

**ФЕДЕРАЛЬНАЯ СЛУЖБА ПО ВЕТЕРИНАРНОМУ
И ФИТОСАНИТАРНОМУ НАДЗОРУ**

**ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ
БЮДЖЕТНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ
«ФЕДЕРАЛЬНЫЙ ЦЕНТР ОЦЕНКИ
БЕЗОПАСНОСТИ И КАЧЕСТВА ЗЕРНА
И ПРОДУКТОВ ЕГО ПЕРЕРАБОТКИ»
(ФГБУ «Центр оценки качества зерна»)**

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ОГРН 1037739548032,

ИНН/КПП 7729133509/774301001,

ОКВЭД 74.30.2, 01.41.1, 22.1, 22.2, 74.30.1,
74.70.3, 90.03, 74.20.56, 72.20, 74.30.8

ОКПО 41084690
01.06.2017 № 06-02/1265
На № _____ от _____

Начальнику Управления
земельного надзора, контроля качества
и безопасности зерна
Федеральной службы по ветеринарному
и фитосанитарному надзору

О.В. Захаровой

Уважаемая Ольга Валерьевна!

ФГБУ «Центр оценки качества зерна» (далее – Учреждение) направляет перевод на русский язык информации о фитосанитарных требованиях, установленных законодательством Королевства Бахрейн при импорте растениеводческой продукции, а также о зонах, свободных от карантинных для Российской Федерации объектов, которые характерны для семенного и посадочного материала, направленные в Россельхознадзор Министерством труда, муниципалитетов, городского планирования, сельского хозяйства и морских ресурсов Королевства Бахрейн письмом от 15.10.2015 № ФС-20353 через Посольство Российской Федерации в Королевстве Бахрейн.

Одновременно Учреждение сообщает, что в настоящее время указанные требования находятся на изучении с целью выработки механизмов их выполнения при поставках зерна и продуктов его переработки из Российской Федерации в Королевство Бахрейн.

Приложение: на 35 л. в 1 экз.

И.о. директора



И.Б. Каверин

А.И. Барзак
(499) 267-30-15 (доб.135)

**ФЕДЕРАЛЬНАЯ СЛУЖБА ПО ВЕТЕРИНАРНОМУ
И ФИТОСАНИТАРНОМУ НАДЗОРУ**

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ОКПО 41084090

01.06.2015 № 06-02/1265

На № _____ от _____

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земельного надзора, контроля качества
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Федеральной службы по ветеринарному
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Приложение: на 35 л. в 1 экз.

И.о. директора

А.И. Барзак
(499) 267-30-15 (доб.135)

И.Б. Каверин

Тютюнов С.В.

ПОСОЛЬСТВО
РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
В КОРОЛЕВСТВЕ БАХРЕЙН

Исх. № 591

«13» сентября 2015 года

РУКОВОДИТЕЛЮ ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЙ СЛУЖБЫ ПО ВЕТЕРИНАРНОМУ
И ФИТОСАНИТАРНОМУ НАДЗОРУ МИНИСТЕРСТВА СЕЛЬСКОГО
ХОЗЯЙСТВА РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ

С.А.ДАНКВЕРТУ

Уважаемый Сергей Алексеевич,

В связи с оперативным запросом МИД России от 28 августа с.г. по Вашему обращению направляем информацию о фитосанитарных требованиях, установленных законодательством Королевства Бахрейн при импорте растениеводческой продукции, а также о зонах, свободных от карантинных для России объектов, которые характерны для семенного и посадочного материала.

Приложение: упомянутое, на 38 лл., только в адрес.

С уважением,

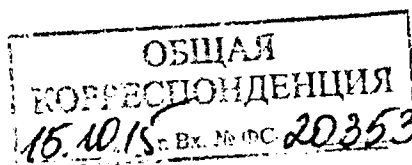
ПОСОЛ
РОССИИ НА БАХРЕЙНЕ



В.ГАРАЕВ

Отп. 4 экз./АП

- ✓ 1 – адрес
 - 2 – ДБВСА МИД России
 - 3 – ДЭС МИД России
 - 4 – дело
- 13.09.2015



125

Replies on the Questionnaire of ROSSELKHOZNADZOR

1- The legal framework of plant quarantine authorities of Bahrain is as follows:

- Plant quarantine law no (5) for year 2003 of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) and its amendments (English version is attached).
- Ministerial decrees and decrees of Plant Quarantine Committee and the Permanent Agricultural Committee.
- The International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC). Bahrain became a member of the IPPC in 1971 for the 1951 text, and also ratified the 1997 amended text in 2009.
- International Standards of Phytosanitary Measures (ISPMs) issued by the IPPC.
- The WTO Agreement on Sanitary And Phytosanitary Measures (SPS).

2- General Provisions:

a- Requirements for phytosanitary certificate for imports:

Bahrain is requiring a valid and new phytosanitary certificates for all plants, plant products and other regulated articles exported to its territories. The model of phytosanitary should be based on the annexed model of the IPPC and based on the guidelines of International Standard of phytosanitary measures no. 12.

For additional declaration, the import permit specify which declaration is required.

b- The validity of phytosanitary certificate for the imported products:

The exported consignment should depart the country of export within 15 days from date of issue of the phytosanitary certificate, and the certificate should not be issued on date after the departure date of the consignment.

c- The need for an import permit;

The importer have to apply for the import permit before the shipping of any plants, plant products or other regulated articles from the country of export. The import permit validity is 6 months.

d- The need for fumigation of imported quarantine products;

Currently, no fumigation is required. However, Bahrain implementing the ISPM#15.

If there any required fumigation or other treatments in the future, this will be specified in the import permit.

3- The list of quarantine objects for the kingdom of Bahrain;

The quarantine list for Bahrain is the attached list to the plant quarantine law no. (5) for the year 2003 in addition to *Tuta absoulta*.

4- Forbidden to import quarantine products;

- Untreated natural soil, sand and organic fertilizers.
- Coconuts fruits with fibers.
- Using plant parts as packing materials.

5- Restrictions on the imported products;

Attached is the special restrictions in import:

- All species of palms
- Plants with natural soil
- Grass for landscaping

The Plant Quarantine Law

Plant Quarantine Law for the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf

1424H-2003AD

Purpose

Article (1)

The purposes of this Law are to prevent the introduction and spread of plant pests, to protect the environment and plant resources, and to facilitate trade.

