ÄGYPTEN

Ministry of Agriculture & Land Reclamation; Ministerial Decree No. 3007 of 2001 Concerning the Egyptian Plant Quarantine Rules & Regulations

(Ministeriumsverordnung Nr. 3007 von 2001 über die Bestimmungen und Regelungen Ägyptens in der Pflanzenquarantäne des Ministeriums für Landwirtschaft und Landgewinnung)

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Dies ist lediglich eine Dokumentationsquelle. Die Wiedergabe erfolgt ohne Gewähr.

Inoffiziell konsolidierte Fassung. Geändert durch:

►**M8** Ministerial Decree No. 1761 of 2017

M7 Ministerial Decree No. 339 of 2013 amending Ministerial Resolution No. 3007 of 2001 on the Egyptian Quarantine Rules. (Gebühren)

M6 Ministerial Decree No. 48 of 2013 amending the Ministerial Decree No. 3007 of 2001 on the Egyptian Quarantine Rules. (Gebühren)

►**M5** Ministerial Decree No. 906 for the year 2012 amending the Ministerial Resolution No. 3007 of 2001 on the Egyptian Quarantine.

►**M4** Committee Decision of 13/9/2010

M3 Ministerial Decree No. 1288 of 2009 on the cancellation of exemptions granted to certain entities for the expenses of inspection and disinfection.

M2 Resolution No. 1600 of 2005 amending Resolution No. 3007 of 2001 on agricultural quarantine rules. (Honigbienen)

Ministry of Agriculture & Land Reclamation
Ministerial Decree No. 3007 of 2001
Concerning the Egyptian Plant
Quarantine Rules & Regulations

Deputy Premier and Minister of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, Having perused:

- ***Law No. 53 of 1966***, promulgating the Law of Agriculture.
- ***Ministerial Decree No. 52 of 1967***, listing certain pests, harmful to plants and agricultural products.
- ***Ministerial Decree No. 53 of 1967,*** listing certain requirements and conditions for disinfection of imported or exported consignments of plants and agricultural products.
- ***Ministerial Decree No. 54 of 1967***, prohibiting the entry of certain plants and agricultural products; and its subsequent amending decrees;

- ***Ministerial Decree No. 55 of 1967***, stating conditions for the licensing of cotton and cotton product imports.
- ***Ministerial Decree No. 56 of 1967***, stating conditions for the licensing of entry of certain prohibited materials/ substances, for scientific purposes.
- ***Ministerial Decree No. 57 of 1967,*** stating conditions for the licensing plant and other agricultural products export operations, and its subsequent amending decrees.
- ***Ministerial Decree No. 58 of 1967,*** stating the licensing conditions for importation and entry of plant and agricultural product consignments and cases of exemption from licensing, and its subsequent amending decrees.
- ***Ministerial Decree No. 59 of 1967***, concerning conditions of transit passage of plant and agricultural product shipments into the land of Egypt.
- ***Ministerial Decree No. 60 of 1967***, stating the procedures to be taken in regard of consignments that have been declined entry or transit into the land of Egypt.
- ***Ministerial Decree No. 68 of 1967,*** defining the quorum of the plant Quarantine Committee meeting and the legality of its resolutions/decisions.
- ***Ministerial Decrees No. 69 of 1967, and No. 1041 of 1994,*** stating the conditions that need to be fulfilled in potato tubers imported as planting seeds for the summer plantations.
- ***Ministerial Decree No. 70 of 1967***, stating conditions of importing silk worm eggs and silk cocoons from abroad.
- ***Ministerial Decree No. 71 of 1967***, stating conditions of importing honey bees from abroad.
- ***Ministerial Decree No. 72 of 1967,*** permitting the entry of importing plant consignments infested with prohibited pests that can be totally destroyed through processing.
- ***Ministerial Decree No. 951 of 1991***, defining the fees on consignments liable to the Plant Quarantine Provisions, exemption therefrom, and its subsequent amending decrees.
- ***Ministerial Decree No. 1178 of 1994****,* amending some provisions of the Ministerial Decree No. 147 of 1988 concerning honey bee production areas and conditions of entry of bees and the products thereof into Egypt.
- The various resolutions of the Plant Quarantine Committee (PQC).
- The approval of the PQC, and
- The memorandum submitted by the legal advisor.

Resolved the following,

Chapter (1)
Definition of Pests Harmful to Plants and Agricultural Products

Article (1):

Plants and agricultural products infested with pests not recorded in Egypt, 2 listed in table 1 herein under, shall be declined entry into Egypt.

Article (2):

Plants and agricultural products infested with pests not recorded in Egypt, as listed in table 2 herein under, shall be declined entry into Egypt.

Article (3):

The plants and agricultural products listed in table 3 herein under shall be declined entry into Egypt, unless disinfected by the Plant Quarantine under the responsibility (at the expense) of its owner.[1]

Article (4):

As an exception to articles (1) and (2) above mentioned, Plants and agricultural products listed in table 4 herein under, may be permitted entry if they were infested with pests recorded or unrecorded in Egypt, having been treated with the eradication techniques specified opposite to each and at the expense of its owner.[1]

Article (5):

The plants and agricultural products listed in table 5 herein under, may be permitted entry into Egypt without disinfection, if they were infested with the pests specified opposite to each.

Article (6):

Plants or agricultural products infested with an unidentified pest shall not be admitted into Egypt, unless the entire genius thereof is listed in table 3 aforementioned, in which case article (3) of this present decree shall apply.

Article (7):

Plants and agricultural products infested with pests not listed in the attached tables shall be declined entry into Egypt, if those pests were not recorded in Egypt and cannot be eliminated by any treatment.

Article (8):

A dead pest is not regarded as a quarantine pest. It shall not prevent entry of plant and agricultural product consignments into the country. Re-fumigation is prerequisite if and when no accompanying document indicates that fumigation has been completed in the country of origin.

Article (9):

For fresh plant shipments, cold treatment at 327°F (Zero Degree Centigrade) is accepted as a means of treatment and disinfection commonly applied in numerous countries worldwide.

[1] A. d. JKI: Behandlung in Ägypten nach Befallsfeststellung

Table (1)
Unrecorded pests to be declined entry into Egypt

Insect pests

Scientific Name	Family	Order
Araecerus fasciculatus (De Greer)	Anthribidae	Coleoptera
Chelymorpha cassidea (Fab.)*	Chrysomelidae	Coleoptera
Chrysomela scripta (Fab.)*	Chrysomelidae	Coleoptera
Diabrotica spp.*	Chrysomelidae	Coleoptera
Epitrix cucumeris (Harris)	Chrysomelidae	Coleoptera
Gastroides polygoin (L.)*	Chrysomelidae	Coleoptera
Leptinotarsa decemlineata (Say)	Chrysomelidae	Coleoptera
Oulema melariopus (L.)*	Chrysomelidae	Coleoptera
Typophorus viridicyanus (Crotch)*	Chrysomelidae	Coleoptera
Epilachna spp.*	Coccinellidae	Coleoptera
Anthonomus spp.	Curculionidea	Coleoptera
Cosmopolites sordidus (Gorm.)	Curculionidea	Coleoptera
Larinus spp.	Curculionidea	Coleoptera
Otiorhynchus spp.	Curculionidea	Coleoptera
Phyllobius spp.	Curculionidea	Coleoptera
Rhynchites spp.	Curculionidea	Coleoptera
Rhynchophorus spp.	Curculionidae	Coleoptera
Scyphophorus yuccae (Hom.)*	Curculionidae	Coleoptera
Sphenophorus ventatus (Chitt.)*	Curculionidae	Coleoptera
Sternochetus mangiferae (F.)	Curculionidae	Coleoptera
Trogoderma tarsalis (M.)	Dermestidae	Coleoptera
Mezium americanum (Cast.)	Ptinidae	Coleoptera
Cotinus abdominalis (Casey.)*	Searabaeidae	Coleoptera
Oryctes elegans (Prell.)	Searabaeidae	Coleoptera
Popillia japonica (Newm.)	Scarabaeidae	Coleoptera
Hypothenemus hampei (Ferr.)**	Scolytidae	Coleoptera

* Species added to table (1)

Scientific Name	Family	Order
Dasineura spp.*	Cecidomyiidae	Diptera
Mayetiola destructor (Say)	Cecidomyiidae	Diptera
Hermetia illucens (L.)*	Stratiomyiidae	Diptera
Eumerus strigatus (Fall.)	Syrphidae	Diptera
Merodon equestris (F.)	Syrphidae	Diptera
Anastrepha spp.	Tephritidae	Diptera
Ceratitis spp.	Tephritidae	Diptera
Dacus spp.*	Tephritidae	Diptera
Rhagoletis spp.	Tephrifidae	Diptera
Leptoglossus spp.	Coreidae	Hemiptera
Blessus leucopterus (Say) *	Lygaeidae	Hemiptera
Eurygaster integriceps (Put.)	Pentatomidae	Hemiptera
Dysdercus spp.*	Pyrrhocoridae	Hemiptera
Aphis pomi (Deg.)	Aphididae	Homoptera
Rhopalosiphoninus spp.	Aphididae	Homoptera
Eulecanium capreae (L.)	Coccidae	Homoptera
Aspidiotus bromeliae (Newm.)	Diaspididaae	Homoptera
Borchsiniaspis palmae (Cockerel)**	Diaspididaae	Homoptera
Chionaspis evonymii (Sac.)	Diaspididaae	Homoptera
Epidiaspis leperii (Sign.)	Diaspididaae	Homoptera
Hemmiberlisia popularum (Marlatt)	Diaspididaae	Homoptem
Lepidosaphes pistacheae (Arkh.)	Diaspididaae	Homoptera
Pseudaonidia tesseratade (Charm.)	Diaspididaae	Homoptera
Quadraspidiotus perniciosus (Comst.)	Diaspididaae	Homoptera
Phylloxera vastatrix (Fitch.)	Phylloxeridae	Homoptera
Dysmicoccus alazon (Williams)	Pseudococcidie	Homoptera
Ferrisia claviseta (Ckll.)**	Pseudococcidae	Homoptera
Ferrisia setosa (Ckll.)**	Pseudococcidae	Homoptera

** Scientific name amended according to the latest nomenclature

* Species added to table (1)

Scientific Name	Family	Order
Planococcus kraunhiae (Kwvana)	Pseudococcidae	Homoptera
Pseudococcus comstocki (Kuw.)	Pseudococcidae	Homoptera
Pulmicultor palmarum (Ehr.)	Pseudococcidae	Homoptera
Trionymus americanus (Ckll.)	Pseudococcidae	Homoptera
Trionymus bromi (Ferris.)	Pseudococcidae	Homoptera
Trionymus clandestinis (Me Connel.)	Pseudococcidae	Homoptera
Trioza buxtoni (Laing)	Psyllidae	Homoptera
Cephus spp.*	Cephidae	Hymenoptera
All members of family Cynipidae	Cynipidae	Hymenoptera
Eurytoma spp.	Eurytomidae	Hymenoptera
Harmolita grandis (Riley)	Eurytomidae	Hymenoptera
Harmolita tritici (Fitch)	Eurytomidae	Hymenoptera
Iridomyrmex humilis (Mayr.)	Formicidae	Hymenoptera
Leucoptera scitella (L.)*	Lyonetiidae	Lepidoptera
Busseola fusca (Fuller)	Noctuidae	Lepidoptera
Sesammia spp.	Noctuidae	Lepidoptera
Aphomia gularis (Zell.)	Pyralidae	Lepidoptera
Chilo spp.	Pyralidae	Lepidoptera
Diatreae spp.	Pyralidae	Lepidoptera
Setomorpha margolaestrista (Keuch)	Tineidae	Lepidoptera
Argyroploce leucotreta (Mayr.)	Tortricidae	Lepidoptera
Clysia ambiguella (Hb.)	Tortricidae	Lepidoptera
Laspeyresia spp.	Tortricidae	Lepidoptera

* Species added to table (1)

Table (1) cont.
Unrecorded pests and diseases to be declined entry to Egypt

Plant Diseases (Fungal Diseases)

Triticum aestivum	**Wheat**
Claviceps purpurea	Ergot
Gaeumannomyces graminis	Take-all
Gibberella avenacea	Scab, Head blight
Gibberella zea	Head blight
Septoria nodorum, S. tritici	Glum blotch
Tilletia controversa	Dwarf bunt
Tilletia indica	Kernel bunt
Typhula idahoensis	Typhula blight
Hordeum vulgare	**Barley**
Claviceps purpurea	Ergot
Gibberella zea	Scab, Seedling blight
Septoria nodorum	Leaf and glum blotch
Septoria passerinii	Leaf spot
Thielaviopsis basicola	Black root rot
Ustilago hordei	Loose smut
Sorghum spp.	**Sorghum**
Claviceps sorghi	Ergot
Colletotrichum graminicola	Stalk rot, red leaf
Ascochyta sorghi	Leaf spot
Peronosclerospora maydis	Downey mildew
Lycopersicon esculentum	**Tomato**
Glomerella cingulata	Anthracnose
Oryza sativa	**Rice**
Balansia spp.	Black ring
Gibberella fujikuroi	Foot rot
Ophiobolus oryzinus	Brown or black sheath rot
Zea mays	**Maize**
Claviceps gigantean	Ergot
Cochliobolus heterostrophus	Blight

Colletotrichum graminicola	Anthracnose
Diplodia spp.	Seedling blight
Gibberella fujikuroi	Kemel &stalk rot
Botryosphaeria zea	Grey ear rot
Mycosphaerella zea-maydis	
Peronosclerospora maydis	Downey mildew
Saccharum spp.	**Sugar cane**
Colletotrichum falcatum	Red rot
Beta vulgaris	**Sugar beet**
Colletotrichum dematium	Anthracnose
Pleospora betae	Black leg
Solanum tuberosum	**Potato**
Spongospora subterranean	Powdery scab
Synchytrium endobioticum	Black wart
Fragaria spp.	**Strawberry**
Phytophthora fragariae	Red stele
Allium spp.	**Onion and Garlic**
Colletotrichum circinans	Smudge
Helianthus annus	**Sunflower**
Diaporthe helianthi	Blight
Leptosphaeria helianthi	Leafspot
Stromatiina subularis	Wilt and white rot
Septoria helianthi	Septoria blight
Brassica spp.	**Rape**
Albugo candida	White blister
Mycosphaerella brassicicola	Black ring spot
Sclerotinia sclerotiorum	White blight
Gossypium spp.	**Cotton**
Ascochyta gossypii	Ascochyta
Colletotrichum indicum	Anthracnose
Linum usitatissimum	**Flax**
Colletotrichum linicola	Anthracnose

