

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

**GOVERNMENT REGULATION
NUMBER 6 OF 1995 ; DATED FEBRUARY 28, 1995**

R E

CROP PROTECTION

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

- Considering :**
- a. that a stable production level of crop culture greatly determines the success of farming undertakings, so that all kinds of losses which may lower the production level of crop culture must be prevented or minimized as much as possible;
 - b. that the attack of plant-disturbing organisms on crops may lead to losses which may disrupt the production level of crop culture, so that it is necessary to make various efforts to protect crops from the attack of plant-disturbing organisms;
 - c. that efforts sought to protect crops from the attack of plant-disturbing organisms must be made effectively and securely in order that no harm will be brought to human safety, natural resources capacity and environmental continuity and that crop culture production may be maintained and raised;
 - d. that on the basis of the above-mentioned matters and pursuant to Article 27 and Article 42 of Law No. 12/1992 on the System of Crop Culture, it is deemed necessary to regulate the protection of crops in a Government Regulation.

**Bearing
in mind**

1. Article 5 sub-article (2) of the 1945 Constitution;
2. Act No. 1/1970 on Occupational Safety (State Gazette No. 1/1970, Supplement to State Gazette No. 2918);
3. Act No. 4/1982 on Basic Stipulations on Environmental Management (State Gazette No. 12/1982, Supplement to State Gazette No. 3215);

4. Act No. 5/1990 on the Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and Their Ecosystem (State Gazette No. 49/1990, Supplement to State Gazette No. 3419);
5. Act No. 12/1992 on the System of Crop Culture (State Gazette No. 46/1992, Supplement to State Gazette No. 3478);
6. Act No. 12/1992 on the Quarantine of Animals, Fish and Plants (State Gazette No. 56/1992, Supplement to State Gazette No. 3482);
7. Act No. 23/1992 on Health Affairs (State Gazette No. 100/1992, Supplement to State Gazette No. 3495);
8. Government Regulation No. 7/1973 on the Control of the Distribution, Storage and Use of Pesticides (State Gazette No. 12/1973);

HAS DECIDED :

To stipulate : THE GOVERNMENT REGULATION ON CROP PROTECTION.

CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISION

Article 1

Referred to in this Government Regulation as :

1. Crop protection shall be every effort made to prevent harm on crop culture brought about by plant-disturbing organisms;
2. Plant-disturbing organisms shall be all organisms which are capable of destroying and disturbing-plants or causing their death;
3. The environment shall be a unity of space with all objects, power, conditions and living creatures including human beings and their behaviour, affecting the continuity of life and the welfare of human beings and other living creatures;
4. Eradication shall be an act of annihilating crops, plant-disturbing organisms and other objects causing the spread of plant-disturbing organisms in a certain location;
5. A pesticide shall be a chemical substance or compound, a growth-regulating substance, a growth-stimulating substance, other substances as well as fine organisms or viruses used to provide protection to crops;

1194

6. The Minister shall be the Minister responsible in the field of crop culture.

Article 2

- (1) Crop protection shall be implemented during the pre-planting period, the plant-growing period and the post-harvest period.
- (2) Crop protection during the pre-planting period as referred to in sub-article (1) shall be implemented from the time the land or other media for growth are being prepared up to planting is carried out.
- (3) Crop protection during the plant-growing period as referred to in sub-article (1) shall be implemented from planting up to harvesting.
- (4) Crop protection during the post-harvest period as referred to in sub-article (1) shall be implemented from the time when harvesting is over up to the time when the procedure is ready to be marketed.

Article 3

- (1) Crop protection shall be implemented through a integrated system of pest control.
- (2) Crop protection as referred to in sub-article (1) shall be implemented through the following measures :
 - a. prevention of the entry of plant-disturbing organisms to an area and their spread to another area within the territory of the Republic of Indonesia;
 - b. control of plant-disturbing organisms;
 - c. eradication of plant-disturbing organisms.

Article 4

Crop protection shall be implemented by using facilities and methods not harming health and or posing a threat to human safety, or causing disturbance to and damage of natural resources and or the environment.

