

Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf Secretariat General

Pesticides Law (System) and its Implementing Regulation in the Gulf Cooperation Council



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Introduction

As part of the integrated efforts to harmonize the GCC systems, the Agricultural Department at the GCC Economic Affairs is honored to present the GCC pesticide law and regulation. As part of a set of rules adopted by Gulf countries in relation to agriculture, and as a complementary framework to the GCC Plant & Veterinary Quarantine Act, this regulation came into full force and effect during the 25th round of the Supreme Council meeting held in Bahrain in December 2005.

Undoubtedly, agricultural pesticides are double-edged weapons as they are hazardous chemicals and can cause harm if not administered according to instructions. In addition to its indirect effect on the environment, they can directly affect public health as they can easily stick to vegetations and the soil. Therefore, it is essential to control and regulate the way they are formulated, used, marketed, stored and handled to stave off any potential risks.

Teamwork among the GCC states is essential to come up with a unified set of laws which can benefit the residents and citizens at the GCC states, ensure the supply of safe food and safeguard the environment against any sources of contamination.

Finally, the GCC Secretariat would like to take this opportunity to thank all the technical committees for the efforts and contributions they exerted to produce this unified legislation.

May God Grant us Success...

Agriculture and Fish Resources Administration

Economic and Development Affairs Department

Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf

Pesticides Law and its Implementing Regulation in the Gulf Cooperation Council

Objective

Article (1)

The Law herein aims to organize operations of producing, importing and handling pesticides in the GCC.

Definition

Article (2)

The following words and expressions shall have the meanings hereby assigned to them, except where the context otherwise requires:

Council: Cooperation Council for the Arab States of the Gulf.

Council Countries: Countries in the Gulf Cooperation Council.

Supreme Council: The Supreme Council of the Gulf Cooperation Council.

Secretariat General: The Secretariat General of the Gulf Cooperation Council.

Country: One member state in the Gulf Cooperation Council.

Ministry: The Ministry of Agriculture or the committee responsible for Agriculture in the country.

Minister: The minister in charge of Agriculture or the president of the committee responsible.

Competent Authority: The authority in charge of pesticides matters.

Law: Pesticides Law and its Implementing Regulation in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC).

Registration: A comprehensive scientific assessment process established to identify pesticide's type effectiveness and potential risks on human, animal and the environment according to the intended use as prescribed on the approved label. It includes confirmation that the raw material and final form of the pesticide are documented and registered with the competent authority in the country of origin according to specific application forms and under a specific number of issuance and registration, which underpins the approval of the pesticide to be locally manufactured, exported, distributed and handled.

Pesticide: Any chemical product that is used for pest-control (including attractants and repellents) either this product was organic or non-organic, fabricated or natural, a biological product that contains components of microorganism elements, a plant growth regulator, a chemical defoliant, a dehydrating product or a transpiration regulator.

Restricted Pesticide: A pesticide, which is, owing to its dangerous use, is included in a list of restricted products as issued by the minister, and is only authorized to be administered by certified individuals under the supervision of the relevant government agency or companies approved by the Ministry.

Banned Pesticide: A pesticide, which is, owing to its high toxicity or impact on the various environmental component, included in a list of banned products to be issued by the Minister.

Distribution: the act of displaying, selling, possessing either permanently or temporarily, or moving by any means of transport.

Importation: The entry of pesticides into the country for the interest of a public or private entity using postal services, direct shipment or shipment through importing agents.

Pest: Any biological strain, type or pattern originating from plants or animals, or a pathological factor with detrimental or damaging effect on plants or animals or their products

The Regulation: The regulation to be implemented for the purpose of this Law.

Article (3)

The state competent authority shall take over the framework for pesticide registration, importation, exportation, manufacturing, distribution and use.

Article (4)

It is strictly prohibited to import or manufacture any pesticide without a license issued by the state competent authority as set forth in this Law and Regulation.

Article (5)

As per the recommendations of the competent authority, the Ministry shall make decisions with regard to the following:

1. The type of pesticides falling into the category of products which are prohibited from importation, distribution, or manufacturing, (to be called banned pesticides) and type of pesticides falling into the category of products which are used under restrictions (to be called restricted pesticides).
2. The procedure and conditions for pesticide registration and the cancellation process.
3. The procedure and conditions for manufacturing, importing, distributing and handling pesticides.
4. The procedure for sampling and analysing pesticides, and the rules of appeal and grievance.
5. The procedure and conditions for using pesticides and determining the pesticide residue limits permissible in agricultural products.
6. The advertisement and publication conditions for registered pesticides, including the conditions for use as recommended by the competent authority.
7. The procedure and conditions for disposing of pesticides as coordinated with the relevant agencies.

Article (6)

The state competent authority shall establish fees to be incurred in relation to the implementation of provisions under this Law and Regulation.

Article (7)

The Minister may allow the importation of restricted or banned pesticides for research purposes to be defined according to the provisions laid down in this Law and Regulation.

Article (8)

The Ministry has the right to assign designated personnel in the agricultural quarantines or at the borders, or any entity with an official delegation from the Ministry, to inspect all imported and exported consignments of pesticide, pesticide premises, manufacturing and distribution facilities for pesticides in order to ensure compliance with and control violations against the provisions set forth herein.

Article (9)

Any individual with the judicial inspection power shall have access to any facility to which the provisions stated herein apply, for the purpose of implementing and enforcing this Law and Regulation.

Article (10)

Any of the following acts, whether carried out in person or by delegation, is considered violative to this Law and Regulation:

1. Deliberate change or misbranding or obliteration of the information declared on the label.
2. Opening or repacking a package without prior consent from the competent authority.
3. Advertising or promoting a pesticide without prior consent from the competent authority.
4. Obstruction or prevention of a duty carried out by a government official for the purpose of implementing this Law and Regulation.
5. Importing, handling, or manufacturing unlicensed pesticide.
6. Importing, handling or manufacturing damaged, adulterated or expired pesticides.

Article (11)

It is up to each member state to establish the penalties and fines imposed on offenses committed in relation with the provisions under this Law and Regulation.

Article (12)

- 1- The Minister shall issue the Regulations for this Law and make amendments as deemed appropriate for the sake of public interest and in accordance with the requirements and criteria laid down in relevant international agreements.
- 2- The GCC Secretariat shall notify the Regulation of this Law and any thereof amendments.

Article (13)

Any individual to which damaged is inflicted as a result of implementing this Law and Regulation has the right to appeal to the Minister according to the legislative norms applied in each member state.

Article (14)

Any amendments to this Law shall be made by unanimous consensus of all member states and shall not come into force prior to adoption of the Supreme Council and shall be effective according to the provisions stated under Article (15).

Article (15)

This Law shall be in full force and effect six months from the date of adoption by the Supreme Council.

The Implementing Regulation of Pesticides Law in the Gulf Cooperation Council

The Implementing Regulation of Pesticides Law in the Gulf Cooperation Council

1st Chapter

Definitions

Article (1)

For the purpose of implementing this Regulation, the following words and phrases shall have following meanings in line with the definitions set forth in the GCC pesticide law, unless the context requires otherwise:

Ingredient: any chemical substances added to pesticide to fortify the composition, and to enhance extermination and improve the natural properties of the product rather than creating eradivative effect. It includes adjuvants, carriers, inert ingredients, solvents, emulsifiers, and any other substances that are not parts of the active ingredients.

Committee: Member State Pesticide registering committee.

Announcement: any promotional offer for sale or use of a pesticide through electronic platforms or printouts including pamphlets, banners, scientific presentation, or verbal communications

Sale: all activities in relation to product's possession, promotion, transportation, dispatching, collecting, or exchanging or any other arrangements made between individuals or groups either for research or other purposes.

Equivalence: The extent of similarity between impurity and toxicity, in addition to other existing or supposedly and technically identical properties of the chemical substance which may originate from the same manufacturer, and therefore can be expected to be pose similar levels of risk.

Package Label: all the information printed, drawn or illustrated or attached to the pesticide which shows the product's composition, properties, uses, and other precautionary information which must be considered when administering the product, in addition to the safe period, name of manufacturing or importing company, methods of disposal and any other required data.

Marketing: the whole marketing process including advertisement, public relation and mass information services, distribution, and placing on local and foreign markets.

Combination: a mixture of various properties formulated to make the end product useful, effective or to achieve the intended purpose of the product.

Boucher/Brochures: anything other than the label containing printed or illustrated articles or information accompanying the product or enclosed within the packaging for a particular use along with the product.

Inspection: checking for conformity of pesticides to the provisions set forth herein.

Inspector: the person carrying out the inspection of pesticides.

Transportation: moving pesticides from one place to another inside the country or from the country of origin to the country of import.

Repackaging: putting pesticide in a different commercial package or container, mostly of a smaller size, for the purpose of selling or disposing the product or in case the original packaging is ruined.

Pesticides Manufacturing: producing pesticide from its main ingredients.

Pesticides Preparation: preparing pesticide in different forms such as liquid, powder, wettable powder or granules...etc.

Pesticide Industry: all enterprises and individuals working in the manufacturing formulation and distribution of pesticides and their associated products.

Residues: the amount of pesticide left after application on different mediums.

Concentration: The amount of active ingredient in the pesticide.

Packaging: a specified amount of pesticide filled in a container covered with protective packaging materials and sold to end-users in retailers or at wholesale levels.

Package: The container in which the pesticide is filled at different amounts and in different forms (solid, liquid or gas).

Active Ingredient: a part of the compound which is biologically active.

Disposal: Any process of reusing, repackaging, destructing, or isolating pesticide residues, or pesticide used containers and contaminated materials.

Distribution: The process of placing pesticides on local and international markets through commercial channels.

Extension Department: Responsible units in the concerned countries for delivering information, technologies, and consultation regarding enhancing agriculture methods including producing, handling, storing and marketing agriculture goods.

Good Agricultural Practices: A set of officially recommended and technically certified practices, which are applied under appropriate conditions to effectively combat pests resulting in as minimum residues as possible and covering a wide spectrum of applications extending to the highest level of certified use.

Integrated Pest Control: An accurate and comprehensive pest control study, followed by an integration of appropriate measures to inhibit pest growth and ensure using the product at economically justifiable levels, while reducing as much as possible any arising environmental or public health concerns. Integrated Pest Control is mainly concerned with growing healthy crops and encouraging naturally oriented pest control methods without compromising the ecosystem.