Mycosphaerella linicola	Pasmo, Rust blotch
Phoma exigua	Foot rot
Arachis hypogaea	**Peanut**
Thielaviopsis basicola	Black root rot
Vicia faba	**Broad bean**
Ascochyta fabae	Leaf and pod spot
Colletotrichum graminicola	Anthracnose
Cicer arietinum	**Chick pea**
Colletotrichum dematium	Anthracnose
Glycine soja	**Soybean**
Macrophoma mame	Anthracnose
Melanopsichium nepalense	Smut
Trifolium sativa	**Clover**
Colletotrichum trifolii	Southern anthracnose
Kabatiella caulivora	Northern anthracnose
Typhula idahoensis	Typhula blight
Typhula trifolii	
Cucumis melo (melon, cantaloupe, musk melon), Cucumis sativus (cucumber), Cucurbita spp. (squash), Citrullus lanatus (water melon)	Cucurbits
Didymella bryoniae	Gummy stem blight
Gladiolus communis L.	**Gladiolus**
Septoria gladioli	Hard rot
Stromatina gladioli	Dry rot
Botrytis gladiorum	Sponge rot
Phytophthora cactorum	
Uromyces gladiolicola	Rust
Tulipa gesneriana L.	**Tulip**
Rhizoctonia tuliparum	Grey bulb rot
Botrytis tulipae	Fire (botrytis) blight
Gleosporium thumenii f. sp. tulipae	Anthracnese
Fusarium oxysporum f. sp. tulipae	Basal rot
Iris florentina L.	**Iris**

Septoria iridis	Septoria disease
Narcissus poeticus L.	**Narcissus**
Ramularia vallisumbrosae	White mold
Staqonospora eurtisii	Leaf scorch
Sclerotinia narcissicola	Smoulder
Sclerotinia polyblastis	Fire
Rosellinia necartix	White root rot
Fusarium oxysporium f.sp. narcissi	Basal rot
Sclerotinia bulborum	Black slime
Hippeastrum vittatum Herb.	**Amaryllis**
Stagonospora curtisii	Leaf scorch
Lilium spp.	**Lily**
Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. lilii	Fusarium scale rot
Cylindrocarpon radicola	Scale tip rot
	Hippeastrum
Armillaria mellea	Armillaria rot
Stagonospora curtisii	**Ornamental Palm Trees**
Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. candriensis	Wilt
Annellophora phoenicis	Annellophora leaf spot
Cylindrocladium spp.	Cylindrocladium leaf spot
Phytophthora spp.	Phytophthora leaf spot
Gliocladium vermoeseni	Pink rot
Pseudocercospora rhapisicola	Pseudocercospora leaf spot
Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. albendinis	Wilt
Ganoderma zohatum	Basal stem rot
Cerenomyces spp.	
Hyacinthus spp.	**Hyacinthus**
Sclerotinia bulborum	Black slime
	Convallaria
Mycosphaerella convallariae	Leaf blotch
Puccinia sessilis	Rust
Urocystis miyabeana	Smut

Rosa spp.	**Rose**
Armillaria mella	Armillaria rot
Cryptosporella umbrina	Brown canker
Sphaceloma rosarum	Anthracnose
Silphium laciniatum L.	**Chrysanthemum**
Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. chrysanthemi	
Phyllosticta chrysanthemi	
Puccinia horiana	
Euphorbia pulcherrima	**Euphorbia pulcherrima**
Sphaceloma poinsettia	Scab
Dianthus spp.	**Carnation**
Septoria dianthi	Leafspot
Oidium sp.	Powdery mildew
Peronospora dianthicola	Downey mildew
Heterospoilum echinulatum	Fairy ring spot
	Citrus
Acrosporium tingitaninum (Carter) Subr.	Powdery mildew
Colletotrichum gloeosporioides Penz.	Wither tip/Anthracnose
Sphaceloma fawcetti var. scabiosa Jenkins	Pink disease
Botryobasidium salmonicolor (Berk. and Br.)	Ganoderma root rot
Ganoderma lucidum (Lyess) Karst	Limb breakage
Arbela tetraonis	Sphaeropsis leaf spots
Sphaeropsis tumefaciens var. citrum	Sour orange scab
Elsinoe fawcetti (Bitan & Jenk).	Fruit spot
Pestalotiopsis versicolor	
Elsinoe australis	Scab
Mangifera indicia	**Mango**
Colletotrichum gloeosporioides (Penz)	Anthracnose
Erythricium salmonicolor (Bark & Broome) Burds.	Pink disease
Elsinoe mangiferae (Bitancour & Jenk.) (anamorph; Sphaceloma mangiferae)	Scab
Macrophoma mangiferae Hingorani & Sharma the alga; Cephaleuros virescens Kunze	Blight Red rust of mango

Boothiella tetraspora (Lodhi & Mirza)	Dry rot of ripe fruits (Langra cv)
Ditylenchus spp.	**Date palm**
Phytophthora sp.	Boyoud
Omphalia spp.	Omphalia root rot
Mauginiella scattae	Khamedj
Macrosporium spp., Citryomyces remosus	Fruit rots
Pomus malus L. & Pyrus communis	**Apple & Pear**
Phoma pomorum Thumen	Phoma leaf and fruit spot
Nectria cinnabarina (Tode)	Nectria twig blight
Armillaria mellea (Vahl) Kummer	Armillaria root rot
Sclerotinia sclerotiorum (Lib) de Bary	Calyx end rot
Penicillium spp., Mucorpiriformis, Fusarium spp.	Wet core rot of apple after harvest
Sclerotium rolfsii (Saca)	Southern blight and root rot
Phyllosicta solitaria	Blotch
Glomerella cingulata, Coniothyrium spp.	Fruit rot
Penicillium spp.	Blue rot
Botryodiploida juglandicola (Schw) Sacc Botryosphaeria rodina, B. abtusa (Botrvodiploida theobromae) Nectria galligena (Bres)	Canker of apple and pear Die-back of apple, pear peach, plum and apricot European canker of apple and pear trees
Venturia inequalis (Cooke) Wint.	Apple scab
Spilocaea state of Venturia pirina Aderh.	Pear scab
Podosphaera leucotricha (Ell. & Ev.) Salmon (anamorph; Oidium farinosum Cooke)	Powdery mildew of apple and pear
Gymnosporangium spp. (more than 21 species)	Rust of apple, pear & quince
Vitis vinifera L	**Grape**
Greeneria uvicola (Berk & Curt.) Punithalingam	Bitter rot of ripe fruit
Coniella diplodiella (Speg.) Petrak & Syclow	White rot
Pseudopezicula tracheiphila (Mull-Thurg) Korf & Zhuang	Rot Brenner
Elsinoe ampelina (de Bary) Shear. Guignardia bidwellii (Ellis) Viala & Ravaz (anamorph; Phyllosticta ampelicida (Engleman Von dear.)	Anthracnose Black rot
Aspergillus spp.	berry rots

Vitis vinifera L	**Grape**
Colletotrichum gloeosporioides (Penz.) Penz & Sacc.	Ripe rot of mature grapes
Mycosphaerella angulata Jenkins (anamorph; Cercospora brachypus Ell & Ev.)	Angular leaf spot
Physopella ampelopsidis (Diet.& Syd.) Cumm. & Ramachar	Rust
Coniothyrium diplodiella (Speg.) Petr. & Syd.	Coniothyrium blight
Hendersomula toruloidea Natt. Cirstulariella moricola (Hino) Redhead Briosia ampelophaga Cav Pseudocercospora vitis (Lev.) Speg. Rhytisma vitis Schw. Anthostomella pullulans (de Bary) Bennet. Eutypa lata (Pers. Fr.) Tul & C.Tul. (anamorph; Libertella blepharis Smith.) Botryosphaeria stevensii Shoem Rosellinia necatrix Prix (anamorph; Dematophora necatrix Hartig.) Roesleria subterranea (Weinmann) Redhead.	Drying of grapevine. Zonate leaf spot. Leaf blotch Leaf blight or Isariopsis leaf spot. Tar spot. Brulure Eutypa dieback Black dead arm. Dematophora root rot Grape root rot.
Elsinoe ampelina	Anthracnose
	Peach, Apricot
Cladosporium carpophilum	Peaches scab
Podosphaera oxycanthae	Powdery mildew of apricot
Sphaerotheca pannosa var. persica	
Monilinia fructigena	Powdery mildew of peach
Monilinia laxa Monilinia fructicola	Manila fruit rots of stone fruits
Pseudomonas mors-prunorum	Die back & shot-hole
Taphrina pruni	Leaf curl of plum
Glaeodes pomigena	
Armillaria mellaea	Mushroom root rot of peach
Verticillum albo-atrum	Wilt disease of peach & plum fruits
Taphrina deformans	Peach and nectarine leaf curl
Coryneum beijerinckii	Coryneum blight or shot hole of peach, nectarine and apricot
Fusicladium carpophilum (Thuem) Quedem.	Peach scab Coryneum blight or shot hole of plum
Musa paradisiaca L.	**Banana**

Mycosphaerella musicola leach (Cerospora musae Zimm. As Imperfect stage)	Leaf spot (Sigatoka disease)
Dothiorella gregarig	Dothiorella fruit rot
Macrophoma musae	Freckle disease
Fusarium moniliforme var. subglutinans	Fusarium tip rot
Oidium lactis	Deightoniella torulsa
Cephalo thecium roseum	Cercospora koepkei
Aspergillus wentii	Albugo sp.
Ramichloridium musae	Common speckle
Sclerofinia sclerotiorum	Sclerotinia fruit rot
Scolecotrichum musae	Codna leaf spot
Mycosphaerella musicola	Surinamme leaf disease
Helminthosporium torulosum	Black spot
Rosellinia bunodes	Black rot
Helminthosporium torulosum	Trunka stem rot
Fusarium moniliforme var. subglutinans	Clordo disease
Deigthonilla tonilosa (Syd.) Ell (=Helminthosporium torulosum)	Deightonilla leaf and fruit spot
Colletotrichum musae	Fruit Anthraconse
Pyricularia grisea	Fruit depression
Pseudocercospora spp. (Mycosphaerella spp.)	Fruit segatoca
Deightoniella torulosa	Black ftuit top
Cercospora hayi	Brown fruit spots
Dothiorella ribis	Dothiorella rot
Phyllosticta musarum	Phyllosticta rot
Phytophthora nicotianaea	Phytophthora rot
Nigrospora oryzae	Nigrospora rot
Sclerotinia sclerotiorum	Sclerotinia rot
Sphaerostible musarum	Bonnygate disease
Clitocybe spp., Poria sp.	Dry rot
Laccocephalum basilapiliodes	Stone fungus
Ustilaginoidella oedipigera	Big foot
Ficus carica	**fig**
Phomopsis cinerescens	Canker

Cylindrocladium scoparium Morg.	Leaf spot of fig
Phymatotrichum omnivorum	
Alternaria tenuis, Cladosoprium herbarum	Black spots of fruits
Sphaceloma fici-caricae Wani & Thirum	Anthracnose
Phyllosticta fici-carici	Leaf spot
Olea sativa	**Olive**
Colletotrichum dematim (Pers) Grove	Spongy dry fruit rot Quince rust
Gymnosporangium clavipes (Cooke & Peck)	Rocky mountain pear rust
Gymnosporangium nelsoni Arth.	White root rot
Scytinostroma galactinum (Fr.)	Violet root rot
Helicobasidium mompa Tanaka	Valsa (Cytosporra) canker
Coccomyces hiemalis	Botryosphaeria
Valsa cinctal/V. leucostoma	Gummosis
Botryosphaeria dothide a/B. obtusa	Dieback
Gleosporium oliverum	Anthracnose
Cycloconium oleaginum	Leaf spots
Persea americana	**Avocado**
Pseudocercospora purpurea	Septoria Fruit rot
Colletotrichum gloeosporiodes	Fruit Anthracnose
Dothiorella gregaria (Botryosparia ribis)	Dothioella rot
Sphaceloma perseae	Fruit scape
Fusarium spp.	Fusarium fruit rot
Botryodiplodia theobromae	Botrydiplodia rot
Pestalotiopsis versicolor	Pesalotiopsis rot
Phytophthora citrophthora	Phytophthora rot
Akaropeltopsis sp.	Akaropeltopsis rot
Diospyros kaki	**Persimmon**
Alternaria spp. & Cladosporium spp.	Leaf and fruit spots
Fusarium spp. & Sclerotium sp.	Root rots
Botryodiplodia theobromae	Dieback
Rhizoctonia solani, Pythium spp. and Phytophthora spp.	Damping off
Aspergillus group, Penicillium group	Fruit rot

Muntingia calabura	**Cherry**
Cercospora rubrotincta	Leaf spot on sweet cherry
Litchi chinensis	**Litchis**
Pestalotiopsis sp.	Pestalotiopsis rot
Aspergillus flavus group	Aspergillus rot
Peronophthora litchii	Peronophthora rot
Ceuthospora litchi	
Pestalotia pauciseta	
Colletotrichum glocosporioides	
Aspergillus niger group	Aspergillus rot
Psidium guajava var. pyriferum L.	**Guava**
Myxosporium psidii, Gleosporium psidii	Fruit rot
Geotrichum candidum, Rhizoups nigricans	Pestalotia psidii
Fusarium spp., Cephalosporium sp.	Wilt
Gloeosporium psidii	Anthracites
Botryodiplodia psidii	Stem canker
Rhizoctonia solani	Seedling blight
Cercospora psidii	White leaf spots
	Annona
Alternaria sp., Cladosporium sp., Cercospora sp.,	Leaf spots
Fusarium sp. Botrydiplodia sp.	Die-back
Rhizopus nigricanss, Cladosporium sp., Alternaria sp., Phytophthora sp.	Fruit rots
Alternaria alternata	Annona flowers blight
Fusarium spp.	Wilt root rot
Castanea mollissima	**Chestnut**
Aspergillus flavus group	Aspergillus rot
Aspergillus niger group	Aspergillus black rot
Armillaria mellea	Armillaria rot
Botryosphaeria dothiodea	
Endothia parasiticola	Blight
Coryneum castanicola	

Coryneum kunzei	
Coryneum pustulatum	
Colletotrichum glocosporioides	
Cryphonectria parasitica	
Diaporthe eres	
Hendersonula toruloidea	
Laetiporus sulphureus	
Marssonina ochroleuca	
Alternaria sp.	Leaf spot
Persea americana	**Avocado**
Phytophthora cinnamomi	Phytophthora root rot
Dothiorella sp.	Dothiorella rot
Glomerella cingulata	Anthracnose
Aspergillus niger group	Aspergillus rot
Aspergillus flavus group	Aspergillus black rot
Colletotrichum gloeosporioides	Black spot
Phomopsis spp., Diplodia hatalensis	Stem end rot
Fusarium spp., Rhizoctonia spp., Armillaria mellea	root rot
Bromelia ananas L.	**Pine apple**
Penicillium funiculosum	Penicillium rot
Aspergillus niger group	Aspergillus rot
Thielaviopsis paradoxa	Thielaviopsis rot
Phytopthora parasitica	Heart rot
Fusarium moniliforme var. subglutinans	Fusarium rot
Fusarium moniliforme	Fruit rot
Fusarium oxysporum	Wilt
Armillaria mellea	Root rot
Carica papaya	**Papaya**
Colletotrichum gloeoporioides	Anthracnose
Phytophthora palmivora	Fruit rot
Mycosphaerella caricae	Fruit black rot
Cercospora papaya	Black spot

Stemphylium lycopersici	Stem rot
Corynespora cassiicola	Coiynespora rot
Aspergillus niger group	Aspergillus rot
Aspergillus flavus group	Aspergillus black rot
Fusarium spp.	Wilt and root rot
Cocos nucifera L.	**Coconut**
Aspergillus flavus group	Aspergillus rot
Aspergillus niger group	Aspergillus black rot
Aspergillus ochraceus	Aspergillus rot
Penicillium spp.	Penicillium rot
Zingiber spp.	**Ginger**
Penicillium spp.	Penicillium rot
Pythium spp.	Pythium rot
Macrophomina phaseolina, Sclerotium rolfsii	
Trichurus spiralis	Grey rot
Verticillium luteo-album, Nectria inventa	Red rot
Rosellinia bunodes	Rosellinia rot
Memmoniella echinata	Black rot
Armillaria mellea	Armillaria rot
Fusarium spp.	Fusarium rot
Actinidia deliciosa	**Kiwi**
Phomopsis actinidiae	Phomopsis fruit rot
Phoma sp.	Phoma fruit rot
Botryosphaeria sp.	Botrypsphaesia rot
Colletotrichum sp.	Colletotrichum rot
Prunus spp.	**Almond**
Monilinia fructicola	
Aspergillus flavus group	
Aspergillus niger group	
Aspergillus ochraceus	
Penicillium spp.	