CHAPTER II

PREVENTION OF THE SPREAD OF PLANT-DISTURBING ORGANISMS

Article 5

- (1) Prevention of entry of plant-disturbing organisms into an area or their spread to another area within the territory of the Republic of Indonesia as referred to in Article 3 sub-article

1195

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- (2) letter a shall be implemented by means of taking a quarantine measure against any medium carrying quarantine plant-disturbing organisms brought into one area or despatched to another area within the territory of the Republic of Indonesia.
- (2) Entry of a medium carrying quarantine plant-disturbing organisms, in the form of a plant or parts of a plant, into the territory of the Republic of Indonesia must :
- a. be covered with a health certificate from the country of origin and the country of transit;
 - b. take place only through places of entry already stipulated;
 - c. be reported and handed over to a quarantine officer at places of entry for quarantine act purposes.
- (3) The dispatch of a medium carrying quarantine plant-disturbing organisms, in the form of either a plant or parts of a plant, from one area to another within the territory of the Republic of Indonesia must :
- a. be covered with a health certificate from the area of origin;
 - b. take place only through places of entry and exit already stipulated;
 - c. be reported and handed over to a quarantine officer at places of entry or exit for quarantine acts.
- (4) The type of quarantine plant-disturbing organisms and places as well as method of entry and or exit as referred to in sub-article (2) and sub-article (3) shall be further stipulated by the Minister.

Article 6

- (1) Quarantine acts as referred to in Article 5 sub-article (1) shall take the form of :
- a. examination;
 - b. isolation;
 - c. observation;
 - d. treatment;
 - e. detention;
 - f. rejection;
 - g. eradication;
 - h. release.

- (2) The quarantine acts as referred to in sub-article (1) shall be implemented pursuant to the prevailing acts in plant quarantine.

Article 7

- (1) In the event of there being found or there being an indication of an occurrence of attacks by quarantine plant-disturbing organisms in a particular area, the Minister may temporarily stipulate the area concerned as a quarantine zone.
- (2) The entry or exit of a medium carrying quarantine plant-disturbing organisms, in the form of a plant or parts of a plant, into and out of a quarantine zone as referred to in sub-article (1) shall be implemented pursuant to the stipulation of Article 5 sub-article (3).

CHAPTER III

CONTROL OF PLANT-DISTURBING ORGANISMS

Article 8

The control of plant-disturbing organisms shall be implemented by means of integrating one or more control techniques developed in a unity.

Article 9

- (1) The control of plant-disturbing organisms shall be implemented through monitoring and observation of plant-disturbing organisms and factors affecting their growth as well as through estimation of the possibility of attacks by plant-disturbing organisms.
- (2) If the outcome of monitoring and observation as referred to in sub-article (1) leads to an estimation that losses shall arise, control shall be exercised over plant-disturbing organisms with account taken of the ecological, social and efficiency factors.

Article 10

- (1) Acts of control as referred to in Article 8 shall be implemented in the framework of both prevention and handling of plant-disturbing organisms.
- (2) Controlling plant-disturbing organisms shall be conducted by means of :
- a. physical method, through the utilization of certain physical elements;
 - b. a mechanical method, through the utilization of devices and or man's physical ability;
 - c. a method of culture, through the regulation of planting activities;
 - d. a biological method, through the utilization of the natural enemies of plant-disturbing organisms;

- e. a genetic method, through gen manipulation of either plant-disturbing organisms or corps;
 - f. a chemical method, through the utilization of pesticides; and or
 - g. other methods in keeping with the development of technology.
- (3) The acts of controlling plant-disturbing organisms as referred to in sub-article (1) shall be implemented in accordance with the technical requirements laid down by the Minister.

Article 11

- (1) The control of plant-disturbing organisms shall be implemented by :
- a. an individual or a statutory body having and/or controlling crops;
 - b. social groups formed to control plant-disturbing organisms;
 - c. the government.
- (2) The control of plant-disturbing organisms by the Government as referred to in sub-article (1) letter e shall particularly be implemented in the case of explosion.
- (3) The control of plant-disturbing organisms by an individual or a statutory body or a social group and the government as referred to in sub-article (1) shall be implemented on the basis of a guideline stipulated by the Minister.