Maximum Residue Levels: the highest concentration level of residues which is legally tolerated in or on food feeds and agricultural products.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE): Any apparel, substances, equipment that provides protection from being exposed to handle or use pesticides. Which is included in the (International Code of Conduct) All specifically designed protective equipment and specific apparel for handling and using peptides.

Toxins: Substances that cause a disorder in structure or performance in humans, animals and plants that lead to damage or death when a relatively little amount of the substance is absorbed.

Poisoning: Toxins impact by causing damage or disorder including simple poisoning cases.

Pesticide Products Effective pesticide substance(s) and other substances filled and sold in the same form.

Risk: The possibility of causing adverse health or environmental effects and the intensity of these effects when being exposed to the pesticide.

Toxicity: A physiological feature that define the capability of the chemical substance to cause damage or injury to the living creature other than the mechanical methods

Dealer: Every individual who works in trade whether in exporting, importing or local distributing.

Use Pattern: A set of aspects of using the pesticide including the active substance concentration level in the used preparation, ratio, duration and times of usages, adding other substances, methods of usages and places that defined the required amount, use timing and the period needed before harvest.

Safety Period: The pre-harvest period is the lowest period of time to be achieved between the application of the pesticide and the production collection recommended by the manufacturer to ensure the disposal of the pesticide effects or the arrival of a non-harmful concentration on the consumer to reduce the residue to the extent permitted.

Registration Period: The period from the date of the pesticide registration approval to till expiry as provided for in the approved procedures.

Trade Name: The name under which the pesticide is registered within the country and leaflets and labels are issued and proposed by the registrar/company to whom the pesticide registration is granted under these regulations, which may be used by this person to distinguish the product from other products containing the same effective material and may not be waived to others by the producing company.

License: the approval process administered by the Ministry in accordance with relevant procedures.

Permit: The prior technical approval issued by the Ministry for pesticides importation and exportation.

2nd Chapter Pesticides Registration

Article (2)

Pesticides Registration Committee

Each member state shall set up a committee to register pesticides named “Pesticides Registration Committee” (PRC) that is responsible for registering pesticides in the country, conducting tasks entrusted by this Regulation.

Article (3)

PRC Membership

The Minister shall order a decision to form a Pesticide Registration Committee consisting of members from several relevant bodies, and with well-defined terms and action plan.

Article (4)

PRC Terms of Reference

- Reviewing registration requests submitted to each state competent authority.
- Ensuring that the data included in the registration forms meet the registration requirements laid down under Article Six of this Regulation, while seeking expert advice for that matter and as deemed necessary.
- Adopting pesticide registration forms according to a model to be established for this purpose.
- Identifying the list of pesticides included in the registration program.
- delegating professionals to evaluate the efficacy of pesticides and their effects on human and animal health and the environment.
- Receiving pesticide assessment results.
- Holding regular meetings to go through incoming registration requests and providing the state competent authority with their recommendations for the approval of requests which meet all the registration conditions prescribed in this Regulation.
- Accepting or rejecting pesticide registration requests and defining the rules governing the confidentiality of information, record-keeping of classified files, and the persons eligible to have access to such information.

Confidentiality and Data Protection:

- Information given in the pesticide application shall be handled as if the information is a property of the applicant and shall be preserved in a confidential file in the competent authority and used for inspection purposes.
- Information shall not be revealed or used to assess the registration of another pesticide in a manner that harms the interests of the applicant unless there is a written approval by the information holder or protection period of this information has expired.
- Any publicly known information shall not be handled as a confidential one.
- Confidential information will be defined in the documentations and the documentations list presented by the applicant.

Article (5)

Registration

Pesticides shall not be produced, imported, repackaged, or distributed prior to registering the product in the competent authority as set forth in the rules and provisions of this Law and Regulation.

When registering pesticide products, consideration shall be given to the guidelines of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and World Health Organization (WHO).

Article (6)

Registering Application and Terms

Companies, institutions or factories wishing to register, re-register or change the registration of a pesticide or a raw material shall apply to the competent authority using the form prepared for such purpose, as well as a file containing the following documents:

1. Compound name.
2. Sufficient information on the natural and chemical properties of the compound.
3. Registration certificate (in Arabic or English) stating that the pesticide is registered and used in the country of origin, as approved by the competent authority of the country of origin and certified by the embassy in that country. If the pesticide is not registered in the country of origin and produces only an active substance or a preparation to be exported and is imported directly from the same manufacturer, official documents shall be submitted indicating that the pesticide has been registered in at least two countries of the European Union, Japan, the United States of America or Canada and must be submitted and approved by embassy in that country.
4. (Arabic/English) request for testing the pesticide subject to the registration (especially the list of tests connected with the registration). The request shall be made via a standardized form as prepared by the Registration Committee, where all the required tests are shown on a check list.

5. Information about how to store the pesticide and how to dispose of the container and the remaining substance after use, in addition to any other data required for the purpose of registration.
6. A manufacturer's warranty confirming product's quality substantiated by an attestation from the embassy of the respective country.
7. Certificate of pesticide preparation analysis approved by the competent authority in the country of origin. The certificate must be detailed mentioning active and filling substance (s). The certificate shall be in accordance with the methods adopted by the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry (IUPAC) and (CI-PAC), and Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). The test shall be conducted in an unbiased laboratory that is classified as a Quality Standardization Laboratory (GLP-Goddess Laboratory Activity) which states that the preparations materials are qualitatively and actively compatible with the pesticide components and certified by the embassy in the country of origin.
8. Source data of (the active material) and a certificate from a governmental authority to validate the Source of (the manufacturer of the active substance).
9. Letter from the originating company that confirms that (the active substance) is manufactured and composed in the head office or any of the company branches which is applied to pesticides that are manufactured or prepared in another country different from where the head office is located.
10. Detailed studies on the active substance and the preparation methods issued from an official and relevant local or international bodies and unbiased and approved laboratories on the following:
11. Acute sepsis, malnutrition, chronic sepsis and carcinogenesis, delayed neurotoxicity, teratogenicity, reproductive defects, mutations.
12. Compound impact on plants and environment components.
13. Risk assessment on the consumer of agriculture pesticides (MRLs-NOAEL-PHI)
14. -Environmental poisoning (impacting non-targeted creatures, poisoning aquaculture, accumulation in aquaculture, impact on earthworms, birds, biological pest control and bees and pollinators.)
15. Original copy of the pesticide technical data dossier in both Arabic and English that shall include detailed data about the pesticide according to the Food and Agriculture Organization and World Health Organization.

16. Published studies, reports or research about effectiveness experiments to support the recommended usages of the pesticide issued by accredited scientific authorities from one of the countries of the European Union, United States of America, Japan, Canada or any other authority accredited by the competent authority.
17. Copy of the label proposal that includes the pesticide active ingredient and the trade name that will be used in the country.
18. Copy of the registered pesticide label in the country of origin that contain all information about the pesticide (English or Arabic).
19. Defined number and quantity of the pesticide original samples based on the type of the required experiments that shall be conducted.
20. Standard samples of the active substance (s) with an original sample of the pesticide preparation to ensure quality tests.
21. Delegation permits from the producing company to register the concerned pesticide.
22. Copy of the assessment summaries (monograph) issued by one of the reference checks in case of request from the competent authority. Appendix (1) includes a list of the required technical information for registration.
23. Tests and technical information shall be defined according to appendix (2).
24. Any current data required by the competent authority.

Article (7)

Committee Report on Registration Request

After scrutinizing the submitted field, lab and administrative documents, the committee shall recommend the following:

- That the competent authority approves registering or re-registering the product. Upon registration/re-registration, the committee shall:
 - Assign a number to the product after it is registered/re-registered.
 - advise the minutes taker to include the product in the list of registered pesticides.
- OR
- reject the registration/re-registration, providing the concerned applicant with the justification for the rejection which may include, but may not be limited to, the following:
 - incomplete or incorrect information,
 - The residues are excessively stable or toxic during breakdown.
 - The pesticide is ineffective or toxic to plants.
 - The pesticide poses risk to humans, animals health and the environment.
 - Availability of other products in the market with the same potency or more but less likely to present risk to the humans, animals health and the environment.
 - The pesticide is banned or highly restricted in another country which has a system of pesticide registration, or that the risks associated with the pesticide outweigh the expected benefits under certain socioeconomic conditions.
 - The analysis methods applied to the product is not recognized in UN Food & Agriculture Organization/World Health Organization.

Article (8)

Upon approval of registration, the committee shall take the following into consideration:

- How useful is the pesticide in terms of the expected benefits?
- What is the estimated minimum risk it may have on human, and animal health and the environment?
- Is it prohibited by the Ministry or other countries? This can be verified by communicating with UN FA/WHO or any other international organizations related to the environment.

Article (9)

Field and Laboratory Tests

- No pesticide shall be registered unless it has been verified that it meets the chemical and natural standards as stipulated in the documents accompanying the application. In addition, the registration shall not be carried out. The pesticide shall not be registered until a conformation to the chemical and natural standards is verified that are mentioned in the documents accompanying the registration request. The pesticide shall be imprinted to be registered on the basis of the analysis results carried out by the competent authorities. Once the pesticide is proven to be efficient according to the experiments carried out by the "experimenters" identified by the Committee for three consecutive and similar agricultural seasons, including biocides. In any event, the last seasons of the experiment are at on the expansionist level.
- The registration or re-registration applicant shall bear the cost of the laboratory and field experiments and office work carried out to register the pesticide in coordination with the competent committee or authority and the scientific authority (s) in the country that will conduct the tests.

Article (10)

Issuance of Registration Certificate

The competent authority shall issue the pesticide registration certificate after receiving notification of PRC approval.

Article (11)

Package Label

Based on PRC recommendations, the pesticide label shall be approved by the competent authority to be effective for the same period as the product's shelf-life. The following information shall appear on the label (either in Arabic or English) in clear indelible font suitable to the size of the package:

- Trade name-Common name-The compound-Active substance and ratio-Surface activity substance -Solvent or aquatic substance-Uses and methods of usage-Safety precautions-First aid-Anti-poisoning drug- Preharvest Safety period as determined by the country competent laboratory-Hazard characterization of the compound according to World Health Organization classification-Compound identification data for risks-Empty packaging disposal methods-The producing company and address- Importing company and address-Date of manufacturing-Expiry date- Local registration number- Capacity-Markings that indicate the precautions needed for trading and using the compound.
- In the case of a highly concentrated pesticide that has already been registered and whose original registration certificate contains the lower concentrations that have been recorded and used in the country of origin, less concentrations of this pesticide can be allowed to be imported. A separate safety information card must be prepared for the compound contents, the information shall be adequate, and a new registration number shall be given.
- When it is proposed to change the trade name, label, bulletin, packaging or use of a pesticide that has a registration number, the person whose registration has been approved shall notify the Committee in writing as provided for in the regulation herein.

