



الجمهورية العربية السورية  
وزارة الزراعة والإصلاح  
الزراعي



**Syrian Arab Republic**  
**Ministry of Agriculture**  
**and**  
**Agrarian Reform**

القانون رقم 26 لعام 2007  
والقرار رقم 23/ت والقرار 158/ت  
الناظمة لأعمال الحجر الصحي النباتي

**Law 26 of 2007 and Resolution No. 23 /C**  
**Resolution and Resolution 158 /C Census**  
**regulating plant**



الجمهورية العربية السورية

وزارة الزراعة والإصلاح الزراعي

**القانون رقم 26 لعام 2007  
والقرار رقم 23/ت والقرار 158/ت  
الناظمة لأعمال الحجر الصحي النباتي**

**Syrian Arab Republic**

**Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform**



# **Law 26 of 2007 and Resolution No. 23 / Resolution and Resolution 158 / Census regulating plant**

## Law No. 26

President of the Republic

Upon the Constitution regulations; and

Upon that the People's Assembly concluded in its session held on the 2<sup>nd</sup> Thulqida 1428 Hijri Calendar, which corresponds to the 12<sup>th</sup> of November 2007.

Issues the following

### Chapter One

#### Definitions

**Article 1-** The Following Expressions refer to the meaning clarified next to each of the same regarding applying the regulations of such Law.

**SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC:** the lands of Syrian Arab Republic, its internal waters, regional sea, the depth of such lands, the airspace above it, which Syria has sovereignty thereupon, and sea areas which Syria has the right to practice sovereignty rights thereupon for the purposes of discovering, exploiting, and preserving natural resources.

**THE MINISTRY:** The Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reformation.

**THE MINISTER:** The Minister of Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reformation.

**THE DIRECTORATE:** Plants Protection Directorate in the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reformation, which performs its tasks as a national organization as specified in the Fourth Article of the International Plant Protection Convention.

**THE DIRECTOR:** the Directorate Director.

**ENTRY POINT:** air or sea ports, or the land borders points officially specified to be a point for passengers' entry, or cargos transit, import, or export.

**PLANT PROTECTION TECHNICIAN:** any technical worker of the first grade who is assigned to the work of protecting the plants in the Directorate and its Regulative Unites in the governorates.

**AUTHORIZED PLANT PROTECTION TECHNICIAN:** any technical worker from the first grade who is authorized by a resolution from the Minister to perform the tasks he was assigned to according to Article /4/ of such Law.

**THE IMPORTER:** any person who is an owner, recipient, proxy, agent, and whoever has clues or is undertaking any plant or productions thereof, Beneficial Organisms, or whatsoever other features submitted to the regulations.

**THE PERSON:** is the natural or legal person, including proxies and representatives.

**PHYTOSANITARY REGULATIONS:** formal rules to prevent the entry or spread of quarantine pests, or to reduce the economic effects of non-quarantine pests submitted to the regulations, including specifying the procedures of issuing Phytosanitary Certificates.

**THE MATERIAL SUBMITTED TO REGULATIONS:** any plant, plant productions, storing place, filling materials, means of convey, container, soil, any otherwise living organism, anything or any otherwise material which may host pests or cause their spreading, they may require phytosanitary procedures especially in International Means of Transportation.

**THE THING:** any new living organism, microbiological organism, or genetic compositions which have the ability to proliferate, or whatsoever otherwise thing either than plants or plants productions which may carry or host quarantine pests, including the soil of filling materials.

**THE CARGO:** a quantity of plants or plants productions, or otherwise any other materials transported from a country to another which are included in one Phytosanitary Certificate or many Certificates.

**TRANSIT CARGO:** a cargo which is not imported to the Syrian Arab Republic but transited through. It would be submitted to formal procedures which guarantee being sealed, and guaranteeing not to be fragmented no annexed to other cargos nor changing its packaging.

**QUARANTINE:** A formal detention of materials which submit to Phytosanitary Regulations, in order to be put under observation or performing scientific researches thereupon, or to continue inspecting, testing, or anticipating the same.

**THE PLANTS:** living plants or parts thereof, including seeds and plants' genetic material.

**INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION:** any international agreement or convention which Syrian Arab Republic is a part in.

**THE INTERNATIONAL PLANT PROTECTION CONVENTION:** The International Plant Protection Convention in its form preserved at Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome in the year 1951, and the following modifications thereof.

**PHYTOSANITARY CERTIFICATE:** a certificate designed upon standard certificates of the International Plant Protection Convention.

**PLANTS PRODUCTS:** unmanufactured materials where its origin is plants (including cereals) in addition to manufactured materials which origins are of plants, which may cause -due to their nature or manner of preparing- the danger of pest's entry and proliferation.

**PHYTOSANITARY PROCEDURES:** any formal legislation, organizing, or procedure which aim to prevent the proliferation of pests specified in the regulations, or aim to reduce the economic effects of spreading pests which are partially under control.

**A PEST:** any type, race, or a biological paradigm of faunal or floral kingdoms, or otherwise any disease-causing or factor which may affect plants or productions thereof. Dead Organisms which cause no infection are not considered to be Quarantine Pests.

**QUARANTINE PESTS:** pests which may have potential negative reflections on Syrian Arab Republic economy or a region thereof, which is or is not in such region but not widely-spread, and under formal control.

**NON-QUARANTINE PEST UNDER REGULATIONS:** a pest which is not submitted to Phytosanitary Quarantine while its existence in the plants allocated for agriculture would affect the targeted usage of plants, and which have an unacceptable economic effect, thus they are submitted to the Regulations within the lands of the Importer Party.

**QUARANTINE PESTS UNDER REGULATIONS:** A Quarantine or Non-Quarantine pests submitted to the Regulations.

**FORMAL CONTROL:** the actual execution of Phytosanitary Mandatory Regulations, and the application of Mandatory Phytosanitary Procedures for the sake of eradicating or containing Quarantine Pests.

**BENEFICIAL ORGANISMS:** any living organism including fungus, bacteria, or otherwise biological unites such as viruses or whatever is similar to, and invertebrates which are declared by the Ministry to be Organisms that are Beneficial to plants' live or agricultural production in Syrian Arab Republic.

**LIVING MODIFIED ORGANISMS:** any organism which may have a new structure of its genetic material after modern biological technologies were used (genetically- modified seeds, cultures tissues, and live plants' parts) thus becoming LOMs.

**CONTAINER:** A box, bag or otherwise anything which living plants can be placed inside, which may host plants' pests during or after transportation.

**MEAN OF TRANSPORTATION:** any ship, plane, train, wagon, container, animal, or otherwise anything which may transport plants or plants productions or things from a place to another.

**SOIL:** any medium, including compost or mud which is able to support plants' life, hosting or transporting pests.

**CONTAINMENT:** applying Phytosanitary procedures in and around the infected area to prevent a pest spread.

**ANTICIPATION:** a procedure formally licensed to exterminate, remove or sterilize pests.

**ERADICATION:** applying phytosanitary procedures to dismiss a pest in an area.

**AGRICULTURAL LAND:** farms, parks, forests, pastorals, and any lands where plants are planted.

**QUARANTINE AREA:** an area where a quarantine pest exists, where such pest is formally controlled.

**PLANT QUARANTINE STATION:** the place determined by the Minister according to the regulations of Article /3/ of such Law.

**PESTS' DANGERS ANALYSIS:** the process of analyzing the biological, scientific, economic, social, and ecological evidences to determine whether a certain pest should submit to phytosanitary, and to determine the scale of phytosanitary procedures which should be taken against it.

**IMPORT PERMISSION:** an official document whereby importing plants, plants' productions, Beneficial Organisms, and other materials submitted the regulations is allowed.

**PROLIFERATION:** the extension of geographical spread of a pest in an area.

**POST-ENTRY QUARANTINE:** the quarantine applied on a cargo after entry.

## Chapter Two

### Targets

**Article 2:** such Law aims to achieve the following:

- A- To prevent the entry of the Pests submitted to the regulations into the Syrian Arab Republic, this is *via* organizing the importation of plants, plants' productions and otherwise materials according to the international criteria.
- B- To organize plants, plants' production and otherwise materials exportation according to the importing countries' Phytosanitary requirements which are based on international criteria.
- C- To organize Beneficial Organisms entry into the Syrian Arab Republic in a manner that conforms with the international agreements which Syrian Arab Republic is a part in, especially the International Plant Protection Convention.
- D- To prevent Quarantine Pests proliferation from a governorate to another (Internal Quarantine)

## Chapter Three

### Minister's Competences

**Article 3-** the Minister supervises the implementation of such law regulations, issuing the executive instructions thereof in a manner that conforms to the criteria; instructions guidelines and declared recommendations in the International Plant Protection Convention and World Trade Agreement concerning health and phytosanitary. Right to that end, the Minister may take the procedures which help in executing such Law, especially in terms of the following:



- A- Issuing the instructions regarding setting and publishing the appendixes of such Law, Pests lists which are submitted to the Regulations, plants, plants productions, pests, Beneficial Organisms, and living modified Organisms for the purposes of research, scientific experiments, soil or any other material which it is restricted or banned from entering into Syrian Arab Republic.
- B- To ban or restrict importing, exporting, selling, planting, propagate or transport any plants, plants productions, pest, Beneficial organism, LMOs, soil or any otherwise material which might be able to host or propagate a pest.
- C- To allow importing any restricted or banned plant, plants productions, pest, Beneficial Organisms, or otherwise any material for the purpose of scientific research and experiments conforming the basic purpose of demanding the same, and conforming to the required provisions in order to protect the public health, agriculture, and environment in Syrian Arab Republic.
- D- To specify the places of phytosanitary quarantine.
- E- To request placing the imported plants (in necessary) or plants productions, pests, Beneficial Organisms, and LMOs for the purpose of research, scientific experiments, soil, or otherwise whatsoever may host or have pests in a phytosanitary quarantine or at any location specified by the Directorate under the supervision of Technicians working in the Directorate for a specified period of time.

## **Chapter four**

### **Plants Protection Authorized Workers**

#### **Article 4**

- A- The plants protection authorized workers, who are nominated by the Minister upon a resolution of him, would have the authority of law enforcement officers. They have the authority of drafting the required legal reports against whoever may violate, this is after They would pay the legal oath before head of Civil First Instance court as follows:  
(I swear by Almighty God that I shall Perform My Job with Honesty and Loyalty)  
They are also authorized to apply the Formal control, as well as practicing the following as terms of reference:
  - 1- To inspect the agricultural land, plants, and plant productions in a field, in addition to plants, plants productions, Beneficial Organisms; the materials under regulations in stores or the when transported, for the sake of reporting the existence, proliferation and spread of pests submitted to the regulations.
  - 2- To inspect plants cargos, plants productions, Beneficial Organisms and materials submitted to the regulations, whether the same were imported or intended to be exported.