Article 12

The facilities for the control of plant-disturbing organisms in the framework of crop protection as referred to in Article 4 shall be in the form of :

- a. devices and machines;
- b. natural enemies;
- c. pesticides.

Article 13

- (1) Devices and machines as referred to in Article 12 letter a may be utilized directly or indirectly in controlling plant-disturbing organisms.
- (2) Devices and machines utilized directly as referred to in sub-article (1) shall be intended to kill, weaken, drive away or collect plant-disturbing organisms.
- (3) Devices and machines utilized indirectly as referred to in sub-article (1) shall be intended to support the use of natural enemies or pesticides in the framework of controlling plant-disturbing organisms.

- (4) Further stipulations on the requirements regarding devices and machines as well as the procedure of their use as referred to in sub-article (1) shall be regulated by the Minister.

Article 14

- (1) Natural enemies as referred to in Article 12 letter b shall be utilized to control plant-disturbing organisms biologically.
- (2) In the event of natural enemies needed having to be imported, the following requirements must be met :
- a. the said natural enemies are not found in Indonesia;
 - b. natural enemies already found in Indonesia are not enough to control the attack of plant-disturbing organisms; or
 - c. they are imported for research purposes in the framework of crop protection.
- (3) The import of natural enemies of natural enemies as referred to in sub-article (2) may be conducted by a government agency and or an Indonesian statutory body on the basis of a Ministerial permit.
- (4) Further stipulations on the requirements and procedure for the import of natural enemies as referred to in sub-article (3) shall be regulated by the Minister.

Article 15

- (1) In the framework of controlling plant-disturbing organisms pesticides shall be used efficiently.
- (2) in the framework of controlling plant-disturbing organisms pesticides with an impact on human health shall be used with account taken of the requirements for health and occupational safety.

Article 16

- (1) For the control of plant-disturbing organisms an aircraft when using pesticides.
- (2) The use of an aircraft when using pesticides as referred to in sub-article (1) shall be based on a Ministerial permit.
- (3) Further stipulations on the requirements and procedure for the use of an aircraft when using pesticides in the framework of controlling crop protection as referred to in sub-article (1) shall be regulated by the Minister.

Article 17

In the framework of controlling plant-disturbing organisms, an individual or a statutory body using

pesticides as referred to in Article 15 may be obligated to submit a report if this is needed by an authorised official.

Article 18

- (1) An individual or a statutory body, a social group and a government agency using pesticides in the framework of controlling plant-disturbing organisms shall be obligated to monitor, prevent and or handle the adverse impact which are likely to arise as a result of the use of pesticides.
- (2) Further stipulations on the monitoring, prevention and or handling as referred to in sub-article (1) shall be regulated by the Minister after consulting relevant Ministers.

Article 19

The use of pesticides in the framework of controlling plant-disturbing organisms shall be a last resort and the adverse impact to arise must be minimized as much as possible.

Article 20

- (1) The Minister shall conduct control of the use of pesticides in the framework of controlling plant-disturbing organisms.
- (2) In conducting the monitoring as referred to in sub-article (1) the Minister may appoint a pesticide control officer.
- (3) Further stipulations on the control procedure and requirements and the procedure for the appointment of a pesticide control officer as referred to in sub-article (1) and sub-article (2) shall be regulated by the Minister.

Article 21

The control of plant-disturbing organisms in the form of protected wilde life shall be conducted with account taken of the prevailing acts.

Article 22

The control of plant-disturbing organisms shall be conducted effectively, efficiently and safely in accordance with the technical guideline stipulated by the Minister.

CHAPTER IV

E R A D I C A T I O N

Article 23

- (1) Eradication shall be effected if the attack of plant-disturbing organisms is considered very dangerous and threatening to the safety of crops to a large extent.

- (2) Plant-disturbing organisms shall be considered very dangerous and threatening to the safety of crops to a large extent if the said plant-disturbing organisms have or have not been found in the area concerned and if the character of their spread is very fast while an effective control technology is not available.