Article (12)

Validity of the Registration Certificate

The registration certificate is valid for five years from the date of issue, to be extended further, provided that the applicant requests a biological potency reassessment commencing earlier in the fifth year of the certificate intended to be renewed.

Article (13)

Waive of Registration Certificate

The certification shall only be transferrable if the certificate holder has already transferred business ownership to another body and only after taking the approval of the competent authority

Article (14)

Rejection of Pesticide Registration

- The committee shall notify (in writing) the applicant about the reasons for rejecting the registration request if such reasons fall under article (7) of this Regulation. If it is about missing information, the applicant shall be given a deadline to complete what is missing.
- If all the registration conditions and requirements are not met within the specified period, the application shall be cancelled automatically, and a new application shall be required.

Article (15)

Cancellation or Amendment of Registration

Cancellation:

The registration is considered canceled in the following cases:

IF:

- Registration certificate is not renewed in the country of origin within six months from the date of expiry.
- It was proven that the registering and handling the pesticide is cancelled in the country of origin or that the use of the product is prohibited by the Ministry as recommended by the Food and Agriculture Organization, World Health Organization, United States Environmental Protection Agency or European Union. In such case that pesticide shall be allowed a two-month period to re-exportation. If the importer fails to report the aforementioned pesticide situation, an appropriate legal action shall be taken against the importer.
- Registration is based on false information or documents.
- Importing party did not commit to the labelling requirements as approved by the PRC (Pesticide Registration Committee), or that the label is not completed, or the expiry date is tampered with.
- The Ministry may cancel registration of the pesticide according to the committee recommendations, the committee shall clarify the reasons of deregistration.
- Applicant requested a deregistration.
- Committee noticed that the registrations is unwanted owing to the pesticide hazardous impact on humans. animals or environment.
- Pesticide became ineffective for the purposes that was registered for.
- There is any breach to the conditions that allowed the registration
- Committee discovered new facts or circumstances that was not clear that after the registration, that require a deregistration.

- Purpose of the pesticide is unwanted according to the hazardous impact on humans, animals and environment health, the committee is entitled to modify the registration. The competent authority shall define the mechanism required to treat the consequent of such deregistration and the responsibility of the concerned parties.
- Competent authority shall define the required mechanism to treat the consequent of such deregistration and define the responsibility of the concerned parties.

Amendment of Registration:

1. Amendment request shall be treated as a new request if substantial changes are made as:
 - Trade name, active ingredient name, concentration ration and the preparation type.
 - Modifications in the physical and chemical characteristics of the pesticide.
 - Modification in manufacturing such as the manufacturing processes of the degree of purity in the active ingredient or installation processes for which the equivalent had not been determined.
 - Other modifications seen as influential by the concerned authority.
2. If the amendment request is linked to the usages, add crops, insects, diseases, herbs, utilization rate, or preharvest interval (PHI), the applicant shall apply to the competent authority using a form with attaching the documentation and the data as follows:
 - Registration number and the pesticide name.
 - Full name and address of the applicant.
 - Reasons of amendment.
 - New recommended usages in comparison to the current usages.

- Copy of the new proposed label and the current one.
 - Registration certificate.
 - Scientific information to support the application as study of residues and effectiveness.
 - Quality information or biological assessment if added to new pests.
 - If the amendment is relevant to addition of new crop or an increase in the dose of use, attach data on the effectiveness on the target pests, crops safety, and information about the remaining pesticide on crops.
 - If the amendment is relevant to the reduction of the pre-harvest period, attach data about the maximum residues on the crop, the data shall be approved by the producing company or country of origin and inscribed on the original label. The main experiments results are the ones conducted in the country.
3. In case of a change to the name or address of the applicant, package design, component, size or otherwise minor changes, the applicant shall provide the following documents and data, along with the application:
- Documentation and data required:
 - Registration number and the pesticide name.
 - Full name and address of the applicant.
 - Reasons of amendment.
 - Define what shall be modified with comparing the old and new product.
 - The amendment dates.
 - When using a different applicant's name, a copy of the new commercial register as issued by the relevant competent agency shall be provided.

Article (16)

Re-registration

In case of re-registering the pesticide, the previous registration shall be submitted, supported by the following documentations:

- Valid registration certificate issued by the concerned authorities in the pesticide country of origin.
- Valid registration certificate request issued by the concerned authorities in the pesticide country of origin if it was issued there.

This application shall be considered in the same procedures used in the first registration. The natural and chemical properties and footprint of the registered pesticide must be matched. Experiments are limited to the re-evaluation of bioactive efficiency for two agricultural seasons.

Article (17)

Banned and Restricted Pesticides

Banned and restricted pesticides types shall be defined according to both appendix (3&4) which represent the minimum thereof.

Article (18)

Registration Fees

- Responsible ministry shall collect the un-refundable registration fees according to the appendix (5) which represents the minimum fee.
- Fees shall include all the costs of the field and laboratory experiments and office work that is required for registering the pesticide.

3rd Chapter

Manufacturing and Preparing Pesticides

Article (19)

Conditions of Manufacturing and Preparing Pesticides

- Pesticides shall not be manufactured or prepared unless they are registered in the country and licensed for manufacturing and preparing from the competent authority.
- Banned pesticide by the ministry shall not be manufactured or prepared, banned from manufacturing or handling in the country of origin or not recommended to be manufactured, prepared or handled between relevant organization or international committees.
- The legislations of manufacturing in each country shall be considered.

Article (20)

The applicant of manufacturing or preparing the pesticide shall apply to the competent authority and attach the documentations and justifications hereto:

- Pesticide name: common name, chemical name, the group that the pesticide belongs to.
- Pesticide type: Insecticide, fungicide, bactericide, rodenticide, herbicide or acaricide.
- Nature of Pesticide: Chemical or Biological
- Active ingredient name and ratio
- Processing type: Liquid, powdered, wettable powder, gas, granules...etc.
- Adequate information about the active ingredient(s)
- Type of container material: aluminum paper, hard paper, plastic...etc.
- Packaging size weight: kilograms, liters, pounds or parts thereof.
- Chemical and natural properties as outlined from the manufacturing company.
- Toxicity on humans, animals and environment and impact on bees, fishes, earthworms, and other beneficial creatures and side effects.
- Pesticide and residues analysis methods in plants, soil and surrounding environment.
- Impact of the pesticide on the environment, use on crops and pests, usages rate the intervals between workers per crop.
- Proposed label that will be attached to the pesticide package.
- Valid license of the registration certificate in the country of origin.
- Standard sample terms of the pesticide by the pesticide committee of quality control test.
- Pesticide valid registration in the country.

Article (21)

Issue a License for Establishing Factories of Manufacturing and Preparing Pesticide

- If the assigned authority approved to grant a license for manufacturing or preparing pesticides, a decision shall be issued by the Minister or the head of the competent authority on recommendations given by the competent authority to issue a permit and shall notify the applicant in writing.
- Registered pesticides shall not be manufactured, prepared or repackaged except in a dedicated factory thereof. The license request to manufacture, prepare or repackage shall be submitted to the competent authority of the country with meeting all the requirements of the relevant authorities.
- Validity of the license runs for three years from the issuing date, the license may be renewed with the same conditions and procedures for the same period of time, the renewing application shall be submitted before the expiry of the license. The license will be canceled by a decision made by the competent authority in case violations are made.
- License fees are left to be decided by the concerned country.

Article (22)

Conditions of Practicing Activities of Manufacturing or Preparing Pesticides

- Handling any type of local-made pesticides, whether manufactured, prepared or repackaged, shall not be permitted until samples have been analyzed by specialized and country-accredited laboratories and, if this is not possible, sent to an international reference laboratory.
- Licensee of manufacturing or preparing in pesticides trade may not operate in respect of highly hazardous pesticides registered in the country except after obtaining a special permit for manufacturing, preparing or trading pesticides from the competent authority.
- Such authorization shall be applied during licensing, preparing or trading, the authorization shall be renewed under the same conditions and procedures as provided in these regulations. Packages may be featured with colored index cards different than other index cards in other pesticides, the responsible technical manager of the factory or the store shall be qualified (A high degree of agriculture qualification).
- Factories, shops and storehouses authorized to manufacture, prepare or trade in pesticides in accordance with the provisions of the Law herein may not manufacture, prepare or trade in any material other than the registered or licensed pesticides.
- Whomever licensed for manufacturing, preparing and trading in pesticides shall obtain a numbered and stamped record by the ministry stamp to restrict actions of manufactured and prepared and traded pesticides, records shall be preserved for five years from the restriction date, and shall be submitted to whom has a judicial control in every application.
- Each factory of manufacturing or preparing pesticides shall put a serial number for each quantity products demonstrating the date of manufacturing and validity, LOT number, and total quantity. The competent authority shall be informed of the monthly production, including information on each quantity manufactured or prepared.
- The applicant for a pesticide manufacturing or preparing license must undertake to designate specialized scientific competencies in the field of pesticides, such as chemical engineering, chemistry or agriculture specialized in pesticide.

Article (23)

The manufacturer shall conduct testing operations and quality control per pesticide quantity that is manufactured, prepared and supply the competent authority with copies of

the following:

- Concentration and active substance ration (weight/ weight or size/ weight size/ size) and mistake ratio shall not exceed $\pm 5\%$ of the active substance as defined in the international organization.
- Physicochemical properties as stated in the international organization.
- Pesticide stability and validity under high levels of heat (after two weeks under 45c heat)
- Test other pesticide properties as mixing with other pesticides, emulsification degree, spreading in water and other tests recommended by international organization.

Article (24)

The following is required in manufacturing and preparing pesticides factories:

- Obtain the required approvals to establish a factory from the implementing regulation of the country.
- Availability of required and capable laboratories to conduct quality assurance tests.
- Factory units that are capable of disposing pesticides, recycling or contracting a specialist in this field.
- First aid abilities.
- Availability chambers to shower and change apparel for workers.
- Periodic medical experiments for the factory workers.
- Conformity with any progress in the factory building conditions.