Definitions

Article (2)

For the purposes of this Law, the following terms are hereby defined:--

Agricultural land: means farms, gardens, forests and grazing lands and any location where plants are planted;

Beneficial organism: means any organism (including fungi, bacteria, viruses, virus-like organisms and invertebrates) which is declared by the Minister to be beneficial to the flora or agricultural production of the country;

Competent authority: means the national authority responsible for plant protection;

Consignment: means a lot of plants and/or plant products and/or any other material subjected to phytosanitary measures transported from one country to another and covered by one phytosanitary certificate;

Container: means a box, bag or other receptacle in which plant products that may carry pests has been or is being transported;

Conveyance: means any vessel, aircraft, train, vehicle, cart, container, animal or other thing which can convey plant products, pests, beneficial organisms, soil or regulated articles

from one place to another;

Country: means a member country of the GCC and countries means member countries of the GCC;

Eradication: means implementation of phytosanitary measures to eliminate a pest from a certain area;

Executive regulations: means ministerial decrees related to plant quarantine issued from time to time by the Minister.

GCC: means the Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf, also known as the Gulf Cooperation Council;

General Secretariat: means the General Secretariat of the GCC;

Importer: means anyone who, whether as owner, consignor, consignee, agent, broker or otherwise, is in possession of or in any way entitled to the custody of any plants, plant products, regulated articles, pests, beneficial organisms or soil landed or likely to be landed from another country;

Inspector: means a person appointed under Article 6(1);

Minister: means the Minister responsible for agriculture;

Packing material: means any material used to pack, contain or keep plants, plant products, beneficial organisms, soil or pests;

Pest: means any species, strain or biotype of plant, animal or pathogenic agent injurious to plants or plant products;

Pest risk analysis: means the process of evaluating biological or other scientific and economic evidence to determine whether a pest should be regulated and the strength of any phytosanitary measures to be taken against it;

Phytosanitary certificate: means a certificate designed to conform with the IPPC model certificate;

Phytosanitary measure: means any legislation, regulation or official procedure having the purpose to prevent the introduction and/or spread of pests;

Plants: means living plants and parts thereof, including seeds and germplasm;

Plant products: means unmanufactured material of plant origin (including grains) and those manufactured products that, by their nature or that of their processing, may create a risk for the introduction and spread of pests;

Point of entry: means an air or sea port or a border point set as an official point of entry for the import of consignments and/or the entry of passengers;

Post-entry quarantine: means quarantine applied to a consignment after entry;

Quarantine area: means an area declared under Article 10(1)(d), within which a quarantine pest is present and is being official controlled;

Quarantine pest: means a pest of potential economic importance to the area endangered thereby and not yet present there, or present but not widely distributed and being officially controlled, and listed in Schedule 1;

Regulated article: means any organism, object or material capable of harbouring pests;

Regulated non-quarantine pest: means a non-quarantine pest whose presence in plants for planting affects the intended use of those plants with an economically unacceptable impact and which is therefore regulated, and listed in Schedule 2;

Regulated pest: means a quarantine pest and a regulated non-quarantine pest;

Soil: means material wholly or partly derived from the upper layer of the earth's crust which is capable of sustaining plant life;

Storage area: means any place where plants, plant products, beneficial organisms or regulated articles are kept, contained or held;

Supreme Council: means the Supreme Council of the GCC;

Surveillance: means an official process which collects and records data on pest occurrence or absence by survey, monitoring or other procedures;

Transit consignment: means any consignment that arrives in a country and is destined for another country, and which will not be broken into smaller units or have its containers changed in the first country;

Treatment: means authorized official measures to destroy, eliminate or sterilize pests.

Delegation of Power

Article (3)

The Minister may delegate any power (excluding any power to make executive regulations) under this Law to other government officials as he or she deems appropriate.

Administration

Article (4)

The competent authority in the country shall be responsible for applying this Law.

Article (5)

The competent authority shall be responsible for:--

- (a) declaring any pest to be a quarantine pest or a regulated non-quarantine pest and establishing lists of such pests to be issued as Schedules to this Law;
- (b) preventing the introduction of quarantine pests from outside the country by regulating the import of plants, plant products, beneficial organisms and regulated articles;
- (c) regulating the export of plants, plant products, beneficial organisms and regulated articles to meet importing countries' requirements in accordance with international agreements;
- (d) recommending the designation of any place to be a quarantine area;
- (e) preventing the spread of regulated pests from one country to another;
- (f) implementing post-entry quarantine measures whenever necessary;
- (g) carrying out pest risk analysis;
- (h) undertaking regular review and revision of phytosanitary measures with a view to their harmonization;
- (i) carrying out surveillance of pests present in the country;
- (j) interacting with international, regional or national plant protection organizations to keep abreast of the latest phytosanitary developments;
- (k) arranging training programmes for staff and holding workshops, seminars and conferences periodically to review the country's pest status, and to educate citizens through the media on the importance of phytosanitary measures;
- (l) framing guidelines for the import and export of plants, plant products and regulated articles, whether for trade or research;
- (m) recommend establishing plant quarantine stations at such places as it may deem appropriate;
- (n) meeting international pest reporting obligations;
- (o) undertaking such other activities as may be prescribed.

Article (6)

- (1) The competent authority may appoint or designate inspectors to enforce this Law.
- (2) Inspectors appointed or designated under sub-section (1) shall have the powers, duties and responsibilities granted or assigned to such inspectors under this Law.

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For additional declaration, the import permit specify which declaration is required.

b- The validity of phytosanitary certificate for the imported products:

The exported consignment should depart the country of export within 15 days from date of issue of the phytosanitary certificate, and the certificate should not be issued on date after the departure date of the consignment.

c- The need for an import permit;

The importer have to apply for the import permit before the shipping of any plants, plant products or other regulated articles from the country of export. The import permit validity is 6 months.

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Currently, no fumigation is required. However, Bahrain implementing the ISPM#15.

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- (c) regulating the export of plants, plant products, beneficial organisms and regulated articles to meet importing countries' requirements in accordance with international agreements;
- (d) recommending the designation of any place to be a quarantine area;
- (e) preventing the spread of regulated pests from one country to another;
- (f) implementing post-entry quarantine measures whenever necessary;
- (g) carrying out pest risk analysis;
- (h) undertaking regular review and revision of phytosanitary measures with a view to their harmonization;
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- (j) interacting with international, regional or national plant protection organizations to keep abreast of the latest phytosanitary developments;
- (k) arranging training programmes for staff and holding workshops, seminars and conferences periodically to review the country's pest status, and to educate citizens through the media on the importance of phytosanitary measures;
- (l) framing guidelines for the import and export of plants, plant products and regulated articles, whether for trade or research;
- (m) recommend establishing plant quarantine stations at such places as it may deem appropriate;
- (n) meeting international pest reporting obligations;
- (o) undertaking such other activities as may be prescribed.

Article (6)

- (1) The competent authority may appoint or designate inspectors to enforce this Law.
- (2) Inspectors appointed or designated under sub-section (1) shall have the powers, duties and responsibilities granted or assigned to such inspectors under this Law.