Article 24

- (1) Apart from being intended for plant-disturbing organisms, eradication can also be conducted towards :
- a. crops or parts of crops attacked by plant-disturbing organisms;
 - b. crops or parts of crops not yet attacked but estimated to be damaged because of the malign character of the plant-disturbing organisms;
 - c. other host crops; and or
 - d. other objects which may lead to the spread of plant-disturbing organisms.
- (2) The eradication as referred to in sub-article (1) shall be implemented selectively or comprehensively with account still taken of the continuity of natural resources and the environment.
- (3) Further stipulations on the requirements and procedure for eradication as referred to in sub-article (1) and sub-article (2) shall be regulated by the Minister.

Article 25

- (1) Eradication may be implemented by :
- a. an individual or a statutory body in possession of and or in control of crops or other objects which must be eradicated; and or
 - b. relevant social groups, on the basis of deliberation.
- (2) In the event of an individual or a statutory body possessing or controlling crops, or concerned social groups as referred to in sub-article (1) being unable to conduct eradication, the Government may conduct the eradication.

Article 26

- (1) Compensation or aid may be granted to the owner or a crop and or other objects which are destroyed in the framework of eradication.
- (2) The compensation as referred to in sub-article (1) may be granted for crops and or other objects which are not attacked by plant-disturbing organisms but which must be destroyed in the framework of eradication.

- (3) The aid as referred to in sub-article (1) may be granted to crops or other objects which are destroyed because they are attacked by plant-disturbing organisms.
- (4) The compensation as referred to in sub-article (2) may be in the form of money, replacement of production facilities and or facilities to run other business.
- (5) The aid as referred to sub-article (3) may be in the form of production facilities.
- (6) The compensation or aid as referred to in sub-article (1) shall be granted by the Government with account taken of the situation and condition at the time eradication is carried out, as well as of efforts already made by the local community in lightening the burden of the owner of the crops and/or other objects destroyed in the framework of eradication.
- (7) Further stipulations on the granting of compensation or aid by the Government shall be regulated by the Minister.

CHAPTER V

TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS

Article 27

- (1) With the enforcement of this Government Regulation, regulations on the handling over of government's affairs in crop protection to First-Level Regions and Second-Level Regions shall remain valid.
- (2) The government's affairs in crop protection as referred to in sub-article (1) already followed-up by concrete handling over shall continue to be implemented by First-Level Regions concerned.

Article 28

Implementation regulations on crop protection of lower status than Government Regulations already in existence at the time this Government Regulation comes into force shall remain valid as far as they do not contradict this Government Regulation and have not been replaced on the basis of this Government Regulation.

CHAPTER VI

CLOSING PROVISION

Article 29

This Government Regulation shall come into force as of the date of stipulation.

1202

For public cognizance, this Government Regulation shall be promulgated by publishing it in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

Stipulated at Jakarta
On February 28, 1995

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

signed

S O E H A R T O

Promulgated at Jakarta
On February 28, 1995

THE MINISTER / STATE SECRETARY,

signed

M O E R D I O N O

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
GOVERNMENT REGULATION
NUMBER 6 OF 1995 ; DATED FEBRUARY 28, 1995

R E
CROP PROTECTION

(Continued From Warta C.A.F.I Number 52; Dated May 6, 1995)

E L U C I D A T I O N

O N

GOVERNMENT REGULATION NUMBER 6 OF 1995

R E
CROP PROTECTION

G E N E R A L

The implementation of crop culture is always confronted with various constraints and one of the chief constraints is the attack of plant-disturbing organisms. Therefore crop protection against plant-disturbing organisms always forms part of a crop culture system.

Crop protection is basically a series of activities aimed at preventing or reducing the attack of plant-disturbing organisms through prevention control and eradication of plant-disturbing organisms. Crop protection has as its principles effectiveness, efficiency and safety in respect of human beings, natural resources and the environment so that it can be expected that achievement can be assured of its objectives of maintaining and stabilizing production at an optimum level and supporting sustainable development through the conservation of the capacities of natural resources and the environment.