Table (1) cont.
Unrecorded pests and diseases to be declined entry into Egypt

Plant Diseases (Bacterial Diseases)

Triticum aestivum	**Wheat**
Pseudomonas cichorii	Stem melanosis
Pseudomonas fuscovaginae	Bacterial sheath rot
Pseudomonas syringae	Bacterial leaf blight
Xanthomonas translucens pv. graminis	Black chaff
Hordeum vulgare	**Barley**
Pseudomonas spinngar pv. atrofaciens	Basal glume rot
Xanthomonas translucens pv. graminis	Black chaff
Sorghum spp.	**Sorghum**
Xanthomonas campestris pv. hocicola	Bacterial leaf streak
Oryza stiva	**Rice**
Pseudomonas avenae	Bacterial stripe
Pseudomonas fuscovaginae	Bacterial sheath brown rot
Pseudomonas glumae	Bacterial gruin rot
Xanthomonas campestris pv. oryzae	Bacterial leaf blight
Xanthomonas campestris pv. oryzicola	Leaf blight streak
Zea mays	**Maize**
Erwinia stewartii	Bacterial wilt
Pseudomonas andropogonis	Bacterial stripe
Saccharum spp.	**Sugar cane**
Xanthomonas campestris pv. asculorum	Gumming
Beta vulgaris	**Sugar beet**
Pseudomonas syringae pv. aptata	Bacterial blight
Lycopersicon esculentum	**Tomato**
Clavibacter michganensis	Bacterial canker and wilt
Allium spp.	**Onion & Garlic**
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	Internal brown staining
Pseudomonas cepacia	Sour skin of onion
Helianthus annuus	**Sunflower**
Agrobacterium tumefaciens	Crown gall

Gossypium spp.	Cotton
Xanthomonas campestris pv. malvacearum	Angular leaf spot
Gladiolus communis L.	**Gladiolus**
Pseudomonas gladioli pv. allicola	Bacterial scab
Pseudomonas gladioli pv. gladioli	Soft rot
Agrobactrium tumefaciens	Crown wall
Tulipa gesneriana L.	**Tulip**
Corynebacterium oortii	Yellow pack
Iris florentia L.	**Iris**
	Soft rot
Erwinia carotovora var. carotovora	Lily
Corynebacterium fascians	Stem and leaf gall
	Rose
Agrobacterium tumefaciens	Crown gall
Silphium laciniatum L.	**Chrysanthemums**
Erwinia chrysanthemi	
Dianthus spp.	**Carnation**
Psedomonas caryophylli	Wilt
Solanum tuberosum	**potato**
Clavibacter michiganensis ssp. sepedonicus	Bacterial ring rot
Erwinia carotovora spp. aroseptica 1%	Black leg
Erwinia carotovora spp. carotova 1%	Soft rot
Ralstonia solanacearum (Pseudomonas solanacearum)	Brown rot
Streptomyces scabies 5%	Common scab
	Citrus
Xanthomonas campestris citri	Citrus canker
Pseudomonas syrigae syringae	Citrus blast
Mangifera indica	**Mango**
Xanthomonas campestris mangiferae	Black spot
Pomus malus L. & Pyrus communis	**Apple & Pears**
Erwinia amylovora	Fire blight
Vitis vinifera L.	**Grape**

Xanthomonas ampelina	Bacterial blight
Musa paradisiaca L.	**Banana**
Erwinia carotovora	Head rot & root disease
Bacillus clebense	Blood disease
Ralstonia solanacearum	Moko disease
Olea sativa	**Olive**
Pseudomonas syringae savastoni	Olive knot
Muntingia calabura	**Cherry**
Agrobacterium tumefaciens	Crown gall
Pseudomonas mors-prunorum	Bacterial leaf spot
Persea americana	**Avocado**
Erwinia sp.	Bacterial canker
Bromelia ananas L.	**Pineapple**
Acetobacter entrobacter	
Carica papaya	**Papaya**
Erwinia sp.	Bacterial canker
Zingiber spp.	**Ginger**
Erwinia carotovora	Soft rot
Pseudomonas selanaceamim	Bacterial wilt

Table (1) cont.

Unrecorded pests and diseases to be dechned entry into Egypt

Plant Diseases (Nematodes)

Triticum aestivum	**Wheat**
Anguina tritici	Ear cockle
Oryza stiva	**Rice**
Aphelenchoides bessey	White tip
Ditylenchus angustus	Dak - pora
	Potato
Ditylenchus destructor	Stern nematode
Globodera pallida	Cyst nematode
Globodera restochiensis	Golden nematode
Pratylenchus destructor	Lesion nematode
Fragariae spp.	**Strawberry**

Aphelenchoides fragariae	
Ditylenchus spp.	
Allium spp.	**Onion, Garlic**
Ditylenchus dipsaci	Bloat, Eelworm rot
	Soya bean
Heterodera glycines	Soybean cyst nematode
Radopholus similis	
Tylenchulus spp.	Grape, guava, citrus
Meloidogyne spp.	Grape, banana, cheny, papaya, date palm, grape
Ditylenchus spp.	**Date palm**
Pratylenchus spp.	Apple, pear
Xiphinema spp.	Grape
Helicotylenchus multicinetus	Banana
Heterodera fic	Fig

Table (1) cont.
Unrecorded pests and diseases to be dechned entry into Egypt

Plant Diseases (Viral Diseases)

	Cereals
Barley stripe mosaic virus (BSMV)	Wheat
Brome mosaic virus (BMV)	Wheat, barley
Wheat streak mosaie virus (WSMV)	Wheat, barley, maize
Maize dwarf mottle virus (MDMV)	Wheat, sorghum, maize
Maize chlorotic mottle virus (MCMV)	Wheat
Maize dwarf ring spot virus (MbRSV)	Wheat
Maize ring mottle virus (MRMV)	Maize
Saccharum spp.	**Sugar cane**
Sugar cane dwarf virus (SCDV)	
Sugar cane Fiji virus (SCFV)	
Sugar cane mosaic virus (SCMV)	
Sugar cane streak virus (SCSV)	
Beet necrotic yellow vein virus (BNYVV)	Sugar beet
Solanum tuberosum	**Potato**
Potato yellow dwarf virus (PYDV)	
Potato spindle tuber viroid (PSTV)	
Lycopersicum esculentum	**Tomato**
Tomato bushy stunt virus (TBSV)	
Tomato black ring virus (TBRV)	
Frageria spp.	**Strawberry**
Strawberiy crinkle virus (SCV)	
Strawbeny vein-banding virus (SVBV)	
Strawberry ring spot virus (SRSV)	
Strawbeny mild yellow edge virus (SMYEV)	
	Pea & beans
Bean common mosaic virus (BCMV)	
Bean yellow mosaic virus (BYMV)	
Black Eve cowpea mosaic virus (BCMV)	
Cowpea green vein banding virus (CGVBV)	

Cowpea ring spot virus (CRSV)	
	Peas
Pea early browning virus (PEBV)	
Pea Enation mosaic virus (PEMV)	
Onion yellow dwarf virus (0 YDV)	
Sunflower rugose mosaic virus (SRMV)	
Vicia faba	**Broad bean**
Broad bean mottle virus (BBMV)	
Broad bean stain virus (BBSV)	
Broad bean true mosaic virus (BSTMV)	
Red clover vein mosaic virus (RCVMV)	
Soybean mosaic virus (SMV)	
Pea seed-borne mosaic virus (PSBMV)	
Arachis hypogaea	**Peanut**
Peanut stunt virus (PSV)	
Peanut mottle virus (PMV)	
	Citrus
Citrustatterleaf virus (CTLV)	
Citrus Leaf rugose virus (CLR V)	
Citrus vein enation virus (CVEV)	
Citrus ring spot virus (CRSV)	
Pomus malus L. & Pyrus communis L.	**Apple & Pear**
Apple chlorotic leaf spot virus (ACLSV)	
Apple mosaic virus (AMV)	
Tomato ring spot virus (TRSV)	
Vitis vinifera L.	**Grape**
Grapevine chrome mosaic virus (GCMV)	
Grapevine corky bark virus (GCPV)	
Grapevine fleck virus (GFV)	
Grapevine leaf roll virus (GLRV)	
	Peach, Apricot
Plum line pattern virus (PLPV)	

Peach rosette mosaic virus (PRMV)	
Peach mosaic virus (PMV)	
Peach wart virus (PWV)	
Peach X virus (PXV)	
Peach mestern X virus (PMXV)	
Peach yellow virus (PYV)	
Peach little virus (PLV)	
Peach yellow bud mosaic virus (PYBM)	
Apricot (Moorpark) mottle virus (AMV)	
Musa paradisiaca L.	**Banana**
Banana streak virus (BSV)	
Banana bract mosaic virus (BBMV)	
Ficus carica	**Fig**
Fig poty virus (FPV)	
Fig S. Carla virus	
Olea sativa L.	**olive**
Olive latent ring spot virus (OLRSV)	
Olive latent 1 virus (OL 1 V)	
Olive latent 2 virus (OL 2 V)	
Carica papaya	**Papaya**
Papaya ring spot virus (PRSV)	
Papaya mosaic virus (PMV)	
Gladiolus latent virus (GLV)	Gladiolus
Tulip breaking virus (TB V)	Tulip
Iris mild mosaic virus (TMM V)	Iris
Iris sever mosaic virus (ISMV)	
	Rose
Rose mosaic virus (RMV)	
Rose streak virus (RSV)	
Rose Wilt virus (RWV)	
Rose ring spot virus (RRSV)	
Chrysanthemunt stunt viroid (CSV)	**Chrysanthemum**

Chrysanthemum chlorotic mottle viroid (CCMV)	
Chrysanthemum ring spot virus (CRSV)	
Carnation ring spot virus (CRSV)	**Carnation**
Carnation latent virus (CLV)	
Carnation vein mottle virus (CVMV)	

Table (2)
Recorded pests to be declined entry into Egypt

Insects and mites

1. Insect pests:

Scientific Name	Family	Order
Myiopardalis pardalina (Big.)	Tephritidae	Diptera
Silba virescens (Macq.)*	Tephritidae	Diptera
Anuraphis tulipae (Boyer)	Aphididae	Homoptera
Palmaspis phoenicis (Ram. Rao.)**	Asterolecaniidae	Homoptera
Orthezia insignis (Douglas)	Ortheziidae	Homoptera
Nipaecoccus nipae (Mask)	Pseudococcidae	Homoptera
Pseudcoccus maritimus (Ehr.)	Pseudococcidae	Homoptera
Anarsia lineatella (Zell.)	Gelechiidae	Lepidoptera
Lobesia botrana (Schiff.)*	Tortricidae	Lepidoptera

* Scientific name amended according to the latest nomenclature

** Species transferred to table (2)

2. Mites:

Scientific Name	Family	Order
Aceria sheldoni (Ewing)	Eriophyidae	Prostigmata
Phyllocoptruta olivora (Ashead)	Eriophyidae	Prostigmata
Bryobia rubrioculus (Sch)	Tetranychidae	Prostigmata

Table (2) cont.

unrecorded pests and diseases to be deelined entry into Egypt

Plant diseases (Fungal Diseases)

Triticum aestivum	**Wheat**
Ustilago tritici	Loose smut
Hordeum vulgare	Barley
Ustilago nitida	Loose smut
Oryza stiva	**Rice**
Pyricularia oryzae	Blast
Helminthosporium oryzae	Brown spot
Tilletia baraclayana	Covered smut, kernel smut
Ustilaginoidea virens	False smut
Saccharum spp.	**Sugar cane**
Ustilago scitamina	Smut
Beta vulgaris	**Sugar beet**
Peronospora farinose f.sp. betae	Downy
Solanum tuberosum	**Potato**
Alternaria solani	Early blight
Fusarium solani	Dry rot
Helminthosporium solani	Silver scurf
Phoma exigua	Gangerine
Phytophthora erythroseptica	Purple rot
Phytophthora infestans	Late blight
Polyscytalum pustulans	Skin spot
Rhizoctonia solani	Mack scurt
Verticillium alboatrum	Verticillium wilt
Lycopersicon escalentum	**Tomato**
Didymella lycopersici	Stem rot
Verticillium dahliae	Wilt
Vigna catjang	**Green beans**
Colletotrichum lindemuthianum	Anthracnose
Diaporthe phaseolorum var. sojae	Stem blotch

Pisum spp.	**Peas**
Ascochyta pisi	Leafy and pod spot
Mycosphaerella pinodes	Blight
Phoma medicaginis var. pinodella	Foot and call pot
Septoria pisi	Leaf blotch
Fragariae spp.	**Strawberry**
Colletotrichum fragariae	Anthracnose
Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. fragariae	Wilt diseases
Verticillium albo-atrum	Wilt diseases
Mycosphaerella fragariae	Leafspot
Dendrophoma obseurans	Blight
Allium spp.	**Onion & Garlic**
Fusarium solani	Basal rot
Aspergillus niger	Black rot
Sclerotium cepivorum	White rot
Botrytis allii	Neck rot
Pyrenochaeta terestris	Root rot
Urocystis cepulae	Smut
Helianthus spp.	**Sunflower**
Plasmopara halstedii	Downy mildew
Cicer arietinum	**Chick pea**
Ascochyta vabiei	Ascochyta blight
Glycine soja	**Soybean**
Colletotrichum truncatum	Anthracnose
Diaporthe phaseolorum	Stem canker
	Pea
Ascochyta lentis	Blight
	Cucurbits
Colletotrichum laginarum	Anthracnose
Fusarium oxysporum f.sp. nivium	Wilt
Brassica alba	**Cabbage**
Albugo candida	White rust