- 3- To request anticipating plants, plants productions, and the materials submitted to the regulations cargos, whether imported to intended to exported, including Containers, Filing Materials, stores, and Means of Transportation.
  - 4- To make sure of safe destruct of the wastes by the Means of Transportation coming to the Syrian Arab Republic, in addition to perform the same to the wastes by the establishment of preparing or washing the imported plants productions.
  - 5- To issue phytosanitary certificates.
  - 6- To communicate the information regarding pests submitted to regulations; and control their proliferation and spread.
  - 7- To perform any otherwise task which the Directorate assigns them to.
- B- Public manpower and customs control help and aid the Authorized workers whenever they request.

## **Chapter Five**

### **Phytosanitary Control on Borders**

**Article 5-** plants, plants production, Beneficial Organisms, and other materials which are submitted to the regulations of import should be submitted to inspection by the Plant Protection Technician who is authorized at the Entry Points, at the container final destination, or at any destination the Directorate may determine, stipulated that the container would be tightly closed and labeled according to the form determined by the Executive Instructions.

**Article 6-**

- A- except for the cases stipulated by other legislations, the Inspection in the Law herein is to be performed during workday hours for all plants orders. As for the plants orders which require a test after workday hours, fees from the importer would be collected according to the executive instructions of such Law.
- B- Tests' fees which are collected after workday hours are distributed as follows:
  - 1. 25% State Treasury revenues.
  - 2. 20% to Agrarian Engineers Union.
  - 3. 5% to the Cooperative Fund of Ministry's employees, valets, and workers.
  - 4. 50% for the workers and participants in Phytosanitary Quarantine, distributed by a resolution from the Minister according to the Executive Instructions of such Law after deducting transference charges which shall be paid for whoever paid them during sending and distribution.

**Article 7-**

- A- any Plant Protection Technician who suspects that any container or Mean of Transportation which enter or move inside or outside Syrian Arab Republic might host a pest submitted to the regulations has the right to report such to the Directorate.

- B- Any Authorized Plant Protection Technician who suspects that any container or Mean of Transportation which enter or move inside or outside Syrian Arab Republic might host a pest submitted to the regulations, or if he was assigned for such aim be the Directorate, has the right to halt such container or mean of transportation and tests it without him to need the justifications of his action, he also has the right to detain or reserve any plant. Plants productions, Beneficial Organisms or otherwise any other thing which is infected or suspected to be infected with a pest submitted to the regulations.

**Article 8-** Means of Transportation, which its origin or the area it passes is suspected to be infected by a pest submitted to the regulations, when such Means would be a mean to such pests entry or proliferation, should be cleaned.

**Article 9-**

- A- Should it be found according to the stipulations of such Law that the imported materials would cause a danger of entering or propagating a pest submitted to the regulations, or should the Syrian Arab Republic requirements of Phytosanitary were not met, the Authorized Plant Protection Technician may request the importer upon a written notice to submit such imported materials within a period of one week to the following cases:
1. Appropriate anticipation to dismiss dangers
  2. Re-exporting to the country of origin or to another country
  3. To dispose according to the specified method mentioned in the notice.
- B- Testing and examining the cargo to the Syrian Arab Republic is to be made by laboratories approved by the Ministry upon a resolution by the Minister in order to authenticate that such cargo is safe.
- C- Re-test can only be made once in an approved laboratory approved by the Ministry either than the laboratory which the first test was made in. upon a request from the importer and a resolution by the Minister. The re-test would be performed against paying a guarantee specified by the Executive Instructions, such guarantee would be confiscated if the first test was found to be right, thus the test result would be final and shall not be under any manner of appeal or reconsideration.

**Article 10-** a written notice shall be drafted to the respective person concerning any material which may be reserved or confiscated according to the regulations of such Law. A report of such incident would be communicated to the Directorate during the period of time specified by the Executive Instructions of such Law.

**Article 11-** Authorized Plant Protection Technician may request the appropriate anticipation, destruct, or dismiss any reserved material according the regulations of such Law and Executive Instructions thereof whenever there is what may justify such cases.

**Article 12-** should the importer not do or agree what he has been requested to do according to the regulations of such Law, the directorate, then, would have the right to request the anticipation, destruction, or dismissing such materials.

**Article 13-** The Authorized Plant Protection Technician may pass the notice mentioned in Article 10 of such Law if it was necessary to promptly destruct the imported materials, or when communicating the Notice was useless.

**Article 14-** should re-exporting the Materials upon article 9 of such Law wasn't possible, or should the importer agree on the re-exporting or the requested anticipation, thus the Director may decide to destruct such materials upon a suggestion by the Authorized Plant Protection Technician.

**Article 15-** the imported incurs the liability and the entire expenditures resulting from the procedures taken as to execute the Sixth Chapter of such Law, including the charges of loading, unloading, transportation, re-exporting, anticipation, re-testing, and destruction.

## Chapter Six

### Phytosanitary control Inside Syrian Arab Republic (Internal Quarantine)

**Article 16-** any owner of plants, plants production, materials submitted to the regulations, packages which such materials are packed in, tenant of a land or place which such plants, plants productions, or the materials submitted to the regulations of packages thereof if infected by a pest submitted to the regulations, should inform any Technician of Plant Protection about such infection.

**Article 17-** when any Authorized Plant Protection Technician suspects that a pest submitted to the regulation can be in a land or in any otherwise place, he may do the following:

- A- To enter such locations at any time he deems appropriate, except for house gardens or inhabited farms unless he notifies its owners.
- B- To inspect any plant, plants productions, Beneficial Organisms, materials submitted to the regulations, means of transportation, stores, and containers.
- C- To take the needed samples if he deems that as necessary.
- D- To declare any suspected location to be a quarantine location. If necessary, he may notify the landlord or tenant in writing. And if necessary, to notify the landlords, land residents, and neighboring real estates within a period of time specified in the notice in order to take the appropriate procedures in their lands for the sake of eradicating, containing or preventing the pest submitted to the regulations according to what the Executive Instructions of such Law stipulate.
- E- To ban or restrict the movement of people, animals, means of transportation, or otherwise from and to the Quarantine Location.

**Article 18-** should the person mentioned in Article 17 of such Law failed or had no capacity to respond for the provisions he is required to, or should he has no capacity to respond to the provisions stipulated by such Article, the Directorate, then, may request the Authorized Plant Protection Technician or any otherwise person it may assign in that location to enter the land or the location in order to execute the procedures stipulated on Article 17 of such Law.

**Article 19-** the expenditures and liability of any procedure taken upon Articles 17-18 of such Law are incurred by the landlord or the tenant unless the directorate decides the otherwise.

**Article 20-**

- A- The Directorate should perform a periodical checkout for the status of every quarantine location in the following cases:
  1. If it was found out that the pest submitted to the regulations does no longer exist.
  2. If it was clear to the Directorate that it is not necessary to continue in causing the location partially or wholesale under quarantine. Landlords and tenants of the affected locations are to be notified that the quarantine was lifted.
- B- Whoever suspects an unidentified pest should inform the nearest formal Agrarian Center.

## **Seventh chapter**

### **Emergency Cases**

**Article 21-**

- A- Should exceptional unexpected epidemic infections of agricultural pests occur in a manner that would seriously endanger phytosanitary, the Directorate should take all prompt procedures in order to eradicate or contain such pests.
- B- The expenditures caused by the works of the Directorate while executing the previous Provision in addition to indemnify the affected would be procured by the Ministry.

## **Chapter Eight**

### **Entry Declaration**

**Article 22-** any person entering Syrian Arab Republic while having plants, plants productions, Beneficial Organisms, or materials submitted to the regulations, should declare the same to the Customs Center at the border. Should the aforementioned center have any information that such things might host pests submitted to the regulations or in the container which the thing is in, thus the Center may keep such things in detention and promptly inform the Authorized Plant Protection Technician.

**Article 23-** worker in charge in Customs should be informed that any of the materials mentioned in Article 22 of such Law entered Syrian Arab Republic, and they should immediately the Authorized Plant Protection Technician.

**Article 24-** Customs workers who reserve any material mentioned in Article 22 of such Law should not release it until a permission of release is communicated by the Authorized Plant Protection Technician.

## **Chapter Nine**

### **Import Procedures**

**Article 25-** no cargo of plants, plants productions, Beneficial Organisms, or the materials submitted to the regulations of Syrian Arab Republic may enter except upon an Import Permission and a Phytosanitary Certificate issued by the organization of local plants protection of the exporting country (nominated according to the International Plant Protection Convention)

**Article 26-** no soil, sand, organic fertilizers of fauna origin, nor compost whether from plant or animal source may enter Syrian Arab Republic against the provisions of Article 3 of such Law.

**Article 27-** the Directorate, according to Pests' Dangers Analysis may do the following:

- A- Specify Phytosanitary provisions which should be met prior to import any cargo of plants, plants productions, Beneficial Organisms, or the materials submitted to the regulations.
- B- Abrogate some phytosanitary provisions which are to be specified according to Term A of such Article according the level of danger which may accompany importing such plants, plant productions, Beneficial Organisms, and the materials submitted to the regulations.

**Article 28-** importers, after a cargo reaches borders, should instantly inform about the plants, plant productions, Beneficial Organisms, and the materials submitted to the regulations.

**Article 29-** notwithstanding the stipulations of Article 26 of such Law, passengers are banned from taking plants, plant productions, Beneficial Organisms, and the materials submitted to the regulations.

## **Chapter Ten**

### **Transit Cargos**

**Article 30-** Transit cargos should have the required Phytosanitary Certificate

**Article 31-** the provisions specified by such Law are applied to the Transit Cargos if it was found that the same contain any pest that may endanger the agricultural crops in Syrian Arab Republic.

**Article 32-** if it was found that a transit cargo may threaten entering or propagating a pest, the Authorized Plant Protection Technician may request the importer -on the importer expense- to pack the cargo with packing materials in a manner that would prevent the leak, entry, and proliferation of pests while transit.

**Article 33-** any exporter who wishes to re-export a cargo that meets the requirements of an importing country shall submit a request in such regard to the Authorized Plant Protection Technician in order to obtain a Phytosanitary Certificate for the sake of re-exporting.