Containment and Eradication of Pests

Article (10)

- (1) If the Minister believes that a quarantine pest may be present on agricultural land or at any other place, he or his representative may:--
 - (a) enter into such place at any reasonable time;
 - (b) inspect any plants, plant products, beneficial organisms, regulated articles, conveyances, storage places and packing material;
 - (c) take such samples as he or she may consider necessary; and
 - (d) declare a quarantine area, and, where necessary, cause a written notice to be served on the owner or occupier of such place and, if he or she deems it appropriate, on the owner or occupier of any land or premises in the vicinity, ordering each of them, within a period of time specified in the notice, to take whatever measures on their land the Minister considers appropriate to eradicate, contain or restrict the spread of the quarantine pest;
- (e) prohibit or restrict the movement of persons, animals, conveyances or other items into or out of the quarantine area.
- (2) If an owner or occupier either fails to or is unable to comply with any term of a notice issued under sub-section (1)(d) and the Minister is so informed, or if the Minister determines that urgent action is required because of the level of the risk, the Minister may authorise an inspector or other person to enter upon the land or premises in question in order to carry out the requirements of the notice.

Article (11)

The Minister shall regularly review the situation in respect of any quarantine area. As soon as either:--

- (a) the relevant quarantine pest is considered no longer to be present; or
 - (b) the Minister is of the opinion that it is no longer appropriate for the quarantine to be maintained in respect of some or all of the quarantine area;
- he or she shall, by written notice served on all affected owners or occupiers of land, lift the quarantine from some or all of the quarantine area.

Article (12)

In the case of introduction of any quarantine pest into the country, the Minister shall take all necessary measures to secure its eradication and deter its spread.

Article (13)

- (1) In the face of an emergency or unexpected situation that appears to pose a substantial threat to plant health, the Minister may take immediate measures to reduce or eliminate the threat.
- (2) As soon as the threat has been eliminated or reduced, the Minister shall modify or repeal any measures taken under sub-section (1).

Article (14)

- (1) Any person entering the country with plants, plant products, beneficial organisms or regulated articles shall declare such to a Customs official at the point of entry, and, if required, such Customs official may detain such items.
- (2) Any Customs official who is notified or who otherwise becomes aware of the arrival in the country of any item referred to in sub-section (1), shall have the duty to notify the competent authority.
- (3) Any item detained by a Customs official under sub-section (1) shall not be released until so authorized by the competent authority.

Import and Export

Article (15)

- (1) No consignment shall be allowed entry into the country without an import permit and/or a phytosanitary certificate issued by the competent authority of the exporting country.
- (2) The competent authority shall have the right to set required phytosanitary conditions which must be met before shipment of a consignment from the exporting country.
- (3) The competent authority may waive such requirements for certain items based on the level of risk associated with those items.

Article (16)

Imported shipment of honeybee shall be accompanied by a health certificate issued and certified by the competent authority of the exporting country, declaring that it is free of pests and diseases.

Article (17)

Importers shall have a duty to declare all plants, plant products, beneficial organisms and regulated articles immediately upon arrival at a point of entry into the country.

Article (18)

- (1) Imported plants, plant products, beneficial organisms and regulated articles shall, upon importation into the country, be subject to an inspection by an inspector at the point of entry or, if the container is sealed and marked as prescribed by executive regulation, at the final destination or some other place designated by the competent authority.
- (2) Except where prescribed by other legislation, inspections under sub-section (1) shall be carried out during regular business hours, unless the items are in transit or extremely perishable, in which case, on application by the importer and against payment of any fee prescribed by executive regulation, the inspector may carry out an inspection at any other time.

- (3) If, upon inspection carried out under this Article, the imported item presents any risk for the introduction and spread of pests, or does not otherwise satisfy the provisions of this Law, the competent authority may require by written notice served on the importer that the imported item shall be subject within one week to:--
- (a) appropriate treatment in order to remove the risk;
 - (b) re-exportation to the originating country or another country; or
 - (c) destruction by a means specified in the notice.
- (4) The competent authority may forgo notice under sub-section (3) where it determines that destruction of the items is urgently required or the giving of the notice is impracticable.
- (5) If re-export is not possible, or if the importer does not agree to the re-export or the ordered treatment, the competent authority shall have the right to destroy the items.
- (6) The costs and responsibility for any action taken under this Article, including the cost of unloading, loading, transport, re-export, treatment and destruction, shall be borne by the importer.
- (7) Neither the state, nor the Minister, nor the competent authority, nor any inspector shall be liable for any damage or loss suffered because of the destruction or disposal of any item imported into the country in contravention of this Law.

Article (19)

- (1) The cost of treatment for consignments, if required, shall be determined by executive regulation.
- (2) In the absence of means of treatment at the point of entry, the importer, at its own expense and under the supervision of the competent authority, shall transport the consignment to the nearest point of entry where treatment means are available.

Article (20)

Importation of sand, soil or untreated or unsterilized organic fertilizers is prohibited.

Article (21)

The Minister may:--

- (a) designate certain places as quarantine stations where plants, plant products or beneficial organisms may be kept for phytosanitary observation, research, inspection, testing, detention, reconsignment or destruction;
- (b) require that imported plants, plant products or beneficial organisms be kept at a plant quarantine station, or at any officially designated location under the supervision of officials of the competent authority, for such time as he or she deems necessary.

Article (22)

Notwithstanding anything in this Law, to protect plant resources and/or the environment of the country the Minister may:--

- (a) prohibit or restrict the importation, sale, cultivation, propagation or movement of any plant, plant product, pest, beneficial organism, soil or any other item capable of harbouring or spreading a pest;
- (b) permit the importation of any plant, plant product, pest, beneficial organism or other item for scientific or experimental purposes subject to such terms and conditions as the Minister may consider appropriate to safeguard public health, agriculture and the environment in the country.

Article (23)

Items temporarily in the territory or territorial waters of the country which are prohibited or restricted entry for importation under this Law, are subject to such executive regulations as may be deemed necessary by the Minister to carry out the purposes of this Law.

Article (24)

Plants or plant products entering the country in the possession of travellers and not imported for planting or multiplication purposes, may be exempted from the requirement of a phytosanitary certificate, but shall be subject to inspection.

Article (25)

- (1) Transit consignments must be accompanied by required phytosanitary certificates.
- (2) All applicable provisions of this Law shall apply to transit consignments that are found to carry any pest that endangers agricultural land.
- (3) Where a transit consignment is found to cause a risk of the introduction or spread of a pest, an inspector may order the importer at its own expense to place the consignment into packing material that prevents any consequent introduction or spread of pests during transit.