Plasmidiophora brassica	
	Citrus
Alternaria citri Ell. Pierce	Black rot of navel orange
Botryodiplodia theobromae	Small fruit dropping and die-back
Phytophthora spp. (P. citrophthora)	Gummosis and root rot
Diplodia natalensis	Diploida
Macrophomina phaseolina (Tassi) Goid.	gummosis
Diploida natalensis and Fusarium spp.	Dry root rot
Capnodium citri & Chaetothyrium citri	Sooty mould
Diaporthe citri (Fawcett) Wolf	Melanose
Phomopsis citri Fawcett Rhizoctonia solani, Pythium sp., Phytophthora spp.,	Damping off
Sclerotinia sp. & Sclerotium rolfsii Pestalotiopsis versicolor (Speg) Stewart	Citrus fruit spots
Botryodiplodia theobromae	Leaf spot
Fusarium spp., Rhizoctonia solani,	Root rot
Phytophthora spp., Pythium spp.	
Fusarium oxysporum	Wilt
Alternaria spp.	Leaf spot
Mangifera indica	**Mango**
Guignardia mangiferae Gloeodes ponzigena Phytophthora nicotianae var. parasiti	Fruit rot
Boothiella tetraspora	Dry rot
Pistalotia mangiferae Actinodochum jenkinsii	Fruit rot
Glaeodes pomigena	Black blotch
Pomus malus L. & Pyrus communis L.	**Apple & Pear**
Phoma pomorum Thumen	Leaf and fruit spot
Necitria cinnabarina (Tode) Fr.	Twig blight
Armillaria mellea (Vahl) Kummer	Root rot

Phytophthora spp. (p.s) syringae (Klebahn) Kleba and P. cactorum (Lebert & Cohn) Schroter	Fruit rot, crow, collar and root rot
Penicillium spp. , Mucor piriformis, Fusarium spp. , Pestalotia laurocerasi westend, Botryosphaeria obtusa (Schwein) Shoemaker and Botrytis cinerea Pers.	Calyx rot and core rot
Mycosphaerella pyri (Auersw) Boerema	Leaf spot
Diaporthe perniciosa Em. Marchal	Phomopsis canter
Botryosphaeria stevensii Shoemaker	Fruit decay
Botryosphaeria stevensii	Canker & die-back
Sclerotium rolfsii	Southern blight
Vitis vinifera L.	**Grape**
Plasmopara viticola (Berk.& Curt) Berl & Det.	Downy mildew
Cercospora viticola (Ces) Sacc.	Leaf Spot
(Mycosphaerella personata Higgins)	
Phomopsis viticola (Sacc) Sacc.	Dead arm and led spot
Althernaria vitis Cavara	Blight (leaf spot)
Uncinula necator (Schw.) Burr.	Powdery mildew
Armillaria mellea (Vahl & Fr) Kummer	Root rot
Phymatotrichum omnivorum (Shear) Duggar	Virticillium wilt
Verticillium dahliae Kleb.	Crown and root rot
Musa paradisiaca L.	**Banana**
Fusarium oxyosporum f.sp. cubense Woll & Reink	Anthracnose
Colletotrichum musae, Fusariwn (Semitectum)	Pink mould
Trichothecium roseum Link	Root rot
Botryodiplodia theobromae pat	
Fusarium moniliforme	Mali formed Fruits
Ficus carica	**Fig**
Penicillium spp.	Penicillium rot
Aspergillus spp.	Aspergillus rot
Botrytis cinerea	Fruit soft rot
Rhizopus nigricans	Rhizopus rot
Macrophomina phaseolina	Root rot

Cerotelium fici (cast) Arth	Rust
Nectria cinnabarina	Canker
Fusarium sp. Botryodiplodia theobromae	Die back
Cercospora bolleana, Alternaria sp. Mycosphaerella bolleana	Leaf spots
Armillaria mellea	Root rot
Fusarium moniliforme	Root rot
Aspergillus niger	Fruit rot
Fusarium oxysporum	Wilt
Olea sativa L.	**Olive**
Verticillium albo-atrum	Wilt
Spilocae olegina (cast) Hugh	Peacock eye spot
Armillaria mellea	Root rot
Verticillium albo-atrum	Wilt
Muntingia calabura	**Cherry**
Verticillium albo-atrum	Wilt
Fusarium oxysporum	Wilt
Monilinia spp.	Brown rot
Stigmina carpophila Cladosporum carpophil	Corneum blight (shot hole)
Alternaria spp.	Leaf spot
Litchi chinensis	**Litchis**
Botryodiplodia theobromae	Leaf spot
Fusarium spp., Rhizoctonia solani, Phytophthora spp. Pythium spp.	Root rot
Fusarium oxysporum	Wilt
Alternaria spp.	Leafspot
Fomes igniarius	Wood trees
Armillaria mellea	White rot
Ceratostomella	Root rot

Table (2) cont.
Unrecorded pests and diseases to be declined entry into Egypt

Plant diseases (Bacterial diseases)

Erwinia amylovora	Apple, pear, fig
Agrobacterium tumefaciens	Grape, fig, olive

Table (2) cont.
Unrecorded pests and diseases to be declined entry into Egypt

Plant diseases (Nematodes)

Meloidogyne spp.	**Sugar cane**
Meloidogyne spp.	**Date palm**
Ditylenchus spp.	**Apple & Pear**
Pratylenchus spp.	
Xiphinema spp.	
Tylenchulus sp. (T. semipenetrans)	
Ditylenchus spp.	
Pratylenchus sp.	
Vitis vinifera L.	**Grape**
Meloidogyne spp. (M. javanica, Tylenchnulus sp. (T. semipenetrans)	
Musa paradisiaca L.	**Banana**
Meloidogyne spp. (M. javanica)	
Helicotylenchus spp.	
Tylenchulus sp.	
Meloidogyne sp.	**Fig**
Xiphinema spp.	
Olea sativa L.	**Olive**
Meloidogyne spp.	
Tylenchulus semipenetrans	
Meloidogyne spp.	**Bulbs & Omamental**
transplants	
Pratylenchus spp.	
Ditylenchus spp.	
Rotylenchulus reniformes	

Table (2) cont.
Unrecorded pests and diseases to be declined entry into Egypt

Plant diseases (Viral diseases)

	Citrus
Citrus tatter leaf virus (CTLV)	
Citrus leaf rugose virus (CLRV)	
Citrus vein enation virus (CVEY)	
Citrus ring spot virus (CRSV)	
Vitis Vinifera L.	**Grape**
Grapevine fan leaf virus (GVFLV)	
	Peach, Apricot, Plum
Plum pox virus (PPV)	
Prune necrotic ring spot virus (VNRSV)	
Prune dwarf virus (PDV)	
Tomato ring spot virus (TRSV)	
Peach rosette mosaic virus (PRUV)	
Arabis mosaic virus (AMV)	
Musa Paradisiaca L.	**Banana**
Banana bunchy top virus (BBTV)	

Table (3)
Pests recorded but will only be admitted after disinfection[2]

Insect pests

Scientific Name	Family	Order
Lasioderma serricorne (Fab.)	Anobiidae	Coleoptera
Stegobium paniceum (L.)*	Anobiidae	Coleoptera
Egyptian members of family Anthicidae	Anthicidae	Coleoptera
All members of family Bruchidae	Bruchidae	Coleoptera
All members of family Cicindelidae	Cicindelidae*	Coleoptera
All members of family Cleridae	Cleridae*	Coleoptera
Cryptophiagus affinis (Sturm)*	Cryptophagidae	Coleoptera
Ahasverus advena (Waltl.)	Cucujidae	Coleoptera
Laemophioeus spp.*	Cucujidae	Coleoptera
Oryzaephilus surinamensis (L.)**	Cucujidae	Coleoptera
Balaninus spp.	Curculionidae	Coleoptera
Calandra spp.	Curculionidae	Coleoptera
Sitona spp.	Curculionidae	Coleoptera
Egyptian members of family Dermestidae	Dermestidae	Coleoptera
All members of family Dytiscida*	Dytiscidae	Coleoptera
Egyptian members of family Histeridae	Histeridae	Coleoptera
Enicmus (=*Lathridius*) *minutus* (L.)*	Lathridiidae	Coleoptera
Egyptian members of family Nitidulidae	Nitidulidae	Coleoptera
Typhaea stercorea (L.)*	Mycetophagidae	Coleoptera
Gibbium psylloides (Czemp.)*	Ptinidae	Coleoptera
Aphodius lividus (0l.)	Scarabaeidae	Coleoptera
All members of family Staphylinidae*	Scarabaeidae	Coleoptera
Alphitobius diaperinus (Panz.)*	Tenebrionidae	Coleoptera
A. laevigatus (F.)*	Tenebrionidae	Coleoptera
Curmimosphena vilosus (Haag.)*	Tenebrionidae	Coleoptera

[2] A. d. JKI: Behandlung in Ägypten nach Befallsfeststellung

* Species added to table (3).

** Scientific name amended according to the latest nomenclature.

Scientific Name	Family	Order
Gnathocerus cornutus (F.)*	Tenebrionidae	Coleoptera
*Latheticus oryzae (*Wat.)*	Tenebrionidae	Coleoptera
Palorus ratzeburgi (Wissm.)*	Tenebrionidae	Coleoptera
Tenebrio molitor (L.) *	Tenebrionidae	Coleoptera
Tribolium spp.	Tenebrionidae	Coleoptera
Zophosis abbreviata (Sol.)*	Tenebrionidae	Coleoptera
Z. punctata (Brulle)*	Tenebrionidae	Coleoptera
Tenebroides maritanicus (L.)	Trogositidae	Coleoptera
All members of order Collembola	Collembola	Coleoptera
Euborellia annulipes (Lucas)*	Forficulidae	Dermaptera
Forficula auricularia (L.)*	Forficulidae	Dermaptera
Labidura riparia (Pall.)	Labiduridae	Dermaptera
Drosophila melanogaster (Meig.)	Drosophilidae	Diptera
All members of family Phoridae*	Phoridae	Diptera
All members of family Scatopsidae	Scatopsidae	Diptera
Eristalis aeneus (Scop.)	Syrphidae	Diptera
E. tenax (L.)*	Syrphidae	Diptera
All members of family Embidae*	Embidae	Embioptera
All members of family Corixidae*	Corixidae	Hemiptera
Carpocoris purpureipennis (De Geer).	Pentatomidae	Hemiptera
Eusarcoris inconspicuus (H.S.)	Pentatomidae	Hemiptera
Nezara viridula (L.)	Pentatomidae	Hemiptera
Bemisia tabaci (Gen.)	Aleyrodidae	Homoptera
Asterolecanium sambuci (Ckll.)	Asterolecaniidae	Homoptera
Empoasca spp.	Cicadellidae	Homoptera
Ceroplastes floridensis (Comst.)	Coccidae	Homoptera
C. rusci (L.)	Coccidae	Homoptera
Coccus hesperidum (L.)	Coccidae	Homoptera
C. longulus (Douglas)	Coccidae	Homoptera
Eulecanium berberidis (Schr)	Coccidae	Homeptera

* Species added to table (3)

Scientific Name	Family	Order
Kilifia accuminata (Sign) **	Coccidae	Homoptera
Pulvinaria psidii (Mask.)	Coccidae	Homoptera
Saissetia coffeae (Wlk.)**	Coccidae	Homoptera
S. (= *Parasaissetia*) *nigra* (Niet.)	Coccidae	Homoptera
S. oleae (Bem.)	Coccidae	Homoptera
Aspidiotus destructor (Sign.)***	Diaspididae	Homoptera
A. hederae (Vall.)	Diaspididae	Homoptera
Aonidia lauri (Bouche)	Diaspididae	Homoptera
Aonidiella aurantii (Mask.)	Diaspididae	Homoptera
Aulacaspis rosae (Bouche)	Diaspididae	Homoptera
A. tubercularis (Newstead)	Diaspididae	Homoptera
Chionaspis striata (Newm.)	Diaspididae	Homoptera
Chrysomphalus aonidum (L.)**	Diaspididae	Homoptera
C. dictyospermi (Morg.)	Diaspididae	Homoptera
C. personatus (Comst.)	Diaspididae	Homoptera
Diaspis boisduvalii (Signoret)*	Diaspididae	Homoptera
D. bromeliae (Kein.)	Diaspididae	Homoptera
Dynaspidiotus britannicus (New.)**	Diaspididae	Homoptera
Hemiberlisia cyanophylli (Sign.)	Diaspidiaa-e	Homoptera
H. latania (Sign.)	Diaspididae	Homoptera
H. rapax (Comst.)***	Diaspididae	Homoptera
Lepidosaphes ulmi (L.)	Diaspididae	Homoptera
Melanaspis inopinata (Leon.)**	Diaspididae	Homoptera
Parlatoria blanchardii (Targ.)	Diaspididae	Homoptera
P. oleae (Colv.)	Diaspididae	Homoptera
P. pergandii (Comst.)	Diaspididae	Homoptera
P. proteus (Curt.)	Diaspididae	Homoptera
P. ziziphus (Lucas.)	Diaspididae	Homoptera
Pseudaulacaspis pentagona (Targo.) **	Diaspididae	Homoptera

** Scientific name amended according to the latest nomenclature.

*** Species transferred to this table from another table.

* Species added to table (3).