## **Chapter Eleven**

### **Exportation Procedures**

**Article 34-** exported cargos should be tightly packed with packing materials. No body may open any part of the cargo after been tested for exportation.

**Article 35-** the exporter incurs all tests expenditures of exportation according to the provisions of such Chapter.

**Article 36-** a cargo should be exported within fifteen days as of the date of Phytosanitary Certificate is issued.

**Article 37-** the Authorized Plant Protection Technician may extend the period referred to in Article 36 of such Law according to the cargo type, storage circumstances, and transportation requirements for no more than twenty days.

## **Chapter Twelve**

### **Penalties**

**Article 38-**

- A- Whoever plants, owns, sold, offered for selling, transported, or otherwise planted any plants, plants productions, pest, soil Beneficial Organisms or any other material while aware that importing or having the same is made against such Law is to be penalized with a fine that ranges from /25.000/ twenty-five thousand to /100.000/ one hundred thousand Syrian pounds.
- B- Whoever hinders the work of an Authorized Plant Protection Technician or intimidated him while performing his duties according to the Law shall be penalized with a fine of /5.000/ five thousand Syrian pounds.
- C- Whoever assaults an Authorized Plant Protection Technician while performing his duties according to the Law shall be penalized with detention for a period that ranges from three to six months and a fine of /5.000/ five thousand Syrian pounds.
- D- Whoever would not declare plants, plants productions, the materials submitted to the regulations, and the imported Beneficial Organisms at Syrian Arab Republic borders

shall be penalized with a fine that ranges from /50.000/ fifty thousand to /100.000/ one hundred thousand Syrian pounds.

- E- Whoever presents delusional information in order to obtain documents according the regulations of such Law shall be penalized with detention for a period that ranges from six months to a year, and with a fine that ranges from /10.000/ ten thousand to /25.000/ twenty-five thousand Syrian pounds.
- F- Whoever modifies, fabricates, distorts, or destructs any document issued upon the provisions of such Law shall be penalized with detention for a period that ranges from six months to three years, and a fine that ranges from /25.000/ twenty-five thousand to /50.000/ fifty thousand Syrian pounds.
- G- Whoever did not follow any research, test, or otherwise any procedure which such Law has stipulated, or when he violates the rules, regulations, instructions, and resolutions issued by the Ministry according to the provisions of such Law shall be penalized with a fine that ranges from /10.000/ ten thousand to /15.000/ fifteen thousand Syrian pounds.

**Article 39-** the more severe penalty is to be introduced when another law stipulates more severe penalty for the same deed

**Article 40-**

- A- the Ministry may reconcile the violations mentioned in terms /A, B, D, and G/ of Article 38 of such Law if the violator pays (80%) of the highest limit of the violation fine stipulated in Article 38 prior to process a lawsuit to the judiciary.
- B- The deserved fine according to the previous Term A shall be paid to the State Treasury Fund according to a letter issued by the Ministry upon the violator's request.
- C- Legal procedures against the violator are to be halted in case a violation was reconciled.
- D- The fines specified upon such Law's regulations are deemed to be from the Civil Indemnifications.

**Article 41-** workers of the Ministry whose work is related to Plants Protection are awarded 10% of the fines specified in such Law upon a resolution from the Minister.

## **Chapter Thirteen**

### **General and Final Regulations**

**Article 42-** an importer deserves no indemnifications against destructing the rejected materials regardless how that destruction manner would be while executing the regulations of such Law.

**Article 43-** the Republican Resolution in Law No. 237 of the year 1960 and amendments thereof, which regulates Agricultural Phytosanitary Quarantine, is abolished.



**Article 44-** such Law is to be issued in the Public Gazette, and it comes into effect sixty days after it was issued.

Damascus on the 9<sup>th</sup> of Thuqeda 1428 Hijri Calendar, which corresponds to the 19<sup>th</sup> of November 2007.

**Republic President  
Bashar al-Assad**

---

TRUE TRANSLATION from the attached document in Arabic into English. Damascus on the 5<sup>th</sup> of April 2020.

**Sworn Translator**

### **Resolution No. 23/c**

Containing the executive instructions of Law No. /26/ dated 19/11/2007  
regulating the plant quarantine

The Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform based on the provisions of Law  
No. /26/ of 2007 regulating the plant quarantine and the requirements of the  
public interest decides the following:

**Article 1 - The following expressions, in the context of applying the provisions  
of this resolution, have the meaning indicated after each of them:**

**The Syrian Arab Republic:** The Syrian Arab Republic's lands, its internal waters,  
its territorial sea, the subsoil of these lands and the airspace above them, over  
which Syria has sovereign rights, and the maritime areas over which Syria has the  
right to exercise its sovereign rights for the purposes of exploration, exploitation  
and conservation of natural resources.

**Definitions:**

**The Ministry:** The Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform

**Minister:** Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform

**Directorate:** The Plant Protection Directorate in the Ministry of Agriculture and  
Agrarian Reform that exercises its functions as a national plant protection  
organization as specified in Article 4 of the International Plant Protection  
Convention.

**Director:** The director of the directorate

**Entry Point:** Air- or seaports or land border points officially designated as entry points for travelers, transit, import or export of shipments.

**Plant Protection Technician:** Any technical worker of the first category in charge of plant protection work in the directorate and its organizational units in the governorates.

**Additional declaration:** A statement included in the phytosanitary certificate at the request of the importing country providing additional specific information relating to the shipments phytosanitary condition.

**Authorized plant protection technician:** Any technical worker of the first category authorized by a ministerial resolution to carry out the tasks entrusted to him under the provisions of Article 4 of the Plant Protection Law regulating plant quarantine works.

**Importer:** Any person who owns, receives, agents, brokers, or any other person who has evidence or has jurisdiction over any plant, vegetable products, beneficial organisms, or other regulated items.

**Person:** A natural or legal person, including agents and representatives.

**Regulated item:** Any plant, plant products, storage place, packaging material, means of transport, container, soil, any other living organism, or any other thing or substance that may contain pests or lead to their spread and that may require phytosanitary measures, especially in International means of transport.

**Thing:** Any new living organism, microorganism, or genetic compounds with the ability to reproduce, and anything other than plants or plant products capable of carrying or harboring a quarantine pest, including soil and packing materials.

**Shipment:** A quantity of plants or plant products or any other items that are transported from one country to another and included in one or several phytosanitary certificates . A shipment consisting of one type of plants or plant products or any other regulated items is treated as one integrated unit, while each type of a shipment consisting of different types is treated separately.

**Transit shipment:** a shipment that is not imported into the Syrian Arab Republic, but crosses it and is subject to official procedures to ensure that it remains closed and also ensures that it is not divided or joined to other shipments and that its packaging remains unchanged.

**Re-exported shipment:** A shipment that was imported to a country and then re-exported from that same country without being infected or contaminated with pests. The shipment can be stored, divided and joined to other shipments as well as have its packaging changed.

**Re-export country:** The country to which the shipment of plants, plant products or other regulated items was imported, then this shipment was stored or divided or had its packaging changed, or was infected in some other way before being exported to a third country.

**Quarantine:** The official detention of items subject to phytosanitary regulations in order to place them under inspection, conduct research on them, or continue to inspect, test or treat them.

**Plants:** Living plants or parts of them, including seeds and plant genetic material.

**International agreement:** any international agreement or treaty of which the Syrian Arab Republic is a party.

**International plant protection Convention:** The International Plant Protection Convention, as created by the Food and Agriculture Organization in Rome in 1951 and with the subsequent amendments made to it.

**Phytosanitary certificate:** A certificate designed according to the model of the standard certificates in the International Plant Protection Convention.

**Plant products:** unmanufactured materials of plant origin (including grains) and manufactured materials of plant origin that, due to their nature or method of processing, may constitute a danger to the introduction and spread of pests.

**Phytosanitary measures:** Any legislation, regulation, or official procedure aimed at preventing the introduction and spread of pests subject to regulations or to reduce the economic impact of prevalent pests subject to partial control.

**Phytosanitary regulations:** formal rules to prevent the entry and/or spread of quarantine pests, or to limit the economic effects of regulated non-quarantine pests, including specifying procedures for issuing phytosanitary certificates.

**Pest:** Any type, strain or biotype of plant or animal organisms or any pathogenic or harmful agent to plants or plant products. Dead organisms that do not cause any infection are not considered quarantine pests.

**Quarantine pest:** a pest that has potential negative repercussions on the economy of the Syrian Arab Republic or on an area of it, and is not present in that area or, if present then not widespread on a large scale and is subject to official control.

**Regulated non-quarantine pest:** a pest that is not subject to plant quarantine, whose presence in plants designated for cultivation affects the intended use of plants and has an

unacceptable economic impact and is therefore subject to regulations within the territory of the importing contracting party. or within our own territory.

**Regulated pest:** a quarantine or non-quarantine pest subject to regulations.

**Official control:** the effective enforcement of the binding phytosanitary regulations and the application of binding phytosanitary measures for the purpose of eradicating or containing quarantine pests.

**Beneficial Organisms:** Any living organism, including fungi, bacteria, or vital units such as viruses and their like, and invertebrates that are declared by the Ministry as beneficial organisms for plant life or agricultural production in the Syrian Arab Republic.

**Genetically Modified Organisms:** Any living organism that contains a new structure of its genetic material obtained through the use of modern biological techniques - genetically modified seeds, tissue cultures and living parts - and as a result, they are genetically modified organisms (LMOS).

**Container:** a box, bag, or anything in which plant products can be placed and which may carry plant pests during or after transportation.

**Means of Transport:** Any ship, plane, train, vehicle, container, animal, or anything that transports plants, plant products, or things from one place to another.

**Soil:** Any medium, including compost and clay, capable of supporting plant life and harboring or transporting pests

**Containment:** The application of phytosanitary measures in and around the affected area to prevent the spread of a pest.

**Treatment:** An officially authorized procedure to kill pests, remove them, or render them sterile.

**Eradication:** the application of phytosanitary measures to eliminate a pest in an area

**Agricultural land:** farms, gardens, forests, pastures, and any land where plants are grown.

**Quarantine area:** An area in which there is a quarantine pest ,where an official control against this pest is taking place

**Plant Quarantine Station:** a place determined by the Minister in accordance with the provisions of Article 3/ of Law No. 26 of 2007.