Article (26)

Any exporter that desires to export or re-export a consignment conforming with an importing country's requirements shall submit an application to the competent authority in order to obtain a phytosanitary certificate.

Article (27)

- (1) All export consignments must be properly placed into packing material for export.
- (2) The cost of inspection for purposes of export shall be borne by the exporter.
- (3) No exporter shall open any part of a consignment after it has been inspected for export.

Article (28)

- (1) Consignments must be exported within one week from the date of issuance of the phytosanitary certificate.
- (2) An inspector may extend the time period referred to in sub-section (1), according to the type of consignment, its storage conditions and transport requirements.

Offences**Article (29)**

It shall be an offence for any person, either personally or indirectly through an employee or agent to:--

- (a) grow, possess, sell, offer for sale, transport or distribute in any manner any plant, plant product, pest, soil, beneficial organism or other item in the knowledge that it has been imported contrary to this Law;
- (b) assault, resist, threaten or willfully obstruct any inspector exercising lawful powers under this Law;
- (c) fail to declare imported plants, plant products, beneficial organisms or regulated articles at the point of entry;
- (d) fail to comply with any order or direction lawfully made or given under this Law;
- (e) fail to allow a search or inspection authorized under this Law;
- (f) knowingly or recklessly provide information which is false, for the purpose of obtaining any document under this Law;
- (g) alter, forge, counterfeit, deface or destroy any document issued under this Law; or
- (h) contravene any provision of this Law.

Article (30)

Any person who commits an offence under this Law shall be punished by a penalty to be established by executive regulation.

General Provisions**Article (31)**

- (1) The Minister may make executive regulations to bring this Law into effect, provided that all measures and procedures adopted conform with the standards, guidelines and recommendations set forth in the International Plant Protection Convention and the World Trade Organization Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures.
- (2) The Minister shall notify the General Secretariat of any executive regulations issued under this Law or any amendments introduced to them.

Article (32)

Any person aggrieved by an official action under this Law may file an appeal under an appeals procedure established by the Minister.

Article (33)

Any changes to this Law made by the Supreme Council shall be communicated to the appropriate parties in accordance with the requirements of the World Trade Organization Agreement on Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures.

Article (34)

This Law shall be called the Plant Quarantine Law and shall come into force and become mandatory six months following adoption by the Supreme Council.

**List Of Regulated Pests For The Kingdom
Of Bahrain**

list of Quarantine pests for Bahrain

list No. 1

(القائمة رقم 1)

قائمة الفطريات

Fungi

A1

الاسم	الاسم
1	Apiosporina morbosa (Schweinitz) Von Arx
2	Alternaria mali Roberts
3	Amillaria mellea Vahl (Fr.)
4	Botrytis allii
5	Ceratocystis fimbriata f. sp. Platani Ellis & Halsted Walier
6	Cercospora capsici
7	Claviceps purpurea (Fr.) Tul
8	Coleosporium ipomoea
9	Colletolethium graminocolum
10	Cytophora sacchari
11	Deuterophoma tracheiphila Petr
12	Diaporthe helianthi
13	Diaporthe phaseolorum var. caulivora
14	Endocronium karknessi (J.P. Moore) Y. Hiratsuka
15	Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. albedinis (Killian & Mair) Malencon
16	Fusarium oxysporum - f.sp. alacidis**
17	Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. canariensis
18	Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. cubense (E.F. Smith) Syn & Hans.
19	Glomerella gossypii Edgerton

20	Guignardia citricarpa Kiehy
21	Guignardia bidwellii (Ell.) Viala & Ravaz
22	Gymnosporangium asiaticum Miyabe ex Yamada
23	Gymnosporangium junpers - virginianae Schwein
24	Gymnosporangium fuscum Farlow
25	Puccinia pittieriana P. Hennings
26	Sclerotium cepivorum Berk
27	Sclerophthora macrospora
28	Septoria lycopersici var. malaguti Ciccario & Boerema
29	Spongospora subterranea (Wallr.) Lagerh
30	Sphaceloma arachidis Buencourt & A E Jenkins
31	Stenocarpella macrospora (Earle) Sutton
32	Stigmata carpophila (Lec.) M B Ellis
33	Synchytrium endobioticum (Schubert) Percival
34	Tilletia indica (Mitra) Mund
35	Tilletia controversa Kuhn
36	Urocystis cepulae Frost
37	Ustilago maydis (De Candolle) Corda
38	Ustilago scitaminea
39	Venturia spp
40	Verticillium albo - atum Reink & Berthold
41	Verticillium dahliae Klebahn

53	<i>Phoma exigua</i> var. <i>foveata</i> (Loister) Boerema
54	<i>Phomopsis viticola</i>
55	<i>Phomopsis</i> <i>sclerotoides</i>
56	<i>Phytophthora</i> <i>cinnamomi</i> Rentsch
57	<i>Phytophthora</i> <i>megasperma</i> f. sp. <i>glycinea</i> Kunz & Erwin
58	<i>Phytophthora</i> <i>palmivora</i> (Burt.) Burt.
59	<i>Phymatotrichopsis</i> <i>omnivora</i> (Duggar) Hennebert
60	<i>Plasmodiophora</i> <i>brassicae</i> Woronin
61	<i>Plasmopara halstedii</i> (Farlow) Berllese & de Toni
62	<i>Puccinia koelarii</i>
63	<i>Puccinia psidii</i>
64	<i>Puccinia</i> <i>melanocephala</i>

42	<i>Monilinia fructicola</i> (Winter) Flouge
43	<i>Mycosphaerella</i> <i>musicola</i> Letch
44	<i>Mycosphaerella</i> <i>liljensis</i>
45	<i>Mycosphaerella</i> <i>dearnessii</i> M.E. Garr
46	<i>Mycovellosiella</i> <i>koepkei</i>
47	<i>Peronosclerospora</i> <i>maydis</i>
48	<i>Peronosclerospora</i> <i>sacchari</i>
49	<i>Peronospora</i> <i>tabacina</i> Adam
50	<i>Phoma andina</i> Turkensteen
51	<i>Pestalotiopsis</i> <i>palmorum</i> (Che) Siev
52	<i>Phaeoanulana</i> <i>capsicae</i>

LIST No. 1

لقطة رقم (1)

يتبع: لقطة للفطريات

Fungi

A2

الاسم	
1	Phytophthora capsici Leonian
2	Colletotrichum spp.
3	Phytophthora fragariae var fragariae Hichman
4	Phytophthora infestans (Mont.) Bv.
5	Deuterophoma tracheiphila Petri

LIST No. 1

لقطة رقم (1)