Article (25)

Amendment in a Pesticide Storehouse or Store

The licensee, if intending to make any changes to a licensed pesticide storehouse, shall notify the competent authority in writing withing 30 days prior to the date on which the changes are intended to be made. The approval, if granted, shall be indicated on both the original license and the logbook where commercial storehouses and shops are recorded.

4th Chapter

Conditions, Usages, Analysis of Pesticides and the Maximum Residues

Article (26)

- Operations mentioned in the pesticide package label shall be executed by the farmer or the assigned individual in regard of methods of usages, the safety period and corps to be handled and sprayed, and the precautions that shall be conducted during handling and spraying.
- Handled corps shall not be marketed internally or externally before the end of the safety period mentioned in the package label.
- Competent minster shall issue a decision including the maximum of different pesticides residues on corps according to the recommendations of the competent authority.
- Minster shall issue a decision that prevent selling plant and animal products that contains more than the maximum of pesticides residues allowed in markets and department stores.
- Other conditions the competent authority sees necessary.

Article (27)

Maximum Pesticides Residues

The competent authority shall take in consideration the charts of Food and Agriculture Organization and World Health Organization as a guide to decide the maximums level of pesticide residues allowed on plant and animal products in the country.

Article (28)

Pesticides Analysis

- Competent laboratories shall analyze samples according to the approved international methods of analyzing pesticides and recorded in the pesticide registration profile and issue an analysis certificate to be send to the competent authority.
- Competent authority shall notify the person concerned about the analysis results.
- Analysis is conducted for registration, re-registration, re-packaging, customs release, allow handling, experimenting, manufacturing or preparing.
- Pesticide analysis includes quality control, residues, impurities and other analysis required in different stages of registering, importing, exportin, manufacturing, controlling in marketing, or using the pesticide, which must be conducted in reference laboratories in or outside the country using the internationally approved usages by the international organization (Food and Agriculture Organization and World Health Organization) for this kind of analysis.

5th Chapter

Conditions, Importation and Exportation Methods, Inspection and Release of Pesticides

Article (29)

Issuance of a Pesticide Importing License

After receiving a request of pesticide importing license or renewal of a license according to the model prepared thereby as set out in the articles of the regulation herein, the competent authority shall conduct the following:

- Approving the request, the license shall run for a single Gregorian year and shall be renewed with the same conditions or refusing the request and notifying the applicant with reasons of refusal as follows:
- Request is in relation of a non-registered pesticide in the country.
- Information attached is uncompleted.
- Location of selling or storing is not suitable for such purpose, using such place can endanger human, animal and environment health.
- In case of refusing the license request owing to inadequate information, the competent authority shall notify the applicant in writing demonstrating the inadequacy of information. The applicant can update the information during a defined period of time. The application is considered canceled and the applicant shall apply for a new request if the information is not fulfilled in the time allocated.

Article (30) License Revocation

The competent authority may revoke the license if found that new factors and unexpected changes happened in the surrounding circumstances or breach of the conditions that granted the license after issuing the license.

Article (31) Importing and Exporting Pesticides

- Importing and exporting pesticide shall not be allowed unless it is registered in the ministry. The importer or the exporter shall be licensed by the competent authority.
- In case of importing for trading purposes, the applicant shall be licensed for pesticide trading according to the provisions of the Law herein.
- Companies, committees, and licensed general institutions, universities, scientific research centers are allowed to import pesticides for studying and researching purposes. The imported quantities shall be limited to no more than 20 kilograms/litter for every case or concertation and once for every type. Studies and experiments results are not obligated to the pesticide committee in registering the pesticide.
- Importation may not be allowed for any type of pesticides unless they conform to Food and Agriculture Organization and World Health Organization standards.

Article (32)

Importing pesticides application form shall contain the following information:

- Pesticide commercial name.
- Chemical group.
- Name of substance and rate.
- Pesticide preparation (powdered, liquid, granules.... etc.)
- Duration of pesticide registration in the country.
- Registration number of the pesticide used in the ministry.
- Purpose of usage.
- Quantity in size and weight.
- Container type and package sizes and weight.
- Total value of the exported and imported quantity.
- Points of entry and exit in the country.

Article (33)

Importing Use-Restricted Pesticides

Individuals who request importing use-restricted pesticides shall have the experience and capacity to use these pesticides in limited quantities and for a defined purpose under the supervision of the competent authority.

Article (34)

Importing Carriers

Importing the required carriers for manufacturing or preparing the pesticide may not be allowed unless the components are in the registered pesticide and assured by the attached documents used in the registration request and after approval by the competent authority with a defined quantity.

Article (35)

Pesticide Package and Label Standards

- Product shall be filled in a firm, sealed from a non-glass material, nontransparent to light or sunlight packages and shall bear the transporting and storing circumstances and the content shall not be leaked or filtrated according to the standardization.
- Package shall be made of a nonreacting material that does not react and change the nature and features of the pesticide and test shall be conducted on these packages in terms of validity as pesticides package that will be filled with the pesticides by approved laboratories and packages that contain pesticides in the form of solid, granules, tablets and cubes and walls shall prevent moisture leakage, fracture or laceration.
- Labels shall be pinned in a good manner that prevent removing, substituting or modifying the label. The label shall be approved by the pesticide committee and the importing or exporting body is the responsible for the label. Pesticides sold in the market shall be confiscated in case of the non-conformity of the package label with the conditions recorded in Article (11) of the regulation herein.
- Substituting or modifying the pesticide package label may not be conducted without a prior permit from the competent authority, either after importation or before exportation.

Article (36)

Information that Must Be Recorded in the Package Label of the Locally Imported, Manufactured or Prepared Pesticide

- Name of manufacturer, preparer, importer or exporter.
- Trade name, Chemical group, and the chemical compound.
- Active substance name, ratio and preparation type.
- Pesticide registration number in the ministry.
- Net weight of the package (kilogram/litter).
- Production and expiry date in months and years stamped by the country of origin and LOT number.
- Pesticides and crops that is used for, methods of use and utilization rate, safety period and post-entry period.
- Precautions that must be taken when using the pesticide, first aid for sepsis cases and kind of treatment that shall be taken.
- Adverse effect of the pesticide on surrounding plants, bees and fishes.
- Possibilities of mixing the pesticide with other ones and other relevant information.
- Phrase (Toxic Substances) shall be written on the pesticide package with a sign that demonstrate toxicity.
- Circumstances of storing pesticide.
- Information that the committee deems necessary.
- Methods of disposing packages.
- Warning signs.

Article (37)

Cases of Confiscating the Pesticide

The pesticide can be confiscated for re-exporting or disposing purposes on the costs of the importer or the seller in the following cases:

- If the pesticide entered the country without a release permit from the competent authority.
- If the pesticide was found without a label that contain the requirements mentioned in the articles of the regulation herein.
- If the pesticide was not registered and found in the markets or entry points or pesticide found with passengers with any quantity.

Article (38)

Pesticide Inspection

The minster shall nominate individuals that will work as a judicial control in accordance with the recommendations of the competent authority:

- Regular inspection shall be done by all institutions that import, export, manufacture, fill or re-fill, make labels, distribute, use or advertise pesticides to ensure that the Law and implementing regulations herein are adhered.
- Request showing, scanning, inspecting or copying certificates/licenses and records or other documentations around the Law herein.
- Take samples of any substances in relation with the regulation herein as described and submit these samples for analysis.
- Preserve equipment, pesticides, record, documentations or other things that the inspector believes that will support an evidence of violating the regulation herein, the inspector is entitled to close the stores, storehouses, factories in coordination with the competent authority.

- Ask the assistance of customs or police officers in executing the responsibilities of the inspectors within the regulation herein.
- Submitting report of violations of the regulation herein to the competent authority is the responsibility of the inspector.
- Courts decisions within the regulation herein shall be applied to the inspector.
- Review all documents that are relevant to pesticides handling.
- Notify merchants and agents three months prior to the pesticides expiry date and oblige merchants and agents to dispose expired pesticides from the markets in no more than two months on their cost in coordination with the competent authority supervision according to the guidelines of the Food and Agriculture Organization in this regard and to announce about the expiry in the media.
- Any person who trades in pesticides in the country is obliged to refill the leaky or leaking pesticide, clean the contaminated places under the supervision of the competent authority and pay the financial compensation approved in accordance with the Law of the country concerned in case of any damage that is punishable by Law.
- The inspector shall take samples of shipments of pesticides imported, manufactured, processed, packaged or repackaged locally and performs the necessary analysis on them in competent laboratories accredited in the country or other specialized laboratories accredited in the Council countries. If such is not possible, samples can be sent to a specialized international reference laboratory to verify their conformity with the technical specifications and requirements. The analysis results are sent to the competent authority to weather release the shipment to be imported, manufactured, prepared, filled ore refilled locally.
- The inspector inspects the pesticide shops to verify that shops meet the licensing requirements. The inspector shall be entitled to free sampling of the handled pesticides as described in the Law herein to verify the validity and conformity of pesticides with the technical specifications registered thereof. In case the pesticide does not conform to the technical specifications registered therein, the concerned person shall be notified of a copy of the analysis certificate and the reservation of pesticides that violate the standards shall continue with the adoption of the legal procedures provided for in the Law herein for such cases.

- The inspector shall take samples of agricultural or animal products intended for marketing at any time from any farm, market or center for manufacturing, preparing, filling or refilling pesticides or those imported from overseas at the border check points in the country and analyze samples in accredited laboratories to ensure their validity and conformity to the registered technical specifications.

- The inspector is entitled to enter the farms to inspect the existing pesticides, monitor the methods of spraying or treatment, storage and disposal of empty cans of pesticides and damaged pesticides and ensure that the pesticides used are all registered in the country.

Article (39)

The licensed individuals to import pesticides shall be obliged of the following:

- Notify the competent authority a week prior to pesticides arrival to the official customs port specified in the authorization.
- Submit all documentations in relation to the imported pesticide to the competent authority.
- Send samples of the pesticide to the competent authority under the supervision of the competent technical employee in the customs port before embarking into release procedures to ensure the conformity of the conditions and technical standards in a period of time not exceeding ()
- Re-exporting any quantity of the pesticides in no more than 30 days on the importer cost if nonconformity of the technical conditions was proven.