**Pest risk analysis:** The process of evaluating biological, scientific, economic, social, and other environmental evidence to determine whether a pest should be subject to phytosanitary quarantine and to determine the severity of phytosanitary measures to be taken against it.

**Import Permit:** An official document authorizing the import of plants, plant products, beneficial organisms and other regulated items

**Distribution:** The extent of the geographical distribution of a pest within an area

**Pest free area:** an area where no specific pests are present, as far as can be determined using scientific evidence, and where its pest free nature is officially maintained

**Post-entry quarantine:** a quarantine enforced on a shipment after its entry

**Free zone:** is Syrian territory located on either the country's borders or in the Syrian Arab republic and has special exploitation rules, and is not subject to customs laws except when data for placing in local consumption or data for transit are organized.

**Country of origin (of plant shipment):** the country in which the shipment of plants was planted

## **Article 2 (phytosanitary certificate issuing system)**

**First: when issuing phytosanitary certificates the following is carried out**

1. Adhering to the definitions mentioned in article 1 of this resolution
2. Determining the purpose of issuing the phytosanitary certificate, Indicating that the shipment fulfills the phytosanitary requirements of the importing country and is not issued for any other reason, the concerned person is to contact the phytosanitary quarantine center concerned with the phytosanitary conditions of the importing country, the certificate is issued by authorized plant protection technicians, the national plant protection organization reserves the right supervise the issuing of these certificates through administrative and legislative means.
3. Anyone who wishes to export a plant shipment has to submit a special application (according to model no. 1) to the phytosanitary quarantine center in order to issue a phytosanitary certificate of exporting a plant commodity (according to the attached model)
4. submitting an origin certificate specifying place of production
5. each shipment cleared for export is issued a phytosanitary certificate according to the International plant protection Convention while taking into consideration the specific conditions posed by the phytosanitary quarantine systems in the importing country
6. the period between the issue date of the certificate and the exportation start date must not exceed 15 days and the authorized plant protection technician has the right to extend that period for up to 20 days, after which the granted phytosanitary certificate is null and void, and a new one must be obtained after the shipment is proven safe from a phytosanitary standpoint.

**Second :** a phytosanitary certificate is granted to the items subject to regulations (plants and plant products)

**Third:** a phytosanitary certificate is not granted to manufactured plant products that cannot contain agricultural pests due to the way they were manufactured

**Article 3 conditions to be met by the phytosanitary certificates attached to imported plant shipments**

**First: form of phytosanitary certificate issuing**

The original phytosanitary certificate is accepted and, in the case of inability or delay in obtaining the original, a true copy of said certificate is acceptable if it is verified by the official issuing body and the Syrian delegation in the country of origin or an entity representing it.

**Second: the phytosanitary certificate is to be considered annulled if it :**

1. is unreadable
2. is incomplete
3. is issued before the date of shipment by a period exceeding 15 days
4. includes scratching or unintentional alterations
5. includes contradictory or non-conforming information
6. included phrasing that do not conform with the standard phytosanitary certificates
7. is issued regarding banned products
8. is issued at a date subsequent to that of the bill of lading
9. does not include its issue date

**third:** the phytosanitary certificate is considered a forgery if:

1. it was issued according to a model not allowed by the issuing national plant protection organization
2. it was issued by persons, bodies or entities not authorized to do so by the national plant protection organization
3. it includes false or misleading information

**article 4 guiding instructions and principles for issuing phytosanitary certificates for re-exporting shipments are defined as follows :**

**the re-exported shipment is allowed:**

- a) to be stored
- b) to be separated
- c) joined to other shipments
- d) repackaged
- e) when separating the shipment and re-exporting the new ones separately each one is granted phytosanitary certificate for exportation purposes and the following conditions are required to be met by them:

**first:** in the case of importing a shipment to Syria and re-exporting it to a different country:

1. the directorate or its organizational units should issue a phytosanitary certificate for re-exportation purposes (according to the attached model) on the condition that the shipment is in compliance with the phytosanitary requirements of the importing country
2. issuing a phytosanitary certificate for re-exportation purposes is permitted in the case of shipment storage, separation, joining to other shipments or repackaging on the condition that the shipment has not been damaged or contaminated with pests. The original certificate or a true copy of it should be attached to the aforementioned shipment

**second:** in case the shipment to be re-exported is damaged or contaminated with pests or was compromised, defaced, or was manufactured in a manner that alters its nature, the directorate or its organizational units are to issue a phytosanitary certificate after treating the shipment, including the country of original origin on the certificate, the directorate or its organizational units should ensure that the phytosanitary requirements of the importing country.

**Article 5 when importing the following is carried out:**

**First: regarding incoming shipments:**

1. To each incoming shipment is to be attached an original phytosanitary certificate issued by the exporting country (according to the international plant protection convention), along with a copy of the importation permit if the shipment is from a foreign country or the original permit if the exporting country is Arabic as well as a copy of the certificate of origin and bill of lading
2. The plant product is exempt from needing a phytosanitary certificate if it has undergone a transformation that makes it so it is no longer a plant or part of a plant, and renders it unable to be affected by agricultural pests, such as roasted or cooked products, or products preserved in salt water .
3. Importers are to immediately declare all plants, plant products, beneficial organisms and any other regulated items when the shipment reaches the entry point.
4. Travelers are not allowed to carry plants ,parts, beneficial organisms or any other regulated item through the entry point to Syrian territories. These items are to be immediately destroyed. Travelers must handover the plants and plant based products and other regulated items at the entry point to Syrian territories under penalty of legal action.
5. The importing authorities or the carrier or their representative shall submit to the phytosanitary quarantine center within (24) hours of the arrival of the plant shipment an approved statement of this shipment including details in terms of its type, class, quantity, distinctive marks, the rest of the specifications along with the import permit. The authorized plant protection technicians may inspect the shipment upon its arrival and decide what measures should be taken regarding it, even if the importer does not submit an inspection request .



6. Shipments to be processed are immediately subject to appropriate treatment.
7. A shipment consisting of one type of plants or plant products attached to a single phytosanitary certificate or any other items shall be treated as a single integrated unit in terms of phytosanitary terms and may not be divided.
8. As for the shipment consisting of different or multiple types of plants or plant products or any other items, each type shall be treated separately, even if it is accompanied by one or more phytosanitary certificates.
9. The rejected shipments shall be returned immediately by their importer, and all precautions shall be taken to prevent the intrusion of the pest into Syria, and the shipment shall be destroyed if it is not returned at the owner's expense.
- 10. The following procedures should be followed when clearing the incoming shipment at the port of entry:**
  - A. The incoming plant shipment is inspected by authorized plant protection technicians, and if it is proven to be safe, its documents are withdrawn, and the shipment is registered as an incoming shipment.
  - B. The incoming plant shipment that needs a laboratory examination is inspected by authorized plant protection technicians by taking original samples and sending them to a specialized laboratory. The shipment is not to be released until its lab results are back and it has been proven that it is safe from a phytosanitary point of view, in a manner that does not conflict with the law and Provisions of Article 9 of this Resolution.
  - C. It is permissible to retake the test for one time only, based on a request submitted by the person concerned to the Directorate and by a decision of the Minister, in one of the laboratories approved by the Ministry other than the one in which the first test was taken, in return for paying a cash guarantee of at least one hundred thousand Syrian pounds, according to The quantity of the shipment and the guarantee shall be confiscated if the validity of the first test is proven, and the test result is conclusive and not subject to any method of appeal or review.
  - D. With regard to plant forage shipments, samples are taken by joint committees in the governorates represented by an authorized plant protection technician from the concerned plant quarantine center, and the samples are examined from a phytosanitary point of view by the plant quarantine committee in the corresponding center and The Animal Production Department is informed of the result in the event that it conforms to the plant quarantine regulations, so that the necessary measures can be taken by the feed sampling committee.

**Second: When the shipments are accompanied to an internal customs secretariat (customs precinct), the following should be followed:**

1. Examination at the port of entry, and paragraph (a) of Clause 10 of /First of Article (5) is applied, and , on the enclosure statement (the inspection was done by us and the documents accompanying the shipment were withdrawn and registered with by us as

an incoming shipment) is written, and In this case, it will not be registered again with the plant quarantine center to which this shipment was attached, and in which it will be cleared in order to prevent duplication The authorized plant protection technicians complete the rest of the necessary procedures for the shipments release, and they are not disclosed to the internal customs secretariat unless more than fifteen days have passed since the first border inspection.

2. The provisions of Paragraph (B and C) of Clause 10 of /First/ of Article (5) are applied to the plant shipments that needs a laboratory examination, and it is not allowed to be attached until after the results of the laboratory examination appear and it is proven that it is safe from a phytosanitary aspect.
3. Shipments of agricultural pesticides, chemical fertilizers and other consignments that do not carry plant health risks and that come from land or sea ports are allowed to be attached to the destination secretariat where they are inspected by plant protection technicians authorized in the destination secretariat and the original samples are drawn and sent to the laboratory ,they are not released until the results of the laboratory examination appear and are matched, and their documents are withdrawn and registered with them as an incoming shipment.

**Third: Regarding rejected shipments, the following follows:**

The shipments that have been refused entry into Syrian territory shall be returned immediately from the entry center exclusively, and all necessary precautions shall be taken to prevent the contamination by pests, or they shall be destroyed under the supervision of the authorized plant protection technician and at the expense of the person concerned. These shipments are not allowed to cross the Syrian territory, and the corresponding quarantine center must fax all data concerning the rejected shipment via an official letter to all plant quarantine centers within /24/ hours.

**Fourth: Regarding postal parcels:**

It is only permitted for official and scientific bodies that obtain a prior approval from the Ministry to import their plant consignments by postal parcels, provided that they are subject to examination by the duly authorized plant protection technicians.

**Fifth: Regarding the prohibited shipments:**

1 - It is forbidden to bring the following into the country:

- a. Live agricultural pests in any of its phases.
- B. agricultural soil.
- c. Residues of plant materials left over from the consumption of planes, ships, trains, and others....
- d. Cultures of bacteria, fungi and organisms harmful to plants.

E. Organic fertilizers of animal origin and compost of vegetable or animal origin.

f- Incoming shipments for agriculture if agricultural soil or other prohibited materials are mixed with them, and it is difficult to separate them, and in a manner that does not conflict with the provisions of Article /9/ of this decision.

j- Plants, plant products, pests and beneficial organisms, genetically modified organisms.

2 - It is not permissible to grant an import license for prohibited substances except to the competent scientific bodies, provided that prior approval is obtained from the Ministry and its instructions are adhered to.