لقطة الآفات الحجرية التيمتوبية

A1

Nematodes

الاسم	
1	Anguina tritici (Stein.) Filip.
2	Aphelenchoides besseyi Christie
3	Aphelenchoides fragariae Rizema Bos
4	Bursaphelenchus xylophilus (Steiner & Buhrer) Nickle
5	Heterodera spp.
6	Meloidogyne chitwoodi Golden, O'Bannon, Saito & Finley
7	Meloidogyne fallax
8	Nacobbus aberrans (Thorne) Thorne & Allen
9	Globodera rostochiensis Wollenweber
10	Globodera pallida (Stone) Behrens
11	Pratylenchus coffeae (Zimmermann) Goodey
12	Radopholus citrophilus Huetel et al.
13	Rhadinaphelenchus cocophilus Cobb
14	Xiphinema americanum Cobb sensu lato
15	Xiphinema californicum Lamberti & Blevé-Zacheo

list no. 1

القائمة رقم (1)

يتبع: قائمة الآفات الحجرية النيماتودية

Nematodes

A2

الاسم	
1	Ditylenchus destructor Thome
2	Ditylenchus dipsaci (Kuhn) Filipjev
3	Helicotylenchus spp.
4	Pratylenchus spp.
5	Radopholus similis (Cobb) Thome
6	Rotyleuchulus reniformis Linfoot & Oliveira

list no. 2

القائمة رقم (2)

قائمة الآفات النيماتودية غير الحجرية الخاضعة للوائح

Regulated non quarantine Nematodes

الاسم	
1	Meloidogyne spp.
2	Tylenchulus semipenetrans Cobb.

اللقمة رقم (1)

لقمة الآفات الحشرية البكتيرية

Bacteria

A1

الاسم
1 Agrobacterium rhizogenes
2 Erwinia amylovora (Burrill) Winslow et al.
3 Pantoea stewartii pv. stewartii (Erwinia stewartii) (Smith) Merg. et al
4 Clavibacter xyli var. xyli
5 Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens pv. betae
6 Curtobacterium flaccumfaciens pv. flaccumfaciens (Hedges) Collins & Jones
7 Pseudomonas phaeolicola
8 Pseudomonas syringae pv. persicae (Pruner et al.) Young et al.
9 Xanthomonas fragariae Kennedy & Kuug
10 Xylella fastidiosa (Wells et al)
11 Xylophilus ampelinus (Panagopoulos) Willemis et al
12 Xanthomonas campestris pv. glycines (Nakone) Malyrea
13 Xanthomonas campestris pv. vasculorum
14 Xanthomonas oryzae pv. oryzae (Isiyama) Swings et al.

اللقمة رقم (1)

لقمة الآفات البكتيرية غير الحشرية الخاضعة للتوائح

Bacteria

A2

الاسم
1 Agrobacterium tumefaciens (E. F. Sm & Towns)
2 Calvibacter michiganensis pv. michiganensis (Smith) Davis et al.
3 Calvibacter michiganensis pv. sepedonicus (Korthoff) Davis et al
4 Calvibacter michiganensis pv. insidiosus (Mc. Culloch) Davis et al
5 Citrus greening bacterium (Liberobacter spp.)
6 Pseudomonas syringae pv. lachrymans (Smith) Yabuuchi et al
7 Ralstonia solanacearum
8 Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. citri
9 Xanthomonas axonopodis pv. phaseoli (Smith) Dowson
10 Xanthomonas campestris pv. alfalfae (Hosze) Dye
11 Xanthomonas campestris pv. mangiferaeindica

الجريدة الرسمية - العدد ٢٥٧٨ - الأربعاء ١٦ أبريل ٢٠٠٣ م

list no. 2

القائمة رقم (2)

قائمة الأفتات البكتيرية غير الحجرية الناجمة للوائح

Regulated non quarantine Bacteria

الاسم	
1	Erwinia carotovora sub. sp. atroseptica (Van Hall) Dye
2	Erwinia carotovora sub. sp. carotovora (Jones) Dye
3	Streptomyces scabies (Thaxter) Waksman & Henrici

لست ٢٠١

القائمة رقم (1)

لقائمة الفيروسات

VIRUSES

A1

الاسم	
1	Andean potato latent tymovirus
2	Andean potato mottle comovirus
3	Arabis mosaic nepovirus
4	Banana bract mosaic potyvirus
5	Banana bunchy top 'luteovirus' = Abaca bunchy top virus
6	Banana streak badnavirus
7	Bean common mosaic potyvirus
8	Bean golden mosaic bigeminivirus
9	Bean pod mottle comovirus
10	Bean yellow mosaic potyvirus
11	Beet necrotic yellow vein furovirus
12	Blueberry leaf mottle nepovirus
13	Citrus vein enation - (woody gall Luteovirus) disease
14	Citrus leaf rugose ilarvirus
15	Citrus leprosis rhabdovirus
16	Citrus tatter leaf capillovirus
17	Citrus yellow mosaic badnavirus
18	Citrus ringspot virus = Citrus Psorosis virus Complex A and B.
19	Cowpea mild mottle carlavirus
20	Garlic yellow streak potyvirus
21	Grapevine fan leaf nepovirus
22	Groundnut rosette assistor luteovirus
23	Impatiens necrotic spot tospovirus
24	Pea seed-borne mosaic potyvirus
25	Pea stunt virus = Red clover vein mosaic carlavirus
26	Peach rosette mosaic nepovirus
27	Peanut clump furovirus
28	Peanut stripe potyvirus
29	Plum pox potyvirus
30	Potato mop top virus (furovirus)
31	Potato yellow dwarf nucleorhabdovirus
32	Potato yellow mosaic bigeminivirus
33	Potato yellow vein disease
34	Raspberry ringspot nepovirus
35	Rice black - streaked dwarf fijivirus

الجريدة الرسمية - العدد ٢٥٧٨ - الأربعاء ١٦ أبريل ٢٠٠٣ م

صفحة ٢٥

A1

36	Satsuma dwarf virus (nepovirus)
37	Rice hoja blanca tenuivirus
	Rice tungro virus
38	= Rice tungro bacilliform badnavirus = Rice tungro spherical waikavirus
39	Rice yellow mottle sobemovirus
40	Strawberry latent C(?) rhabdovirus
41	Strawberry latent ringspot nepovirus
42	Strawberry vein banding (?) caulimovirus
43	Sugarcane mosaic potyvirus
44	Sugarcane Fiji disease fijivirus
45	Sugarcane streak monogeminivirus
46	Sugarcane sereh disease
47	Tobacco leaf curl bigeminivirus
48	Tobacco rattle tobnavirus
49	Tomato bushy stunt tombuvirus
50	Tomato ringspot nepovirus
51	Tomato spotted wilt tospovirus

Viruses

A2

الاسم	
1	Alfalfa mosaic alfamovirus.
2	Barley stripe mosaic hordeivirus
3	Citrus impietratura disease (viruslike disease)
4	Citrus tristeza closterovirus.
5	Cucumber green mottle mosaic tobamovirus.
6	Cucumber mosaic cucumovirus.
7	Lettuce mosaic potyvirus.
8	Lettuce infection yellows closterovirus.
9	Maize streak geminivirus
10	Onion yellow dwarf potyvirus
11	Papaya droopy necrosisvirus.
12	Papaya mosaic potexvirus.
13	Papaya ring spot potyvirus.
14	Potato leaf roll luteovirus
15	Potato X potexvirus.
16	Potato Y potyvirus.
17	Squash leaf curl bigeminivirus.
18	Squash mosaic comovirus.
19	Tomato mosaic tobamovirus.
20	Tomato yellow leaf curl bigeminivirus
21	Watermelon mosaic virus - 2 potyvirus.
22	Zucchini yellow mosaic potyvirus.

