Production Subsidy and Promotion). The resources of this fund shall comprise the government budget allocations, fees, fine amounts, confiscated items' prices and indemnities collected upon this Law. All these amounts shall be transferred to the Fund. The objectives, channels and mechanism of**

<sup>11</sup> The Arabic text mentions another kind in Arabic is baden ???- no equivalent for this term is found in English.

<sup>12</sup> Number is missing in the Arabic Text

---

**disbursement and all the administrative procedures shall be set in a special by-law issued for this purpose.**

**Article (70)**

**In case the Kingdom has been a target of drought, the Minister shall have the right to announce that in public and he must take as much as possible the procedures necessary to mitigate the negative impacts thereof on the agricultural sector. This will be in accordance with the resolutions made by the Cabinet in this respect in coordination and cooperation with the concerned parties.**

**Article (71)**

*The fees and wages shall be collected according to the annexed table and shall be deemed as part thereof. However, these can be amended upon a by-law.*

**Article (72)**

*The regulations issued by the Minister upon this Law shall be published in the Official Gazette.*

**Article (73)**

The Minister shall have the right to delegate any of his authorities stipulated herein to the Secretary General of the Ministry and/or the directors at the Ministry's Headquarters and/or directors of Agriculture in the governorates and districts and/or any of the senior employees of the Ministry.

**Article (74)**

All the ministries, institutions, bodies, and councils; each within their competence and faculty must cooperate with the Ministry to enforce the provisions of this Law and the regulations and resolutions issued in compliance therewith.

**Article (75)**

The Law of Agriculture No. (20) for 73 shall be turned null and void. However, the by-laws, regulations, and resolutions now in operation shall remain valid until replaced within a period of six months maximum as from the date of enforcing this Law. Afterwards, these shall be turned null and void as well.

**Article (76)**

The Cabinet shall have the right to issue the by-laws required for the enforcement of the provisions of this Law.