**Article 6 - The following shall be adhered to regarding transit dispatches:**

**First: Consignments that cross Syrian territory from one country to another:**

- A. No phytosanitary measures shall be taken regarding shipments contained within containers, refrigerators, or any other type of sealed carrier that ensure that pests that may have infected the shipment do not leak out into Syrian territory, and it is allowed to cross.
- B. Shipments within open means of transport, or that are unloaded from one transport mode to another, must be inspected before transiting or during unloading. If these shipments are infected with agricultural pests that may infiltrate into Syria and pose a potential threat to phytosanitary there, the following measures shall be taken:
  - 1. The shipment, which is found, after inspection, to be free of insect or disease infestations, is allowed to cross after a copy of its accompanying phytosanitary certificate is taken, and there is no need to issue a new phytosanitary certificate for it.
  - 2. A shipment that is found after inspection to be infected with non-insect pests not subject to regulations or non-quarantine pests that subject to regulations, is allowed to cross after being treated it at the expense of the concerned person. and the phytosanitary certificate is withdrawn, and a new one is issued with the mention of the country of origin and the type of treatment provided that the shipment is still in compliance with the phytosanitary requirements of the importing country.
  - 3. The shipment is not allowed to cross if it becomes clear after its inspection that it is infected with quarantine pests and it is returned immediately after taking all the necessary precautions to prevent its leakage into Syria.

**Second: shipments that are stored in the internal or bordering free zones:**

- 1- The same phytosanitary measures are applied to internal and bordering free zones as the ones applied to the rest of Syria's territories.

- 2- The free zones may carry out works on the shipments stored in their warehouses (public ,private and courtyards) according to the following:
  - A. Splitting the shipment into several shipments.
  - B. Joining the shipment to other shipments.
  - C. Changing the packaging.
  - D. Applying manufacturing processes such as grinding or roasting or the like if there are establishments and factories built to do so in those free zones.
- 3- official concerned entities in free zones should cooperate with phytosanitary quarantine center on the following :
  - A- preventing any plant shipment from being unloaded into free zone warehouses before informing the corresponding phytosanitary quarantine center and obtaining its approval.
  - B- Cooperating and coordinating with the proper phytosanitary quarantine center in border free zones, to immediately expel the rejected plant shipments outside Syria, with the participation of the customs Secretariat.
  - C- Informing the phytosanitary quarantine center, of the nature of work to be conducted on the shipments stored in the free zone storage warehouses.
  - D- Sterilizing warehouses for storing shipments before utilizing them at the expense of the person concerned.
  - E- Informing the warehouse and private establishment owners of the he need to contact the proper phytosanitary quarantine center every fifteen days in the event that plant shipments are unloaded there, so that the necessary re-examination can be conducted.
  - F- Not allowing any plant shipments to be unloaded from their warehouses for the purpose of domestic consumption or transit without obtaining the approval of the proper plant quarantine center.
  - G- Submitting an invoice to the phytosanitary Quarantine Centre indicating the country of origin and the exporting country of the shipment when placing it in domestic consumption.
  - H- Informing the proper plant quarantine center about the non-plant consignments loaded within wooden packing materials when unloading them in the warehouses of the border free zone in order to ensure the safety of the wooden packing materials and the application of the relevant standard (Standard No./15//15/ISPM No.).
  - I- Obtaining the approval of the proper phytosanitary quarantine center when moving the shipment from one warehouse to another within the free zone.

**Third: shipments that cross from a border crossing to a border or internal free zone:**

These shipments are monitored by authorized plant protection technicians at the border crossing, with three cases indicated:

- 1- If it appears after inspection that the consignment is in good condition, it is allowed to cross to the border or the interior free zone and the phytosanitary certificate accompanying it is not removed at the border crossing.
- 2- If it turns out after inspection that the consignment is infected with non-quarantine pests that are not subject to regulations, it will be treated at the port of entry and given a notice of that and allowed to cross to the border or interior free zone.
- 3- If, after detection, it becomes clear that the consignment is infected with quarantine pests, then it is not allowed to cross, and it must be returned immediately, taking all necessary precautions to prevent the intrusion of the pest.

**Article -7- The phytosanitary quarantine center in the internal and border free zones shall handle inspecting the shipments as they are being unloaded in the free zone, and the following measures shall be taken regarding them:**

- A. If it is sound and conforms to the laws and regulations of plant quarantine, a permission of unloading report is organized, to be kept along with a copy of the phytosanitary certificate and a copy of the bill of lading, and this report is recorded in documented records.
- B. If, upon inspection of the shipment during unloading, it appears that it is infected with a quarantine pest, the unloading process is put to a stop and the unloaded items are returned. The shipment and the surrounding area is sterilized, and all necessary measures are taken to prevent the leakage of the pest, and the shipment is returned immediately.

**Article -8- The movement of shipments stored in the free zones shall be according to the following:**

- 1- In the event that a statement of the status of non-local consumption is organized for a plant shipment stored in the free zone, the proper phytosanitary quarantine centre shall re-examine this shipment, take samples from it, and organize a record of inspection and sampling duly, if it is found that the shipment is in order and complies with the laws And the phytosanitary quarantine regulations, the phytosanitary certificate stamped with the seal of the National Plant Protection Organization in the exporting country is withdrawn, along with a copy of the bill of lading, and this shipment is released.
- 2- In the event that a transit statement is organized for the shipment from the free zone to another country, the proper phytosanitary quarantine center inspects the shipment and if it turns out that it is still intact, it is allowed to cross and no phytosanitary certificate is issued.
- 3- In the event that a transit statement is organized for the shipment from the free zone to another country, the proper plant quarantine center inspects the shipment. If it turns out that the shipment is infected with non-quarantine pests not subject to regulations, the aforementioned center treats the shipment as necessary and a

phytosanitary certificate is issued noting the country of origin ,type of treatment and the fact that the shipment still complies with the phytosanitary requirements of the importing country.

- 4- When carrying out works on the shipment stored in the free zone (splitting, joining, package packing, manufacturing, etc.) and when organizing a transit declaration for it, and this shipment was intact and not affected by any kind of pests, a phytosanitary certificate shall be issued for the purposes of re-exportation. Containing the number and date of the accompanying certificate (a true copy or original).
- 5- If the shipment stored in the free zone is divided into two parts, the following shall be done:
  - A- If a statement is organized for the first section for local consumption, the original phytosanitary certificate shall be withdrawn for the entire quantity of the consignment.
  - B- If a transit statement is organized in the second section to another country or free zone, this section shall be given a phytosanitary certificate indicating the country of origin therein, or a phytosanitary certificate for the purposes of re-exportation, as the case may be.

**Article 9- When importing plants (ornamental, forestry, harvested and their parts), the following shall be carried out:**

**First: With regard to indoor plants, salon plants, and outdoor plants whose length does not exceed 2 m from the surface of the medium in which they are planted (turbine - peat moss) or imported as a place (deciduous fruit plantings - saplings trees), the following is carried:**

- 1- The following documents are to be Submitted:
  - a) A prior import approval from the relevant authorities, after submitting a request including the types and quantities to be imported that are included in the proforma invoice.
  - b) Phytosanitary certificate, sanitation certificate by a governmental laboratory or a certified laboratory in the country of origin
  - c) A concerned person from the concerned person to not undertake any action regarding the shipment until the lab results are released
- 2- Taking random samples for lab analysis from all shipments by the phytosanitary quarantine center of the border crossing, after being outwardly examined and proven to be sound. the plants are then placed in a phytosanitary quarantine station designated by the ministry if available or any other location designated by the directorate or its organizational units until the results of the lab analysis are released
- 3- Treating the shipment that was proven by lab tests to be contaminated by a non-regulated non-quarantine pest at the expense of the concerned person, the treatment is carried out under supervision of an authorized plant protection technician, if a

treatment is not possible, the shipment is immediately returned or destroyed at the expense of the person concerned.

**Second: with regard to outdoor plants planted in the country of origins soil or in an earthen mixture (soil+ sand + organic matter) that are to be imported for:**

- 1- Specialized agricultural fairs – flower fair.
- 2- Tourism establishments
- 3- Gifted to the ministry

Their entry can be approved upon a pre-submitted request (pre-importation) to the directorate, and it is granted entry after an approval from the minister, and the same measures are to be applied to it as those mentioned in close “first” paragraph (1-2-3 ) of this article while exempting it from height and size constraints

**Third: with regard to rooted and non-rooted cuttings of plants (ornamental, fruitful, forestry):**

- 1- Allowed to be entered without soil, after obtaining prior approval from the relevant authority in the ministry
- 2- A phytosanitary certificate issued from the local plant protection association of the exporting country is attached to the shipment
- 3- It is released after its phytosanitary safety is proven

**Fourth: regarding tissue-propagated plants, with a maximal length of 10 cm, planted in a nutrient medium, the following is to be carried out:**

- 1- Obtaining prior approval from the relevant authorities in the ministry
- 2- Attaching a phytosanitary certificate issued from the local plant protection association of the exporting country to the shipment
- 3- Releasing shipment after its phytosanitary safety is proven
- 4- Attaching a certificate from the producing laboratory stating that it is a pathogen-free tissue-propagated plant shipment.

**Fifth: it is prohibited to import cuttings, seedlings , and trees of palm of any variety (fruitful or ornamental) that reproduce through traditional means, only tissue propagated palm plantings sare allowed to be imported with the following to be taken into consideration:**

- 1- The conditions to be met by the planting
  - a) Should be no older than six months since it was produced in an internationally accredited breeding laboratory, and should have already gone through its initial hardening in a breeding lab
  - b) Should consist of 4 – 5 primary leaves
  - c) to be planted in peat moss.

d) It shall be completely free of all agricultural pests.

2 -A prior approval of import must be obtained from the Ministry , taking into account the regulations and conditions stipulated in the Plant Protection Law No./26/ dated 19/11/2007 regulating the phytosanitary quarantine.

**Sixth: It is forbidden to import citrus plants.**

**Article 10 - Instructions to be applied to imported and transiting timber shipments:**

**First:** A maximum of 3% of bark (bark) is allowed for shipments of wood entering the country ,excluding bark located around the nodes and between annual growth rings, while transiting wood is exempted from the condition of bark.

**Second:** The bark percentage is calculated to be the average of the total inspected samples.

**Third:** The percentage of samples that must be drawn from the timber shipment to be inspected shall be determined in accordance with Annex No. (1).