Scientific Name	Family	Order
Quadraspidiotus ostraeformis (Cu.)	Diaspididae	Homoptera
Icerya aegyptiaca (Douglas)	Margarodidae	Homoptera
I. purchasi (Mask.)	Marcrarodidae	Homoptera
I. seychellarum (Westwood)***	Margarodidae	Homoptera
Eriosoma lanigerum (Hausm.)	Pemphigidae	Homoptera
Phoenicoccus marlatti (Cock.)**	Phoenicoccidac	Homoptera
Dysmicoccus brevipes (Cock.)	Pseudococcidae	Homoptera
Ferrisia virgata (CM.)**	Pseudococcidae	Homoptera
Maconellicoccus hirsutus (Green)	Pseudococcidae	Homoptera
Nipaecoccus vastator (Mask.)	Pseudococcidae	Homoptera
Planococcus citri (Risso)	Pseudococcidae	Homoptera
P. vitis (Niet.)	Pseudococcidae	Homoptera
Pseudococcus longispinus	Pseudococcidae	Homoptera
Trionymus lounsburyi (Brain)	Pseudococcidae	Homoptera
Cossus L. *niger* (B. Backer.)*	Cossidae	Lepidoptera
Zeuzera pyrina (L.)	Cossidae	Lepidoptera
Phthorimea operculella (Zell.)	Gelechiidae	Lepidoptera
Sitotroga cerealella (Oliver)	Gelechiidae	Lepidoptera
Egyptian members of family Geometridae	Geometridae	Lepidoptem
Virachola livia (Klug.)	Lycanidae	Lepidoptera
Lyonetia clerkella (L.)*	Lyonetiidae	Lepidoptem
Cryptoblabes gnidiella (Mill)	Pyralidae	Lepidoptem
Ectomyelois ceratonia (Zell.)**	Pyralidae	Lepidoptera
Ephestia spp.*	Pyralidae	Lepidoptera
Gallria mellonella (L.)	Pyralidae	Lepidoptera
Palpita unionalis (Hubner)**	Pyralidae	Lepidoptera
Plodia interpunctella (Hb.)*	Pyralidae	Lepidoptera

** Scientific name amended according to the latest nomenclature.

*** Species transferred to this table from another table.

* Species added to table (3).

Scientific Name	Family	Order
Pyralis spp.	Pyralidae	Lepidoptera
Members attacking wooden material from family Tineidae	Tineidae	Lepidoptera
Cydia pomonella (L.)	Tortricidae	Lepidoptera
All members of order psocoptera*	Tortricidae	Psocoptera
Haplotrips cahirensis (Tryp.)	Phalaeothripidae	Thysanoptera
Taeniothrips simplex (Morison)**	Thripidae	Thysanoptem
Thrips tabaci (Lind.)	Thripidae	Thysanoptem
All members of order thysanura*	Thripidae	Thysanura
All wood borers	Different	Different

* Species added to table (3).

** Scientific name amended according to the latest nomenclature.

Table (3) cont.

Pests recorded but would only be admitted after disinfection

Mites

Scientific Name	Family	Order
Rhizoglyphus echinopus (Fum. & Robin)	Acaridae	Astigmata
Eriophyes pyri (Pgst.)	Eriophyidae	Prostigmata
E. vitis (Pgst.)	Eriophyidae	Prostigmata
Brevipalpus californicus (Bankes)	Tenuipalpidae	Prostigmata
B. obovatus (Donn.)	Tenuipalpidae	Prostigmata
B. phoenicis (Geijskes)	Tenuipalpidae	Prostigmata
Cenopalpus lanceolatisetae (Attiah)	Tenuipalpidae	Prostigmata
C. pulcher (C. & F.)	Tenuipalpidae	Prostigmata
Eutetranychus africanus (Tucker)	Tetranychidae	Prostigmata
E. orientalis (Klein)	Tetranychidae	Prostigmata
Panonychus ulmi (Kock) ***	Tetranychidae	Prostigmata
Tetranychus curcurbitacearum (Sayed)	Tetranychidae	Prostigmata

*** Species transferred to this table from another table.

Table (4)
Plants and agricultural Products to be permitted entry into Egypt if they were infected with the recorded and/or unrecorded pests opposite to each, following application of eradication techniques[3]

Type of Commodity	Infestation	Method of Treatment
1. Raw Timber Shipments	a) Infested with borers (other than tennites)	Fumigation with methyl Bromide: **1. Under normal atmosphere pressure or under plastic sheets:** 48 gm/m³, 16 hours at 21°C or more, **or** 80 gm/m³, 16 hours at 4.5-20°C **2. Under 66 cm. vacuum:** 64 gm/m³, 4 hours, at 21°C or more, or 64 gm/m³,4 hours, at 4.5-20°C.
	b) Infested with termites	Fumigation with methyl Bromide: **1. Under normal atmospheric pressure or under plastic sheets:** 48 gm/m³, 24 hours, at 4.5°C **or** more **2. Under 66 cm vacuum:** 64 gm/m³, 3 hours, at 21°C or more, or 64 gm/m³, 4 hours, at 4.5-20°C.
	c) Infested with borers and termites	Fumigation with methyl Bromide: **Under normal atmospheric pressure or under plastic sheets:** 80 gm/m³, 3 hours, at 4.5-20°C.
	d) Infested with powderpost beetles	Same treatment as in 1/a, (1 **or** 2) **then**, hot water treatment at 80°C for 3-6 hours, **or** Treatment with hot air at 80°C for 10 hours, **or** Treatment with water vapor at 80°C for 10 hours.
2. Manufactured Wood (wooden containers,	a) Infested with borers (other than termites)	Same treatment as in 1/a

[3] A. d. JKI: Behandlung in Ägypten nach Befallsfeststellung

Type of Commodity	Infestation	Method of Treatment
furniture and other wooden products). confirming - treatment hot	b) Infested with termites	Same treatment as in 1/b
	c) Infested with borers and termites	Same treatment as in 1/c
	d) Infested with powderpost beetles.	**1. Containers with food products:** * If accompanied with a certificate confirming treatment with hot air at 130°C for 30 minutes and inspection proved that all insect phases of growth are dead, no treatment is needed. * If accompanied with a certificate confirming treatment hot air at 130°C for 30 minutes and inspection proved that powder post beetles were present, treatment with hot air at 130°C for 30 minutes shall be carried out at the expense of concerned party (the proprietor).
		2. Containers with non-food products: same treatment as in 1/a, **then** treatment with Cidial 50% at 0.2%, in kerosene.
		3. Railway, telephone and telegraph wood logs: unless accompanied with a certificate from the country of origin, stating that they have been treated with keriozot they shall be treated with that substance at the port of arrival if infestation with borers was evident.
3. Bamboo, Reed wood and their products	Infested with borers	Same treatment as in 1/a.
4. Bark of ginger, cinnamon, curcuma and the like	a) Infested with non-quarantine pests,	Fumigation with Methyl Bromide, at a dose of 48 gm/m³, 2 hours under vacuum , **or** 40 gm/m³, 12-18 hours under normal atmospheric pressure
	b) Infested with quarantine	Fumigation with Methyl Bromide, at a dose

Type of Commodity	Infestation	Method of Treatment
	pests,	of 32 gm/m³, 18 hours under vacuum, to be followed with treatment with hot air at 80°C for 10 hours , **or** fumigation with Methyl Bromide 32 gm/m³, 24 hours under normal atmospheric pressure, **then**, treatment with hot air at 80°C for 10 hours.
5. Toothpick and caraway seeds	a) Non quarantine pests	Same treatment as in 4/a.
	b) Quarantine pests	Same treatment as in 4/a, **then**, hot air treatment at 70°C for 15 minutes.
6. Carob pods	a) Non quarantine pests	Same treatment as in 4/a.
	b) Quarantine pests	Same treatment as in 4/a, **then**, hot water treatment at 100°C for 15 minutes.
7. Almond, Cocoa	a) Non quarantine pests	Same treatment as in 4/a.
	b) Quarantine pests	Same treatment as in 4/a, **then**, toasting at 90°C for 15 minutes.
8. Coffee grains	a) Non quarantine pests	Fumigation with methyl Bromide, 48 gm/m³, 2 hours under vacuum **or** 32 gm/m³, 18-24 hours under normal atmospheric pressure.
	b) Quarantine pests	Same treatment as in 8/a, then toasting at 90°C for 15 minutes.
9. Water melon and Pumpkin seeds for consumption	a) Non quarantine pests	Same treatment as in 4/a.
	b) Quarantine pests or mixed with cotton seeds	Same treatment as in 4/a, then, hot water treatment at 70°C for 15 min., to be followed with sieving, if cotton seeds were present, and burning the waste resulting from the sieving process.
10. Peeled Almond and Pistachio and shredded coconut	a) Non quarantine pests	Fumigation with Methyl Bromide, 48 gm/m³, 2 hours under vacuum or 32 gm/m³, 18-24 hours under normal atmospheric pressure, to be followed by

Type of Commodity	Infestation	Method of Treatment
		good ventilation.
	b) Quarantine pests (including *Eurytoma* sp.) in peeled almond and peeled and unpeeled pistachio.	Fumigation with Methyl Bromide, 64 gm/m³,3 hours under vacuum, to be followed by good ventilation, then, hot air treatment at 70°C for 15 minutes.
	c) Quarantine pests (including *Eurytoma* sp.) in unpeeled almond	Fumigation with Methyl Bromide, 64 gm/m³, 3 hours under vacuum, to be followed by good ventilation. then, hot air treatment at 90°C for 15 minutes.
11. Cotton Bales	a) Exported	As per request of cotton buyer or exporter.
	b) Imported	Fumigation with Methyl Bromide, 128 gm/m³, 3 hours under vacuum.
12. Commercial Cotton Samples	a) Exported	As per request of cotton buyer or exporter
	b) Imported	Fumigation with Methyl Bromide, 64 gm/m³, 2 hours under vacuum, or 48 gm/m³, 24 hours under normal atmospheric pressure.
13. Grains und Legumes for consumption (except for supply shipments).	a) Non quarantine pests	Same treatment as in 4/a.
	b) Quarantine pests	Same treatment as in 4/a, then, hot air treatment at 70°C for 15 minutes
14. Wheat shipments for supply purposes	a) Infested with non-quarantine pests	Exempted from treatment according to Article (5) of the present (recorded in Egypt) decree.
	b) Infested with quarantine pests or mixed with cotton seeds.	* In case insects were found dead in all phases of their growth and the shipment is accompanied with a certificate indicating that it has been fumigated at the country of origin, no re-fumigation is needed at the port of arrival. Transport and processing (milling) shall be under taken under the supervision of the plant Quarantine Administration. Shipment wastes shall also be dis posed of under CAPQ

Type of Commodity	Infestation	Method of Treatment
		supervision. * In case those insects were found alive or if the consignment was found mixed with cotton seeds, it shall be detained (at the Customs Zone) and a report to the effect shall be raised to the Central Administration for Plant Quarantine (CAPQ) for necessary action in this regard.
15.Morello/Cherry	a) Non quarantine pests	Fumigation with Methyl Bromide, 48 gm/m³, 2 hours under vacuum or 32 gm/m³, 18-24 hours under normal atmospheric pressure.
	b) Quarantine pests	Fumigation with Methyl Bromide, 64 gm/m³, 3 hours, to be followed by hot air treatment at 70°C for 15 minutes.
16.Dried fruits	Non quarantine pests	Same treatment as in 15/a.
17.Pressed dates	a) Non quarantine pests	Same treatment as in 15/a under vacuum, or Fumigation, 40 gm/m³, 18 hours under normal atmospheric pressure.
	b) Quarantine pests	Fumigation with Methyl Bromide 40 gm/m³, 18 hours under vacuum, **or** 40 gm/m³, 24 hours under normal atmospheric pressure. Manufacturing shall be under CAPQ's supervision.
18.Fresh Apple Bromide	Non Quarantine pests (e.g. eggs of *Panonychus ulmi* or *Quadraspidiotus perniciosus* (mites) or apple fruit worm (*Cydia pomonella*)	Fumigation with Methyl free from chloropecrin under normal atmospheric pressure. Temperature shall be as follows: ~~Temperature Dose gm/m³ Exposure time~~ 4-10°C 64 2 hours 11-15°C 48 2 hours 16-20°C 40 2 hours 21-27°C 32 2 hours 28-32°C 24 2 hours 33-36°C 16 2 hours

Type of Commodity	Infestation	Method of Treatment
19.Used burlap Sacks	a) Loose (unpressed into bales or packages).	Fumigation with Methyl Bromide, 48 gm/m³, 3 hours under vacuum **or** 32 gm/m³, 24 hours under normal atmospheric pressure.
	b) Pressed into bales or packages.	Fumigation with Methyl Bromide, 56 gm/m³, 4 hours under continual vacuum of no less than 68 cm.
20.Chestnut	a) Non quarantine pests	Same treatment as in 4/a.
	b) Infested with *Balanims* sp. and *Laspeyresia* sp.	Fumigation with Methyl Bromide, 64 gm/m³, 3 hours under vacuum, to be followed with hot air treatment at 70°C for 15 minutes or with hot water treatment at 54°C for 50 minutes.
	c) Infested with *Laspeyresia* sp.	
21.Nutmeg	a) Non quarantine pests	Same treatment as in 4/a.
	b) Quarantine pests including *Araecerus fasciculatus*.	Same treatment as in 4/a, followed by toasting at 100°C for 15 minutes.
22.Coconut	a) Non-quarantine pests (intact fruits)	Fumigation with Methyl Bromide, 48 gm/m³, 3 hours under a vacuum of 20 cm to be reduced to 5 cm, or 32 gm/m³, 18-24 hours under normal atmospheric pressure.
	b) Quarantine pests	Fumigation with Methyl Bromide. 64 gm/m³hours under an initial vacuum of 20 cm, to be reduced to 5 cm after application, or 40 gm/m³, 1-4 hours under normal atmospheric pressure. After application of either type of fumigation the consignment will be treated with hot air at 70°C for 15 minutes.
23.Sesame	a) Non-quarantine pests	Fumigation with Methyl Bromide, 48 gm/m³, 2 hours under vacuum, or 32 gm/m³, 18-24 hours under normal atmospheric pressure.
	b) Quarantine pests	Fumigation with Methyl Bromide, 32 gm/m³, 24 hours under normal atmospheric pressure. Processing shall be

Type of Commodity	Infestation	Method of Treatment
		undertaken under CAPQ's supervision.
24. Confectionery raw material	a) Non-quarantine pests	Same treatment as in 4/a.
	b) Quarantine pests	Same treatment as in 4/a, followed by hot air treatment at 80°C for half an hour.
25. Barley	Infested with *Bryobia* sp. or *Septoria* sp.	Immersion into mineral oil 8% for 5 minutes. Processing shall be undertaken under CAPQ's supervision.
26. Ornamental Bulbs	Infested with: *Rhapolosiphorus* sp., *Fusarium bulligerum, Stagorospora curtisii, Ramuria vallisumpbrosae, Rhizoctonia tuliporum*	To be peeled and dipped into nicotine sulphate 1.5 per thousand with soap for 2 minutes; then dried, to be dipped in mercury chloride (sulaimani solution) 3 parts per thousand for 10 minutes; then dried.
►**M8** Imported wheat for human consumption	Infested with *Claviceps purpurea* a) more than 0.05% b) 0.05% or less according to Egyptian standard No 1601-1/2010	 Final rejection of the consignment. Treatment with a method that ensures separation of sclerotia of fungus causing ergot and its safe disposal according to the recommendations of the Plant Pathology Research Institute.◄

Table (5)
Plant and agricultural products to be permitted entry into Egypt without Disinfection if they were infected with the pests defined opposite to each.