Article (40)

Releasing Imported Pesticides

- Technical approval of the release of the imported pesticide runs for () months, and directly canceled after expiry unless a decision from the competent authority is issued to extend the validity duration for no more than the period allocated as long as the shipment arrive during the technical approval period.
- Competent authority shall issue a final release approval of the imported shipments based on the analysis received from the country accredited laboratories and to verify the conformity of the technical standards registered with the pesticide. The final release shall be issued by a sign from the president of the competent authority.
- Temporary release permit may be issued for the imported pesticides shipment as long as the importer bear the cost under the supervision of the competent authority, and not to be used unless obtaining a final release.

6th Chapter

Handling and Trafficking Pesticides

Article (41)

The applicant of pesticides handling, and trafficking license shall have the following requirements:

- The merchant shall be qualified, obtain a bachelor's degree or a diploma in Agriculture science or equivalent to and shall attach copies of the qualification with the license application to the competent authority.
- Suitable place shall be available to practice activities according to the Laws and regulations of establishing stores.
- In case the application was from general authorities, universities, research centers, public agriculture companies, or municipalities. Applications shall be submitted to the competent authority demonstrating the use purposes and quantities.

- Trafficking of agriculture pesticide may not be allowed unless in a shop or a storehouse prepared for such purpose that meet the licensing requirements necessary according to the Law and special regulation of the country stores. The trafficking license shall be issued by the competent authority of the country for every store and shop of selling pesticides.
- Licensing runs for three years and may be renewed with the same conditions and procedures. The applicant shall apply for renewal three months before the licensing expire.
- The licensee handling and selling pesticides is fully responsible for all pesticides under their possession.
- The individuals responsible for the transaction shall supply the buyer with the information he/she deems necessary to guide the buyer of the correct way of treating the pesticide.
- The competent authority shall oblige dealers, manufacturer or preparers of pesticides to attend short training courses about treating pesticides. The competent authority shall determine the time, place, and duration of the course.

7th Chapter

Conditions that Need to be Available in Storing and Selling Pesticides Locations

Article (42)

Conditions that Need to be Available in Pesticides Storehouse

- Storehouse has to be licensed to store pesticides.
- Storehouse or store have to be secured therefore people have to enter from dedicated entries.
- A warning sign shall be installed on the outer door or storehouse gate to clarify that this place contains hazardous and toxic substances.
- Drains shall be secured from pesticides leakage.
- Water sources and networks shall be secured from pesticides leakage.
- Ability to contain any leakage of pesticide concentration within the storage place limits
- Packages and containers that are opened and torn shall be locked and re-packaged to control scents and fumes.
- Storehouse floors shall be paved with a substance that does not absorb spilled or leaked pesticides.
- Security means (Fire extinguishers, water sources and hoses, and emergency doors) and emergency numbers and devices in hospitals and civil defense (fire department) shall be available and easy to reach and use.
- People responsible of pesticides storing shall be knowledgeable with cleaning methods of any pesticides spilling or leaking and methods of handling fire or fumes that may happen in the storehouse.
- Apparels and masks shall be available in the storehouse or store.
- Pesticides shall be stored and preserved in original containers and packages without opening. The pesticides seller may not separate or refill packages.
- Air vents shall be available in opposite sides.
- Storehouse Hight shall not exceed 2.0 meters.

Article (43)

Conditions that Need to be Available in Pesticides Store

The following shall be available in pesticides stores, conditions that need to be available in pesticides storehouse in addition to the following requirements:

- Store shall be license as a pesticide selling store.
- The one who sells the pesticides in the store shall be currently licensed in pesticides selling.
- Independent pesticides department shall be dedicated inside the allocated selling place of agriculture input, conditions that re defined in the herein regulation by the competent authority shall be met in the department.
- Food and human and animal consuming materials shall not be handled in the pesticides selling stores.
- Records of pesticides movement in the store or the storehouse shall be maintained in addition to prices and customers addresses.
- Store lace shall be protected from rain, wind, and ingress of moisture and water leakage.
- First aid shall be available.
- Lighting and air-conditioning shall be available.

Article (44)

Transporting Pesticides

Pesticides shall be transported within the country using transportation in accordance with the standards and technical environmental requirements, with documents indicating the purchase and the body to which the pesticides are transferred, and copies of the analysis certificates issued by the relevant laboratories and may be inspected and sampled as specified in the regulation herein and technical and environmental requirements.

8th Chapter

Disposing and Announcing Pesticides and information Exchange

- Any Individual may not be allowed to dispose pesticides and damaged or empty packages using a method that will harm humans, animals and environment health.
- Competent authorities shall determine appropriate policies, requirements and instructions for the disposal of expired and damaged pesticides and empty cans and shall in principle conform to the relevant Food and Agriculture Organization, United Nations Environment Program and World Health Organization guidelines or other international guidelines where applicable.
- Factories shall be encouraged to manufacture or prepare pesticides with collaboration of other parties to dispose damaged, deserted, expired, emptied pesticides using a friendly to environment method.
- Guiding campaigns shall be organized for all farmers and workers with pesticides through agricultural guidance, agricultural associations or non-governmental associations in coordination with the competent authority on appropriate and proper ways to dispose of damaged, abandoned and expired pesticides and empty cans, whether at the farm level or at the level of shops selling pesticides, storage or during transportation and handling.
- Package label data shall include warnings in Arabic and English not to reuse the packaging besides ways to safely dispose of empty packaging or disinfect used packaging.

Article (46)

Advertising Pesticides

- It is prohibited to advertise unregistered pesticides.
- Pesticides may only be advertised through mass media after coordination with the competent authority to avoid conflicting with the labelling directions and measures.
- Pesticides shall not be advertised in a manner that is misleading.
- Pesticides shall not be advertised in a manner that violates the registration conditions.
- Pesticides may only be marketed by individuals with sufficient training and adequate technical qualifications to ensure the delivery of accurate and reliable information about the products they offer for sale.

Article (47) Exchange of Information

The competent authority shall carry out the following:

- Publish a list of prohibited and restricted pesticides and post the list on specifically curated pesticide bulletin, which is timely updated and made available, free of charge, upon request.
- Provide, upon request and without incurring any charges, pamphlets or flyers to show pesticide registration conditions, and the conditions to obtain permits for importing, exporting, distributing, manufacturing or using pesticides, in addition to the requirements for starting any of the aforementioned pesticide-related activities.
- Design all the necessary standard forms for registering pesticides or licensing any of the activities related to pesticides as set forth herein.
- Create pamphlets or publications which lay out the storage conditions.
- Create a database for registered, re-registered, rejected and restricted pesticides and the volume of exported, imported, manufactured and prepared pesticides and their respective countries of import or export, along with the purpose of use and any other information as deemed required by the competent authority.

9th Chapter General Provisions Article (48)

- Those who conducted any of the following actions is considered in violation to the provisions of the regulation herein whether by themselves or indirectly through an agent:
- Disclosing information to another party relating to the content of any application or other documentations under this regulation or related to activities of other party.
- Obstructing other inspectors and employees who practice work within the regulation hereby.
- Modifying, falsifying, substituting, distorting, eradicating any documentations issued in accordance with the regulation herein.
- Manufacturing, preparing, filling, re-filling, selling, importing, exporting, storing, distributing and using pesticides in the country without the required license from the competent authority.
- Handing misleading information purposefully
- Concealing documentations and information within this regulation when officially requested.
- Assault, resist, threat, or object purposefully the inspector or the employee who practice work legal tasks of the regulation hereby.
- Obligating to no procedures mentioned in the regulation herein concerning pesticides field.
- Disposing damaged, expired, empty pesticides different to the methods demonstrated in the regulation herein.
- Advertising a pesticide different to the methods demonstrated in the regulation herein.
- Conducting no procedures against violating workers.
- Maintaining no records required to pesticides movement.

Article (49)

In case the pesticide cancellation by the competent authority, the competent authority shall give the registered party a period of time no more than 60 days before the cancellation take a place to submit a written justification to not cancel or modify the registration. the committee shall notify the concerned person with a final decision during 120 days after submitting the justification, the pesticides registration shall be suspended during this period.

Article (50)

Grievances

- Concerned person shall be denounced of a pesticide analysis result during no more than 15 days after the result relating date or the result is confirmed.
- Competent authority shall give the revoked license owner 60 days to submit written justifications to defend the license before revoking, the licensee shall be notified by the final decision of the competent authority during 120 days of submission day, the licensing procedures shall be suspended within this period.
- Ones affected by the inspector decision or the employee assigned to supervise and inspect on pesticides shall appeal to the competent authority according to as provided in the regulation herein.

Article (51)

- Mister shall issue a decision to approve the regulation herein.
- Minster shall modify the regulation herein when it deems necessary to the public interest in accordance with the standards and requirements defined in the relevant international organizations.
- Secretariat General shall be notified after issuance or modifications of the regulation herein.

Appendix No.1

Requirements of Registering, Re-registering, Cancellation and Modification of the Prepared Pesticide or the Raw Material

Number	Documents and References	Notes
1	Copy of the commercial register and license	Copy of the commercial register and license of the registering applicant issued from the competent authority of every country.
2	Registering certificate from the country of origin accredited from the country embassy in that country.	-It shall include the trade name, active ingredient concentration, form of the preparation, date of registration, expiring date, and the company name holding the registration. It shall be issued by the national registering committee in the country of origin of the pesticide. -Raw material registration shall include the substance name, concentration, date of registration, expiry date, and the company name holding the registration. -If the registration certificate is not in Arabic or English, an approved legal translation shall be included for any of the two languages.
3	Complete file of technical data of the peroration and raw material.	-Include detailed data of the chemical and physical specifications according to the World Health Organization and Food and Agriculture Organization standards, besides data that might be asked from the local company.
4	An authorization letter from the producing company to register the pesticide or the raw material.	
	Method of analyzing the active ingredient in the preparation and the raw material in detail.	-According to CIPAC. -Original and approved by the mother company. -According to the Manual Pesticides.