**Fourth:** shipments of timber transiting by land are treated as incoming shipments in terms of detection and investigation of quarantine pests. Trucks must be covered well (or within containers),tightly packed and bound together until the exit port.

**Fifth:** Transit and imported wood shipments are allowed to be unloaded on seaport grounds if they conform to the specifications of imported wood, that is, is free of quarantine pests, and its bark percentage does not exceed 3%.

**Sixth:** regulations of quarantine pests are applied to all timber shipments, both incoming and in transit.

**Seventh:** Timber shipments entering an internal secretariat are treated exactly as incoming, in terms of quarantine pests and bark.

**Eighth:** A copy of all documents related to transit timber shipments are submitted to the phytosanitary quarantine staff at the first entry port, to be checked and retained by them, the phytosanitary quarantine staff at the concerned center must mark and record the data and inform the exit port directly.

**Article -11 - In the field of phytosanitary control inside the Syrian Arab Republic (internal phytosanitary quarantine), the Directorate has the following tasks:**

- A- Taking measures aimed at combating destructive exotic plant pests with the aim of eradicating them, containing them, or preventing their spread when they are discovered in a certain area or upon detection of their presence in a certain area.
- B- Preparing special instructions when a quarantine pest is detected in an area and following up on their implementation in coordination with the relevant Directorate of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, through:



**First: the application of internal phytosanitary quarantine, through:**

- 1- Recruiting qualified specialists or consulting technical officials in the regional plant protection organization of which the Syrian Arab Republic is a party
- 2- Monitoring and tracking incoming or imported plant shipments for the purpose of cultivation (seeds, bulbs, cuttings and the like ) that are still suspected of harboring pests (identified or unidentified) in the places of their cultivation and investigating the possibility of harboring a quarantine pest that is difficult to detect at the border posts, or applying post-entry quarantine as an additional precautionary measure to prevent the introduction or spread of pests in Syria that can only be detected when the plant is planted, in order to eradicate , contain , or hinder the spread of these pests.
- 3- Organizing a seizure report against the owner of the quarantined area if it is found that they have smuggled plants or plant products out.
- 4- It is forbidden to export plants and plant products from the quarantined areas until their quarantine is lifted, which happens after:
  - A- Proving that the area is free of the pest in question.
  - B- The plants and plant products have been fully prepared (they remain packed and are not opened). Then they shall be provided with an internal phytosanitary certificate proving that it is free from pests.
- 5- The Directorate shall officially announce the lifting of the quarantine off the affected area and instruct the land owners and the internal phytosanitary quarantine departments in the governorates to act accordingly.
- 6- The organizational units for plant protection in the governorates establish fixed internal phytosanitary centers between the governorates on orders from the Directorate to limit the spread of pests present in one governorate and not the others, thus limiting the spread of pests between the Syrian territories.
- 7- Keep records and data for all the aforementioned programs and procedures at the phytosanitary quarantine departments.
- 8- The Directorate shall take the measures it deems appropriate according to the type, severity and danger of the pest in question.
- 9- Implementation of a media program for all previous programs to ensure cooperation with the organizational units for plant protection from the governorates, citizens and farmers.

**Second: Eradication of destructive plant pests according to the following**

- 1- Preparing and executing regulations for internal phytosanitary quarantine .
- 2- Implementation of the eradication program through the following stages:
  - A- Monitoring and controlling the target pest to get a sense of the extent of its distribution and the range of the affected area and the direction of its movement or transmission to determine its source and the possibility of its spread, through aerial

surveys and trap placement in all its varieties, investigation and inspection, including storage places and the like.

- B- Containing the pest by preventing the movement of plants and plant products related to the pest to and from the affected area, which is declared as a quarantined area subject to the eradication program to prevent the infection from spreading to other areas and taking the necessary precautions in this regard.
- C- Treatment or control measures to eradicate the pest in the following ways:
  - destroying the host.
  - Sterilization of tools and equipment.
  - Treatments using chemical or biological pesticides.
  - Use of soil sterilizers.
  - land sterilization.
  - refraining from planting the host plant for a specific period of time.
  - Preventing successive cultivation.
  - Using traps, baits, or any physical or mechanical methods of pest control.
  - introducing natural predators.
  - Using the male sterilization technique.
  - using the host plant for consumption or manufacturing.
- D- Determining a time period for implementing the eradication program (from 6 months to a year), extendable to up to five years, according to the pest and the established eradication program and the procedures that the citizen and the farmer must follow.
- E- Eradication is to be verified by the directorate.

### **Third: The program to contain and impede the spread of destructive plant pests**

This program aims to keep the pest in the area of its introduction and to impede its spread by applying the following internal quarantine procedures:

- 1- Implementation of a regulation for internal phytosanitary quarantine.
- 2- Establishment of indoor phytosanitary quarantine stations (temporary - mobile).
- 3- Appointment of a plant protection technician authorized to carry out internal phytosanitary quarantine work in the plant protection organizational unit in the concerned governorate.
- 4- Monitoring the movement of vehicles to and from the affected area by workers in the internal phytosanitary quarantine in the organizational units for plant protection in the governorates, as well as monitoring the moving shipments to and from the affected area (keeping plants or plant products inside) except under the supervision of the internal phytosanitary quarantine.
- 5- studying the geographical nature of the area affected by the pest and its surroundings to aid the success of this program.

If the pest continues to spread despite the aforementioned quarantine measures, the speed of its spread is reduced by applying more severe quarantine measures

#### **Fourth: Pest-free areas preservation program**

Maintaining pest free areas is important especially for plants and plant products set for export.

This is done through periodic inspections carried out by authorized plant protection technicians in the organizational units for plant protection in the governorates to determine the presence or absence of a pest in these areas, and this is done through the following procedures:

- 1- Issuing the necessary resolutions to identify pest-free areas
- 2- Establishing strategically distributed indoor phytosanitary quarantine stations run by well-trained personnel.
- 3- A periodic monitoring and data recording system to verify if the area is free from pests.
- 4- phytosanitary measures to keep the area free of pests including:
  - a- Preventing the entry of plants or plant products that may carry a pest or pests to this area.
  - b- Preventive and curative measures that help keep it free from pests.
- 5- Studying the geographical conditions of the area and relying on it as an additional protection to keep it free from pests

#### **Article 12-**

A- The Permanent Plant Quarantine Committee is to be formed as follows

- Deputy Minister (President)
- Director for Plant Protection.
- Director for Plant production.
- Director of the Plant Protection Research Department at the General Authority for Scientific Agricultural Research.
- Head of the Plant Quarantine Department.
- Head of the pest management department.

B- **The task of the committee:**

- 1- Dealing with emergency cases and problems in the interpretation of phytosanitary regulations and regulations in plant quarantine and cases that are not directly provided for by those regulations.

- 2- If it is found that the plant shipment is infested with a pest that is not included in the lists of pests subject to regulations, the decision on determining its quarantine status is up to the above committee after studying it by the risk analysis committee.
- 3- The committee shall seek the assistance of whomever it deems appropriate from the specialists to accomplish its tasks.

#### **Article-13-**

A- The lists made by workers in the field of plant quarantine in the Ministry on plant shipments and wooden packing materials in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 of the Plant Protection Law No. 26 dated 19/11/2007 outside official working hours are paid according to the following rates:

- 1- 500 SYP for five hundred Syrian Pounds for each shipment whose weight does not exceed /2/ton.
- 2- 1000 SP, one thousand Syrian Pounds for each shipment weighing more than /2/ tons and up to 10.
- 3- 1500 SYP for each shipment weighing more than 10 tons and up to 25 tons.
- 4- 2000 SYP for two thousand Syrian pounds for each shipment weighing more than / 25 / tons and up to / 100 / tons.
- 5- 4000 SYP Four thousand Syrian pounds for each shipment weighing more than /100/ton and up to / 300 / tons.
- 6- 5000 SYP Five thousand Syrian Pounds for each shipment weighing more than /300/ tons and up to /500/ tons.
- 7- 10,000 SYP Ten thousand Syrian Pounds for each shipment weighing more than /500/ tons and up to /1500/ tons.
- 8- 15000 SYP Fifteen thousand Syrian Pounds for each shipment weighing more than 1500/ tons.
- 9- 1,000 Syrian pounds for each inspection or sterilization of wooden packing materials.
- 10- 25000 SYP Twenty-five thousand SYP for each retest of a sample on the request of the person concerned and the validity of the first test.
- 11- 1000 SYP for each shipment of pesticides weighing no more than /0.5/ ton.
- 12- 1500 SYP for each shipment of pesticides weighing more than /0.5/ ton and up to /2/ ton.
- 13- 2000 SYP for two thousand Syrian pounds for each shipment of pesticides weighing more than /2/ ton and up to /10/ ton.
- 14- 2500 SYP for each shipment of pesticides weighing more than 10 tons and up to 25 tons.
- 15- 3000 SYP for each shipment of pesticides weighing more than 25 tons and up to 50 tons.
- 16- 3500 SYP for each shipment of pesticides weighing more than 50 tons and up to 100 tons.

- 17- 4000 SYP Four thousand Syrian pounds for each shipment of pesticides weighing more than /100/ tons and above.
- 18- 500 SP. Five hundred Syrian Pounds for each shipment of pesticides for experimental purposes, the amount of which does not exceed 5/kg.
- 19- 1000 SYP one thousand Syrian pounds for each shipment of pesticides for experimental purposes whose quantity exceeds 5/kg/l.
- 20- 500 Syrian Pounds Five hundred Syrian Pounds for each standard sample of pesticides.
- B- Half of these fees are collected for shipments that pass by transit and that do not require sampling.
- C- The same fees shall be collected on re-exported shipments that are granted a phytosanitary certificate for re-export purposes.
- D- All other expenses required for inspection work on plant shipments, such as unloading, clearing, and loading of goods, re-export, processing, destruction, transportation costs etc... shall be borne by the owner of the goods.
- E- If the owner of the goods requests a re-inspection, the aforementioned percentages shall be doubled.
- F- The aforementioned examination fees for those requesting inspection of plant shipments (exported, imported and in transit) are realized by workers in the field of phytosanitary quarantine. with official receipts.
- G- wages of payroll and other incoming receipts are transferred to the Directorate monthly by default.