Phytoplasma

A1

الرقم	الاسم
1	Apple proliferation
2	Apple Decline
3	Apricot chlorotic leafroll
4	Austrition lucerne yellows
5	Chat fruit
6	Cherry albino
7	Cherry Blossom Anomaly
8	Grapevine flavescence dorée
9	Hydrangea Virescence
10	Molieres Disease
11	Palm lethal yellowing
12	Papaya bunchy Top
13	Papaya die back
14	Peach Red suture
15	Peach rosette
16	Peach x disease
17	Peach yellows
18	Pear decline
19	Potato purple top wilt
20	Potato stolbur
21	Rubbery wood
22	Strawberry Aster yellows
23	Strawberry Green Petal
24	Strawberry Lethal Decline
25	Strawberry Multiplier Disease
26	Strawberry Witches Broom
27	Sugarcane grassy stunt

Phytoplasma

الأمراض	
1	Alfalfa phyllody
2	Lime witches broom

التلزمة رقم (1)

Viroids

الأمراض	
1	Avocado sun blotch
2	Chrysanthemum stunt
3	Citrus exocortis
4	Coconut cadang-cadang
5	Cucumber pale fruit
6	Peach spindle tuber
7	Potato spindle tuber

قائمة الحشرات

A1

Insects

1	<i>Aceria sheldoni</i> (Twig)
2	<i>Aleurocanthus spiniferus</i> (Quaintance)
3	<i>Aleurocanthus floccosus</i> (Muskell)
4	<i>Aleurocanthus woglumi</i> (Ashby)
5	<i>Amauromyza maculosa</i>
6	<i>Anarsia lineatella</i> Zeller
7	<i>Anastrepha fraterculus</i> Wiedemann
8	<i>Anastrepha ludens</i> Loew
9	<i>Anastrepha obliqua</i> Macquart
10	<i>Anastrepha serpentina</i> Wiedemann
11	<i>Anastrepha suspensa</i> Loew
12	<i>Anthonomus grandis</i> Boheman
13	<i>Aracocerus fasciculatus</i> (De Geer)
14	<i>Asterolecanium phoenicis</i>
15	<i>Bactrocera utrisetosa</i> Perkins
16	<i>Bactrocera cucurbitae</i>
17	<i>Bactrocera tsuneonis</i> Miyake
18	<i>Bactrocera tyroni</i> Froggatt
19	<i>Bactrocera melonaria</i> Coquillett
20	<i>Bactrocera melanopus</i> Coquillett
21	<i>Bactrocera minax</i> (Enderlein)
22	<i>Blinopertha orientalis</i> (Waterhouse)
23	<i>Brevipalpus californicus</i> (Banks)
24	<i>Brevipalpus lewisi</i> (McGregor)
25	<i>Brachidius incarnatus</i> (Boheman)
26	<i>Brachius rufimimus</i> (Boheman)
27	<i>Bryobia praetiosa</i> (Koch)
28	<i>Cacoecimorpha prunivana</i> (Hubner)
29	<i>Carposma niponensis</i>
30	<i>Cephus cinctus</i> (Norton)
31	<i>Cephus pygmaeus</i> (Linnaeus)
32	<i>Cercunbyx</i> sp.
33	<i>Ceratitidis rosa</i> (Karsch)
34	<i>Chilo suppressalis</i> (Walker)

35	<i>Cicadulina mbila</i> (Naude')
36	<i>Chrysomphalus aonidum</i> (Linnaeus)
37	<i>Cosmopolites sordidus</i> (Germar)
38	<i>Cryptotermes</i> sp.
39	<i>Cydia nigricana</i> (Fabricius)
40	<i>Cydia inopinata</i> (Heinrich)
41	<i>Cydia molesta</i> (Busck)
42	<i>Cydia packardi</i> (Zeller)
43	<i>Cydia pomonella</i> (Linnaeus)
44	<i>Cydia prunivora</i> (Walsh)
45	<i>Diaphorina citri</i> (Kuwana)
46	<i>Diaspidiotus perniciosus</i> (Comstock)
47	<i>Diatraea saccharalis</i>
48	<i>Epitrix cucumeris</i> (Harris)
49	<i>Epitrix tuberosa</i> (Bry)
50	<i>Eutetranychus banksi</i> (McGregor)
51	<i>Eutetranychus lewisi</i>
52	<i>Eutetranychus orientalis</i> (Klein)
53	<i>Eutetranychus sexmaculatus</i> (Riley)
54	<i>Fiorinia japonica</i> (Kuwana)
55	<i>Frankliniella fusca</i> (Hinds)
56	<i>Gonipterus gibberus</i> (Boisduval)
57	<i>Grapholita molesta</i> (Busck)
58	<i>Helicoverpa zea</i> (Boddie)
59	<i>Lepidosaphes beckii</i> (Newman)
60	<i>Lepidosaphes gloverii</i> (Packard)
61	<i>Lepidosaphes ulmi</i> (Linnaeus)
62	<i>Leptinotarsa decemlineata</i> (Say)
63	<i>Linepithema humile</i> (Mayr)
64	<i>Liriomyza brassicae</i> (Riley)
65	<i>Liriomyza huidobrensis</i>
66	<i>Lopholeucapsis japonica</i> (Cockerell)
67	<i>Margarodes</i> spp.
68	<i>Monochamus alternatus</i> (Hope)
69	<i>Monochamus carolinensis</i> (Olivier)
70	<i>Myndus crudus</i> (Van Duzee)
71	<i>Naupactus leucolomus</i> Boheman