6	A copy of the pesticide label approved by the country of origin or the country using the pesticide in case it is not used in the country of origin.	-Copy of the approved pesticide label with the same preparation form. -If the label is not in Arabic or English, an approved legal translation of label in any of the two languages. -The dose shall be written using a metric unit.
7	Source of the active ingredient	-A letter from the original manufacturing body of the technical substance of the active ingredient to assure that the TGAI is made in the country where the head office of the concerned company is located or the one mentioned. This applies to the pesticide composition in a country different than the manufacturing body of the TGAI (Technical Guide of Active Ingredient)
8	Guarantee certificate of quality and analysis of the preparation and the raw material	The certificate shall assure that the pesticide and active ingredient in commercial producing is in conformity with the approved standards and equal to the substances used in quality analysis, toxicity test and impact on environment.
9	A copy of a certificate that proves that the laboratory is accredited in accordance with the good laboratory practice.	The certificate is issued from the national competent authority of good laboratory practice in in the United States of America, Switzerland, Germany, Japan, France, United Kingdom or any country in Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.
10	A model of the proposed pesticide label that is used in the country.	If the pesticide is granted the registration, the final and approved label shall be submitted, and the draft shall be substituted.
11	Assessment done on pesticides by the international reference authorities to pesticides that include a new active ingredient that have never been assessed before.	-Assessment summaries and final thoughts Explain the assessment including a reassessment to the suspended and critical topics to the Food and Agriculture Organization, World Health Organization, JMPR, JMPS, United States of America, European Union, Japan, and Canada.
12	Attitudes and classifications of the preparation and the raw material in the international	Organizations and International Committees, as: European Union (EU), European Commissioner

	organizations and committees.	(EC), U.S Environmental Protection (EPA) and others to date.
13	Copy of the Assessment summaries (monograph) issued by one of the reference authorities in case the assessment was requested by the competent authorities.	<p>1-Reference Check: a-Food and Agriculture Organization/ World Health Organization. Toxicity and residues assessment summary issued JMPR. 2-A copy of JMPS standards. b-European Union c-United States of America.</p> <p>A list of facts of the new active ingredient, decisions of re-registration eligibility RED, decisions of temporary registration IRED issued by the EPA in America.</p> <p>d-Assessment report issued by Food Safety Committee translated in English.</p>
14	Summary of Safety Bulletin	<p>1)Summary of the technical information of the active ingredient, the compound and the proposed risk assessment base on those studies.</p> <p>2)Purpose of risk summary is to prove that risks relating to the suggested methods of using pesticides is under control or barely noticeable as in the aspects following: A-Consumers safety of agriculture products. B-Safety of pesticide user. Safety of environment in beneficial and untargeted creatures.</p> <p>3)Submit a summary of individual and grouped tests organized in a table form. To prepare the summary, use the guidelines of reference authorities as JMPR, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and European Union or Japanese Standards.</p>

15	List of information including the original tests and studies report separately.	<p>1-A list of results and studies report included in the application request according to appendix No.3.</p> <p>2-If the file summary is included in the assessment in single information section from the reference authority, all information shall be submitted in the mentioned assessment summary:</p> <p>3-Data required to be submitted in the list:</p> <p>a-Test name.</p> <p>b-Institute/ laboratory name.</p> <p>c-Name of information owner.</p> <p>d-Standards used in test as (OECD, JMPR, IOS, CIPAC, GIFAP/GCPF, EU/EEC, U.S.A-EPA/ FIFRA or Japan...etc.) and number suitable for each test in the adopted standards.</p> <p>e-Adherence to the laboratories best-practices and the name of the licensing authority.</p> <p>f-Year of conducting the study.</p> <p>g-Published or Not published.</p> <p>h-Confidentiality.</p> <p>4-Approveing the form used in Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development or European Union.</p>
16	Samples	Standards of active ingredient and preparation sample defined by the competent authority.
17	Package/ container prepared to be sold.	Container that consists of a defined quantity of the commercial preparation in the final form.

Appendix No.2

Test and Information and Technical Information

- Registration or re-registration applicant shall bear the cost of laboratory and field experiments and office work carried out within working on the pesticide registration in coordination with the committee, the competent authority and the scientific authority (s) in the country that will conduct the tests.
- Testing mechanism and conditions and the format of the report for this test must conform to the rules established by international reference bodies (Food and Agriculture Organization / World Health Organization(Pesticides standards JMPS/ Pesticides residues (JMPR, U.S Environmental Protection, European Union, Japan) or other international bodies approved by the competent authority as Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development OECD, International Standards Organization IOS, and Collaborative International Pesticides Analytical Council (CIPAC).
- Preparation the tests shall be according to the standards established by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), CIPAC or other method approved by the company based on the laboratory standards in one of the laboratories accredited, to ensure the quality of information and facilitate the process of assessment by the competent authority.
- Bio-efficiency test to understand the changing factors and field tests of bioavailability on proposed pests according to the proposed method of use, the proposed pesticide must be used in two locations over three consecutive seasons and to re-register for one season.

Appendix No.3 Restricted Pesticides List

No.	Common Name	Trade names Examples	#CAS	*Main Uses
	Acetochlor	Harness, Surpass Harness, Topnotch	34256-82-1	H
	Aluminum phosphide	Phostoxin, Gastoxin, Detiaphos, Phos fume, Weevilcide, Fumitoxin	20859-73-8	I/R (fm)
	Brodifacoum	Clerate, Final, Jaguer, Ratak, Talon,	56073-10-0	R
	Bromadiolone	Bromone, Just One, Bite Maki, Ratoxin, Rat- XB	28772-567	R
	Carbaryl	Sevin, Sevimol Vet- Tek, Arylam Carbamec, Carbam- ine, Crunch, Devicarb,	63-25-2	I
	Chlorphacinone	Rozol Tacking Powder, Rozol Blue	3691-35-8	R
	Chlorpyrifos	Lorsban, Lock-On, Dursban, Pyrifos , Pyrinex, Premise Spray Pageant	2921-88-2	I
	Chlorpyrifos-methyl	Reldan	5598-13-0	I/A
	Cyfluthrin-Beta (lambda- Cyhalothrin)	Bulldock, Responsar, mixture Karate , icon saber, warrior	68359-37-5 68085-85-8	I I
	Cypermethrin Z-Cypermethrin Alfa - Cypermethrin	Ammo, Cynoff Cymbush	52315-07-8	I
	Diclofop- methyl	Hoelon, Brestan	51338-27-3	H
	Difenacoum	Ratak, Difenacoum , Difenacume, Neosorexa pp580	56073-07-5	R
	Diquat dibromide	Reglone , Seccatuttu (mixture)	85-00-7	H
	Ethoprop/ Ethopro- phos	Ethoprop Mocap, Holdem	17194-48-4	I/ N

No.	Common name	Trade names Examples	#CAS	* Main Uses
	Fipronil	Fipronil, Fiprinil	120068-37-3	A \ I
	Hydramethylnon	Siege,Subterfuge,Combat	67485-29-4	I
	Hymexazol	Tachigaren;Terrazol; Hymexate;Sound	10004-44-1	F
	Imidacloprid	Confidor, Winner Admire	138261-41-3	I
	Magnesium Phos- phide	Megtoxin, Magnesium Phosphide	12057-74-8	I / R (Fm)
	Mecoprop(MCP)	Actril M,Mega P,Propal	7085-19-0	H
	Metam and metam sodium	K-pam	144-54-7	FNHI
	Methyl bromide	Meth-O-Gas, Ter-O-Gas, Methyl Bromide	74-83-9	I /A/R/ Fm))
	Oxamyl	Vydate	23135-22-0	I / N/A
	Phenothrin	Sumithrin	26002-80-2	I
	Pirimiphos-methyl		29232-93-7	I
	Sodium methyl-dithio- carbamate/ Methyl-isothiocyanate	Vampam, Busan, Metam, Sectagon (Metam Sodium)		Fm
	Sulfuryl fluoride	Vikane, Profume	2699-79-8	I (Fm)
	Temephos			
		Trif Sun Tri	1582-09-8	

	Trifluralin	Treflan		H
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Appendix No.4 Banned Pesticides List

No.	Common name	Trade names Examples	#CAS	Main Uses
	Acephate	Orthene , phantom, Payload, Tornado Acecap, Matrix	30560-19-1	I
	Acifluorfen	Blazer	50594-66-6	H
	Acrolein	Aqualine, Magnacide	107-02-8	H
	Acrylonitrile	Cycolac, Lustran Acritet 34-66, Acrylon, ventex , CArebacryl	107-13-1	I / Fm
	Alachlor	Lasso, Partner Lasso, Alanex, Alanox, Alazine, Nudor, Crop-star	15972-60-8	H
	Aldicarb	Temik	116-06-3	N / I / A
	Aldoxycarb		1646-88-4	
	Aldrin	Aldrex, Aldrite	309-00-2	I
	Allethrin	Pynamin forte	584-79-2	I
	Alpha-HCH/Alpha Hexachlorocyclohexane		319-84-6	I
	Ametryn	Evik, Gesapax	834-12-8	H
	Amitraz	Mitac, Taktic Baam	33089-61-1	A\ I
	Amitrole (Aminotripole)	Amizol, Amitrol-T, Amerol, Azolan Herbizole, Triazole Weedazool	61-82-5	H
	Anthraquinone	Corbit, Morkit	84-65-1	RP (Bird)
	Aramite	Aramite	140-57-8	A\ I

	<p>Arsenic compounds Such as copper ace- torsnite- lead arsenate- lead arsenite- methyl arsenic acid- arcenic triox- ide- calsium arsenite- ar- senic pentoxide, sodium</p>	<p>Paris Green Suprabel Dacon- ate ,Ansar</p>	<p>1327-53-3</p>	<p>R</p>
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No.	Common Name	Trade Names Examples	#CAS	Main Uses
	Atrazine	Aatrex ,AAtrex, Bicep, Bullet, Contour, Extrazine, Folbex Guardsman, Gesaprim, Griffex	1912-24-9	H
	Azamethiphos	Alfacron, SFB	35575-96-3	I
	Azinphos-ethyl	Ethyl Guthion	2642-71-9	I /A
	Azinphos-methyl	Guthion,Sniper, Azimil, Bay	86-50-0	I
	Bendiocarb	Ficam	22781-23-3	I
	Benomyl	Benlate, Tersan, Benosan, Fundazol	17804-35-2	F
	Bensulide	Betasan, Prefar	741-58-2	ا
	Benzene hexachloride	BHC	608-73-1	I
	Binapacryl Parent ChemicalL dinoseb	Morocide <i>Endosan, Acricid</i>	485-31-4	A / F
	Bioallethrin s-cyclopen- teny isomers(s-Bioalle- thrin)	NPB (Mixture)	28434-00-6	I
	Bioresmethrin	♦	28434-01-7	I
	Bomyl	♦	17804-35-2	I
	Bromophos-ethyl	Filariol Naxagan	4824-78-6	I
	Butralin	Tabmex plus Tanex AG 105	33629-47-9	H
	Cadmium and cadmium compounds	Turf Crag, Caddy, Cadiminate ,Kromade	12001-20-6	I / F
	Cadusafos	Apache, Rugby	95465-99-9	NI
	Calcium arsenate		7778-44-1	I
	Calcium cyanamide		156-62-7	
	Calcium cyanide	Cyanogas, Alduse, A-Dust, G-Fumigant	592-01-8	R/I