1. Grain and flour shipments infested with pests recorded in Egypt.
2. Shipments infested with recorded insects which are not listed in table (2).
3. Shipments of tobacco
    1. If they were infested with recorded pests;
    2. If they were infested with pests not recorded in Egypt and found through inspection, to be dead regardless of their phase of growth.
4. Potato shipments imported for any purpose when inspected at ports of arrival in Egypt
    1. Tubers infested with the followed pathogens shall be permitted in; provided that such infestation shall not exceed the percentage opposite to each:
        a) *Fusarium oxysporum*
        b) *Alternaria solani*
        c) *Scelerotuim rolfsii*
        d) *Phytophthora infestans*
        e) *Soft tuber rot Erwinia caratovora* 1%

        } 10% combined

        f) *Streptomyces scabies and Spongospora subterranea* 3%
        g) *Rhizoctonia solani* 1%
    2. Tubers with wounds or irregularities not exceeding-3-70-shall also be permitted in.
    3. Soil attached to tubers in each burlap sack shall not exceed l% by weight.
5. Shipments of nursery trees of apple, pear, quince, apricot peach and almond infested with crown tuberculosis disease, caused by *Bacterium tumefaciens*.
6.
    1. Apple shipments infested with scab caused by *Venturia inaequalis*.
    2. Pear shipments infested with scab caused by *Venturia pyrina*.
    3. Peach shipments infested with scab caused by *Cladosporium carpophilum*.
7. Peach, apricot and almond shipments infested with *Cladosporium carpophilum* or *Bacterium pruni*.
8.
    1. Peach shipment infested with powdery mildew: *Sphaerotheca pannosa* var. *persica*
    2. Apricot shipment infested with powdery mildew: *Podosphaera oxycanthea*.
9. Wood sheets with apparent symptoms of wood borers that fall under Family Scolytidae or Platypodidae; or with dead phases of the insects.

Table (6)
Conditions for the Entry of Imported Plant and Agricultural Products Infested with Quarantine Pests which can be fully Eradicated during Processing or Manufacturing.

10. APQ must approve that processing or manufacturing fully eradicates all pests in their multifarious phases of growth.
11. The shipment's holder of title deed shall submit to CAPQ an evidence of contracting with a factory to process the shipment. CAPQ shall assign a staff member to visit the factory site and confirm the veracity of such information.
12. The shipment shall be fumigated by CAPQ before clearance from the customs circuit at the expense of its title holder.
13. Transportation of the shipment, in full or in part, to the factory location shall be done under the supervision of a CAPQ staff member.
14. The shipment must have not been rejected in full.
15. Manufacturing must start within 14-60 days as of the date of notifying the importer of CAPQ's approval of the manufacturing operation according to the size and nature of the shipment.
16. Shipments infested with prohibited pests shall not admitted into the port cities that have no factories or processing plants. They may, however, be permitted out of the customs circuit to inland cities where such factories or plants exist; under the conditions set by CAPQ.
17. The shipment's tide holder shall bear all the costs relating to the processing operation.

Chapter (2)
Conditions for Licensing the Export of Plants and Agricultural Products

Article (10):

The party willing to export a shipment of plants or agricultural products must submit to the competent CAPQ Bureau an application on a form to be obtained, free of charge, well before the date of shipment. The applications aforementioned must be submitted to competent CAPQ Bureau either by the exporter in person or by his authorized agent. They shall not be (treated seriously if) sent by mail.

The data contained therein must be identical to the shipment's description.

Article (11):

A separate application shall be submitted for each individual commodity to be exported. However, one application may be submitted for a mixed shipment of more than one type if and when they are exported to one buyer at one and the same destination.

Article (12):

Shipments referred to in the two above-cited articles shall be inspected by the concerned CAPQ staff-member who decides the type of action to be taken. CAPQ's determination in such cases is irrevocable. However, shipments not conditioned for cultivation or propagation may be exempted from this condition if their weight do not exceed 20 kilograms while accompanying a passenger.

Article (13):

When submitted for inspection, the shipments must be ready for export. They shall be opened for inspection at the expense of the exporter who shall not be entitled to reopen the approved packs or change their features or characterizing marks without the permission of CAPQ and under its direct supervision. He is also not entitled to use, in the preparation of shipment, any plant material not authorized by CAPQ.

Article (14):

Disinfection procedures required by the legistation of the importing country or by the exporters shall be implemented at the expense of the exporter and in accordance with the technique determined by CAPQ.

Article (15):

"The approved shipment must be exported within one week of the date of approval. Failure to do so renders all procedures taken null and void.

The Director-General of Plant Quarantine, or whoever he may authorize, may extend this period according to the type of shipment as follows:

Citrus, potato and other fresh produce shipments are not given any extension beyond the set 7 or 5 days.

18. Camomile, spices, sesame, dried cowpea, dried faba bean and the like shipments are granted an additional period of one week; provided that inspection results were favorable.

19. Rice shipments are granted up to one month during the period from Nov. Ist to April 30th. During the period from May, Ist to Oct., 30th, an additional period of 7 days (for a maximum of 14 days)

may be granted if inspection results were favourable. If inspection revealed that live insects were present even at minor infestation rate, no additional period is granted.- However, re-inspection may be undertaken after fumigation. If the shipment was found infested with dead insects, the export permit shall cease to work, according to the legislation of the importing country.

20. The other types of products not mentioned in the above cited items (1, 2 and 3) shall be granted another period of grace of one month if the inspection results were favourable.

Article (16):

If the exporter decided to change the shipment's destination, he must notify the competent CAPQ Bureau well before the date of freight in order to fulfil the requirements of the importing country (the new destination).

Article (17):

The concerned party shall be issued a phytosanitary certificate for each shipment approved for export, without any responsibility on the part of the Ministry of Agriculture in this regard. The said certificate shall only be issued against the submission by the exporter of supportive documents such as freight policy or an endorsed copy from the carrier company or an authenticated statement from General Organization for export and Import Control (GOEIC) attesting to completion of shipment or any other document to this effect.

Article (18):

a) plants and plant products that have undergone processing operations (such as seed cakes of all types and flax) shall be exempted from inspection by CAPQ unless the importer requested a phytosanitary certificate.

b) Shipments not conditioned for cultivation or propagation may be exempted from inspection by CAPQ; provided that their weight is no more than 20 kilograms carried by a passenger.

Article (19):

Except for unidentified palm trees, it is prohibited to export *Phoenix* spp. save for scientific purposes. In case of exporting the off-shoots of any species to a scientific institution, the number must not exceed ten shoots once and for all for each individual institution. An export permit has to be obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture, following examination of the would-be exported shoots before uprooting by a committee consisting of representatives from the Horticulture Research Institute and the General Department of Fruit Orchards.

Chapter (3)
Conditions of Permits of Importation of Plants and Agricultural Products and Cases of Exemption thereof

Article (20):

Importers are required, well before shipment from the country of origin, to submit to the concerned PQ Bureau an application for an import permit. The special form can be obtained, free of charge, from the PQ Bureau.

An import permit may be valid from the date of issue until the end of December of the same calendar year for agricultural product and plant shipments not conditioned for cultivation or propagation. In such a case, the permit will be requested for one type of product or plant. If the shipment is intended for

cultivation or propagation, the permit shall be valid for one year as of the date of issue; provided that the applicant specifies the volume and type of product to be imported. The Director General of Plant Quarantine, or his authorized representative, may authorize the entry of shipments imported without prior permit, in which case the following fees shall be paid by the imperter according to the following categories

- One ton or less L.E. 5.00
- More than one ton and up to 5 tons L.E. 10.00
- More than five tons and up to 1000 tons L.E. 20.00
- More than 1000 tons L.E. 40.00

Such fees shall not be paid for agricultural inputs that have been exempted from all taxes and fees by Law 48 of 1965.

The Ministry may annul the abovementioned permit and notify importer without giving any justification.

Article (21):

Shipments are exempted from the condition of obtaining an import permit in the following cases:

Passenger shipments so long as the freight policy is issued in his/her name.

21. Shipments for personal use, provided that they do not exceed 100 kilograms.
22. Shipments sent to international organizations having ordinary personnel.
23. Shipments sent to diplomatic corps and their foreign members.
24. Shipments sent to GOE Ministries and agencies.
25. Shipments sent to scientific institutions.
26. Commercial samples.
27. Postal parcels.
28. Transit shipment in case they were transferred in return for a fee.
29. Shipments procured from transit vessels.
30. Seized items and left-overs.
31. Manufactured wooden shipments imported for personal use, regardless of weight.
32. Wooden containers, boxes and pallets.

Article (22):

A phytosanitary certificate must accompany every shipment for plant imported for cultivation or propagation. The said certificate must be issued by the competent authority in the country of origin, attesting, to its being free from pests and referring to the scientific name of the plant and the area where it was grown.

Transshipments (from a country other than the country of origin) may be accepted if they were accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate from the country of reshipment, referring in particular to the country of origin, number or copy of the certificate issued by the country of origin and the freight policy from the country of origin, provided that the latter country is not listed as a prohibited source of the type of plant in question.

Exempted from that certificate are:

a) Plant and agricultural product shipments imported for consumption, except for those species liable to plant quarantine conditions;

b) Seeds imported for cultivation or propagation purposes, provided that they shall not exceed half a kilogram for each individual type. This applies to bulbs, roots and parts of plants conditioned for planting or propagation within 10 pieces of each (non-prohibited) species. The Seeds committee's approval has to be secured except for those species referred to in article (23) of this present decree.

c) Shipments for scientific purposes.

Article (23):

►**M5** The agricultural health certificate accompanying all consignments of seeds and propagating material must state that they are free from plant quarantine diseases and viruses, which can be determined by the research institute for plant diseases before applying for approval to import from the seed crops commission and take quarantine action by withdrawing samples of the consignment, analyze them in the institute and complete the quarantine measures depending on the results of the analysis.◄

Article (24):

The phytosanitary certificate accompanying potato planting, seeds must stipulate that they in conformity with the Egyptian Plant Quarantine conditions stipulated in the Ministerial Decree No. 1041 of 1994.

The imported strawberry seedlings (fresh and frigo), must fall under the grade certified by the official authority. It is preferred that the certified grade is produced through tissue culture techniques. It also preferred that the seedlings originate from nurseries where soil has been sterilized. The certificate must stipulate that the shipment is free from viruses, nematodes and the red heart disease caused by *Phytophthora fragriae*.

Article (25):

Shipments shall not be bundles with any plant material that is not approved by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Article (26):

Transport service providers must submit to the competent PQ bureau, within 36 hours of shipment arrival, a stamped list of imported and transit shipments. The list must include such details as shipment type, species and all the other particulars in Arabic.

This paragraph shall not apply to shipments that are not unloaded at the port of arrival and that are to be re-exported.

Article (27):

Whoever is in hold of a plant or agricultural product shipment must notify the concerned CAPQ Bureau, within 72 hours after completion of unloading, for inspection and decision taking. Agricultural shipments that are included into other non-agricultural shipments shall be exempted from violations to articles (26) and (27).

The concerned staff of CAPQ may decide to examine a shipment on their own immediately after its arrival if there is a reasonable doubt of its being infested with pests that could pose a threat to the country's plantations, for necessary action in such circumstances.

Article (28):

The shipment's special features and marks must be conspicuous. It shall not be opened or exposed to any change unless it has been inspected. Any possible change must be approved by the concerned PQ staff-member.

Article (29):

The import permit and the phytosanitary certificate for the cases referred to in the above articles shall be handed over to the concerned staff-member of the PQ bureau, together with the customs clearance certificates.

Article (30):

All the shipments that have been conditioned for planting or propagation must be accompanied with a list indicating the plant species, the quantity imported in line with the application submitted for obtaining the permit. If and when the quantity imported exceeds the volume approved or the other particulars have been changed, the Ministry shall have the right to reject the entry of any quantity in excess or any plant type at variance with that for which the original application has been submitted.

Article (31):

Plants, seedlings or cuttings shall not be cleared unless adequate data are submitted in regard of the location(s) where they shall be grown. The Ministry shall have the right to inspect them at any time to verify their phytosanitary status.

If a prohibited pest is detected, the Ministry may destroy it and take all the subsequent disinfection procedures at the importer's expense; provided that clearance had been effected at least one year before.

Chapter (4)
Prohibition of Certain Plants and Agricultural Products

Article (32):

The under mentioned plants and agricultural products shall be declined entry into Egypt:

a) *Gossypium* spp. ginned and unginned cotton, cotton seeds, cotton waste and cotton furnishings other than yarn and apparel.

   However, medicated cotton, commercial cotton samples, cotton waste, cotton fibers imported for the military factories and cotton furnishings for personal use whether accompanying a passenger or shipped in his/her name under the conditions set by the Ministry of Agriculture.

b) Sugar cane plants (*Saccharum officinarum*), grape plants (Vitis vinifera) other than the fruits, Citrus spp. and seeds of family Rutaceae and mango fruits (Mangifera indica) and their seeds.

c) Pears nursery trees: Only seeds are permitted in, through importation.

d) Planting media containing organic matter under any given name.

e) Alive plant pests, regardless of growth phases thereof.

f) Bacterial and fungal cultures that are harmful to plants.

g) Plant and agricultural product wastes resulting from consumption aboard vessels or planes.

h) a) Shipments intended for cultivation if they were mixed with soil or plants or agricultural products or any other material prohibited in the Law of Agriculture (No. 53 of 1966 referred to in the preamble of this present decree).

b) Shipments imported for purposes other than planting if they were mixed with soil, plants or any other prohibited substance according to Law 53 of 1966 or any other Law, wherever separation thereof, to avoid entry of any pest that may be contained therein, was difficult to materialize.

i) Packs of different types and other items that were used in packaging, or transporting any prohibited products.

j) Any vegetative parts, unless for scientific purposes. Potato seeds, flower bulbs and strawberry seedlings produced through tissue culture techniques are excepted from this prohibition. Excepted also are the seeds, bulbs and seedlings intended for the multiplication of ornamental plants, cut flowers and wood trees; provided that they are inspected by the PQ bureau at the Egyptian port of arrival. Large-size ornamentals shall be considered for importation through the Rationalization Committee or the Seed Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture. The customs authority shall be notified to impose a high tariff thereon in order to constrain their importation.

k) Olive nursery trees.

l) Palm off-shoot plants coming from Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Northern Sudan where *Asterolecanium phoenicis* (now renamed *Palmasisps phoenicis*) or from any other country where this pest is evident.

This also applies to date palm plants or shoots or fruits (whether dried or processed) or any other vegetative parts (whether dried or processed) coming from the Arab Maghreb countries where "Bayoud" disease caused by *Fusarium oxysporum* var. *albedinis* is evident or from any other country where this disease is recorded. By the same token, other hosts such as henna, alfalfa, ornamental palm shall also be declined entry.

Exempted from this provision are all plants and agricultural products that are recommended for entry by the PQ committee to achieve a common interest.