72	<i>Oligonychus pratensis</i> (Banks)
73	<i>Opogona sacchari</i>
74	<i>Panonychus citri</i> (McGregor)
75	<i>Panonychus ulmi</i> (Koch)
76	<i>Parabemisia myricae</i> (Kuwana)
77	<i>Parasaissetia nigra</i> (Nietner)
78	<i>Pentalonia nigronervosa</i> (Coquerel)
79	<i>Penthaleus major</i> (Duges)
80	<i>Petrobia lateris</i> (Möller)
81	<i>Phoracantha semipunctata</i> (Fabricius)
82	<i>Popillia japonica</i> (Newman)
83	<i>Premnoirypes</i> spp.
84	<i>Prostephanus truncatus</i> (Horn)
85	<i>Quadraspidiotus perniciosus</i> (Comstock)
86	<i>Rhagoletis pomonella</i> (Walsh)
87	<i>Rhynchophorus palmarum</i> (Linnaeus)
88	<i>Rhynchophorus vulneratus</i> (Panzer)
89	<i>Scirtothrips aurantii</i> (Faure)
90	<i>Scirtothrips citri</i>
91	<i>Spodoptera eridania</i> (Cramer)
92	<i>Spodoptera frugiperda</i> (JE. Smith)
93	<i>Sternonchetus mungiferae</i>
94	<i>Thrips palmi</i> Karny
95	<i>Toxoptera citricida</i> Kirkaldy
96	<i>Trioza erythrae</i> (Del Guercio)
97	<i>Trogoderma granarium</i>
98	<i>Unaspis citri</i> (Comstock)
99	<i>Unaspis yanonensis</i> (Kuwana)
100	<i>Viteus vitifoliae</i> Fitch
101	<i>Zenzera pyrina</i> (Linnaeus)

A2

1	<i>Aceria mangiferae</i> (Sayed)
2	<i>Aonidiella citrina</i> (Craw)
3	<i>Aonidiella aurantii</i> (Maskell)
4	<i>Bactrocera ciliatus</i>
5	<i>Bactrocera dorsalis</i>
6	<i>Bactrocera olea</i> (Gmelin)
7	<i>Bactrocera zonata</i> (Saunders)
8	<i>Bemisia tabaci</i>
9	<i>Carpomya incompleta</i>
10	<i>Carpomya vesuviana</i>
11	<i>Ceratosis capitata</i> (Weidmann)
12	<i>Conotrachelus nenuphar</i>
13	<i>Frankliniella occidentalis</i> (Pergande)
14	<i>Liriomyza sativae</i> (Blanchard)
15	<i>Liriomyza trifolii</i>
16	<i>Nipaecoccus viridis</i> (Newstead)
17	<i>Ommatissus lybicus</i>
18	<i>Oryctes spp.</i>
19	<i>Perkinsiella saccharicida</i> (Kirkaldy)
20	<i>Phyllocnistis citrella</i>
21	<i>Rhynchophorus ferrugineus</i>
22	<i>Scirtothrips dorsalis</i>
23	<i>Spodoptera exigua</i>
24	<i>Spodoptera litura</i>
25	All other fruit flies not mentioned in A1
26	All other- leaf miners not mentioned in A1

قائمة العشرات غير الحجرية الخاضعة للوائح

Regulated non quarantine Insects

الاسم	
1	<i>Aphis craccivora</i> (Koch)
2	<i>Aphis gossypii</i> (Glov)
3	<i>Aphis spiraeicola</i> (Patch)
4	<i>Apomecyna lameerei</i> (Pic)
5	<i>Aulucophora africana</i> (Weise)
6	<i>Eucierocera vertebratus</i> (Bez)
7	<i>Camptylomma impicta</i> (Wagner)
8	<i>Carpophilus dimidiatus</i> (Fabricius)
9	<i>Carpophilus hemipterus</i> (Linnaeus)
10	<i>Craphulus dilutus</i> (Eichhoff)
11	<i>Frankliniella shultzi</i> (Trybon)
12	<i>Lipaphis erusimi</i> (Kalt)
13	<i>Macroconia</i> sp.
14	<i>Megalothrips</i> sp.
15	<i>Mullocerus undecimpustulatus</i> (Wauert)
16	<i>Myzus persicae</i> (Sulz)
17	<i>Procontarinia maltetiana</i>
18	<i>Pseudaspidoproctus hypheniacus</i> (Hall)
19	<i>Pseudococcus</i> spp
20	<i>Rhopalosiphum maidis</i> (Fitch)
21	<i>Sphenoptera Arabica</i> (Gory)

Special Restrictions On Imports



Attachment No (6/PPQ)

Conditions and specifications of importing landscape grasses growing
in natural soil

Due to the landscape grasses growing in a natural soil cannot be imported according to Plant Quarantine law no. (5) of year 2003 and the Ministerial decree No. (3) Of year 2004. This Ministerial decree prohibit any importation of plants growing in untreated and unsterilized natural soil, except for some certain projects that require the importation of plants growing in natural soil., this case should be presented to Plant Quarantine Committee to take the appropriate action. If the importer's application is approved, then the importer shall follow and comply with the following conditions:

1. A letter is to be submitted to Plant Wealth Directorate by the requesting entity to obtain the importation license. the letter includes ; the required quantity, the purpose of importation, the location allocated for growing, name and address of producing company in the country of origin and the importer entity.
2. The product should be free from any harmful agricultural pests and also free from harmful weeds like *Cyperus rotundus* etc.
3. Plants should be treated in the country of origin with insecticides, fungicides and nematicide And the consignment should be accompanied by certificate proving the treatment of landscape grasses with recommended pesticides and its shipping take place after 2 day from treatment and within 45 day from license date of issue
4. . upon the consignment arrival to kingdom of Bahrain the consignment should be treated with systemic insecticides ,fungicides and nematicides under supervision of official from Plant Protection and quarantine section after growing it in the permanent location
5. The consignment shall be inspected immediately upon arrival to the kingdom of Bahrain by plant quarantine inspector. If the consignment infested /infected with agricultural pests, the inspector shall inform the chief of plant protection and quarantine section for re-inspection by a specialist. If the consignment infested/ infected with quarantine pests or harmful pests to crops in the kingdom, the consignment shall be rejected and re-exported or destroyed on the importer's expense
6. The requesting entity of landscape grasses shall inform the chief of plant protection and quarantine section about any symptoms of agricultural pests in the location allocated for growing in order to be treated under supervision of plant protection and quarantine section on requesting entities' expense.

7. The requesting and importing entities have to agree on inspecting the landscape grasses in its allocated growing location at different times for 3 months from date of cultivation if there any infestation / infection in the grass, the grass will be treated on the importing or requesting entities expense.