#### **Article 14-**

1. The fees for gas used in sterilization operations, be it methyl or phostoxin gas, shall be determined as follows:  
  
The price of the gas used + 20% (administrative expenses - reserve consumption expenses)
2. Storage fees are collected for plant shipments located in sterilization stations or phytosanitary quarantine centers as follows:
  - A- The first day of storing the shipment for, the period of sterilization along with the day the sterilization process ends are without fees
  - B- 100 Syrian Pounds, one hundred Syrian Pounds, shall be collected for each ton per storage day following the exemption period.
3. fees of sterilization that will be carried out in the thermal and gas sterilization ovens in each of the sterilization stations in the governorates shall be determined as follows:

**First: Sterilization by heat:**

The fee for sterilization in the oven per hour is set at /300/ three hundred Syrian pounds.

**Second: Gas sterilization:**

The sterilization fee in the oven is determined for one hour according to the following:

(the price of used gas + 53 SP) + 20% (administrative expenses - reserve consumption expenses).

\* These wages are adjusted whenever needed according to the prices of materials consumed in sterilization operations such as electricity, diesel, gas, and others.

4. Revenues from sterilization stations are considered expense reducing revenues for the state's public treasury.

**Article 15- Plant quarantine centers are classified according to their importance into:**

- A- First Class Centers: Damascus, Damascus International Airport, Jdeidet Yabous, Nassib, Dabbousiya, Tartous Port, Lattakia Port, Bab Al Hawa, Aleppo Airport, Al Yaroubiyah, Al Tanf.
- B- Second-class centers: Sabineh, Adra, Daraa, Jose, Hama, Homs, free zones in (Naseb - Tartous - Lattakia), Aleppo, Ikbis, Azaz, Tal Abyad, Qamishli, Arida, and Albukamal.

**Article 16** - Based on Paragraph /b/ of Article 6/ of the Plant Protection Law No. /26/ of 2007 regulating the phytosanitary quarantine, 50% of inspection fees that take place outside official working hours shall be distributed to workers in phytosanitary quarantine and shareholders by virtue of a decision From the Minister after deducting the remittance fees paid to by those handling sending and distribution, in accordance with the laws and regulations in force.

**Article -17** - All penalties shall be enforced in accordance with the provisions of Articles (40-39-36) of Chapter Twelve in Law No. 26 of 2007.

**Article 18** - Ministry employees whose work is related to phytosanitary protection are granted (10%) of the fines specified in Law No. /26/ of 2007, distributed by a decision of the Minister.

**Article 19-** Lists of regulated pests:

- 1- List (A1): List of quarantine pests that are subject to regulations not registered in Syria (Appendix).
- 2- List (A2): List of regulated non-quarantine pests (Appendix).
- 3- Dead organisms are not considered pests.

- 4- The plant shipment imported to the country shall be rejected if it is infected with one of the living pests included in list (A1) in any of its phases.
- 5- The plant shipment imported to the country for the purpose of cultivation shall be rejected if it is infected with one of the living stages of the pests stipulated in lists (A1) or (A2).
- 6- If the plant shipment imported to the country (for purposes other than cultivation) is infected with one of the living pests mentioned in list (A2), then the shipment is immediately sterilized and released after making sure that the sterilization process has been successfully completed . If it is not possible to sterilize the shipment with the methods at hand, it is rejected and returned immediately.
- 7- The number of live warehouse insects listed in List A2 and other warehouse insects, including mites, must not exceed 2 per kg of samples drawn from plant shipments received for human consumption or manufacturing. The shipment is rejected if it exceeds this percentage, and if The percentage is within the permissible limits, the shipment is sterilized and transferred to the party concerned with applying the Syrian standard for rejection or acceptance.
- 8- As for countable fruits including dry or dried ones and large grains (dates - figs - nuts - chestnuts - and the like), the permissible percentage of storehouse insects is 2 live insects / 100 fruits .
- 9- The forage shipment shall be rejected if the number of live insects, including mites, in the drawn samples exceeds 5 live ones/kg.
- 10- Surface molds arising on wood surfaces resulting from excessive moisture (ensure that the wood is safe and not discolored after scraping the mold layer) should be treated as pests that are not subject to regulations so that they are sterilized by one of the appropriate methods (dry heat - gas...) and then exposed to The body concerned with applying the Syrian standard, and the sterilization condition does not apply to shipments of wood passing through and infected with molds, provided that they are tightly packed and stacked.
- 11- Plant shipments imported for the purpose of human consumption or for the purpose of animal food (fodder) in the event that any molds are found in them they shall be referred to the authority concerned with the application of the Syrian standard (Ministry of Economy, the authority concerned with application of the fodder standard...) after ensuring their phytosanitary safety. The phytosanitary quarantine has nothing to do with the application of the Syrian standard.
- 12- standard regular samples of the following substances (regulated items) are sent to the accredited nematode laboratories: (wheat - barley - medick - barley- rye - meadow seed - potatoes - garlic - fava beans – peat moss - saplings and plantings of all kinds - plant roots - ornamental bulbs) where they are analyzed in order to detect nematodes according to the regulations appended to this decision to be classified on the basis of sex Or the type as stipulated in the regulations, if it is not possible to determine the type or gender in the laboratory to which the sample is sent, then the sample is

referred through the Directorate to another accredited laboratory for a definitive result, in this case, the first laboratory does not issue any result.

- 13- Incoming peat moss shipments shall be rejected if one of the species or genera mentioned in Annex No. (2) of the peat moss material was detected in the drawn samples, and the results of the tests shall be determined according to what is included in the list, whether at the level of type or genus.
- 14- Accredited nematode laboratories must focus on the types and genera of nematodes included in the lists and recognize their main hosts listed next to each of them (Appendix No. 3/) and issue the results accordingly, should a type or genera of nematode not included in the lists according to its hosts be discovered, The results are presented to the Standing Committee on phytosanitary Quarantine for a decision to be made .
- 15- The peat moss shipments shall be refused if the number of saprophytic nematodes exceeds 200/50 cm<sup>3</sup> peat moss.
- 16- Agricultural shipments should be free from weed seeds and their plant parts.
- 17- The importer shall bear all expenses and burdens resulting from the transportation and sterilization of the shipment for the party that carried these processes out.
- 18- The phytosanitary conditions stipulated in the import permit granted by the Directorate must match what is included in the phytosanitary certificate accompanying the shipment.

**Article -20** - The manual for phytosanitary quarantine procedures (the scientific manual for the examination of exports and imports) is considered a part of this decision.

**Article -21**- The directorate is charged with making the necessary amendments to the lists of pests subject to its own regulations and instructions based on the results of the annual survey on agricultural pests registered in the country, and these amendments are issued by a decision of the minister.

**Article -22**- All provisions inconsistent with this decision and contained in other decisions shall be cancelled.

**Article -23**- This decision shall be published in the Official Gazette.

Damascus on 18/02/2008

Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform

Dr. Adel Safar

( Signature )



**Copies:**

- = Ministry of Finance / Please publish
- = Ministry of Economy and Trade
- = Ministry of Tourism
- = Ministry of Local Administration and Environment
- = Ministry of Industry
- = Central Authority for Control and Inspection
- = Federation of Chambers of Agriculture
- = Federation of Chambers of Commerce
- = Federation of Chambers of Industry
- = Syndicate of Agricultural Engineers
- = General Organization for Seed breeding
- = General Corporation for Trade and Processing of Grains
- = Directorate General of Customs
- = General Authority for Scientific Agricultural Research
- = Minister's office
- = Office of the Assistant Minister
- = m. Internal Control
- = Department of Finance and Accounting
- = Directorate of Administrative and Legal Affairs - Studies
- = Directorate of Plant Protection (Quarantine + Register)
- = Directorates of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform in the governorates to circulate to centers  
Your phytosanitary quarantine and adherence to its content
- = Directorate animal health
- = Directorate of Agricultural Economics and Investment
- = Directorate plant production
- = Directorate Animal Production
- = Correspondence section with the original.

=====

-----

**True translation from Arabic**  
**Sworn Translator**

**Resolution No. 158/C**  
**Of Pests Lists submitted to Regulations and Instructions Related to**

Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reformation

Upon the regulations of Law No. 26 of the year 2007 which regulates Phytosanitary quarantine; and

According to the regulations of Resolution No. 23/T dated on the 18<sup>th</sup> of February 2008; and  
According on Resolution No. 5534/WLA minutes of meeting dated on the 18<sup>th</sup> of October 2011; and

According to both sessions of Permanent Panel of Phytosanitary Quarantine and Dangers Analysis Panel dated on the 27<sup>th</sup> of December 2011 and the date 8<sup>th</sup> of January 2012; and

Upon the necessities of the public interest

Decides the following

**Article 1-** pests lists submitted to the regulations are determined as follows:

- A. List (A1): list of Quarantine pests, which is submitted to the regulations unregistered in Syria, and which are banned from entering the country whatever their percentage might be. They are:
  - 1- (A1) list: insects and arachnid
  - 2- (A1) list: fungal, bacterial, phytoplasma, viral diseases, and the alike.
  - 3- (A1) list: nematodes parasitic on plants
  - 4- (A1) list: seeds of weeds, invasive weeds, and parasitic weeds.
  
- B. List (A2): list of non-quarantined pests registered in the country and submitted to the regulations, which are not allowed to be entered with seeds and the materials types of seeds' proliferation, except what is under special instructions. They are:
  - 1- List (A2): insects and arachnid registered in Syria.
  - 2- List (A2): fungal, bacterial, phytoplasma, viral diseases, and the alike.
  - 3- List (A2): nematodes parasitic on plants.
  - 4- List (A2): seeds of weeds, invasive weeds, and parasitic weeds which are submitted to the regulations and allowed to enter the country with plants productions cargos according to the numbers mentioned next to each type or kind.

**Article 2-** lists specified by such Resolution are determined by:

- 1- Appendix No. 1: list of stores insects registered in the country which are not allowed to enter unless the cargo is anticipated by gas and making sure that all living insects were exterminated.
- 2- Appendix No. 2: a list of viruses which may come with the seeds intended for planting, which are banned from entering the country with the seeds intended for planting.
- 3- Appendix No. 3: a list of nematodes which may come with peat moss which are banned from entering the country if found in peat mess cargos.
- 4- Appendix No. 4: a list of nematodes which may not exceed 50 individual per centimeter in peat moss cargos, except for what has been mentioned of the same in the lists.
- 5- Appendix No. 5: a list of plants, plants productions, and nematodes which may come with.