Chapter (5)
Conditions of Permitting the Entry of Some Prohibited Materials for Scientific Purposes

Article (33):

As an exception from the provisions of chapter (4), scientific research institutions may be permitted to import prohibited materials under the following conditions:

The research agency must submit to CAPQ an application including the consignor and the consignee's names and addresses.

The application must specify the species of the plant to be imported, its quantity, original source and region, purpose of importation and the type of research to be conducted.

The importing research agency must abide by all the precautions and procedures which the Ministry deems appropriate before and after clearance from the customs, with a view to ensuring that no pest infiltrate therefrom.

Article (34):

The Ministry of Agriculture may annul the permit if and when it becomes evident that the importation of such material could pose a threat to Egypt's plantations.

Chapter (6)
Conditions for Disinfection of Plant and Agricultural Product Shipments (Imported or Exported)

Article (35):

All the imported shipments destined for disinfection must be submitted within 7 days of their initial inspection. The PQ staff member may, however, request that the shipment be submitted for treatment before the elapse of this period if and when delay of treatment would threaten the country's plantations. Otherwise, such shipments shall either be re-exported or destroyed at the title holder's expense without indemnity (compensation).

Article (36):

If the imported shipment is sent to a port or to a customs point lacking adequate disinfection equipment, it must be transported, within the time limit set in the preceding article (35 above), by its importer whether by sea or by any other way as decided by the PQ to the nearest port or customs area where such equipment are available. Transport shall be carried out under CAPQ's supervision.

Article (37):

The exported shipments shall be disinfected at the behest of its exporter or if the importing country's legislation so requires. A certificate to this effect shall be issued to the party concerned.

Article (38):

The party concerned must submit the shipment to the disinfection station. The process will be conducted within no more than 24 hours of entry into the station. The shipment must be moved out of the station within 48 hours of completion of disinfection; or the party concerned will have to pay demurrage and carrying charges according to the following fee list, for every 24 hours:

10 PT for parcels up to 50 kg,

20 PT for parcels from 51 kg to 100 kg,

40 PT for parcels above 100 kg.

Article (39):

The shipments shall be disinfected, using techniques decided by the Ministry of Agriculture, at the expense of their title holders and under their own responsibility.

Chapter (7)
Conditions of Transit Passage of Plant and Agricultural Product Shipments into the Egyptian Territories

Article (40):

Transit shipments of plants and agricultural products intended for storage at the free zones or in refrigerated stores inside the customs circuit shall be dealt with as imported shipments; but shall be exempted of the following:

a) Import permits;

b) phytosanitary certificates;

c) desinfestation, if they were infested with a pest recorded in Egypt. They may, however, be disinfected, provided that they will be stored at separate, tightly closed stores if they were to stay beyond three weeks. The PQ director, or whoever he authorizes, may extend this period for no more than one week under the conditions set by the PQ. Transit shipments may also be re-disinfected before the elapse of this period upon request by the party concerned.

Transit shipments in containers sealed in the country of origin, which are intended for storage at the Egyptian customs circuits and whose seals shall only be opened at the final ports of arrival, may not be inspected unless opened at one Egyptian port. The party concerned must submit a statement to this effect endorsed by the Customs Authority.

Article (41):

Rejected shipments shall be re-exported directly or supplied to vessels and planes departing from Egypt during the set period; under the following conditions:

a) such supplies to vessels or planes shall only be provided on the day of their departure. They may be moved from Port Said to Port Tawfique and vice verse by sea or land under the PQ's supervision.

b) The party concerned must submit to the PQ office a statement endorsed by the Customs indicating the part of the shipment to be re-exported and that which remains.

Article (42):

Transit shipments coming from Gaza strip through EI-Quantarah which are intended for export from Port Said and Port Tawfique must fulfil the following requirements:

a) the shipment must be tightly packed and transported to the port of embarkation by railway inside closed compartments, to be sealed at Quantarah by the PQ office there. Those compartments shall only be opened by the concerned PQ personnel at the port of embarkation.

b) Shipments not exported within seven days of arrival at the port of embarkation shall be inspected; and, if found to be infested with a prohibited pest, shall be liable to the provision of chapter (8) of this present decree.

Article (43):

As an exception to the above-cited provisions, foreign cotton and cotton seed transit shipments shall be declined permit for transfer from one vessel to another at the Egyptian ports, unless cotton was ginned and packed into intact bales and cotton seeds were packed in new, double-layered, well-sewn sacks.

Article (44):

The party concerned shall submit to the competent PQ office an application for a permit to transfer foreign cotton and cotton seed referred to above in the previously stated period, with particular reference to the number and weight of cotton bales and the number of cotton seed sacks, name of the carrier vessel and the expected date of arrival.

The concerned party must inform the competent PQ office immediately after the arrival of the vessel, with particular reference to the date of transfer so as to designate a PQ staff member to attend the transfer process.

Article (45):

It is prohibited to unload cotton and cotton seed to the ground. Transfer shall only be undertaken from one vessel to another either directly or by barges, in which latter case the barge has to be fully covered in the manner decided by the PQ office-representative. After the transfer had been completed, the barges shall be cleaned and the resulting waste be buried under his supervision and in accordance with the PQ representative's instructions.

Article (46):

Transit cotton seed shipments shall not be transferred from one vessel to another except at Port Said and Port Tawfique.

Article (47):

Cotton and cotton seed transit shipments shall not be permitted to stay at the port beyond 15 days; or otherwise they will be destroyed without any claim for damages compensation by the title holder.

Article (48):

As an exception from the provisions of articles (40), (41) and (42) above-mentioned, no permit shall be issued for the transfer of transit cotton or cotton seed shipments from one plane to another inside Egypt's airports, unless that cotton or cotton seeds were packed inside intact metal containers, circumferentially-welded carefully.

Such shipments shall not be permitted to stay at the airport beyond 15 days, or otherwise they will be destroyed without any claim for damages by the title holder.

The Customs Authority must notify the concerned PQ office of the date of arrival and unloading such shipments, their other particulars and the date of their re-export.

Chapter (8)
Procedures to Be Taken in regard of Shipments that Were Declined Entry into or Transit through the Territories of Egypt

Article (49):

Shipments that were declined entry into Egypt or transit passage through its territories must be re-exported, according to the provisions of Law 53 of 1966 and its regulating decrees, by its importer within three weeks as of the date of his being notified of the rejection decision. If this period has elapsed without any action on the part of the importer to this effect, the PQ personnel will destroy the shipment at the expense of its owner without him having the right to damages / compensation.

The shipment may, however, be destroyed before the elapse of that period if its presence constitutes a threat to the Egyptian plantations; on condition that the PQ committee approves of shipment destruction before the elapse of the set period.

The Director-General of Plant Quarantine, or whoever he may authorize, is entitled to extend this period to a period not exceeding one more week if such an extension constitutes no threat to the country's plantations.

Article (50):

PQ personnel must take necessary precautions to prevent the entry of pests from the shipments aforementioned, at the expense of title holders.

Chapter (9)
Conditions of Permits for Importation of Cotton and Cotton Product Shipments

Article (51):

Cotton and cotton product's importation is prohibited, unless the following conditions are fulfilled:

First: Lint Cotton and Cotton Wastes:

a) Cotton import shall only be confined to countries free from the American boll weevil (*Anthonomus grandis*). No lint imports shall be contracted except after the approval of CAPQ.

b) In countries where no vacuum fumigation is applied, the shipment shall be fumigated under plastic sheets at the port of shipment, at a dose of 100 gm/m³/36 hours, to be followed by ventilation for 12 hours. Cotton bales under treatment abroad shall be stacked at a height of one bale. They shall be vacuum re-fumigated, at the port of arrival using methyl bromide at a dose of 128 gm/m³, 3 hours under 66 cm of continuous pressure at 20°C. If temperature is below 20°C, the dose must be increased to 144 gm/m³.

►**M4** - Or by using PH3 with a dosage of 2 gm/m³ for 72-168 hours according to the degree of weather humidity within the fumigation limit of 24 hours.

- Or any other effective alternative substance internationally recommended or recommended by the agricultural quarantine actions committee.◄

c) In countries where vacuum fumigation is applied, the shipment shall not be re-fumigated under plastic sheets at the ports of arrival in Egypt.

d) Bales must be free from cotton seeds or parts thereof.

e) Containers and vessels must be checked for cleanliness and freedom from plant waste, especially cotton seeds. Containers must be also intact and tightly closed.

f) Loading, unloading, transportation and processing (of the imported lint) shall be conducted under the supervision of the PQ; and so will the disposal of any resulting wastes.

g) The shipment shall be freighted non stop from the port of shipment in the country of origin to the port of arrival in Egypt.

h) Bale covers must be new, intact, unused and unborn.

i) Shipments shall be transported in Egypt only by desert roads, under the PQ supervision.

j) Those cottons shall be given priority in processing operations.

Second: Cotton Commercial Samples:

a) Must be well-ginned and totally free from cotton seeds or parts thereof

b) The upright weight of each sample shall not exceed three kilograms. If the weight exceeds the set limit, a 3-kilogram sample may be separated for delivery to the importer, if he so accepts, and the remaining part be destroyed.

c) The sample must be compacted in an intact, untorn package.

d) The sample must be addressed to the consignee via the PQ at the customs area of the port of arrival in Egypt. If it was addressed only to him in person, it shall be sent to the concerned PQ office. If the cotton contained therein was divided into parts, each part thereof shall be treated as an individual sample. When this is objected to by the consignee, the PQ representative shall carefully mix all the sample components and separate therefrom three kilograms for delivery to the concerned party.

e) Samples shall be disinfected on arrival at the expense of their owners and before being delivered to them. The consignee shall be notified of sample arrival to collect it within seven days as of the date of notification. Left-overs beyond this period shall be disposed of.

Third: (Commercial) Cotton Seeds Imported for Pressing (Oil Production):

To import cotton's commercial seeds, the following conditions must be met:

a) An application must be submitted to the PQ at least three weeks before importation to issue the requisite permit. The applicant must define, in his application, the quantity to be imported and the plant where the pressing operation is to be conducted.

b) The commercial cotton seed shipment must be imported by seas, via the Alexandria seaport only. It may, however, be imported through Port Said and Suez seaports if and when oil processing plants are existent therein;

c) The commercial cotton seed shipments shall only be unloaded in the presence of the competent PQ personnel.

d) The commercial cotton seeds must be packed inside intact, untorn sacks. In case some of those sacks were found torn, the importer shall be obliged to re-pack them into new sacks. If torn sacks or seeds were left over on the port's ground, they shall be destroyed, unless the importer has opted to place them inside tightly closed package within 48 hours as of the date he has been instructed by the PQ office to do so, before transportation thereof to the processing plant,

e) The commercial cotton seed sacks must be transported immediately to the oil processing plants by means of transport especially designed to prevent seed leakage during transportation.

No imported seeds shall be pressed or processed outside the boundaries of Alexandria, Port Said and Suez cities, based on the port of arrival.

f) The imported commercial cotton seed shall not be transported inland; nor shall they be moved from one plant to another in the three above-cited cities, without a permit from the PQ.

g) The processing plant must single out a warehouse to store the commercial cotton seed shipment in. The warehouse must fulfil the necessary precautionary requirements, including windows covered with micro-meshed metal nets.

h) Processing plants must process the imported cotton seeds first. If this provision is violated, factory owners shall be served a warning. In case of recurrence, no import permit may be issued in their names in the future.

i) The processing plants must furnish CAPQ offices at Alexandria, Port Said and Suez cities with a day-to-day statement of the volume processed of the imported commercial cotton seed and the remaining stock thereof.

j) The oil processing plant must, upon emptying the imported seeds, return the sacks to the PQ office in Alexandria, Port Said or Suez, for disinfection at the expense of the importer.

Fourth: Cotton Seeds Imported for Research Purposes.

The following conditions must be observed:

a) The samples shall not be handed over to the Cotton Research Institute (CRI), unless proven free from pests or pathogens;

b) The seed samples shall be fumigated with Methyl Bromide, free from chloropicrin.

c) The imported cotton planting seeds shall only be grown in an isolated area under the direct supervision of the CRI, Plant Protection Research Institute, Plant Pathology Research Institute and PQ, until picking has been completed.

Fifth: Cotton Seed Cake (meal)

The cotton seed meal shall be imported, having been examined in the country of origin by specialists from CAPQ and the Central Laboratory for Food and Feed.

In case a shipment has arrived at an Egyptian port, the following measures will be applied:

a) Fumigation with methyl bromide at a dose of 32 gm/m³/24 hours;

b) Treatment of packages with hot water at 100°C for 30 minutes or fumigation with Methyl Bromide;

c) Transportation and processing under CAPQ's supervision; and

d) First priority shall be given to the consumption of such shipments.

Sixth: Cotton seed imported for the Military Factories:

The following conditions have to be met:

a) Issuance of an import permit from CAPQ;

b) The shipment shall be imported via Port Said, during the period from Dec., 1st to the following June, 30th.

c) The shipment must be accompanied with a certificate from the cotton Bureau at the exporting country confirming that the lint is extracted from cotton seeds that have been sterilized under no less than 65°C for no less than 5 minutes;

d) Seed lint must be free from seed parts and harmful pests. It must be packed and compact-pressed into intact burlap sacks;

e) Lint shall be examined at Port Said to ascertain the fulfilment of the above-cited conditions; and immediately transported to the military factories via Suez inside railway compartments sealed by CAPQ staff. That railway cargo compartment shall only be opened in the presence of a CAPQ representative.

f) Railway cargo carriages shall be disinfected, after unloading had been completed, according to the Ministry's approved techniques.

g) The shipment must be stored inside a tightly closed warehouse and examined by the competent CAPQ personnel.

h) The military factory must complete such processes that vacate lint from its plant nature (e.g. digestion) within no more than seven days as of arrival at the factory's site. All remnants must be burnt in the presence of CAPQ representative. However, the director general of PQ may extend this period for another seven days.

Seventh: Medicated Cotton:

For the medicated cotton to enter into Egypt, it must be bleached finit, with tensile strength and homogeneity in thickness and combing. It must be free from defects and foreign matters. It must be able to absorb water. If one gram thereof is placed on a water surface at 25°C, it becomes soaked with water in 10- 15 seconds.

Eighth: Cotton Furnishings:

Cotton furnishings must be either accompanying a passenger or shipped in his/her name and are intended for personal use. They shall be disinfected at their owners' expenses at the port of arrival at no less than 100°C for two hours at least.

Such furnishings shall be exempted from disinfection, if they were accompanied with an official certificate from the exporting country's government, stating that they have been so disinfected.