No.	Common Name	Trade Names Examples	#CAS	Main Uses
	Captafol	Moduna, Difolatan ,Foltaf Haypen, Folcid	2425-06-1	F
	Carbofauran	Furdan,Agrofuram,Curaterr,V- ifuran	1563-66-2	I/N
	Carbon disulphide	*Weevil Tox Carbon bisulfide Carbon bsulfuret Carbon disulfide Carbon disulfide Carbon disulfide Catin Carbon sulfide, Carbone, Car- bonio, Disulfidocarbon	75-15-0	I
	Carbon tetrachloride	Dowfume 75, Vulcan Formula 72,	56-23-5	N (Fm)
	carbophenothion		786-19-6	
	Carbosulfan	Marshal, posse	55285-14-8	I
	Cartap	Pasan, Sanvex	15263-53-3	
	Chinomethionat	♦	2439-01-2	F/AC
	Chloranil		118-75-2	F
	Chlordane	Belt, Chlordane Chlo Kil, Chlortox, Corodane, Intox, Octa- klor, Octachlor, Syndane, Synklor, Termi- ded	57-74-9	T/I
	Chlordecone	Kepone	143-50-0	I
	Chlordimeform	Galecron, Bermat Acaron, Fundal Fundex, spanon, Fondal , Glecron	6164-98-3	A
	Chlordimform hydrochlo- ride		19750-95-9	
	Chlorethoxyfos	Fortress	54593-83-8	I
	Chlorfenapyr	Phanton pylon	122453-73-0	I/A
	Chlorfenvinphos,CV P	Birlane supona	470-90-6	I/A
	Chlormephos	Dotan, Sherman	24934-91-6	I
	Chlorobenzilate	Woprosilan Kop- Mite, Acara- ben,Benz-o-chlor, Benzilan	510-15-6	A

No.	Trade names Examples	Common Name	#CAS	*Main Uses
	Nettle ban spontox Selvoxone, Ban – dok Agent orang	Chlorophenoxy herbi- cides 2,4,5-Trichloro- phenoxy acitic acid		H
	Chloro-O-Pic	Chloropicrin	76-06-2	(I/NR Fm)
		chloropropylate	5836-10-2	
	Bravo,Daconil,Banko,Chloronil	Chlorothalonil	1897-45-6	F
	Erazer Dacthal	Chlorthal-dimethyl(DCPA)	1861-32-1	H
	Celathion	Chlorthiophos	21923-23-9	I
		Chlozolate	84332-86-5	
	Asuntol, Perizin	Coumaphos	56-72-4	I
	castrix	Crimidine	535-89-7	R
	CUPRA-50,Cprox Copper nordox	Cuprous oxide	1317-39-1	F
	'Alzodef'	Cyanamide	420-04-2	H
	Bladex, Conquest, Cycle, Extrazine	Cyanazine	21725-46-2	H
	Acti-Aid	Cycloheximide	66-81-9	F
	Cyhalon grenade	Cyhalothrin	68085-85-8	I
	TCTH, Plictran , Acarstin, Dow- co213, Silatian , Dorvert	Cyhexatin	13121-70-5	A
	Neostomosan	Cypermethrin-theta	71697-59-1	I
	Alar, B-nine	Daiminozide	1596-84-5	IGR
	Nematocide EM or Solution	DBCP 1,2-dibromo-3-chloropro- pane	96-12-8	I/N
	DDT	DDT	50-29-3	I
	Systox 2, Systox 2, Demox, Stemite , syston	Demeton	298-03-3	I
	Metasytox, Metaphor	Demeton- S-methyl	919-86-8	I / A
		Diallate	2303-16-4	H

No.	Common Name	Trade Names Examples	#CAS	*Main Uses
	Diazinon	Basudin, Neocidol, Cekuzinon, Devizinon, Dianon	5-41-333	I/A
	2,4-D (2,4-Dichloro - phe- noxy acitic acid)	2,4- D Weed Broom	94-75-7	H
	1,2-Dibromoethane Ethylene dibromide	EDB Soilfume, Unifume	106-93-40	N (Fm)
	Dichlobenil	Casoron, Barrier	194-65-6	H
	1,2Dichloroethane Ethylene dichloride	Toyo	72-56-0	I (Fm)
	1,3-Dichloropropene	Telon II, Pic Clor Tri-form	542-75-6 (E+Z isomers) 10061-02-6 (E isomer) 10061-01-5 (Z isomer)	N (Fm)
	Dichlorovos	DDVP, Nogos Disvap, Vapona, VaportapeII	62-73-7	I/A
	Dicofol	Kelthane	115-32-2	A
	Dicrotophos	Bridrin	141-66-2	I/ A
	Dieldrin	Dieldrex	60-57-1	I
	Difethialone	Ditrac, Ramik	104653-34-1	R
	Dimefox	Dinitro, Aretit, Dyanap, Sinox, DNBP, Amaiz, Premerge	115-26-4	I/A
	Dimethenamid	Frontier	87674-68-8	H
	Dimethoate	Rogor, Salot Perfekthion, Cugon Lagon, Di-thioate	60-51-5	I/A
	Diniconazole	Spotless	83657-24-3	F

	Diniconazole-M	⚡	83657-18-5	F
	Dinitramine	Cobex	29091-05-2	H
	Dinitroorthocresol (DNOC) and its salts (such as ammonium salt, potassium salt and sodium salt)salts	Trifocide Trifrina 'Selinon', Sandoline'	534-52-1	I / A / H

No.	Common Name	Trade Names Examples	#CAS	* Main Uses
	Dinobuton	Acrex	973-21-7	A/F
	Dinoseb Acetate		2813-95-8	H
	Dinoseb and Dinoseb salts	Permerge, Sinox, DNBP, Amaiz, Dinitro, Aretit, Fanicide, Ivocit	88-85-7	H
	Dinoterb	⚡	1420-07-1	H
	Dioxathion		78-34-2	⚡
	Diphacinone	Ditrac Ramik	82-66-6	R
	Diquat	Reglone	2764-72-9	H
	Disulfoton	Di-Syston Root-X Rigo Insyst-D	298-04-4	I / A
	Ditalimfos		5131-24-8	F
	Diuron	Direx sanuron	330-54-1	H
	Dodemorph	⚡	1593-77-7	F
	Endosulfan	Thiodan Phaser	115-29-7	I/A
	Endothall	⚡	145-73-3	H,Algicide plant growth regular
	Endrin	Endrin, Enderx	72-20-8	I

ENT 17596		126-15-8	
EPN	EPN, Barricade, Powertox, MEPN, Budmor, Raider, Veto	2104-64-5	I/A
Erbon		136-25-4	H
Ergocalciferol (Vitamin D2)		50-14-6	R
Ethephon	Ceronr, Ethrel, Coolmore, Eteroc	16672-87-0	PGR
Ethiofencarb	Croneton	29973-13-5	I
Ethion	Ethanox Heron Match	563-12-2	A/I
Ethyl hexanadiol		94-96-2	
Ethylene Chlorbromide	Ferag, Oryctlure	107-04-0	I
Ethylene Dibromide		106-93-4	I
Ethylene dichloride		107-06-2	FM

No.	Common Name	Trade Names Examples	#CAS	* Main Uses
	Ethylene oxide	Empilan-PF, Sufonic –POA Teric-PG	75-21-8	Fm
	Ethyl-pyrophosphate Tetraethyl- pyrophosphate TEPP	TEPP Miller Kilmite-40 Tetron, HETP	107-49-3	I
	Etrimfos		38260-54-7	
	Fenanmiphos	Nemacur	22224-92-6	N
	Fenarimol	Rimidin Rubigan	60168-88-9	F
	Fenoprop, fenoprop-bu- toyl	Silvex	93-72-1	
	Fenothiocarb	Panocon	62850-32-2	A
	Fenpropathrin	Vapcotol fenprodate	39515-41-8 64257-84-7	A/I
	Fensulfothion	Dasanit, BIG-D Granules,	115-90-2	I/N
	Fenthiaprop; fenthi- apro-ethyl		73519-50-3	
	Fenthion	Labaycid, Faster Pilartex	55-38-9	I/L
	Fenuron-TCA(WSAA)		4482-55-7	
	Fenvalerate	Ferbam, Granulfo Vapcocidine Sumicidin, Fenrate Sanvalerate	51630-58-1	
	Ferbam	Ferbam granulfo	14484-64-1	F
	Flucythrinate	Pay-off, Fluent, cybolt	70124-77-5	I
	Flufenoxuron	Cascade Floxate	101463-69-8	I/A

	Fluorine compounds (such as etc) Fluorine, Sodium Fluoride, Flouride-Sodium Fluoro- silicate	Safsan		R
	Fluoroacetamide	Rodex	640-19-7	R
	Flurenol		467-69-6	PGR/H
	Flurprimidol	cutless	56425-91-3	PGR

No.	Common Name	Trade Names Examples	#CAS	* Main Uses
	Folpet	'Foldan' 'Verdana' Folpan	133-07-3	F
	Fonofos	Dyfonate	944-22-9	I
	Fosthietan	Acconem, Geofos, Nem-A- Tak	21548-32-3	N(Fm)
	Furathiocarb	Deltanet	65907-30-4	I
	Haloxyfop, Haloxyfop-p- methyl Haloxyfop-P Haloxyfop-etotyl	Gallant super Gallant	69806-34-4, 72619-32-0, 95977-29-0, 87237-48-7	H
	Heptachlor	Heptachlor, Biarbinex Cupincida, Heptachor Drinox, Fennotox Heptagran, Heptox Vlsico1104	76-44-8	T