In its implementation, crop protection shall be conducted under an integrated pest management system, namely the integration of various management techniques in a plan. As for the management methods, they comprise among other things physical, mechanical, culture, biological, genetic, and chemical methods as well as other methods compatible with the development of technology.

Inappropriate use of a pesticide in the management of plant-disturbing organisms may

bring about undesirable effects; therefore a pesticide must be used in the best possible manner by means of minimizing the negative impact that may arise.

The implementation of crop protection shall become the responsibility of the community and the government. Therefore the community, both individually and in groups, must understand crop protection efforts so that they can make a proper decision and take an appropriate action as early as possible to manage the attack of plant-disturbing organisms and prevent it from developing into an explosion. In certain conditions, the management of the attack of plant-disturbing organisms shall be coupled with eradication. If eradication is imposed on other crops and objects which are not attacked by plant-disturbing organisms, compensation may be granted to the owners, while in the event of eradication being imposed on other crops or objects attacked by plant-disturbing organisms, assistance may be extended to the owners. The role of the community is the key to the success of crop protection.

With the materials being as they are elaborated above, this Government Regulation is drawn up with a view to providing a legal foundation for the implementation of crop protection.

ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

Article 1

Figure 1

Self explanatory

Figure 2

Self explanatory

Figure 3

Self explanatory

Figure 4

Self explanatory

Figure 5

A pesticide may be in the form of an active substance, a technical substance, or a formulation. An active substance is part of a technical substance or a pesticide formulation with a planned biological capacity. A technical substance is a substance obtained from the process of making an active substance which contain the active substance and associated impurities or which may also contain certain necessary additional substances. A technical substance is used as the raw material in the amking of formulation. Formulation is a mixture of an active substance and other substance which have a capacity as a pesticide in accordance with the planned objective.

Figure 6

The Minister responsible in crop culture is the Minister of Agriculture or the Minister of Forestry Affairs.

Article 2

Paragraph (1)

Self explanatory

Paragraph (2)

Referred to as other growth media shall be among other things water, jelly, rice straws, soil in a pot and others, but not including a plot of land.

Paragraph (3)

Self explanatory

Paragraph (4)

Self explanatory

Article 3

Paragraph (1)

An integrated pest management system is an effort to control the population or the level of attack of plant-disturbing organisms by means of using one management techniques developed in a unity to prevent and reduce economic losses and environmental damage.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

Self explanatory

Letter b

Self explanatory

Letter c

Self explanatory

Letter d

Self explanatory

Letter e

Self explanatory

Article 4

Self explanatory

Article 5

Paragraph (1)

The implementation of crop protection and the utilization of facilities and methods in the framework of protecting crops are indeed useful to prevent and reduce economic losses which may be incurred by plant-disturbing organisms to crops, but on the other hand the implementation of crop protection, including the utilization of certain facilities and methods, may damage health and pose a threat to human safety as much as causing disturbance and damage to natural resources and the environment. For example, the use of a pesticide or a natural enemy of a plant-disturbing organisms in conjunction with the protection of a crop shall not only destroy the plant-disturbing organisms but shall also endanger human beings, animals or other resources. Therefore, the said facility or method must be used in such a way that losses which may be incurred as a side effect of its use may be prevented or reduced.

Media carrying quarantine plant-disturbing organisms shall be plants and their parts and or other objects which may carry quarantine plant-disturbing organisms.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

A health certificate is issued by an authorized official. Release from places a quarantine act is taken or free traffic allowance in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia shall be included in the sense of being considered as having effecting entry into the territory of the Republic of Indonesia.

A health certificate need not accompany the entry of media carrying plant-disturbing organisms categorized as other objects.

Included in the definition of other objects shall be among other things a pathogenic substance, a biological substance, substances for the making of animal fodder and/or fish, biological control facilities, organisms culture, soil, compost or other growth media of plants and sevtor.

Letter b

Self explanatory

Letter c

Self explanatory

Paragraph (3)

The definition of an area shall comprise a region on an island, inter-island region or a group of islands in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia linked to the prevention of the spread of disturbing organisms.

Also considered as having been taken into an area from another area in the territory of the republic of Indonesia shall be the occasion when release has been effected from places where quarantine acts are taken or at a destination area in the territory of the Republic of Indonesia.