Chapter (10)
Conditions to be Fulfilled in Potato Tubers Imported as Planting Seeds for the Summer Growing Season

Article (52):

Potato planting seeds imported for summer plantations must meet the following conditions:

a) Varieties

The imported varieties must either be registered or recommended by the agency concerned within the Ministry of Agriculture. However, limited quantities of new varieties may be imported following the approval of the Agricultural Seeds Committee according to Article (I)/bis of the Ministerial Decree No. 700 of 1994.

b) Grades

Potato planting seeds so imported must be of the grade "Super Elite" or "Elite".

c) Insect Pests

The imported potato seeds must be totally free from infestation with the following pests or any phases of their growth:

1. *Popillia japonica*.
2. *Leptinotarsa decemlineata*.
3. *Phthorimaea operculella*.
4. *Euzaphera osseatella*.

d) Diseases

1. Imported potato planting seeds must be produced at locations totally free from the following pathogens:
   a) *Synchytrium endobioticum*.
   b) *Globodera pallida* & *G. rostochiensis*.
   c) *Trichodorus* spp. & *Paratichodorus* spp.
   d) *Clavibacter michiganensis* sub spp. *sepedonicus*.
   e) *Ralstonia* (*Pseudomonas*) *solanacearum*.
   f) Corky ring spot (Tobacco Rattle virus/TRV).
   g) Yellow dwarf virus (YDV).
2. Imported potato planting seeds must be totally free from the following pests:
   a) *Ditylenchus destructor*.
   b) *Meloidogyne* spp.
   c) *Erwinia carotovora* sub. sp. *carotovora*.
   d) *Erwinia carotovora* sub. sp. *atroseptica*.
   e) Leaf roll virus.
   f) Spindle tuber viroid.
   g) Mop top virus .
   h) Frost injury.
   i) Phytophthora erythroseptica
   j) Phytophthora infestans
3. Without prejudice to the PQ rules, infestation with diseases shall not exceed the percentage opposite to each. The aggregate percentage of infestation shall not exceed 0.5%
   a) *Alternaria* solani 0.1%
   b) *Fusarium s*olani 0.1% and wilt caused by *Verticillium* spp. 0.1%.
   c) *Phoma* spp. 0.1%
   d) Internal Brown stem and Browning or Black spot and vascular discoloration 0.1%.
   e) Hollow heart 0.1%
   f) Mechanical damage 0.1%.
   g) Skin Necrosis 0.1%.
4. Tuber standards must conform with the international standards of planting, seeds in regard of virus diseases.
5. Potato tubers infected with ordinary scab caused by *Streptomyces scabies* or powdery scab caused by *Spongospora subterranea* shall be declined entry except within the provisions of the Dutch Standard No. (1).

6. Without prejudice to the PQ rules, potato tubers infected the black skin disease caused by *Rhizoctonia solani* shall be declined entry unless within the following limits:

   a) The percentage of infested tubers to the quantity of seeds examined must not exceed 5%.

   b) The sample examined must be free from lumps (sever infestation), close to the buds.

7. Potato planting seeds infested with silver skin disease caused by *Helminthosporium solani* shall not be accepted, unless within the following limits:

   a) Spots must only be scattered and must not cover the buds.

   b) Infestation rate per lot must not exceed 3%.

This present decree shall neither contradict the general operative PQ rules and regulations nor the provisions of the International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC) of 1951 and its annexes.

Article (53):

Imported potato planting seeds must be accompanied by a phytosanitary certificate from the responsible authority in the country of origin, stating that they are good as seeds and indicating the variety, grade and size and that they are free from the virus diseases prohibited in this present decree.

Article (54):

Tuber size must range between 28 mm and 60 mm, provided that the size shall not be less than 28-45 mm in 50% of each package. Tubers must be vigorous, with high germination rates. They must be packed at net weight of 50 kg, in new, clean and tightly sewn sacks to endure handling or in wooden or carton packages of a net weight of 25 or 50 kg. Every package must be accompanied with two hard cards, one inside and one affixed outside the package including such information as importer's name, potato variety, grade and size, date of production and country where the planting seeds were produced.

Sprouts shall not exceed 2 mm. Tubers must be true-to-type and free from malformation.

Article (55):

Potato planting seeds must be shipped onto means of transport designed to maintain their quality. Those transport means must fulfil the conditions that ensure the arrival of shipment according to the standards set in this present decree. No other commodities shall be shipped onto the same means of freight particularly chemicals, pesticides and fertilizers. The contract must stipulate that the vessel sails directly from the port of embarkation to the port of arrival in Egypt.

Chapter (11)
Agriculture Regions and
Entry of Honey-Bee Products into Egypt

Article (56):

Kharga, Dakhla and Farafra oases (of the New Valley Governorate), EI-Bahareyya oasis (of Giza Governorate) and Siwa oasis (of Maisa Matrouh Governorate) are hereby singled-out for the multiplication of the pure honey-bee strains, made available or developed by the Apiculture Research Department of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Article (57):

Apiculture is prohibited in areas adjacent to the eastern and western frontiers of Egypt, within a distance of 30 kilometres from such frontiers. Agriculture beyond that set distance must be licensed, in writing, by the Apiculture Research Department, provided that the licensed apiaries are liable to supervision by the said department.

Article (58):

In case a honey-bee epidemic erupted inland, the infested area must be temporarily insolated to prevent outburst, until causal agents are identified and curative measures are taken.

Article (59):

Importation of honey bees is prohibited in any form (queens or packed parcels) and so are unprocessed by-products (e.g. honey, pollen, royal jel and propolis).

In case such shipments are imported, the party concerned (the importer) shall be immediately instructed to re-export the shipment within 48 hours, or it shall be destroyed immediately after the elapse of this period.

Article (60):

Honey bee wax may be imported for the purpose of processing which transmits no diseases; provided that the processing thereof shall be under the supervision of the Plant Quarantine.

Chapter (12)
Importation of Silk-Worm Eggs
And Silk Cocoons

Article (61):

Prospective importers of silk worm eggs and silk cocoons must submit an application to the Sericulture Research Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, with particular reference to:

a) Applicant's name, address and designation;

b) Exporter's name and address;

c) Origin of shipment, and

d) Quantity of silk worm eggs or cocoons and purpose of importation.

Article (62):

Imported shipments must be addressed to the consignee, via the Sericulture Research Department of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Article (63):

Shipments of silk worm eggs or cocoons must be accompanied with an official certificate from the government of the exporting country, stating that the eggs or cocoons are produced from moths free from genetically transmitted diseases (according to pastor's test), and that the percentage of the defective (non fertilized) eggs and other foreign matters dose not exceed 5% of its weight. The certificate shall also include name and address of the consignee and net weight of the silk worm eggs.

Article (64):

The imported silk worm eggs must be kept and shipped inside firmly sealed boxes. A label, made of cloth or paper, must be affixed onto the boxes, including the following information:

a) Type of eggs, colour of the cocoon's strain and source of production.

b) Net weight of eggs.

c) The stamp seal of the official agency which issued the certificate referred to in the previous article.

Article (65):

If the importer of silk worm eggs was a trader, he must keep a special register wherein names and addresses of the recipients thereof shall be entered, together with type of eggs and the quantity sold to each. This register shall be presented, upon request by the concerned authority.

Article (66):

Cocoon shipments must be accompanied with an official certificate from the government of the exporting company, stating that they are totally free from pests and that the pupae are fully asphyxiated and the cocoons are completely dehydrated. The certificate must include other information such as the type of cocoons, name and address of the consignor and the consignee and the net weight of shipment.

Article (67):

Silk worm eggs and cocoon shipments shall be examined on arrival by a technical-staff-member from the Sericulture Research Department, so as to ascertain compliance with these prerequisites. He/she may take samples of no more than two grams of each type of eggs to determine hatching vigour and percentage. He may also correct weight stated on each box if it were wrongly stated. He may decide to disinfect the cocoons in the way he deems appropriate, at the expense of the importer and under his responsibility, if they were infested with pests that can be treated with fumigation.

Article (68):

Silk worm eggs or cocoon shipment shall not be admitted into Egypt if it became evident, at inspection, that:

a) They did not meet one or more of the conditions stated in the previous article;

b) Eggs were proven to contain genetically-transmitted diseases; and

c) If eggs hatched, in full or in part, before being delivered to the importer.

However, parts of the shipment that are proven to conform with the aforementioned conditions may be admitted into Egypt.

Chapter (13)
Fees to be Collected for Shipments Liable to the Provisions of Plant Quarantine and Condition for Exemption thereof

Article (69):

Following are the fees set for examining shipments that are liable to PQ rules:

a) For Imported shipments, L.E. 0.20 will be collected for every 100 kilogram, or its fractions, of the shipment's total weight as assessed by the Customs Authority, the General Railway Authority or as stated in the cargo policy, at a minimum of L.E. 1.00 (one Egyptian pound).

b) For imported Shipments of the following items, L.E. 1.00 will be collected for each 100 kilograms or its fractions:

1. Fresh fruit shipments (apple, pear, quince, peach, apricot, plum, cherry, loquat, grapes, pineapple, banana and pomegranate);

2. Dehydrated (dried) fruit shipments (raisins, apricots, plums, cherry, figs and dates).

3. Hazel nut, almond, pistachio, pine, coconut (whole fruit and shredded), carob, chestnut, cocoa and coffee beans.

c) For pallets, containers and wooden boxes of imported and transit shipments, inspection fees will be collected only for wood weight minus metal parts and goods contained therein, if a list of these components was attached; or the fees will be collected at one quarter of the total weight.

d) For timber shipments imported without any particulars of weight, inspection fees will be collected, considering that size is (used to calculate) weight.

e) For transit shipments, L.E. 0.10 will collected for each 100 kilograms, or its fractions, of the total weight of shipment, according to the assessment referred to in the previous paragraph, at a minimum of L.E. 10.0.

f) For exported shipments, L.E. 0.10 will be collected for each 100 kilograms, or its fractions, of the total weight of the shipment, according to the assessment referred to in paragraph (a) above, at a minimum of L.E. 0.50. Exempted from this provision are the exported cotton shipments (lint and waste) for which L.E. 0.20 will be collected for each bale, at a minimum of L.E. 0.50.

Article (70):

Imported, transit and exported shipment's disinfection fees at the PQ stations are set at L.E. 0.60 for each 100 kilograms, or its fractions, of the shipment's total weight at a minimum fee of L.E. 10.0.

Article (71):

Disinfection fees outside the customs are set at L.E. 0.10 for each 100 kilograms, or its fractions, of the shipment's total weight, at a minimum fee of L.E. 5.0, on condition that the shipment's owner will prepare the stores needed for disinfection and provide the active substance. If he failed to provide the disinfecting substance, L.E. 0.40 will be collected for each 100 kilograms or fractions thereof, of the shipment total weight, at a minimum fee of L.E. 10.0. Disinfection fees referred to in articles (69) and (70) above shall be collected for the shipment's total weight, even if it were non-agricultural materials packed into boxes, containers or wooden pallets.

Article (72):

The following types of shipments shall be exempted of inspection and disinfection fees:

a) Shipments not exceeding 30 kilograms if they were imported through the postal service or if they were accompanying a passenger or shipped in his or her name.

b) Shipments imported for the Ministry of Agriculture and its official agencies as specified in the Ministerial Decree no. 867 of 1984. Shipments imported for the Ministries of Supply, and Defence and Military Production and charitable organizations shall be exempted of inspection fees only.

c) Wheat shipments imported for the Ministry of Supply shall be exempted of supervision fees (L.E. 0.10 for each 100 kg, or its fractions) for disinfection outside the customs zone if the concerned authority has provided the stores and the active substance needed for disinfection.

d) If an inspection fee has been collected for a transit wheat shipment which was later sold by the importer to the Ministry of Supply and transferred to an import fee, the earlier paid inspection fee shall not be refunded nor shall the difference between the transit and the import inspection fee be collected, since the shipment's title deed has been transferred to the Ministry of Supply which is exempted as stated in (c) above.

e) If an inspection fee has been paid for a shipment which was not supposed to be inspected by the PQ, it shall not be reimbursed since inspection is only performed after the fee had been paid.

Article (73):

Importers or exporters are required to pay the following expenses for each separate operation to be implemented, in full or in part onto the contents of each individual cargo policy of imported or transit shipments or for each request for inspection of an exported shipment outside office hours:

- L.E. 12/- for work from 6:00 clock to 12:00 clock.
- L.E. 12/- for work from 12:00 clock to 18:00 clock.
- L.E. 12/- for work from 18.00 clock to 24:00 clock.
- L.E. 20/- for work from 24:00 clock to 6:00 clock.

These fees shall be reduced to L.E. 0.50 for shipments not exceeding 30 kg, be them in the company of passengers or shipped in their names.

Article (74):

As an exception from the provisions of Articles (68), (69) and (71), a fee of .LE. 1.0 shall be collected for inspection and disinfection of commercial cotton samples received during or outside office working hours.

Article (75):

Fees shall be collected for surveillance of movement of transit cotton or cotton seed shipments at a rate of L.E. 0.20 for each parcel unit, at a minimum of L.E. 10, in addition to the fee set in Article (72) of this present decree.

Article (76):

For each phytosanitary or fumigation certificate issued to exporters, L.E. 4.00 shall be collected for the original copy and L.E. 1.00 for each true copy. Exempted from this fee are the certificates of shipments weighing no more than 30 kg. Outside office hours, a fee of L.E. 1.00 will be collected for each type of certificate regardless of the number of copies requested or the number of applications for inspection submitted.

Article (77):

Importers and exporters are committed to bear all the expenses payable for inspection, disinfection and movement of the. PQ staff and for any other related operations.

Article (78):

All the fee-exempt authorities, referred to in the operative laws, are exempted from the expenses stated in articles (68), (69), (70) and (72) of this present decree.

Article (79):,

For the issuance of a certificate of shipment particulars and quarantine procedures applied. to it, L.E. 4.00 are collected, if such a certificate is applied for by the concerned party for submission to other agencies.

Article (80):

Receipts accrued from implementation of article (70) are added to the receipts/revenues accrued from the implementation of article (72) of this present decree.

Chapter (14)
Plant Quarantine Committee (PQC)
Meeting Quorum and Decisions

Article (81):

The PQC shall be convened at the behest of the head of CAPQ when need arises. The invitation shall be sent to the committee-members by recommended mail and shall be attached to the meeting's agenda.

Article (82):

The meeting shall not be in quorum unless attended by at least five members. Decisions are taken by a majority vote. In case of a draw, the chairman shall have a casting vote.

Article (83):

Secretarial works will be assumed by a technical employee from the Ministry of Agriculture.

Article (84):

A special register shall be dedicated to the entry of the committee's decision. The committee-chairman shall sign the decisions adopted at each session. The register shall be kept at the department of quarantine legislations and directives, for easy reference when need arises.

Article (85):

All the Ministerial Decrees and regulations contradicting with the provisions of this present decree are hereby abrogated.

Article (86):

This decree shall be published in the Official Gazette and shall be enforced as of the day following the date of its publication.

Issued on: Dec., 1st 2001 Dr. Youssuf Wally