Plant Health System of Egypt

Cairo, 18–07–2018

Dr. Ahmed Kamal EL-Attar
Head of Central Administration of Plant Quarantine, Egypt (CAPQ)

ippc@capq.gov.eg
Historical background of Egyptian plant quarantine

- In **1902**, the pink cotton boll worm entered into Egypt with cotton consignment imported from India for processing.

- Egypt started to apply the concept of plant quarantine in **1904**, by issuing the law **no.10**, which followed by laws **no. 21 in 1906 and no.1 in 1916**.

- The law **no.1 of 1916** prohibited the importation of cotton plants and plant parts, and the entry of harmful organisms (insects, bacteria and fungi) into Egypt.
- The agriculture law no. 53 of 1966 and its amendments, is the general law by which all agricultural fields, including plant quarantine, are regulated.

- In 2001, plant quarantine decisions has been updated through the ministerial decree no. 3007 to be conformed with the international phytosanitary measures.

- In April 2013, CAPQ started a twinning project with the EU. The project includes (Inter alia) a legal reform component.
The Central Administration of Plant Quarantine (CAPQ)

- Acts as Egypt NPPO;
- 700 inspectors and supportive units;
- 5 General Regional Administrations;
- Works in 38 check points (seaports, airports and land borders) and numerous packing stations;
- Established Phytosanitary Unit in 2005 to be its connection with the world;
- Base its decisions and requirements on scientific evidences.
Legal Framework

- **Agriculture Law no. 53/1966 and its amendments;**
- **Egyptian Plant Quarantine legislation (Decree No. 3007/2001 [Currently under revision](#)) and its amendments;**
- **Decisions of Plant Quarantine Committee;**
- **Provisions and standards of relevant international agreements (SPS&IPPC);**
- **Phytosanitary requirements of trading partners.**
- **Bilateral, Regional, and Multilateral agreements;**
Who regulates plant health regulations of Egypt

- CAPQ itself.
- Plant quarantine committee (includes all relevant research institutes and central labs).
- The Minister (based on the advise of the Plant Quarantine Committee).
- Joint ministerial decrees with the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Industry.
- *Ad Hoc* committees for specific product (e.g. Seed Potatoes)
- In consultation with the organizations of private sector
Principles of Egyptian Phytosanitary System

WTO-SPS

IPPC

IPPC-ISPMs
The main roles of CAPQ as NPPO

As mentioned in article IV of the IPPC

(a) the issuance of certificates relating to the phytosanitary regulations of the importing contracting party for consignments of plants, plant products and other regulated articles;

(b) the surveillance of growing plants, including both areas under cultivation (inter alia fields, plantations, nurseries, gardens, greenhouses and laboratories) and wild flora, and of plants and plant products in storage or in transportation, particularly with the object of reporting the occurrence, outbreak and spread of pests, and of controlling those pests, including the reporting referred to under Article VIII paragraph 1(a);

(c) the inspection of consignments of plants and plant products moving in international traffic and, where appropriate, the inspection of other regulated articles, particularly with the object of preventing the introduction and/or spread of pests;

(d) the disinfestation or disinfection of consignments of plants, plant products and other regulated articles moving in international traffic, to meet phytosanitary requirements;

(e) the protection of endangered areas and the designation, maintenance and surveillance of pest free areas and areas of low pest prevalence;

(f) the conduct of pest risk analyses;
The Role of CAPQ in Grain imports

1- The approval of the origin.
2- The import inspection.
3- The disinfection / Phytosanitary treatments
The approval of the origin.

1- NPPO of the Exporting country submit an official request to CAPQ, accompanied with all necessary technical information for the initiation of risk analysis.
2- CAPQ conduct risk Pest Risk Analysis (PRA) and share the results with the NPPO of the exporting country and relevant stakeholders in Egypt.
3- Field visits may be done (if necessary).
4- Conclude the import requirements.
5- Start the trade.
The import inspections

• All plants and plant products are subjected to inspection at the arrival points in Egypt.
• The decision is being taken based on the results of inspection, and according to the agriculture act no. 53 of 1966 and its amendments, as one of the following:
  ❖ **Release**: without any phytosanitary measures when the shipment is free from any infestation or infection, and comply with the requirements
  ❖ **Apply treatment measures**, and then release such as:
    o Fumigation,
    o Heat treatment,
    o Roasting,
    o Dipping in disinfection solutions
    o Sieving,
    o Processing, etc.
  ❖ **Re-export or Destruction.**
Import Quarantine Procedures

Importer Submit an inspection application

Inspection in point of arrival

Shipment is free from pests
  - Release

Shipment is infested
  - Non-quarantine pest
    - Phytosanitary measures
  - Quarantine pest
    - Reject the shipment
      - Destruction
      - Re-Export
Egypt’s IPPC official contact point:

IPPC Official Contact Point

Dr. Ahmed Kamal EL-ATTAR

Head of Central Administration of Plant Quarantine
Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation
1 Nadi elSaid St., Dokki, Giza, Postal code: 12611, Egypt
Phone: +202 376 08 575
Mobile: +201 006 602 373
Fax: + 202 376 08 574
Email: ippc@capq.gov.eg
Alternate Email: ippc.egypt@gmail.com
Preferred languages: English, Arabic
Website: http://www.capq.gov.eg/
Date contact registration: 28 Nov 2017
Thanks a lot