Letter a

A health certificate shall not be required for the despatch of media carrying plant-disturbing organisms categorized as other objects.

Letter b

Self explanatory

Letter c

Self explanatory

Paragraph (4)

Self explanatory

Article 6

Paragraph (1)

Self explanatory

Paragraph (2)

The acts referred to shall be the acts in the quarantine of animals, fish, and plants, stipulated nowadays in Act No. 16, 1992.

Article 7

Paragraph (1)

The area referred to shall be the area originally free from quarantine plant-disturbing organisms.

Paragraph (2)

Self explanatory

Article 8

Referred to as in a unity shall be a harmonious unity, that is, the integration of technology, organization, service and control movement in a harmonious system to prevent economic losses and or environmental damage.

Article 9

Paragraph (1)

The factors influencing the development of plant-disturbing organisms shall be among other things plant-disturbing conditions, natural enemies, the climate/weather.

Paragraph (2)

With account taken of the ecological, social and efficiency factors, it is expected that control acts undertaken shall in economic terms be advantageous and in technical terms be accountable while its implementation shall be acceptable by local communities. Social factors to be taken into account of in the implementation of control acts shall include among other things the habit of local communities.

Article 10

Paragraph (1)

Control acts in the framework of prevention shall be efforts made prior to the plants being attacked by plant-disturbing organisms, while control acts in the framework of management shall be efforts to seek recovery of the crops after they have been attacked by plant-disturbing organisms.

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

A physical method shall among other things entail the regulation of temprature, humidity, light, radiation, sound.

Letter b

A mechanical method shall among other things entail killing, preventing, driving away, catching, collecting plant-disturbing organisms with or without an instrument.

Letter c

A method of culture shall among other things entail land processing, fertilizing, sanitation, the use of quality seedings, the regulation of planting patterns, harvest time, planting distances, planting turns, variety turns and irrigation.

Letter d

A biological method shall among other things entail conservation, inoculation and inundation of natural enemies comprised of predators or parasites or pathogens.

Letter e

A genetic method shall among other things entail the release of sterile males, manipulation of plant gents among others through the planting of varieties resistant/tolerant to plant-disturbing organisms.

Letter f

A chemical method shall among other things entail the use of a toxic substance, a trapping substance, a repellent, a sterilizing substance, a growth-regulating substance, an anti-eating substance.

Letter g

Self explanatory

Article 11

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

In controlling plant-disturbing organisms, individuals or statutory bodies possessing and or controlling crops may undertake the control by themselves or through those selling services in the control of plant-disturbing organisms.

Letter b

Social groups which are formed for the purpose of controlling plant-disturbing organisms are for example pest-control groups.

Letter c

Self explanatory

Paragraph (2)

An explosion is a sudden attack by plant-disturbing organisms with the population multiplying rapidly and spreading widely and quickly.

The control explosion undertaken by the Government is stratified, starting from the sub-district level up to the Central level.

Paragraph (3)

The guideline referred to shall be widely imparted among others through education, counselling, information, mass-organization training or courses.

Article 12

Letter a

Self explanatory

Letter b

Natural enemies shall be all organisms which may damage or disturb the life of plant-disturbing organisms or causing their death.

Natural enemies shall be in the form of among other things predators, parasites, parasitoid and pathogen

Letter c

Self explanatory

Article 13

Paragraph (1)

Self explanatory

Paragraph (2)

Self explanatory

Paragraph (3)

Self explanatory

Paragraph (4)

Self explanatory

Article 14

Paragraph (1)

Self explanatory

Paragraph (2)

Letter a

Self explanatory

Letter b

Self explanatory

Letter c

Self explanatory

Paragraph (3)

Self explanatory

Paragraph (4)

Self explanatory

Article 15

Paragraph (1)

In this article efficiency shall mean being of the right type, namely the type of pesticide used shall be appropriate to the type of plant-disturbing organisms, for example to control insects insecticides shall be used to control fungi fungicides shall be used and to control weeds herbicides shall be used.