8- These terms and conditions approved by:

- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| - : | |
| - Importer company name: | requesting entity name: |
| - - in charge officer: | - In charge officer: |
| - - signature: | - signature |
| - Date: | - Date; |

Plant quarantine committee 20/6/2013



Attachment No (7/PPQ)

Conditions and specifications of importing plants growing in natural soil

Due to the fact that plants growing in a natural soil cannot be imported according to plant quarantine law no. (5) of year 2003 and the Ministerial decree No. (3) Of year 2004 . This Ministerial decree prohibit any importation of plants growing in untreated and unsterilized natural soil, except for some certain projects that require the importation of plants growing in natural soil., this case should be presented to Plant Quarantine Committee to take the appropriate action. If the importer's application is approved, then the importer shall follow and comply with the following conditions:

1. A letter is to be submitted to Plant Wealth Directorate by the requesting entity to obtain the importation license. The letter includes: the required quantity, plant size, the purpose of importation, the location allocated for growing, name and address of producing company in the country of origin and the importer company shall be stated in order to obtain the importation license.
2. The plants should be free from any harmful agricultural pests.
3. Plants should be free from harmful weeds like *Cyperus rotundus* , etc.
4. Plants and soil should be treated in the country of origin with insecticides, fungicides and nematicides prior shipping to kingdom of Bahrain And the consignment should be accompanied by certificate proving the treatment of the plants with recommended pesticides and its shipping take place after 2 day from treatment and within 45 day from license date of issue.
5. The consignment shall be inspected (primary check) immediately upon arrival to custom point by plant quarantine inspector to ensure its compliance with the conditions and free from (infestation /infection) with agriculture quarantine harmful pests. The specific quantity of plants shall not be used in any other places than the allocated growing location .
6. During the primary check if the consignment infested /infected with agriculture pests the inspector shall inform the chief of plant protection and quarantine section for re-inspection by a specialist for pest diagnosis and the extent of infestation /infection. If the consignment infested/ infected with quarantine pests or harmful pests to crops in the kingdom, should be rejected and re-exported or destroyed on the importer's expense.
7. The plants shall be treated by pesticides and doses to be determined by the plant protection responsible after arrival to the kingdom and growing it in its allocated growing location (preventive spray) on the importer expense under supervision of representative of plant protection and quarantine section .

8- These terms and conditions approved by:

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| - Importer company name: | - requesting entity name: |
| - in charge officer: | - In charge officer: |
| - signature: | - signature |
| - Date | - Date; |

20/6/2013

- Plant quarantine committee



Attachment No.: (9/PPQ)

Precautionary and treatment requirements to import date palm trees and ornamental palm trees from countries where major pests of palm trees are recorded

Under provisions of Ministerial Decree No (3) of 2006, Plant Quarantine Committee would like to inform all importers, their agents and their representatives that they have to comply with the following precautionary and treatment requirements for the importation of date palm trees and ornamental palm trees of all species from countries where major pests of palm trees are recorded. These conditions are for all palm trees species with trunk's height over than 40 cm.

1. The importer shall submit an application to the director of Plant Wealth Directorate, of the Agricultural Affairs to import date palm trees or ornamental palm trees of any species. This rule shall exclusively apply on main landscaping projects and any other areas approved by Plant Quarantine Committee. The importer application shall be accompanied by official letter from the project administration (the requesting entity) describes the required number of palm trees, its species and intended growing location.
2. The Plant Wealth Directorate shall form a team to check the project location to ensure that required number of palm trees fits to the location area.
3. Importation is allowed from countries which are free from major pests of palm trees and also from countries where the recorded species of Red Palm Weevil (*Rhynchophorus ferrugineus*) in the Kingdom of Bahrain is present. Subsequent procedures shall be completed later on.
4. If the proposed exportation countries have different species of Palm Weevil of the genus *Rhynchophorus* or any other palm insects and diseases which are not recorded in the Kingdom of Bahrain and considered to be quarantine pests, then the importation can take place from a pest free area or country from the insect genus.
5. The palm location in the country of origin shall be selected considering the area freedom from Red Palm Weevil and any other quarantine pests based on official statement by the competent authorities.
6. In the country of origin, the exporter, in coordination with the importer of the Kingdom of Bahrain, shall implement the precautionary measures on its expense. These measures include the following:
 - a. Clipping and punning the leaves of palm trees proposed to be imported.
 - b. Palm trees to be injected with mixture of contact insecticide and systemic pesticide with the recommended concentrations.
 - c. Palm trees to be sprayed and washed by pesticides solution (contact fungicides and insecticide).
 - d. After 24 hours of pesticides spraying treatment, the palm trees' leaves shall be gathered and tied towards the top of the palm tree.
 - e. Injection sites of palm tree shall be marked with clearly visible colored circle.

- f. Treated palm trees should be distinguished by fixing a metal ring seal around the trees having the stamp of the ministry of agriculture in the country of origin to ensure that trees originated in free areas from red palm weevil, and to facilitate the trees traceability during and after its importation into the Kingdom of Bahrain.
 - g. Injected and treated palm trees shall be shipped from the country of origin within 45 days from the import permit' date of issue.
7. Imported palm trees shall be inspected in the entry point of Kingdom of Bahrain to ensure its freedom from major palm pests and red palm weevil in particular. And also to ensure the presence of the stamped seal with the stamp of ministry of agriculture in the country of origin which is fixed on the palm fronds.
 8. The consignment shall be accompanied with certificate proving that the exporting company injected and treated the palms with recommended pesticides before its shipping to Bahrain.
 9. The palm trees shall be released after inspection and ensuring its freedom from major palm pests and red palm weevil. After its release, the palm trees shall be sprayed in its growing location in Bahrain with the recommended pesticides under the supervision of Plant Protection and Quarantine Section' representative.
 10. If the consignment found to be infested/ infected with any palm pests during its inspection in the entry point, the plant quarantine inspector shall inform the plant quarantine chief to take the necessary measures.
 11. The infested/ infected consignment in the entry point shall be re-inspected by Plant Protection Specialist for diagnosis and determining the extent of infestation/ infection and its risk in coordination with the chief of Plant Protection & Quarantine Section and the Director of Plant Wealth Directorate to take the proper phytosanitary measures with this consignment.
 12. The imported palm trees are not allowed to be sold, transferred or destroyed without prior written approval from the Plant Wealth Directorate.
 13. Plant Quarantine Committee has the right to add or omit any terms thereof, based on any local, regional or international circumstances, either technical or legislative, related to exportation, importation and plant quarantine.
 14. Importation of palm trees is not allowed from first of July till first of September each year.

In all cases, the above-mentioned measures shall be followed. the Plant Quarantine Committee may cancel the import license or ban the importation related to that license in case of violating these conditions

* The importing party has reviewed and approved the above-mentioned conditions on/....../20

Company Name:

Signatory:

Signature:

Stamp:

Last update: 20.06.2013