	HETP		757-58-4	I
	Hexachloro-benzene	HCB	118-74-1	F
	Hexachlorocyclo-Hexane Isomers	HCH (mixed isomers)	608-73-1	I
	Hexaconazole	Anvil Planete	79983-71-4	F
	Hexazinone	Velpar	51235-04-2	H
	Hydrogen Cyanide	cyanosil	74-90-8	I
	Hydrogen cyanamide		420-04-2	
	Iminoctadine		13516-27-3	F
	Iminoctadine Tris (albesilate)	Albesilate, Bellkute	99257-43-9	F
	Isazophos Isazofos))	Triumph Miral	42509-80-8	I/N
	Isobenzan	Telodrin, Omatan	297-78-9	I
	Isodrin (Isomers of eldrin)	Comp-711	465-73-6	I
	Isofenphos		25311-71-1	I
	Isoxathion	Karphos	18854-01-8	I

No.	Common Name	Trade Names Examples	#CAS	* Main Uses
	Kelevan	Despirol ,Elevat	4234-79-1	I
	Lead compounds such as Lead arsenate Lead arsenite	Gypsin, Suprabel Talbot		I / A / N
	Leptophos	Phosvel, VCS 5-D, VCS-506, Visicol, OMS-1438, Abar Leptophos	21609-90-5	I
	Lindane (gamma-HCH)	Lindane, Isotox	58-89-9	I
	Linuron	Linex, Lorox	330-55-2	H
	Mancozeb	Dithan M-22 Fore, Manex, Manzate Mancothate	8018-01-7	F
	Maneb	Maneb 'Dithane M- 22' 'Manex' 'Mazin' 'Multi-W 'Policritt' mixtures: 'Brestan'	12427-38-2	F
	Mathiocarb	Draza Measurol, Mazda	2032-65-7	I/AC/M/BR
	Mephosfolan	Cytrolane	950-10-7	I

	Mercury compounds Mercuric Chloride-Mercurous Oxide Mercurous chloride- Methoxyethyl mercury acetate phenyl mercury salicylate -Phenyl mercuric acetate- Methyl mercury.. etc	Merfusan Mersil Santar Cyclosan CalomelMercuran Merculine		F / I /H
	Methamidophos	monitor	10265-92-6	I /A
	Methidathion	Supracid	950-37-8	I /A
	Methiocarb	Mesurol	2032-65-7	I/A/M/Av

No.	Common Name	Trade names Examples	#CAS	* Main Uses
	Methomyl	Lannate Nudrin	16725-77-5	I /A
	Methoxychlor	Methoxychlor Marlate	72-43-5	I
	Methoprene	Altosid,Babolna	40596-69-8	I
	Methyl isothiocyanate	Trapex	556-61-6	N/F/I/H
	Metoxuron	Dosanex investt	19937-59-8	H
	Mevinphos	Phosdrin Duraphos ,Mevidrin	26718-65-0	I / A
	Mirex	Kepone, Dechlorane, Chloro- decon PM5	2385-85-5	I
	Monocrotophos	Azodrin Bilobran, Crisodrin, Pillardrin, Nuvacron, Monocil 40, monocron	6923-22-4	I/A
	Monolinuron		1746-81-2	H
	Monuron-TCA(chlorfeni- dim)		150-68-5	
	Morfamquat	Morfoxone	7411-47-4	H
	2-Napthylxyactic acid	Betapal ViTNQ	120-23-0	PGR
	Naphthalene		91-20-3	
	Niclosamide	Bayluscide Trithin	50-65-7	M
	Nicotine	Nicotine Plant -fume	54-11-5	I
	Nitrofen	Tok, Trizilin, TeNitraphen, Nitrochlor, Nipdia, Nipdin, Nipq-p	1836-75-5	H
	Omethoate	Folimate	1113-02-6	I/A
	Oxadixyl	Anchor	77732-09-3	F

	Oxydemeton-methyl	Metasystox-R Aimcosystox	301-12-2	I
	Oxydeprofos	Phosphorothioic acid	2674-91-1	I
	Paraquat	Gramaxone Cyclone, Starfire, Gramoxone Extra	1910-42-5	H

No.	Common Name	Trade Names Examples	#CAS	* Main Uses
	Parathion	Chimac par H, Fighter, Fostox E	56-38-2	I
	Parathion -ethyl	Ethyl, Parathion Phoskil	56-38-2	I
	Parathion- methyl	Penncap-M, Metacide	298-00-0	I/N
	Pebulate	⚡	1114-71-2	H
	Pentachlorobenzene, PCB			
	Pentachlorophenol Pentachlorophenol sodium	Penta, Permattox PCP Mitrol G-ST	87-86-5	F / I/ H/WP
	Permethrin	Ambush , Pounce	52645-53-1	I
	Phenothiol(MCPA-thio- ethyl)		25319-90-8	H
	Phenthoate	Cidial, Elsan Phenidal	2597-03-7	I/A
	Phorate	Thimet , Rampart	298-02-2	I/A/N
	Phosacetim		4104-14-7	R
	Phosalone	Zolon	2310-17-0	I/A
	Phosphamidon	Dimecron	13171-21-6	I/A

	Picloram	Tordon Access, Pathway,	1918-02-1	H
	Pirimiphos-ethyl		23505-41-1	I
	Procymidon	Sumilex, Sumisclex, Prolex, Pro- midone	32809-16-8	F
	Profenophos	Curacron, Selecron Fantom	41198-08-7	I/A
	Prometon	Pramitol	1610-18-0	H
	Pronamide	Kerb propyzamide	23950-58-5	H
	Propachlor	Ramrod, Satecid	1918-16-7	H
	Propanil	Stam, Sunpanil Kome	709-98-8	H
	Propargite	Omite	2312-35-8	A

No.	Common Name	Trade Names Examples	#CAS	* Main Uses
	Propetamphos	Sufrotin, Safrotin	31218-83-4	I/A
	Propham		122-42-9	H/PGR
	Propoxur	'Unden' 'Mitoxur' 'Proper' mixtures: 'Hinosuncide'	114-26-1	I
	Prothoate	Timet	2275-18-5	I
	Pyrazophos	Afugon	13457-18-6	F
	Pyrinuron		53558-25-1	
	Quintozene	'Agromin' 'Tritisan'; 'Turfcide' mixtures: 'Ridomil Gold PC' 'Ridomil PC'	82-68-8	F
	Resmethrin	chrysron	10453-86-8	I
	Rotenone	Rotenone, Noxfish, Fish-Tox- ,Rotacide	83-79-4	I/A/ Psc

	Schradan	'Pestox3', schradane 'PestoxIII' Mixtures 'Sytam'	152-16-9	I
	Scilliroside		507-60-8	
	Sec- butylamine		13952-84-6	F
	Siduron	Tupersan	1982-49-6	H
	Simazine	Prince, Gesatop Princep, , Simazine, Simazat, Printrex	112-34-9	H
	Sodium Fluoride		7681-49-4	I/ Wood presser- vetive
	Sodium chlorate	Kusatol, Sochlor	7775-09-9	H
	Sodium cyanides	Cyanogas	143-33-9	R
	Sodium fluoroacetate	Compound 1080	62-74-8	I/R
	Sodium Hexafluorosilicate		16893-85-9	I
	streptomycin		3689-24-5	
	Strobane	terpene polychlorinates polychloroterpenes	8001-50-1	I
	Strychnine	Strychnine, Rodent bait Gopher bait, Pocket	57-24-9	R
	Sulfaquinoxaline	Cumix (mixture)	59-40-5	B/R
	Sulfotep	Sulfotep, 'Bladafum	3689-24-5	I/ A
	Sulprofos		35400-43-2	I

No.	Common Name	Trade Names Examples	#CAS	* Main Uses
	2.4.5 Tan its salts & esters		93-76-5	H
	TDE	Rhothane, DDD	72-54-8	I

	Tebupirimfos	Aztec Phostebupirim 'Aztec	96182-53-5	I
	Tecnazene		117-18-0	F/PGR
	Tefluthrin	Force ireban' mixtures: 'Imprimo' 'Traffic'	79538-32-2	I
	Terbufos	Counter Contrafen' 'Counter' 'Cy- anater' 'Hunter' 'Pilarfox' 'Terborox' 'Terfos' 'Tertin'	13071-79-9	I,N
	Tetradifon	Tedone	116-29-0	A
	Thallium sulphate	Thallium	7440-28-0	R
	Thiodicarb	Larvin, Skipper Sundicarb	59669-26-0	I/M
	Thionazin	Zinophos Cynem'; 'Nemafos' 'Zinophos', 'Bulb Dip'	297-97-2	I
	Tolyfluanid	Elvaron M, Talat Folicur EM	731-27-1	F
	Toxaphene (camphchlor)	Motox, Phenacide Phenatox , Attac Toxon	8001-35-2	I
	Tralomethrin	Saga,Scout,Tralox	66841-25-6	I
	Triadimefon	Adifon,Bayleton,Bayleton Total	43121-43-3	F
	Triazophos	March, Try, Rider	24017-47-8	I/A/N
	Tributyltin	Ronilan, Viaclozlin	146-22-9,1983- 10-4,2155-70- 6,24124-25- 2,4342-36-3,56- 35-9,85409-17-2	F
	Tributyltin hydroxide (fentin hydroxide)	Super Ttin, Tubotin, Du-ter, Farmatin	668-34-8	F/H

No.	Common Name	Trade names Examples	#CAS	* Main Uses
	Trichlorfon	Saprofon, Susperex Lucavex	52-68-6	I
	Tricyclazole	Beam, Agni Mask, Tizole	41814-78-2	F
	Tridemorph	Calixin 86	81412-43-3	F
	Vamidothion	kilval	2275-23-2	I/A
	Vinclozolin	Ronilan, Flotilla	50471-44-8	F
	Vitamin D3 cholecalciferol	Az Rat ,Quitox RacuminD	67-97-0	R
	Zinc phosphide	Ratol, Agzinphos Zawa	1314-84-7	IN/R
	Zineb	Dithan Z-78 Sepineb' 'Azzurro' 'Bianco' 'Dipher' 'Lonacol'	12122-67-7	

Appendix No.5 Pesticides Registration Fees

No.	Service	Omani Riyal
	Initial registration request	100
	Re-registration	500
	Registering a pesticide for each cropping or targeted class	500
	Pesticides examination and analysis	50
	Pesticides residues examination and analysis	50
	Licensing/licensing renewal for importing and handling pesticides	5
	Authorize/ authorization renewal for importing pesticides	3
	Licensing renewal of pesticides manufacturing and composing	1000

Omani Riyal is equal to:

9.5 UAE Dirham

1.0 Bahraini Dinar

9.87 Saudi Riyal

10.0 Qatari Riyal

0.75 Kuwaiti Dinar