The right dosage shall mean that the amount of pesticide applied per unit of area or weight or volume of the target shall be appropriate to the stipulated recommendation, for example kg/hectare.

The right method shall mean appropriateness between the form of pesticide formulation and the application instrument used, for example spraying, soaking, spreading, smearing.

The right target shall mean that there is appropriateness between the type of crop commodity and the type and way of living of the plant-disturbing organisms on which a pesticide shall be applied.

The right time shall mean that at the time when the plant-disturbing organisms

population has reached the control threshold and most of it is in a sensitive stage, whether conditions fulfill the requirements.

The right place shall mean an appropriate condition of the place where a pesticide shall be applied, for example: a dry plot of land, watery land, swamps, warehouses.

Paragraph (2)

In the use of a pesticide, health requirements shall be stipulated by the Minister of Health, while occupational health requirements by the Minister of Manpower.

Article 16

Paragraph (1)

Self explanatory

Paragraph (2)

The use of a pesticide by resorting to an aeroplane is very dangerous because the pesticide may be carried by the wind so that surrounding crops on a wider area shall be exposed to it. Therefore the use of an aeroplane as means for the use of a pesticide is only possible by virtue of a permit and in accordance with the requirements and procedure laid down by the Minister.

Paragraph (3)

Self explanatory

Article 17

In the framework of implementing the control of plant-disturbing organisms, authorized officials in this respect, among others Village Heads, Regents, Agricultural Supervisors, Agricultural Service Officials and Officials from other technical agencies, may ask for routine reports for every particular period or at any time when needed.

Article 18

Paragraph (1)

The negative impact of a pesticide which may be exerted upon the environment and health shall be among others:

intoxication and even death of human beings, cattle and other domesticated animals, untamed animals, crops.

The emergence of secondary plant-disturbing organisms, resistance, resurgence.

- The problem of residue left on foodstuff or other stuff.
- Environmental pollution.

Paragraph (2)

In regulating the monitoring and management of the negative impacts the Minister shall take account of and refer to the regulations issued by among others the State Minister of Environmental Affairs and the Minister of Health.

Article 19

The use of a pesticide in controlling plant-disturbing organisms being the last alternative shall not mean that the use of a pesticide shall be in the last order in the control of plant-disturbing organisms. If according to a technique or a theory the control of plant-disturbing organisms can be conducted only with a pesticide, a pesticide may be directly used in the control of plant-disturbing organisms.

Paragraph (1)

Self explanatory

Paragraph (2)

The appointment of a pesticide control official from other agencies shall be conducted by the Minister of Agriculture after consulting relevant agencies. Relevant agencies in the use of pesticide are among others the Department of Health, the Department of Manpower and the Office of the State Minister of Environmental Affairs

Paragraph (3)

Self explanatory

Article 21

The Acts referred to are those in the conservation of biological natural resources and their ecosystem as well as other legislation.

Article 22

It must be seen to that the control of plant-disturbing organisms must be able to minimize the population of plant-disturbing organisms and the intensity of their attacks, gain maximum advantages, particularly in economic terms, and prevent from arising the negative impact on surrounding crops and environment.

Article 23

Paragraph (1)

Self explanatory

Paragraph (2)

Self explanatory

Article 24

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

Self explanatory

Letter b

Self explanatory

Letter c

Referred to as another host crop shall be another crop which may be attacked or which may be the place where plant-disturbing organisms may live

Letter d

Other objects which may cause the spread of plant-disturbing organisms are among others food remains, harvest and post harvest waste, warehouses and so forth.

Paragraph (2)

Self explanatory

Paragraph (3)

Self explanatory

Article 25

Paragraph (1)

Letter a

Self explanatory

Letter b

Concerned social groups are community members who do not possess and/or control crops and other objects which may be eradicated but if eradication is not conducted they shall sustain losses.

Paragraph (2)

The Government may conduct eradication by means of giving an instruction to the community or providing financial assistance.

Article 26

Paragraph (1)

Self explanatory

Paragraph (2)

Self explanatory

Article 27

Paragraph (1)

Self explanatory

Paragraph (2)

Self explanatory

Article 28

Self explanatory

Article 29

Self explanatory