**Article 3-** pests lists instructions are defined as following:

- 1- No plants, plants productions, beneficial organisms, or materials submitted to the regulations are to enter Syrian Arab Republic except after a permission of import in addition to a phytosanitary certificate issued from the local organization of plant protection certificate in the origin country (nominated according to International Plant Protection Convention).
- 2- Each cargo should be attached with an original phytosanitary certificate issued from the local organization of plant protection certificate in the origin country (nominated according to International Plant Protection Convention) and a copy of import permission, unless when the cargo is from a foreign country, or it shall be attached with the original import permission if it was from an Arabic country besides a copy of both origin certificate and cargo bill.
- 3- Import permission date should be before the origin certificate, phytosanitary certificate, and bill of loading. The phytosanitary certificate is deemed cancelled if it was drafted after the bill of loading.
- 4- Plant cargo to the country as it was imported for the purpose of planting when found infected by an organism mentioned in lists A1 and A2, except for what submits to the regulations (like potato seeds) are to be rejected.
- 5- A plant cargo to the country when found infected by an organism mentioned in lists A1 is to be rejected.
- 6- Should it be found that a plant cargo is infected by a pest not mentioned in pests lists submitted to the regulations, thus determining its quarantine status is up to the Permeant Panel of Phytosanitary Quarantine after studied by Dangers Analysis Panel.

- 7- Plants production cargos to the country, including lumber cargos, are submitted to the appropriate phytosanitary procedures (anticipation with insecticides- anticipation with gas...) when inspecting any insects listed on list A1 and A2, given that the cargo is correct and that all organisms were exterminated, then it should be presented to the competent body of implementing Syrian Standard Specifications. The cargo is to be rejected and returned if the processes of sterilizing and insects extermination were not possible.
- 8- All plants productions, including the cargos set for planting and imported for human consumption or fodder are to be processed if it was found that they contain corrodentia or mites registered in Syria, then sent to the competent body of implementing Syrian Standard Specifications Ministry of Economy, the competent body of applying fodder specifications...) after such cargos are proven to be safe in terms of phytosanitary. plant phytosanitary quarantine would not be involved in applying Syrian Standard Specifications.
- 9- Should the plant cargo to the country (for purposes either than planting) was infected by a pest listed in list A2, thus the cargo would immediately be sterilized and released after making sure of sterilization process is concluded. Should the cargo sterilization was not possible by using the available methods, thus it would be rejected and returned instantly.
- 10- Wheat, barley, triticale, oats, secale, and sorghum cargos should be absolutely free of calviceps puppurea and ergot. The cargo is to be rejected and promptly returned when any percentage of such fungus is found.
- 11- All wheat cargos which purpose thereof is manufacturing should be free of tilletia cotroversa and tilleti indica, thus imported wheat cargos to Syria should be tested to detect such diseases.
- 12- Sorghum or corn cargos intended for planting are anticipated with one of the active insecticides (Prothioconazole, azoxystrobin, Strobilurins, Tubeconazole, and Hertiage) or any other insecticides when fusarium Moniliforms fungus are found in. samples are taken again and retested to make sure they meet the phytosanitary quarantine regulative specifications stipulated that the respective person shall incur all charges thereof including (samples transporting, retest fees, anticipation charges, and recheck charges).
- 13- Approved nematodes laboratories should focus on listed nematodes types and kinds which their main families are defined next to each of the same in appendix 5 and issue the results on such basis. Should any type or kind of nematode unlisted according to their families were found then the results would be presented to the Permeant Panel of Phytosanitary Quarantine after studies by Dangers Analysis Panel.

- 14- Wheat shipments intended for grinding or manufacturing are accepted if grains infected with *Anguina Tritici* nematodes are no more than 2 grains per a kilogram.
- 15- *Anguina Tritici* nematodes are not allowed in fodder wheat, barley, secale, and meadow seeds.
- 16- Peat moss cargos to the country are to be rejected if any of the types and kinds mentioned in Appendix 3 of peat were found in the taken samples that peat moss. Tests results determine what the list contain whether in terms of kind or type.
- 17- Peat moss cargos are to be rejected if nematodes types mentioned in appendix 4 exceed 50 individual per 50 cubic centimeters.
- 18- Decoration plants and their nematodes (nematodes, sand mixture....) and meadow rolls planted with nematodes are to be rejected of any type or kind of nematodes which were not mentioned in list A1 of the country were found, while such cargos would submit to anticipation when types or kinds of nematodes mentioned in list A2 were found under of Authorized Plant Protection Technician supervision, stipulated that samples are to be taken to make sure that the sterilization process was concluded. Anticipation process charges are incurred by the respective person. Should anticipation was not possible, the cargo then would be returned on the expense of the respective person.
- 19- Lists A1 and A2 of weeds seeds are to be applied on the seeds of alfalfa and clover intended for planting. The cargo is to be rejected if weed seeds listed in list A1 were found, and accepted when any of list A2 is found but only within the allowed limits.
- 20- All plants cargos which are imported to be used as meadow seeds submit to lists A1 and A2 of weed seeds except for the basic types of the mixture. The basic components of the mixture are treated as seeds of planting. Crops seeds planted in Syria which come with the cargos are not deemed weeds.
- 21- The percentage of weeds listed in lists A2 should not exceed more than 1% in wheat cargos intended for manufacturing.
- 22- Should the number of weeds exceed the number next to the same in list A2 but does not exceed in their weight the total of 1% in plant production cargos intended for manufacturing, the cargo then would submit to the process of sieving, where the respective person (in person or via his legal representative) should submit a declaration where he clarifies the imported quantity, the aim of importation, and the final destination of the cargo, pledging that he shall send the cargo to be sieved while attended by an Authorized Plant Protection Technician, and he shall pledge to dismiss the sieving wastes in a manner where he guarantees that the pest would not leak nor proliferate. He shall also pledge not to distribute the material before fully anticipating and sieving it.

- 23- When there is a need to accept pledge, especially for the process of sieving, the respective person or his legal representative should submit such pledge to the competent Phytosanitary Quarantine Center, and to seal such pledge with the establishment or company seal or with the seal of the respective person.
- 24- All sieving costs (transportation fees, workers' fees, destruction charges, Authorized Plant Protection Technician fees) are to be paid by the respective person.

**Article 4-** imported seeds samples for the purpose of scientific research or registration would submit the following procedures:

1. Sensory detection is deemed sufficient on the samples to the Genetic Bank (genetic origins) without the need to take samples and perform tests, stipulated that such samples should be closed and sealed by the competent Phytosanitary Quarantine Center and only opened under Authorized Plant Protection Technicians.
2. All scientific research centers are awarded one-year previous permissions for quantities upon requests presented to Plant Protection Directorate, stipulated that the required Import Permission for the samples would be maintained according to the samples arrival.
3. All samples imported for the purpose of scientific research are submitted to Sensory detection, diseases, and parasite nematodes tests, such samples are exempted from germination and herbs seeds tests.
4. All samples imported for the purpose of registration would submit to tests, including germination tests.
5. Authorized Plant Protection Technicians in phytosanitary quarantine centers should send herbs seeds tested in seeds samples imported for the purposes of scientific research and registration to the approved laboratories in order to be sorted and dealt with according to the regulative instructions.
6. The quantity intended for test is specified not to exceed (1-10%) of the quantity to the center. The center may recollect the tested quantity from the approved laboratory.
7. Rejection would be in terms of type and lot if the violation was related to phytosanitary.

**Article 5-** fruitful trees and decoration plants would submit to sensory tests by Authorized Plant Protection Technicians at phytosanitary quarantine centers, the planting medium in addition to some roots would submit to nematodes tests by approved laboratories, stipulated that a phytosanitary certificate issued by local plant protection in the origin country would be attached. Plants are to be located in internal plant quarantine station -if any- specified by the Ministry or at any Plant Protection directorate or organizational units thereof until analysis

result is reported against the respective person pledge to the phytosanitary quarantine center not to hold the cargo until the laboratory analysis report is released and phytosanitary authentication is proven.

**Article 6-** cooling and stacking vehicles are allowed to pass if plants productions were in boxes or cages made of palm fronds stipulated to be free of insects against the pledge of the respective person not to bring the fronds back and not to allow the same to productions. In case such case occurs, it is allowed to replace the packs of fronds within the customs area and destruct the same under Authorized Plant Protection Technician supervision after phytosanitary is proven.

**Article 7-** every phytosanitary quarantine center should draw the duly samples of each cargo and pertain an identical sample to those sent to the approved laboratories (one sample regardless the tests the material submits to) in a special place isolated from weather effects and for the period referred to in the regulative instructions.

**Article 8-** terms 12 and 15 of Article 19 of the Resolution No. 23/T dated on the 18<sup>th</sup> of February 2008 which include the executive instructions of Law No. 26 dated on the 19<sup>th</sup> of November 2007 are to be amended to be as follows:

Terms 12: the following standard duly samples of the materials (Materials submitted to the regulations) are to be sent to the nematodes approved laboratories (wheat, fodder wheat, unpeeled peanuts, barley, alfalfa, clover, secale, meadow seeds, potato, garlic, broad bean, peat moss, medal rolls, alternative mediums which meadow seeds come with; seedlings and implants of any type, plants roots, decorative bulbs) where they are analyzed to detect nematodes according to the lists attached to such Resolution and to be sorted according to kind or type as it is stipulated in lists and appendixes. Should kind or type cannot be determined in a laboratory where the samples are sent, the sample would be forwarded via the Directorate to another laboratory in order to deliver the accurate result, while the first laboratory would not deliver any result in such case.

Term 15: peat mosses are to be rejected in nematodes saprophytic nematodes exceed 400 individual/50 cubic centimeter of peat moss.

**Article 9-** term 16 of Article 19 of Resolution No. 23/T dated on the 18<sup>th</sup> of February 2008 is abrogated, which includes the executive instructions of Law No. 26 dated on the 19<sup>th</sup> of November 2007.

**Article 10-** the importer incurs all liabilities and expenditures caused by loading, unloading, transportation, re-importing, anticipation, retesting and destruction.

**Article 11-** all legal procedures are taken against whoever violates the content or instructions of such Law according to the prevailing laws and regulations.

**Article 12-** resolution No. 34/T dated on the 17<sup>th</sup> of February 2011 is abolished.

**Article 13-** such Resolution is to be published in the Official Gazette and to be communicated for whom it may concern to be executed.

Damascus on / / 1433 Hijri Calendar, which corresponds to the 29<sup>th</sup> of April 2012.

**Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reformation**  
**Prof. Riyadh hijab**

Copy to:

---

TRUE TRANSLATION from the attached document in Arabic into English. Damascus on the 5<sup>th</sup> of April 2020.

**Sworn Translator**